

TEATRO COLON. OPERA ITALIANA. 10 P. funcion de la 4ª. temporada. Miércoles 23 del corriente 1866. LUCIA DE LAMERMOOR. A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Jeudi 27 Septembre, 1866. 15me representation du 1er abonnement. ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Opérette en 4 actes. Musique d'Offenbach. On commencera à 8 h.

The Standard. "El más sólido, más útil y más seguro de los periódicos." WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOLIS.

A passenger per Cisne, transhipped at Rosario, has arrived in the Solis with the following news:— I left Curuzú on the 20th (Wednesday), on which day the fleet began shelling Curuzú, but the vessels could not get near enough in the shallow water. The land forces have advanced towards the enemy's lines, and our cavalry is all mounted, waiting orders. The attack was to take place on Thursday. Lopez has reinforced Curuzú with 8 batts. and 20 guns. Gen. Mitre is at Curuzú. It is now admitted that 7 Paraguayans blew up themselves and the Brazilians when the latter entered Curuzú.

THE 'FETES' AT MERCEDES.

VEGETABLES AT MERCEDES.

Monday being the titular festival of Mercedes, the annual fetes came off with the usual eclat. A special train conveying Governor Alaina, Minister Avellaneda and some 30 gentlemen, left the Parque at 8 a.m. and reached Mercedes about half-past 11. The Municipality and National Guard were in waiting at the station to receive His Excellency: a band of local musicians struck up the march of Norma and the police left a number of rockets, a small picquet of horse accompanying the Governor's coach to the residence of Sr. Cardoso, Justice of Peace, where a déjeuner was laid out.

The plaza and public buildings were decorated with flags, Argentine, English, French, and of other nations. An arch was also erected, to play the serenade, but the unfavorable weather prevented it. A greased pole was put up in the plaza, and sundry dusky little boys earned suits of clothes by successfully climbing it. Numbers of country people thronged the streets, giving the town a bustling appearance; the establishment of Messrs. Torroba was a kind of rendezvous, the Nat. Guards were drawn up in front of the church, and numbers of village-dancers, shrewdly dressed, lent attraction to the scene. High Mass was sung with great pomp, the Governor and local authorities assisting, and an eloquent discourse was preached by a city clergyman, with reference to the religious order for the Redemption of Captives, which labored so zealously among the Saracens in the 14th century, and whose festival is commemorated on Sept. 24th. At the conclusion, the Nat. Guards fired three salutes in the plaza, under the command of Major O'Connor. The Governor then proceeded to visit the Public-schools, where he was received by the master, Sr. Maldonado, with 140 boys neatly dressed and carrying little flags: nothing could exceed the order displayed in the school, and some lads passed a very good examination in geography, the Governor complimenting the master highly, as also Sr. Estrada, Inspector of Schools. The girls-school in the adjacent edifice was equally creditable, especially in needle-work, and the mistress presented two handsome works in embroidery to the Governor and Minister. We next visited the Cabildo and prison, and the Judge impressed His Excellency with the necessity of building a proper and commodious cabildo or town-hall. While here, the Governor received a telegraphic despatch, but we were disappointed in thinking it brought news from the war.

At 2.30 p.m. we proceeded to the theatre to assist at a Conference for invalid soldiers, given by a deputation of students from the University of Buenos Ayres. A collection was made at the entrance, but we regretted to see so small an attendance. The boxes were occupied by the Governor, Minister, Major O'Connor, Judge Zavalla, Sr. Arana, the Justice of Peace, etc., and a row of ladies filled the 'cazuela,' but the pit was very thin: On the stage were seated the students, and the senior one opened the lectures with a few observations on the charitable nature of their mission. Four speeches very similar in argument were delivered in turn and applauded at the close: the best was that of Sr. Aven-

dano, but the speaker unluckily gave offence to several Spaniards and Frenchmen present who complained that they came forward to aid the wounded Argentines and got snubbed for their kindness. Miss Zavalla performed some airs from 'William Tell' on the piano with great taste, being accompanied by a gentleman on a violin. The National Hymn was then played, all present standing.

After the Conference, the Governor repaired to Sr. Cardoso's, where some of the leading shop-keepers and estancieros entered into conversation with His Excellency about the wants of the town and the rural districts. While treating of various matters the Governor was pleased to recommend the Standard to the gentlemen present, complimenting us in very high terms on the preferent attention we devote to the material and rural interests of the country: he also spoke of the industrious character of the Irish farmers of Mercedes.

The banquet was laid out in the hotel in a sumptuous and tasteful manner, with covers for 70 persons. We sat down to table at 6 o'clock, the Governor in the chair: the dishes were well served up, the wines choice, and the arrangements excellent. Toasts and speeches followed each other with animation, and the gay hours flew by so rapidly that it was 9 o'clock when the Dramatic Co. sent to invite us to the theatre. It was what players would call a 'full house,' for at least 600 persons were crowded into a very small space: the drama of Soldados de Plomo was well played and much applauded, as also the after-piece.

The ball was given at Sr. Alegre's house, and about 12 o'clock the saloons were crowded with pretty girls decked out in the newest fashion. Dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit for several hours, the Municipal brass band playing in the ante-sala. At 2 a.m. there was supper, and dancing was resumed, till 4.30, when the Governor and party retired, as the special train was to start at 4 past 7. We cannot here omit passing a well-deserved compliment to the young ladies, whose taste, wit and personal attractions called forth a gallant encomium from the Governor.

It was raining heavily yesterday morning when the railway whistle awakened us; the Governor was the first man dressed, for he had ordered the special train at half-past 7 sharp. The justice of the peace had coaches to convey us to the station, and we started from Mercedes at express speed, with only the engine and state-carriage, reaching the Parque terminus in 2h. 54m., at 10.25 a.m. Some of our party stayed in Mercedes yesterday, Mr. Woodgate having invited them to breakfast at his estancia. The fetes this year were not so numerously attended as last year; we only saw one Irishman, but this may have been owing to the Irish races at Navarro on the same day. We forgot to mention that the church was handsomely decorated by the worthy curate.

The station-master, Sr. Villarino, and Mr. Allen, deserve every thanks for their management in connection with the railway. It was the painful duty of the Governor to advert at the banquet-table to the feud existing between the leading men of Mercedes, which is similar to that of the Montagues and Capulets, having all the inhabitants ranged as it were in two hostile camps. This is the more lamentable, as we learn on the best authority that the rival leaders are in every other respect good-hearted men and upright citizens. Governor Alaina's words were well-timed and earnest, and we hope his advice will be attended with happy results. The kindness and hospitality of the good-folk of Mercedes cannot be surpassed, and we unite our wishes with the Governor, for the harmony and progress of the newly-endowed city.

