



Advertisements to the "Standard,"  
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 ADVERTISEMENTS  
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# The Standard.

"All that glitters, will not be golden dice."  
 CINCINNATI.  
 SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1865.

## THE WAR IN CHILE.

### THE STORY OF THE RESOLUCION.

**RUMORED LOSS OF THE COVADONGA.**  
 For some days we have been deluded in Buenos Ayres by pretended 'bulletins' from Chile of the capture of Spanish vessels: the Chilean newspapers made no mention of such occurrences, but the Ferro-Carril de Rosario (author of the 'bola' about the Paraguayans invading the Gran Chaco) gave too ready credence and publicity to some private correspondent in Mendoza who possesses the rare gift of knowing Chilean affairs better than the journals of Valparaiso. This may be a species of 'second-sight,' such as we remarked of the late 'Eco de Comercio' of this city which actually reported the capture of the Argentine steamers by Lopez a week before it occurred: it may be on the other hand a playful account of what 'might have happened,' as in the case of one of our colleagues who published last month a speech he had intended to pronounce but did not: it may be also a deliberate intention to 'gull' the people of Rosario and Buenos Ayres; and lastly, but least probably, it may be the fact, with only a slight mistake in dates.

On last Monday we received mails from Chile to the 18th, and simultaneously our colleagues issued bulletins of the rumored capture of the Resolucion frigate as announced in private letters of the 20th. On Thursday we again had mails to the 26th, and found the story of the Resolucion entirely false, and no mention whatever of the capture of even a Spanish jolly-boat. Nevertheless a second letter from Mendoza announces the capture of the Covadonga on the 26th, and although our exchanges and mercantile letters from Chile to the 27th say nothing about it, the story takes admirably. The flagrant invention about the Resolucion is in our opinion sufficient to damage all evidence from the same quarter, but the 'Espana' (a small paper published in this city) brings pretty conclusive proof that the story of the Covadonga is as false as the other. We extract the following letter from Chile, which bears date one day later than the alleged capture of the Covadonga—

Santiago, Nov. 27th.

"The country continues to suffer much by the war, money is very scarce, and the shops are only opened in the evening selling for cash: I even know a man with real estate worth 2 millions unable to raise 30,000\$ by mortgage. The total subscriptions for the war do not reach 400,000\$, the expenses are greatly increased, the Treasury will be empty in another month, and then we shall have a second depreciated emission of paper. The Government openly favors the rebels in Peru: 1000 men well armed and disciplined were despatched from Copiapo to aid them, against Pres. Pezet: on the 18th, another force comprising the 8th reg. of the line, followed; and secret agents are trying to bribe the Peruvian fleet to pass over to Chile. The excesses in Copiapo against the Spanish residents are still the order of the day, and it is rumored the Government intend to banish us all. There is a rumor about the capture of the Resolucion frigate, but you need not heed it. Of more importance is the alleged appearance of a Yankee cruiser in these waters: she carries four 130-pounder guns, which she puts in the lead when entering any port, and runs up when at sea: she means mischief to our merchant shipping.

By latest accounts we hear Pezet is about to be driven into Peru, and the new Government threatens a rupture

with Spain, not having sent the Spanish Minister one of the circulars to foreign Ministers, offering friendly relations."

The 'Espana' has also received a private letter from Mendoza, dated Dec. 2nd, which gives some insight into the origin of these rumors, but shows that it is difficult to arrive at the truth, in such complicated exaggerations.

"Last night we had mails from Chile, which have filled the Chilean residents with joy, but a Spaniard who has arrived from Santiago says there is no cause for such jubilation. At first they said a small boat belonging to the Resolucion had been surrounded by a number of fishing-smacks, some of which she sunk, but finally overpowered by numbers she ran on the rocks and was captured. Afterwards they said it was the Covadonga which had been taken, but the accounts are so confused and contradictory as not to merit credence. They say the Covadonga was met near Valparaiso by a steamer carrying the English flag, which deceived the Spanish sloop, and the stranger coming within gun-shot range fired into her: the Covadonga trying to escape, ran on a reef and began to make water, whereupon the captain and crew deserted her and she fell into the hands of the steamer which then hoisted the Chilean flag. The Villa Madrid set out in quest of the steamer, determined to hang the crew for hoisting false colors. It is said the Spaniards have burnt the Chilean steamers Esmeralda and Maypu."