The rejection by Congress of the Buenos Ayrean Deputies has caused not only violent attacks in the press, but also most embittered feeling in political circles. For three or four days previous it had been currently rumored in town that Congress would reject the new Buenos Ayrean members, on the ground of electioneering frauds; and these rumors were well-founded, as appears by the decision of the house. We, for our part, cannot see the necessity for such a violent display of political animosity on a subject which at worst only amounts to new elections: the cost is trifling, the trouble not to be mentioned, and the excitement the same.

If the polling of a member for Congress were as costly as that of a member of Parliament at home, the unbridled language of the journals might be excused, as we verily believed if both Houses of Congress were counted out, there is not a single member to be found who could well afford to defray the expenses of a contested election for the humber's borough in Ireland; but we do not, for this, mean to assert that the legislative labours of struggling Republicans are more open to impeachment than those of wealthier aristocrats. The election of a Congress man seldom costs a month's salary to the nominee: buying up

THE REJECTION OF THE DEPUTIES.

The following were the casualties in port yesterday: The Italian barque Bacco, loading bones and bone ash for Mr. Hall, was washed ashore near the gas house. Italian palanca, also washed on to the beach at the gas house; in ballast. A Holstein brigantine, name unknown, hung out her flag half-mast; she dragged over the Paumotu. A pilot left to take her to the Tigre, having arranged for \$10,000. A Brazilian brig from Pernambuco with sugar, cargo all discharged, was blown from the inner roads into the trees near Belgrano. A piece of an old boat, lost 4 years, was washed ashore. A report of a vessel sunken near the Brazilian transport in the roads proved false. One of the iron lighters helping the Oriental is missing, supposed to be blown away. Mr. McLean gone in search of her. A small schooner with posts and vigas blown on to the shore, beneath Mr. Fair's quinta. In the outer roads several vessels are said to have collided, but as yet nothing certain is known. A large Italian whaleboat started in all the storm and made for the Boca.

THE STORM.

The whaleboat 11 Setiembre washed on to the battery. The whaleboat Ponní sunk in front of Pacheco's. Another whaleboat that went off with the visit for the Villa del Salto broke her rudder and was blown on to the shore; the visit, Mr. O'Connor, narrowly escaped with his life: he could not get on board owing to the sea. The Rio Parana, Tevere, and Villa del Salto are all detained by the storm. An English barque, supposed to be the Onward, is said to have made for the Tigre. The Boca Railway, which was doing such an excellent trade, has at last come to grief. Yesterday the trains were stopped all day, and we hear that the earthworks have been washed away nearly in front of Paseo Colon. At the Boca also the flood is fearful. On Monday Mr. Smith and others came aboard from Colonia in the Veloce. When they arrived at the Mole crowds ran out to see them: their escape being regarded as miraculous. The last we could hear of Mr. Luis McLean is that he was seen galloping at full speed up by Palermo, looking for the lost iron lighter. The magnificent pier-glass of the Oriental was taken off on Monday by a whaleboat. Everything from this steamer that could be removed has been taken off. At the top of the Mole the waves at one time made a clean sweep washing over over the iron rails. The escape of our friend and countryman O'Connor from the Captain of the Port's was most miraculous: he cannot swim a stroke. When he got alongside the Villa del Salto his boat was first all but swamped, and then the rudder broke, and poor O'Connor was at the mercy of the River Plate. Luckily he was washed on to a nice shallow place. The Northern Railway, up to two o'clock yesterday, was said to be all right.

votes is a thing unknown in Buenos Ayres. In fact, until we amend the universal suffrage system, the true value of an Argentine vote cannot be well ascertained, and we question if there are many foreigners who understand the real meaning of electioneering frauds in Buenos Ayres. In England, for instance, the most heinous charge that can be brought against a candidate is that he bought up some votes, or threatened to raise the rents on his tenants if they opposed him. Here, however, the fraud is of a far more sweeping nature, inasmuch as the man for whom five thousand votes have been given, not unfrequently at the end of the election finds to his astonishment that he has not received a vote at all; and this is done by changing the name of the candidate in the voting papers after they are cast into the urn.

We have no wish now in the least to enter into a discussion of the merits of the elections in question, but if Congress think fit to reject newly-elected Deputies, the sooner new elections are held the better. It is impossible to suppose that the highest authority in the land would annual elections free from fraud or oppression, and in such matters we are bound to respect the decision of the House. Either there is a Congress in the country, or there is not. As we apprehend there can be no doubt on the question, it is absurd to be arguing in the newspapers the propriety or impropriety of the vote of the House.

The National of Monday evening publishes some inflammable articles against the members of Congress, and distinctly states that a measure is contemplated in the Provincial Chambers, declaring the province free from all control by Congress, until B. Ayres be duly represented. This smacks so much of secession, that all true friends of the Argentine Republic were startled on reading it; and we strongly question the propriety of our colleague in making so serious a statement. The Provincial Legislature of B. Ayres is, we feel certain, composed of too many sensible men to allow a mere question of electioneering fraud to disturb the peace and welfare of the country. Better that we have elections going on all the year round, and free and enlightened voters galloping morning, noon, and night, to the hustings than that we should have a split up in the Argentine family, and the dismemberment of this young nation, which started into existence under the brightest and happiest auspices.

Every householder in Buenos Ayres, every trader in the city, every estanciero and sheep-farmer has more or less an interest in repelling any attempt at the sundering of the Argentine union. The few years' experience that we have had since the battle of Pavón, must convince all that the Argentine Provinces have no conflicting interests, and that their unity is indispensable, and on it depends the great future of the River Plate.

We have often felt disposed to remark that if there were more public spirit displayed in Congress, there might be less security for holding the nation together. The Parliamentary records of the world might be searched, and we question if a tamer or more docile institution could be found than our Argentine Congress. In fact, the members seem more intent to do everything to please, than to grapple with abuses or introduce reforms: the Argentine Congress is, therefore, above impeachment as to any unjust efforts to harass or humiliate any of the provinces. The rejection of the Deputies of Buenos Ayres can afford no room for the embittered remarks of our evening colleague, and every attempt at change or rupture, should be met with the most decided hostility by every sensible man in Buenos Ayres. We should all exclaim with the Barons of Runnymede—"Nolunus leges anglice mutari."