"It might be Ebenezer," said the Quaker on being asked his name, "but it is not."

### IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Breaking-up of the Herschel—Re-appointment of Consul General Neill—Stagnation of saladeros—Birkens' beef Co.—University examinations—New paper, 'La Opinion'—New church at the Correo—New theatre at Cordón—Opera Co. and Baños—The Ramirez and Ximenez duel—The Pavezano disturbances—Dr. Sifronio and the Brazilians—The suicide Picozzi—The Durazno schism—News from Fray Bentos—Sickness in Tacuarembó—Swedish and Portuguese gunboats—Board of Health—Standard proof-copy on Change—Accidents and offences.

The Government has received the following official despatch from the Gefe of Maldonado, dated 6th inst.—

"Yesterday at half-past twelve, the British steamer Herschel was abandoned by her captain and the remainder of the crew as she was going to pieces. To-day the sea has begun to wash up pieces of the ill-fated vessel, and I have sent the police of the neighboring villages, San Carlos and Mata-ajo, to guard the coast and prevent any robbery by wreckers. Up to the present whatever has been landed or washed ashore was taken charge of by the Police and at once handed over to the British Consul, in which the Customs' officials have also rendered every assistance. If the wind continues to blow hard to-day, the vessel will entirely go to pieces."

The Government has approved of the Gefe's diligence in the matter, and the 'Siglo,' says the purchaser of the wreck will make much money by the articles already washed ashore: the same paper estimates the cargo lost at £16,000, comprising new-year's gifts, fancy articles, and an invoice of wine for a new firm in B. Ayres.

We are happy to notice the restoration of Mr. E. B. Neill to the post of Consul-General in London. The Government very properly declares that "it is inconvenient to have the Consul-General resident at Liverpool," where Mr. Arellano Hall's business necessarily keeps him, and this gentleman henceforward remains as Consul at that port, while the great beef-agitator and indefatigable friend of the River Plate again becomes Consul-General in London.

The imports of cattle from the country to Montevideo, for last month, only amounted to 9,014 head, which, although an increase of 35 per cent on the two months previous, is below the average: from March to July it averaged 35,000 head. The saladeros are at present nearly idle, the slaughter in November being only 3,000: the principal killers, are Messrs. Pincirun and Tomkinson. In the department of Minas the entancieros are selling cattle for Rio Grande at 9 to 9½ hard dollars; and much smuggling is said to be going on. Sor Biraben is about to call a meeting for the purpose of getting up a Beef-curing Co. on his system. The University examinations have

begun, and are said to show signs of favorable advancement: the cause of public education is gaining ground, the number of public schools having increased three-fold in the last few months.

A new paper called 'Opinion Nacional' appeared on Friday: it is excellently got up, but we marvel how so many large and costly journals find support in so small a city. A new church is projected at the Cerro, by Messrs. Aguiar and Herrera-Obes. A new theatre is spoken of at the Cordón.

The opera Co. was to leave for B. Ayres last night, and may be expected here this morning. The Bouffes Parisiennes are going to play for a short time in M. Video.

Some more Brazilian forces have arrived, and are quartered at Ramirez saladero: it is said 10,000 are waiting to be embarked at Rio Janeiro. Dr. Sifronio has arrived from that city, where he left a number of sick, Brazilians sent down from Corrientes.

The Durazno schism continues: it seems the Cura, Padre Casamayor suspended his assistant, and the parish took part with the latter. The clergyman sent *ad interim* has been expelled, and the people will have nobody but the teniente-Cura, Sobron.

Dr. Ramirez publishes a long-winded account of his duel with Ximenez: which was prevented by the police: the matter is of no interest to the public.

The Swedish corvette Gefé arrived and exchanged salutes with the fort. A Portuguese gunboat is shortly expected from Rio to convey back the Portuguese Consul, Madrugá, to Paraguay, and remain at Asuncion till the termination of the war. D. Gabriel Perez, Oriental Consul-General, has arrived from Rio: D. Pereira Galvao is removed from Denmark to Holstein, as Consul-general.

Mr. Muudell arrested an officer named Chain for making disturbance at Paysandú, but Gen. Borges has set him at liberty. Chain and another, named Solano, have arrived at Monte Video, as well as Col. Muudell, probably, in reference to said disturbances. Advice from Fray Bentos say the saladeros are busy, the cattle fat, pastures good, and everything going on well.

From Tacuarembó we hear of a plague, said to have its origin from the Brazilians: a tailor's wife was buried under doubtful circumstances. Nothing fresh about gold-fields.

Sor. Fernandez now runs seven omnibuses to and from Union. The Board of health has had a sitting. The 'Siglo' printing office is removed to 45 calle Camaras.

The unfortunate Life Insurance agent who committed suicide left a letter directed to Count Barbolani, Italian Minister, saying that "a continuance of bad health urged him to the rash act, which men might condemn, but for which he sought mercy from the Great Judge," and begging him to forward some papers to his family. Barbolani ordered Sor. Carreras to enter the body at his own expense, but the police had already buried it on account of signs of decomposition. Sor. Zumarán afterwards ordered it to be exhumed and placed in his family vault.

The 'Standard' proof-copy of *On Change* at Messrs. Sprunck's, is a great convenience to the foreign merchants, who observe also that we spare no pains to serve them properly.

Sor. Guinaraens is named Manager of the new Banco Italiano.

A drunken policeman got into the Argentine Consulate, but the Consul overpowered him and sent him to prison. Three Brazilians were arrested for disgraceful conduct.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Respecting political matters, I have nothing to report to you to-day; the war with Paraguay has ceased to be the all-absorbing topic, partly as the theatre of it is far removed from our territory partly because we hear so little of what is going on regarding operations. Everybody here is only occupying himself about material improvements, and our Junta Economica certainly does not remain behind in projecting and executing useful and beneficial improvements, but the sanction of some measures meets sometimes delay at the Government offices, to

with the tramway to the Union and Paso Molino.

The Emigration Committee has been duly installed by the Minister of Hacienda, and is only awaiting the fitting up of a proper office to transact business; the best promises, as regards funds and facilities, have been given by the members of this Committee who show the best intentions, and some good is sure to come out of it.

The reports from the camp are favourable, the occasional showers of rain have done a great deal of good, cattle and sheep are in prime condition; as yet few animals for saladero purposes are coming forward, as the war between purchasers and sellers of this article is still at its height, however this cannot last long, as Estancieros must sell and Saladeristas cannot afford to keep valuable establishments idle.

Business as regards imports is rather dull and all importing houses are complaining about idle times. In exports not much can be done besides the contracts already entered into, higher prices for salted hides and tallow are asked; wool rather duller than some days ago.

Lumber, salt, and coals are arriving in extraordinary quantities, six cargoes salt yesterday and to-day; the article is almost invaluable at present, coals also very dull, last sale of Cardiff 10½ pats.

Several charters have been made and some about to be concluded; 45 and 5 p. has been arranged for vessels to load salted hides and tallow in the Uruguay.

Exchange closed firm at 51½d.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

To-morrow the special train excursion to Chascomus comes off, it promises to be rather a gay affair; we understand some of our Ministers will attend: the Governor will not go. Our agent in Chascomus writes us that great preparations are going on down there; the special train that takes the party out will leave at 8 a.m. to-morrow morning.