The long-prayed-for rain has at last come. People in town are so immersed in the news and politics of the day that they forget their camp friends, and few in Buenos Ayres are aware of the fact that the camps were drying up north, south, east, and west, and that half the farmers in the country were praying fervently for rain; and the humble appeal of the poor shepherd to Heaven has been at last heard: this rain will now clear the atmosphere, and refresh the camps before shearing commences. Wool buyers have also good reason to rejoice, inasmuch as the rain will wash the wool, and leave neither grease nor dirt in this coveted staple. We learn from camp subscribers yesterday in the office, that at most of the large estancias the rams have been all shorn; as the rain is not accompanied by cold weather there is little fear for them, besides that at most estancias the fine rams are nearly all housed.

The gale on Monday night was fearful, and as the hollow wind whistled through the corridors of Standard Hall, we thought of the vessels in the roads and the unfortunate Oriental. Some small vessels were blown clean up to the foot of the cross streets in the south part of the town. If the weather keep as it is, how can passengers for the Arno get on board? The river yesterday rolled mountains high, and as the sea broke on the bank between the roads, the spray fell on the house-tops of the Paseo Julio. About evening we trembled for the port captain, lest yielding to his unconquered zeal to look at the state of things in the port, he might have been induced to try the 'fatal,' and gone to that historic region so beautifully expressed by the honest Jack Tar as "Davy Jones's locker." George Keen, the Neptune of the beach, held the glass to his eye half the day, scanning the pitch and toss business going on in the outer roads. McLean trod the wave-beaten mole with the heroism of a Nelson, and high over the roaring of the elements might be heard the stentorian shouts of the importunate Englishman, giving orders to his men. What our friends in the outer roads may have done for beef-steaks and mutton-chops for the last few days, we leave our readers to decide; five hundred dollars was the lowest price asked yesterday to take a cauliflower on board the steamer. At the Sala de Comercio, the crowd of anxious ship-masters who held possession of the telescope-room, indicated the growing anxiety as to cables and anchors; the ship brokers, in the most assuaging language, labored to calm the nervous agitation of the ship captains, lest the whole outer roads might be ultimately blown away. Up on the azotea there was no standing, the breeze was so stiff. "Mother Carey's chickens" were flying over the port captain's flagstaff. The poor Oriental was staved in, and washed to pieces; the stove pipe laughed to scorn the mad waves which beat around, and high above the billows it could be distinctly seen all day from the roads. The Villa del Salto, from Montevideo, afraid to enter the roads, struck out at once for the Tigre, where hiding beneath the leafy willows of Dolz Park, she quietly discharged her malts,

passengers, and cargo. The Cornelia Henrietta, with the Montevideo telegraph cable, stole up by the guard-ship, and took an unobtrusive position outside. Happy messengers of peaceful progress! in what weather have you made your advent; will the despatches which you are destined to transmit with the velocity of thought be as stormy as the angry river you have just entered? All hail to Messrs. Hughes and Oldham, for rescuing us from the telegraphic dream-land in which we wandered for so many years. The arrival of the cable in Buenos Ayres should have been celebrated with the pealing of joy-bells: the elements seem as if they were enraged at the triumph of man, but though the victory is at hand, the conquest is not yet complete. The Spider has come to help in plunging the Icarus of thought into the Stygian waters of the Punta Lara. Not a gun was fired, not a flag was hung out, not a bell tolled in this Athens of South America yesterday, yet to our mind it was the greatest day Buenos Ayres has ever seen, and in the Standard office there was genuine glee when the Cornelia Henrietta was announced.

The row at Congress was the talk of town yesterday, and a very strong feeling expressed at the insolence of the crowd and the rejection of the new members. A polite crowd certainly a thing we have never heard of, and in Republican countries where the majority rules everything, people should not take offence at the conduct of crowds; violence is the only thing to be dreaded, but a mob in Buenos Ayres is very different from a London or Dublin one. Mobs here are remarkably peaceable, and if they whistle or shout at the Congress men when leaving Congress, there is nothing at all strange in it. The English members of Parliament have to suffer much more. The Crudo party is furious at the conduct of Congress in rejecting its deputies, and we heard yesterday that the matter is to be carried before the Provincial Chamber; "this is much ado about nothing."

Our colleague the Tribuna published on Sunday morning a capital plan of Curuzú, which, from the description given us by Sinbad, seems to have been very carefully drawn up. The battery midway between Curuzú and Curupaiti is called Palmar, and not quite so close to the river as we notice on the plan. Sinbad is of opinion that the roads leading to this battery are mined, and that the advancing columns will be blown into the air by means of electric wires. The enemy tried this same tactic on Flores, but the wet and damp corroded the wire and by mere chance the whole of Flores' division escaped. A Paraguayan who passed over acquainted the allied general of the awful snare he just escaped. At the storming of Curuzú we have been assured that some unfortunate Brazilian soldiers were blown clean over the tops of the majestic palm trees. We notice in some army correspondence published by the Nación yesterday that Lopez supplied chairs and table, and even writing materials, at the late conference, but there were no refreshments, and five and a-half hours constant argument is very fatiguing.

Yesterday morning our brother editor arrived by special train from Mercedes in company with H. E. the Governor, Minister Avellaneda, and several other distinguished persons. The trip to Mercedes was an editorial ovation. This is the age for new loans, new taxes, imports, &c. In Montevideo a small loan of \$200,000 is talked of, as that town is paved with banks the new loan will be quite a windfall for some of those financial institutions. We hear that notwithstanding all the noise and fuss made about the removing of the corrales to the Lomas de Zamorra some parties belonging to the Municipality have been down with a surveyor near the Convalescencia measuring out the lands to extend the corrales. This Municipal nuisance should not be tolerated; the streets and roads in the vicinity are absolutely dangerous owing to the constant troops of cattle every hour arriving. Don Pepe Herrera saved the life of an Argentine lady the other day by taking her up in his carriage and driving off before the cows came.

Mr. Reinken's last concert in the Coliseum was unusually brilliant; the house was full to overflowing, and the singing beyond criticism. Dr. Gutierrez, editor of the Nacion Argentina, has been suffering acutely from an ophthalmic affection. We are happy to say that he is now much recovered. The war between the papers is at present so severe, that all our colleagues require their spectacles. Last night the benefit at the Victoria Theatre for the sick and wounded took place. We suppose the house was crowded, as all the boxes and seats were engaged yesterday. A most extraordinary and lamentable instance of mental aberration occurred at the San Miguel Church the other day. An old Spanish lady, behaving in an extraordinary manner, was removed from the church. She struggled hard, but was carried off in the street she pulled out a book and prognosticated the very darkest times for Buenos Ayres. The crowd in the

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Peone's wages, and if wanted.—\$250 to \$350 per month, with board and lodging; price for shearing \$60 per hundred. Hands very much wanted. Price of stock.—Capones \$50, sheep \$30, cows from \$300 to \$400, but none in this partido. Silvestre, of Mercedes, has sold a flock of sheep on Achaval's land, they are worth \$40 and were formerly of Sheridan's estancia Galpones.

SALES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, &c., IN NEIGHBORHOOD.—500 capones at \$40; a flock by the out at \$25. Sealing done.—A large sealing, but on account of the frost a great many have died. Land rented or sold.—None to rent or sell. News in town.—I heard the other day of a large fire at the estancia of Mr. Thomas Kincaid, but was got under by the most strenuous exertions of himself and peons. It happened at a very bad time, as Mr. K. had just refurbished his house at a considerable expense. The whole sala furniture was completely destroyed. State of camps, &c.—Camps very dry, and much in want of rain. Peone's wages, and if wanted.—Will require lots for the shearing, which will take place in about a month. Price of stock.—Sheep \$20, cattle \$70, horses dear. My friend Mr. Gibbs purchased a fine horse the other day at \$400 m/c.

SALES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, &c., IN NEIGHBORHOOD.—4,500 capones were sold to the graserías, delivered, from \$27 to \$29 m/c. About 2,000 mestiza sheep were sold lately by public auction for \$17 on buenas carnes. Land, rented or sold.—Many enquiries for land, either to buy or let, but none to be found, owing to the camps being overstocked. State of camps, etc.—The camps, owing to the late rain, have improved greatly; the pasture, however, in many cases is still very short; the sheep are improving daily, and the farmers are in the expectation of a good fall. Peone's wages, and if wanted.—Good peones always in demand, wages liberal. General remarks.—We may here remark that Chascomus can boast of two mataderos—one has been in working condition for some time, and the other, which is rather of an extensive scale and with all the recent improvements, will commence operations in a few days, under the able management of Capdevila, of the firm of Montevideo & Capdevila, of your city. An English hotel we hear is shortly to be opened. I shall send you full particulars in my next.

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VERY IMPORTANT. The Nacional says.—A numerous meeting of Provincial Senators, Deputies, and other persons of distinction, is at present sitting in the Government house. Up to 4.30 p.m. the meeting had not concluded, and we are unable to state what took place, other than that we

street followed the infatuated Sybil until she arrived at the Policia. Her words, although utterly incoherent, produced a profound sensation in the superstitious crowd. All crowds are superstitious. American pine is at present selling at the corrales or timber-yards at the dearest rates we ever recollect. Farmers have to pay from 12 to 18 rs. per foot. A few years ago the highest price obtainable was 7 rs., and then paper dollars were worth less than at present. Congress ought to at once place a tax on American pine—in return for the very gracious conduct of the Americans in taxing our wool. The hole in the mole has again appeared, and a tender little Argentine girl almost smothered her leg on Sunday. What a shame! Where is the Port Captain, Vice President or Governor? The hole in the mole is open again, and yet the Chief of Police is at large. We are requested by the secretary of the Cricket Club to correct a statement made in yesterday's paper regarding the poverty of the club, as he informs us that it is in a more flourishing state this year than at any previous time, having added some 15 or 20 new members to the list. The concert which comes off about the 16th of Oct. is to defray a debt owing on the pavilion building (resulting chiefly from the committee not having received all the support which had been promised them), and is too large a sum for the club to pay off without making an extra call upon the members, and as Messrs. Phillips, Marshall, and a chorus of ladies and gentlemen most liberally offered their services the committee accepted them.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS. WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.' GILES. Sept. 14, 1866. Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—No sheep on sale until after shearing. Sealing done.—Very little increase here, many have not even their capital; the March lambs nearly all dead. The estancia Las Cañas has been surveyed. Land rented or sold.—Mr. Nugent has just bought some land, but I don't know the price. News in town.—Biscuits, shears, and twine dear in the town; place very dull. State of camps, &c.—Look well; this day's growing very high; rain wanted. Peone's wages, and if wanted.—\$250 to \$350 per month, with board and lodging; price for shearing \$60 per hundred. Hands very much wanted. Price of stock.—Capones \$50, sheep \$30, cows from \$300 to \$400, but none in this partido. Silvestre, of Mercedes, has sold a flock of sheep on Achaval's land, they are worth \$40 and were formerly of Sheridan's estancia Galpones.

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VERY IMPORTANT. The Nacional says.—A numerous meeting of Provincial Senators, Deputies, and other persons of distinction, is at present sitting in the Government house. Up to 4.30 p.m. the meeting had not concluded, and we are unable to state what took place, other than that we

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TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. 10^a funcion de la 4^a temporada. Miercoles 23 del corriente 1866. LUCIA DE LAMERMOOR. A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Jeudi 27 Septembre, 1866. 16^{me} representation du 1^{er} abonnement. ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Operette en 4 actes. Musique d'Offenbach. On commencera à 8 h.

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

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOLIS. (From the National.) A passenger per Cisne, transhipped at Rosario, has arrived in the Solis with the following news:—

I left Curuzu on the 20th (Wednesday), on which day the fleet began shelling Curupati, but the vessels could not get near enough in the shallow water. The land forces have advanced towards the enemy's lines, and our cavalry is all mounted, waiting orders. The attack was to take place on Thursday. Lopez has reinforced Curupati with 8 batts. and 20 guns. Gen. Mitre is at Curuzu. It is now admitted that 7 Paraguayans blew up themselves and the Brazilians when the latter entered Curuzu.

THE FETES AT MERCEDES.

VINYL OF GOVERNOR ALSINA. FESTIVITIES, BANQUET, BALL, &c. Monday being the titular festival of Mercedes, the annual fetes came off with the usual eclat. A special train conveying Governor Alsina, Minister Avellaneda and some 30 gentlemen, left the Parque at 8 a.m. and reached Mercedes about half-past 11. The Municipality and National Guard were in waiting at the station to receive His Excellency: a band of local musicians struck up the march of Norma and the police let off a number of rockets, a small piquet of horse accompanying the Governor's coach to the residence of Sr. Cardoso, Justice of Peace, where a déjeuner was laid out.