The steamer from Montevideo arrived true to time yesterday. Our agent writes us that he has put up two boards on which he has the 'Standard' pasted up, and that "every human being in Montevideo admires it." The proof copy of *On Change*, sent down each night in the steamer, is also hailed by our Commercial subscribers as a move in the right direction; they now read our city article just as soon as our subscribers in Buenos Ayres: the 'Standard' is driving Montevideo a-head.

Our old friend Consul Neill, of London, we are happy to inform our readers has been restored to his former post of Consul-General for the Banda Oriental; this is as it should be, Montevideo could not have a more active or energetic agent in London than Mr. E. B. Neill, he has done much for that country in bringing it before the English public in the most favourable light, and in fact through his exertions have the Banda Oriental camps been settled by a wealthy, influential and enterprising British population.

The weather is now so hot everyone is asking what about the new bathing establishment alongside the Bolsa; we know nothing about the concern, but suppose when it is finished we shall be invited to take an editorial swim; none of our colleagues are adepts in the aquatic art, which of course will afford us opportunity for another editorial triumph.

It is not generally known that the siege operations around Uruguayana were under the sole charge of Capt Fitzmaurice, a Carlów man, who displayed so much talent and ability in his plans and arrangements as to merit the special thanks of the Emperor of Brazil and President Mitre. Captain Fitzmaurice belongs to Pánuero's brigade, and is at present in this city; he held a commission in the British army, 31st Regiment, and is now a distinguished officer in the Argentine service; he leaves for Corrientes on Thursday. Our readers at home will learn with pleasure that the surrender of Uruguayana is due to the engineering skill of a British subject.

Yesterday there was current a very painful rumour respecting a duel fought between Captain Lucio Mansilla and a Portello officer in Mitre's staff, resulting in the death of the latter. We

hope sincerely that the report may prove false.

A friend from Corrientes, who knows everything, says the attack on Humaitá will be by land not water; he also states if Lopez is defeated at the Paso de la Patria he will fall back with whatever men left him into the interior, whilst Barrios will make a stand at Humaitá; the allies will be obliged to march into the very heart of Paraguay, and if all goes to all Lopez intends to adopt the Flores system of warfare and keep running about. Food is so scarce in Paraguay that the Englishmen employed at the Arsenal, although earning splendid wages, wish to leave if there was any means of escape, but they cannot. Our French colleague states that Caceres has been cut to pieces, but our informant states that although the last fight was very bloody no one knew which gained the day.

A friend of the 'Standard' in the House of Commons has kindly sent us another Blue-book, with all the official correspondence respecting the war in the River Plate.

The Municipal elections are the great talk of the day; almost in every parish in the city we notice the names of the wealthy Britishers. We confess that since the election of a near relative of ours to the exalted position of Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin we begin to take great and increased interest in all Municipal matters. If all the Englishmen named on the list be elected Municipales, the citizens may rely on the 'Standard' as the future Municipal organ of Buenos Ayres, and then if the city wants any improvements and is not attended to, at least the public shall know why.

The rather distant contingent from Salta has at last arrived in Rosario under command of General Latorre. These poor fellows had to make a rather tedious march. They will be at once despatched to Corrientes as soon as they get their summer uniforms.

An English estanciero from Gualeguaychú writes us that the drought in Entre Rios is now becoming something alarming; the camps are all drying up, and the farmers are obliged to draw water in many parts for their sheep.

Passengers by the Rio de la Plata are notified that they will be taken free to and from Fray Bentos. We hear great complaints about the conduct of the boatmen at Fray Bentos. We hope our agent there, Mr. Dunge, will send us a proper account of the matter.

Another Argentine war vessel has come to grief, the steamer, 'General Pintos.' She went down in the mud, just outside the Boca del Riachuelo.

The little steamer Pollux, we hear, is about to leave for Corrientes with a cargo of assorted goods, under charge of Mr. Davis.

In Montevideo there has been a fearful row in the prison, caused by the prisoners getting drunk and trying to make their escape. The affair reflects little credit on the police authorities.