The plaza and public buildings were decorated with flags, Argentine, English, French, and of other nations. An arch was also erected, to play the sordija, but the unfavorable weather prevented it. A greased pole was put up in the plaza, and sundry dusky little boys earned suits of clothes by successfully climbing it. Numbers of country people thronged the streets, giving the town a bustling appearance; the establishment of Messrs. Torroba was a kind of rendezvous, the Nat. Guards were drawn up in front of the church, and numbers of village-damsels, showily dressed, lent attraction to the scene. High Mass was sung with great pomp, the Governor and local authorities assisting, and an eloquent discourse was preached by a city clergyman, with reference to the religious order for the Redemption of Captives, which labored so zealously among the Saracens, in the 14th century, and whose festival is commemorated on Sept. 24th. At the conclusion, the Nat. Guards fired three salutes in the plaza, under the command of Major O'Connor. The Governor then proceeded to visit the Public-schools, where we were received by the master, Sr. Maldonado, with 140 boys neatly dressed and carrying little flags: nothing could exceed the order displayed in the school, and some lads passed a very good examination in geography, the Governor complimenting the master highly, as also Sr. Estrada, Inspector of Schools. The girls-school in the adjacent edifice was equally creditable, especially in needle-work, and the mistress presented two handsome works in embroidery to the Governor and Minister. We next visited the Cabildo and prison, and the Judge impressed His Excellency with the necessity of building a proper and commodious cabildo or town-hall. While here, the Governor received a telegraphic despatch, but we were disappointed in thinking it brought news from the war.

At 2.30 p.m. we proceeded to the theatre to assist at a Conference for invalid soldiers, given by a deputation of students from the University of B. Ayres. A collection was made at the entrance, but we regretted to see so small an attendance. The boxes were occupied by the Governor, Minister, Major O'Connor, Judge Zavalia, Sr. Arana, the Justice of Peace etc., and a row of ladies filled the 'cazuela,' but the pit was very thin: On the stage were seated the students, and the senior one opened the lecture with a few observations on the charitable nature of their mission. Four speeches very similar in argument were delivered in turn and applauded at the close: the best was that of Sr. Ar-

daño, but the speaker unluckily gave offence to several Spaniards and Frenchmen present who complained that they came forward to aid the wounded Argentines and got snubbed for their kindness. Miss Zavalia performed some airs from 'William Tell' on the piano with great taste, being accompanied by a gentleman on a violin. The National Hymn was then played, all present standing.

After the Conference, the Governor repaired to Sr. Cardoso's, where some of the leading shop-keepers and estancieros entered into conversation with His Excellency about the wants of the town and the rural districts. While treating of various matters the Governor was pleased to recommend the Standard to the gentlemen present, complimenting us in very high terms on the preferent attention we devote to the material and rural interests of the country: he also spoke of the industrious character of the Irish farmers of Mercedes.

The banquet was laid out in the hotel in a sumptuous and tasteful manner, with covers for 70 persons. We sat down to table at 6 o'clock, the Governor in the chair: the dishes were well served up, the wines choice, and the arrangements excellent. Toasts and speeches followed each other with animation, and the gay hours flew by so rapidly that it was 9 o'clock when the Dramatic Co. sent to invite us to the theatre. It was what players would call 'a full house,' for at least 300 persons were crowded into a very small space: the drama of Soldados de Plomo was well played and much applauded, as also the after-piece.

The ball was given at Sr. Alegre's house, and about 12 o'clock the saloons were crowded with pretty girls decked out in the newest fashion. Dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit for several hours, the Municipal brass band playing in the ante-sala. At 2 a.m. there was supper, and dancing was resumed, till 4.30, when the Governor and party retired, as the special train was to start at ½ past 7. We could not here omit passing a well-deserved compliment to the young ladies, whose taste, wit and personal attractions called forth a gallant eulogium from the Governor.

It was raining heavily yesterday morning when the railway whistle awakened us; the Governor was the first man dressed, for he had ordered the special train at half-past 7 sharp. The justice of the peace had coaches to convey us to the station, and we started from Mercedes at express speed, with only the engine and state-carriage, reaching the Parque terminus in 2h. 54m.—at 10.25 a.m. Some of our party stayed in Mercedes yesterday, Mr. Woodgate having invited them to breakfast at his estancia. The fetes this year were not so numerous as last year; we only saw one Irishman, but this may have been owing to the Irish races at Navarro on the same day. We forgot to mention that the church was handsomely decorated by the worthy curate. The station-master, Sr. Villarino, and Mr. Allen, deserve every thanks for their good management in connection with the railway.

It was the painful duty of the Governor to advert at the banquet-table to the feud existing between the leading men of Mercedes, which is similar to that of the Montagues and Capulets, having all the inhabitants ranged as it were in two hostile camps. This is the more lamentable, as we learn on the best authority that the rival leaders are in every other respect good-hearted men and upright citizens. Governor Alsina's words were well-timed and earnest, and we hope his advice will be attended with happy results. The kindness and hospitality of the good-folk of Mercedes cannot be surpassed, and we unite our wishes with the Governor, for the harmony and progress of the newly-endowed city.

THE REJECTION OF THE DEPUTIES.

The rejection by Congress of the Buenos Ayrean Deputies has caused not only violent attacks in the press, but also most embittered feeling in political circles. For three or four days previous it had been currently rumored in town that Congress would reject the new Buenos Ayrean members, on the ground of electioneering frauds; and these rumors were well-founded, as appears by the decision of the house. We, for our part, cannot see the necessity for such a violent display of political animosity on a subject which at worst only amounts to new elections: the cost is trifling, the trouble not to be mentioned, and the excitement the same.

If the polling of a member for Congress were as costly as that of a member of Parliament at home, the unbridled language of the journals might be excused, as we verily believed if both Houses of Congress were counted out, there is not a single member to be found who could well afford to defray the expenses of a contested election for the humblest borough in Ireland; but we do not, for this, mean to assert that the legislative labours of struggling Republicans are more open to impeachment than those of wealthier aristocrats. The election of a Congress man seldom costs a month's salary to the nominee: buying up

votes is a thing unknown in Buenos Ayres. In fact, until we amend the universal suffrage system, the true value of an Argentine vote cannot be well ascertained, and we question if there are many foreigners who understand the real meaning of electioneering frauds in Buenos Ayres. In England, for instance, the most heinous charge that can be brought against a candidate is that he bought up some votes, or threatened to raise the rents on his tenants if they opposed him. Here, however, the fraud is of a far more-sweeping nature, inasmuch as the man for whom five thousand votes have been given, not unfrequently at the end of the election finds to his astonishment that he has not received a vote at all; and this is done by changing the name of the candidate in the voting papers after they are cast into the urn.

We have no wish now in the least to enter into a discussion of the merits of the elections in question, but if Congress think fit to reject newly-elected Deputies, the sooner new elections are held the better.

It is impossible to suppose that the highest authority in the land would annul elections free from fraud or oppression, and in such matters we are bound to respect the decision of the House. Either there is a Congress in the country, or there is not. As we apprehend there can be no doubt on the question, it is absurd to be arguing in the newspapers the propriety or impropriety of the vote of the House.

The National of Monday evening publishes some inflammable articles against the members of Congress, and distinctly states that a measure is contemplated in the Provincial Chambers, declaring the province free from all control by Congress, until B. Ayres be duly represented. This smacks so much of secession, that all true friends of the Argentine Republic were startled on reading it, and we strongly question the propriety of our colleague in making so serious a statement.

The Provincial Legislature of B. Ayres is, we feel certain, composed of too many sensible men to allow a mere question of electioneering fraud to disturb the peace and welfare of the country. Better that we have elections going on all the year round, and free and enlightened voters galloping morning, noon, and night, to the hustings than that we should have a split up in the Argentine family, and the dismemberment of this young nation, which started into existence under the brightest and happiest auspices.

Every household in Buenos Ayres, every trader in the city, every estanciero and sheep-farmer has more or less an interest in repelling any attempt at the sundering of the Argentine union. The few years' experience that we have had since the battle of Pavon, must convince all that the Argentine Provinces have no conflicting interests, and that their unity is indispensable, and on it depends the great future of the River Plate.

We have often felt disposed to remark that if there were more public spirit displayed in Congress, there might be less security for holding the nation together. The Parliamentary records of the world might be searched, and we question if a tamer or more docile institution could be found than our Argentine Congress. In fact, the members seem more intent to do everything to please, than to grapple with abuses or introduce reforms: the Argentine Congress is, therefore, above impeachment as to any unjust efforts to harass or humiliate any of the provinces. The rejection of the Deputies of Buenos Ayres can afford no room for the embittered remarks of our evening colleague, and every attempt at change or rupture, should be met with the most decided hostility by every sensible man in Buenos Ayres. We should all exclaim with the Barons of Runnymede—"Nolumus leges anglicas mutari."

THE STORM.

The following were the casualties in port yesterday:

The Italian barque Bacco, loading bones and bone ash for Mr. Hall, was washed ashore near the gas house.

Italian polacca, also washed out to the beach at the gas house; in ballast. A Holstein brigantine, name unknown, hung out her flag half-mast; she dragged over the Pampero. A pilot, left to take her to the Tigre, having arranged for \$10,000.

A Brazilian brig from Pernambuco with sugar, cargo all discharged, was blown from the inner roads into the trees near Belgrano.

A piece of an old boat, lost 4 years, was washed ashore.

A report of a vessel sunken near the Brazilian transport in the roads proved false.

One of the iron lighters helping the Oriental is missing, supposed to be blown away. Mr. McLean gone in search of her.

A small schooner with posts and vigas blown on to the shore, beneath Mr. Fair's quinta.

The whaleboat 11 Setiembre washed on to the battery.

The whaleboat Penni sunk in front of Pacheco's.

Another whaleboat that went off with the visit for the Villa del Salto broke her rudder and was blown on to the shore; the visit, Mr. O'Connor, narrowly escaped with his life: he could not get on board owing to the sea.

The Rio Parana, Tevere, and Villa del Salto are all detained by the storm. An English barque, supposed to be the Onward, is said to have made for the Tigre.

The Boca Railway, which was doing such an excellent trade, has at last come to grief. Yesterday the trains were stopped all day, and we hear that the earthworks have been washed away nearly in front of Pasco Colou.

At the Boca also the flood is fearful. On Monday Mr. Smith and others came across from Colonia in the Veloce. When they arrived at the Mole crowds ran out to see them: their escape being regarded as miraculous.

The last we could hear of Mr. Luis McLean is that he was seen galloping at full speed up by Palermo, looking for the lost iron lighter.

The magnificent pier-glass of the Oriental was taken off on Monday in a whaleboat. Everything from this steamer that could be removed has been taken off.

At the top of the Mole the waves at one time made a clean sweep washing over even the iron rails. The escape of our friend and countryman O'Connor from the Captain of the Port's was most miraculous: he cannot swim a stroke. When he got alongside the Villa del Salto his boat was first all but swamped, and then the rudder broke, and poor O'Connor was at the mercy of the River Plate. Luckily he was washed on to a nice shallow place. The Northern Railway, up to two o'clock yesterday, was said to be all right.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The long-prayed-for rain has at last come. People in town are so immersed in the news and politics of the day that they forget their camp friends, and few in Buenos Ayres are aware of the fact that the camps were drying up north, south, east, and west, and that half the farmers in the country were praying fervently for rain; and that the humble appeal of the poor shepherd to Heaven has been at last heard: this rain will now clear the atmosphere, and refresh the camps before shearing commences. Wool buyers have also good reason to rejoice, inasmuch as the rain will wash the wool, and leave neither grease nor dirt in this coveted staple. We learn from camp subscribers yesterday in the office, that at most of the large estancias the rams have been all shorn; as the rain is not accompanied by cold weather there is little fear for them, besides that at most estancias the fine rams are nearly all housed.