We hear that at Corrientes a sort of bridge is being constructed to pass over the artillery into Paraguay; the river is falling so rapidly that the soldiers can in parts wade halfway across, but the fall in the river is a very serious inconvenience to the allies, as it renders the gunboats &c. almost useless.

To-day Rua's quinta at the Lomas de Zamorra will be sold by auction: free tickets on the railway 'carne con cuero,' &c.

Several of our subscribers wish to know what has become of Echeagaray and his land grant? We confess we know nothing whatever about the matter.

Yesterday it was rumored that in ten days the fate of Paraguay would be decided; the fight is to be at the Paso de la Patria.

We understand the rock on which the Herschel was wrecked is not marked on any English chart, but only on the old Spanish chart.

The Riachuelo was covered on Friday evening with millions of dead fish, which had come up in the 'creciente' and died of the foul water.

We received advices yesterday from New York, dated Oct. 30th: the trial of Capt. Wirz is concluded, but sentence not passed. A terrible steamboat explosion occurred to the 'St.

John' in New York harbor; seven men killed and several wounded—details in our next.

The Una leaves to-morrow, with the crews of the Herschel, Hercules, and Pollux, for England.

Werner's last Concert is to-morrow night.

## BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

### BRIDGE OVER THE RIACHUELO.

Remarks on the construction of the Bridge and laying the foundations of the Abutments.

Span, 150 metres.  
 Level of rails above the highest flood level of Santa Rosa, 1 met. 10 c.  
 Tons (Eng.)  
 Weight of wrought iron work... 241  
 Do. of cast iron... 129

Total weight of iron work... 370  
 The superstructure of this bridge is carried upon six cast iron cylinders, one inch thick and eight feet diameter, except the two centre cylinders supporting the main girder, which are nine feet in diameter.

The cylinders having been sunk to the required depth (as shown on drawing marked B), a concrete composed of Portland cement, lime, sand, and broken stone (Martin Garcia), was thrown in from the top of the cylinders, and well rammed to a thickness of 12 feet, and from this depth brickwork was laid in composed of English bricks, laid in the best hydraulic mortar, to the top of the cylinders.

The process of sinking the cylinders was continued day and night, and by the constant use of the pumps the cylinders were kept dry: Although at times the waters gained upon them to a height of 13 feet, constant care was taken in keeping the cylinders in their true position as they descended; and the whole of them are true in this respect. Care was also taken in observing the nature of the excavations, and it fully bore out the result of the borings previously made.

Testing the cylinders before filling in masonry:—

Before filling in the cylinders with concrete, they were tested with a weight equal to 21 tons upon the sharp edge of each cylinder, and finding after 30 hours that scarcely any subsidence had taken place, the excavations were suspended upon the north side at a depth of 33 feet, and on the south side at a depth of 24 feet, in order to secure a good firm strata underneath, at about 12 feet in thickness. The concrete was then thrown into the cylinders as before described, to a thickness shown on the drawing, and the brickwork filled in, the whole of the work being set in good hydraulic mortar.

Testing the cylinders after filling in, and before erecting the superstructure:—

The brickwork having been built up flush to the top of the cylinders, a framework of timber weighing about five tons was then placed upon the top of each cylinder, upon which was piled a tier of rails, 21 feet long, until we had the desired number corresponding to the weight required by the respective areas of the cylinders. The total weight put on each cylinder, with other particulars, will be found in the table annexed.

From careful observations taken with a level before and after testing, there was in no case more than one inch subsidence.

Each cylinder was tested separately.

The basis of my calculation was 1½ tons per superficial foot of area of cylinder; but in the case of the two centre cylinders, the weight was 12½ tons, or nearly two tons per square foot of surface.

The maximum weight to be sustained by the cylinders was calculated as follows:—

Weight of superstructure	241	Tons.
Do. of Railway, say	10	
Do. of Train of Locomotives	264	

Total weight to be sustained	515	
Area of cylinders:—		

4 cylinders of 8 feet diameter	201,060	Square feet.
2 do 9 do	127,220	