The gale on Monday night was fearful, and as the hollow wind whistled through the corridors of Standard Hall, we thought of the vessels in the roads and the unfortunate Oriental. Some small vessels were blown clean up to the foot of the cross streets in the south part of the town. If the weather keep as it is, how can passengers for the Arno get on board? The river yesterday rolled mountains high, and as the sea broke on the bank between the roads, the spray fell on the house-tops of the Paseo Julio. About evening we trembled for the port captain, lest yielding to his unconquered zeal to look at the state of things in the port, he might have been induced to try the 'falua,' and gone to that historic region so beautifully expressed by the honest Jack Tar as "Davy Jones's locker." George Kean, the Neptune of the beach, held the glass to his eye half the day, scanning the pitch and toss business going on in the outer roads. McLean trod the wave-beaten mole with the heroism of a Nelson, and high over the roaring of the elements might be heard the stentorian shouts of the imperturbable Englishman, giving orders to his men. What our friends in the outer roads may have done for beef-steaks and mutton-chops for the last few days, we leave our readers to decide; five hundred dollars was the lowest price asked yesterday to take a cauliflower on board the steamer. At the Sala de Comercio, the crowd of anxious ship-masters who held possession of the telescope-room, indicated the growing anxiety as to cables and anchors; the ship brokers, in the most assuaging language, labored to calm the nervous agitation of the ship captains, lest the whole outer roads might be ultimately blown away. Up on the azotea there was no standing, the breeze was so stiff. "Mother Carey's chickens" were flying over the port captain's flagstaff. The poor Oriental was staved in, and washed to pieces; the stove pipe laughed to scorn the mad waves which beat around, and high above the billows it could be distinctly seen all day from the rooms. The Villa del Salto, from Montevideo, afraid to enter the roads, struck out at once for the Tigre, where hiding beneath the leafy willows of Dolz Park, she quietly discharged her masts,

passengers, and cargo. The Cornelia Henrietta, with the Montevideo telegraph cable, stole up by the guard-ship, and took an unobtrusive position outside. Happy messenger of peaceful progress! in what weather have you made your advent; will the despatches which you are destined to transmit with the velocity of thought be as stormy as the angry river you have just entered? All hail to Messrs. Hughes and Oldham, for rescuing us from the telegraphic dream-land in which we wandered for so many years. The arrival of the cable in Buenos Ayres should have been celebrated with the pealing of joy-bells: the elements seem as if were enraged at the triumph of man, but though the victory is at hand, the conquest is not yet complete. The Spider has come to help in plunging the Icarus of thought into the Stygian waters of the Punta Lara. Not a gun was fired, not a flag was hung out, not a bell tolled in this Athens of South America yesterday, yet to our mind it was the greatest day Buenos Ayres has ever seen, and in the Standard office there was genuine glee when the Cornelia Henrietta was announced.

The row at Congress was the talk of town yesterday, and a very strong feeling expressed at the insolence of the crowd and the rejection of the new members. A polite crowd is certainly a thing we have never heard of, and in Republican countries where the majority rules everything, people should not take offence at the conduct of crowds; and violence is the only thing to be dreaded, but a mob in Buenos Ayres is very different from a London or Dublin one. Mobs here are remarkably peaceable, and if they whistle or shout at the Congress men when leaving Congress, there is nothing at all strange in it. The English members of Parliament have to suffer much more. The Crudo party is furious at the conduct of Congress in rejecting its deputies, and we heard yesterday that the matter is to be carried before the Provincial Chamber; "this is much ado about nothing."

Our colleague the Tribuna published on Sunday morning a capital plan of Curuzu, which, from the description given us by Siubad, seems to have been very carefully drawn up. The battery midway between Curuzu and Curupati is called Palmar, and not quite so close to the river as we notice on the plan. Siubad is of opinion that the roads leading to this battery are mined, and that the advancing columns will be blown into the air by means of electric wires. The enemy tried this same tactic on Flores, but the wet and damp corroded the wire and by mere chance the whole of Flores' division escaped. A Paraguayan who passed over acquainted the allied general of the awful snare he just escaped. At the storming of Curuzu we have been assured that some unfortunate Brazilian soldiers were blown clean over the tops of the majestic palm trees. We notice in some army correspondence published by the Nacion yesterday that Lopez supplied chairs and table, and even writing materials, at the late conference, but there were no refreshments and five and a-half hours constant argument is very fatiguing.

Yesterday morning our brother editor arrived by special train from Mercedes in company with H. E. the Governor, Minister Avellaneda, and several other distinguished persons. The trip to Mercedes was an editorial ovation.

This is the age for new loans, new taxes, imports, &c. In Montevideo a small loan of \$1,200,000 is talked of; as that town is paved with banks the new loan will be quite a windfall for some of those financial institutions.

We hear that notwithstanding all the noise and fuss made about the removing of the corrales to the Lomas de Zamorra some parties belonging to the Municipality have been down with a surveyor near the Convalescencia measuring out the lands to extend the corrales. This Municipal nuisance should not be tolerated; the streets and roads in the vicinity are absolutely dangerous owing to the constant troops of cattle every hour arriving. Don Pepé Herrera saved the life of an Argentine lady the other day by taking her up in his carriage and driving off before the cows came up.

Mr. Reinken's last concert in the Coliseum was unusually brilliant; the house was full to overflowing, and the singing beyond criticism.

Dr. Gutierrez, editor of the Nacion Argentina, has been suffering acutely from an ophthalmic affection. We are happy to say that he is now much recovered. The war between the papers is at present so severe, that all our colleagues require their spectacles.

Last night the benefit at the Victoria Theatre for the sick and wounded took place. We suppose the house was crowded, as all the boxes and seats were engaged yesterday.

A most extraordinary and lamentable instance of mental aberration occurred at the San Miguel Church the other day. An old Spanish lady, behaving in an extraordinary manner, was removed from the church. She struggled hard, but was carried off in the street she pulled out a book and prognosticated the very darkest times for Buenos Ayres. The crowd in the

street followed the infatuated Sybil until she arrived at the Policia. Her words, although utterly incoherent, produced a profound sensation in the superstitious crowd. All crowds are superstitious.

American pine is at present selling at the corralones or timber-yards at the dearest rates we ever recollect. Farmers have to pay from 12 to 18 ris. per foot. A few years ago the highest price obtainable was 7 ris, and then paper dollars were worth less than at present. Congress ought to at once place a tax on American pine—in return for the very gracious conduct of the Americans in taxing our wool.

The hole in the mole has again appeared, and a tender little Argentine girl almost smashed her leg on Sunday. What a shame! Where is the Port Captain, Vice President or Governor? The hole in the mole is open again, and yet the Chief of Police is at large.

We are requested by the secretary of the Cricket Club to correct a statement made in yesterday's paper regarding the poverty of the club, as he informs us that it is in a more flourishing state this year than at any previous time, having added some 15 or 20 new members to the list. The concert which comes off about the 16th of Oct. is to defray a debt owing on the pavilion building (resulting chiefly from the committee not having received all the support which had been promised them), and is too large a sum for the club, to pay off without making an extra call upon the members, and as Messrs. Phillips, Marshall, and a chorus of ladies and gentlemen most liberally offered their services the committee accepted them.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'

GILES. Sept. 14, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—No sheep on sale until after shearing.

Señaling done.—Very little increase here, many have not even their capital; the March lambs nearly all dead. The estancia Las Omas has been surveyed. Land rented or sold.—Mr. Nugent has just bought some land, but I don't know the price.

News in the town.—Biscuits, shears, and twine dear in the town; place very dull.

State of camps, &c.—Look well; thistles growing very high; rain wanted.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—\$250 to \$350 per month, with board and lodging; price for shearing \$60 per hundred. Hands very much wanted.

Price of stock.—Capones \$60, sheep \$30, cows from \$300 to \$400, but none in this partido. Silvestre, of Mercedes, has sold a flock of sheep on Achaval's land, they are worth \$40 and were formerly of Sheridan's estancia Galpones.

MAOALENA.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—500 capones at \$40; a flock by the cut at \$25.

Señaling done.—A large señaling, but on account of the frost a great many have died.

Land rented or sold.—None to rent or sell.

News in town.—I heard the other day of a large fire at the estancia of Mr. Thomas Kincaid, but was got under by the most strenuous exertions of himself and peons. It happened at a very bad time, as Mr. K. had just refurnished his house at a considerable expense. The whole sala furniture was completely destroyed.

State of camps, &c.—Camps very dry, and much in want of rain.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—Will require lots for the shearing, which will take place in about a month.

Price of stock.—Sheep \$20, cattle \$70, horses dear. My friend Mr. Gibbs purchased a fine horse the other day at \$400 m/c.

CHASCOMUS.

September 22nd, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—4,500 capones were sold to the graserias, delivered, from \$27 to \$29 m/c. About 2,000 mestiza sheep were sold lately by public auction for \$17 en buenas carnes.

Land, rented or sold.—Many enquiries for land, either to buy or let, but none to be found, owing to the camps being overstocked.

State of camps, &c.—The camps, owing to the last rain, have improved greatly; the pasture, however, in many cases is still very short; the sheep are improving daily, and the farmers are in the expectation of a good clip.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—Good peones always in demand, wages liberal.

General remarks.—We may here remark that Chascomus can boast of two mataderos—one has been in working condition for some time, and the other, which is rather of an extensive scale and with all the recent improvements, will commence operations in a few days, under the able management of Capdevila, of the firm of Montevideo & Capdevila, of your city.

An English hotel we hear is shortly to be opened. I shall send you full particulars in my next.

NAVARRO.

September 21st, 1866. Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—500 capones at \$45, 200 do. in superior condition at \$50.

Señaling done.—Although the average marking has fallen far short of what had been estimated up to corresponding date of last year, yet we can return a higher figure than any which has appeared in your previous despatches. The increase of the present year has averaged 35%.

Births, marriages and deaths in the neighborhood.—During the last twelve months there have been five births and three deaths amongst the Britishers in this neighborhood.

State of camps, etc.—Unsurpassed in the abundance and richness of the pasturing by any other land in the Province. Many sheep have been dying, owing to the superabundance of (trout).

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—The proximity of shearing renders peones indispensable. Monthly wages from \$250 to \$300, with the usual eceteras.

Price of stock.—Good sheep by the cut, \$45; capones \$180 per doz. Price of cattle nominal.

General remarks.—The numerous varieties of rank and noxious weeds which the soil of the Plaza is capable of producing is truly astonishing. The Municipality seemed either unconscious of their existence, or deemed them an ornamental acquisition to the square, and not until their luxuriant growth literally obstructed the view, and threatened to exclude the blessed light of day from the surrounding houses, did that august body issue the mandate for their removal. The streets are in a very neglected state, and in rainy weather the stranger whose business led him to the plaza would require a pilot to conduct him safely thither. The mercantile portion of the denizens of Navarro complain of the general depression of business transactions, and the consequent tightness in pecuniary matters.

FRAY BENTOS.

September 23rd, 1866.

News in the town.—The Municipality has gone to inspect a bridge requiring repairs, but, as all the rents of this place go to benefit Paysandú, there is little prospect of funds in time. Each beef sold here pays 40 cents for the benefit of a hospital at Paysandú, besides 80 cts. to the National treasury—1820 m/c.

Peones' wages, and if wanted.—The estancieros are offering 25r. per hundred head of sheep-shorn, but shears not to be had, as shearing commences on the 1st of October. Too early for the farmers, but then the flechilla and carretilla are to be considered.

General remarks.—The barque La Plata aground near the Caracoles, with a cargo of coal and machinery to Messrs. Giebert & Co. The passengers have been brought up in boats to the saladero, their destination according to agreement.

It is expected the extract of beef works will commence operations tomorrow, as the boilers are fixed and were tried yesterday. As yet no price is stated for novillos. Unless the season sets in dry, cattle will be fit for slaughter by the end of October. Three vessels here to load from H Benítez & Co. No arrivals with coal. What about the missing mail-bag?

CIVILCOAT.

Estancia Freyre, September 21st, 1866.

There is nothing new here. Capones are selling at from \$40 to \$50, and we are all preparing to commence shearing on the first of October. The sheep are fat and the wool well grown, and we are all endeavoring to be able to send it to market in first class condition.

I have seen an article in the Standard of the 6th, in which some inexperienced countryman advises us to combine to pay-all our shearers at one price, which is impossible, as some have their sheep well shorn in home style, and there are others who adopt the native fashion, and some have fine sheep, and others the common mestiza. Now any experienced man knows that shearers will shear ordinary sheep at \$40 when they will not shear fine sheep at \$50. Moreover, we get all our shearers from Mercedes, and they will shear close to the suburbs of the town at \$40, when they will not shear five or six leagues out at \$50. Near Mercedes there are ten or twelve rich estancieros, each of whom have from 20,000 to 30,000 sheep to shear; they are men in authority and any shearer they call on will go to them in preference to us; now your correspondent expects us to wait until they are all done, and then to find our wool full of carretilla and have to sell it for half-price. But we do not intend to take his advice, pay what we like, and allow him to do the same.

RAMBUILLET.

September 21st, 1866.

There is nothing new here. Capones are selling at from \$40 to \$50, and we are all preparing to commence shearing on the first of October. The sheep are fat and the wool well grown, and we are all endeavoring to be able to send it to market in first class condition.

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VERY IMPORTANT.

The Nacional says—A numerous meeting of Provincial Senators, Deputies, and other persons of distinction, is at present sitting in the Government house. Up to 4.30 p.m. the meeting had not concluded, and we are unable to state what took place, other than that

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THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and

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