

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.

197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR: MR. CIERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely.

EUROPEAN MAIL.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this important paper, are respectfully requested to leave their address at the Agency, 60 Calle San Martin...

"Death and destruction to the Filipis."

WHY undergo annoyance and discomfort, when the remedy is so easily attained.

THE CELEBRATED PAPER MOUTH is a universal boon, being the only real means for exterminating that hateful and obnoxious insect.

THE FLY, May be obtained at CRANWELL'S, Chemist, 30-RIVADAVIA-30.

SINGLE SCULLING OUTRIGGER, built by Redapp, of Richmond, for sale. Apply at 106 Piedad.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

TO KORKORPONDENTS.

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 falsi audeam, nisi veri non audeam dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

THE SALE OF FRAYLE MUERTO.

The sale of an Argentine town, township, and district to an English farmer is an event significant of the times we live in, indicative of the great change that is working through the country...

After a few years' trial, sheepfarming at Frayle Muerto was found not to pay, and the hardy pioneers of industry, nothing disheartened, at once turned their attention to agriculture.

The destinies of this rising spot were in good hands, men of energy, capital, intelligence, and perseverance were the owners of the soil; they saw that the scarcity of labour was the real difficulty which surrounded agricultural industry in this country.

At the leaving of the steamer it was currently rumoured that the Allies had determined upon a simultaneous attack on the enemy's position; but this news must be received cum grano salis.

From the correspondence published we extract the following: The Parana, strange to say, at this period of the year, is again on the rise; already Cerito is flooded, to the great detriment of the marine stores, which were so conveniently placed there.

As regards climate, we think, all will admit, that Cordova has the advantage of Nebraska and Illinois. The severities of the winter season, which are so much felt by squatters in the Western States are unknown here.

The settler needs only enough to build a house and secure a few months provision to make a start.

The only real drawback on Frayle Muerto is the Government. The frontier has been left in the most unprotected state, and although the Indians cannot well walk off with a crop of wheat or a field of maize, yet foreigners dislike settling in a district which is so exposed to invasion.

Frayle Muerto, like every place else in this country that shows any signs of progress, has gone ahead in spite of the Government, and in spite of the Indians; let us hope now that the Indians will be pushed back and the Government pushed on.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. ANOTHER FIGHT. TERRIBLE STORMS. Thenceforth Paraguay has become important; the elements seem again to have come to the aid of Mr. Lopez and his army.

Paraguay has been visited with a terrific storm; half the houses in Humaita blown down; tents blown in every direction. The damage done to stores and other property in Humaita is estimated at 40,000 pats.

On the 15th a general reconnoissance was ordered. The squadron opened fire, and the Paraguayan batteries replied. A strong expeditionary force was despatched to reconnoitre the Paraguayan lines.

At the leaving of the steamer it was currently rumoured that the Allies had determined upon a simultaneous attack on the enemy's position; but this news must be received cum grano salis.

From the correspondence published we extract the following: The Parana, strange to say, at this period of the year, is again on the rise; already Cerito is flooded, to the great detriment of the marine stores, which were so conveniently placed there.

As regards climate, we think, all will admit, that Cordova has the advantage of Nebraska and Illinois. The severities of the winter season, which are so much felt by squatters in the Western States are unknown here.

Although the Government price of lands in the United States is, as we have stated, \$1.25 per acre, it is right to observe that no good farm lands—no oak openings are to be had at this price; on the contrary, Gen. Sherman's land warrant the other day, which he located in some extremely remote western spot, near the Rocky Mountains, but on the line of the Pacific Railway, 160 acres was valued at five thousand dollars gold.

would have been out off, and he must have stood or fallen by Villeta. This is the only way the campaign can be brought to a speedy conclusion, as otherwise we only drive him from one stronghold to another.

Campaigning in Paraguay, above all parts of the world, requires a supply of men and money, and the day these are not forthcoming peace must be made. If we do not make a move soon 'stationary' will become the order of the day, when those who have been unable to effect anything by guns, drums, and swords, will have a fair chance of trying their hands at the more peaceful weapons.

The Allied commanders ridicule the idea of the Americans doing the Paraguayans any harm—they have got no ships. I scarcely think it probable they will have any cause.

We have been daily expecting the return of the Corrientes expedition; it seems however it is not to come back. This loss is irreparable, for though few in number the veterans are worth any amount of raw recruits.

For some inexplicable reason it is believed the enemy is vacating Villeta. Golly observed 30 heavily laden bullock carts move off in the direction of the mountains.

The other day a small division of Brazilians fell in with one of the Paraguayan advances. A sharp encounter with the cold steel and the natives fell back, some on the ground, others escaped across the swamps.

THE PACIFIC MAILS. Valparaiso, 24th October 1868. The following note, dated Caranqui, September 3, 1868, has been addressed by Don G. Garcia Moreno to the Minister of the Interior of Ecuador.

From passengers come from Corrientes we learn that General E. Mitre with the national forces is still at Curuzú Cuatiá, preparing to march to Goya.

I believe the time has arrived for rectifying the multitude of inaccuracies and false statements that have circulated in Quito respecting the cause of the frightful earthquake of the 10th August, which was preceded by that of the 15th at 3 p.m., and which, though slightly felt in Quito, destroyed the districts of Angel, and Concepcion de Coajara.

In support of this erroneous idea, it was stated that in Piñan, situated on the western slope of that snow-capped height, the destruction had been tremendous; that the town of Intag no longer existed; that in the lands of Ocampo a new crater had appeared which continued to send forth gases, and even liquid, bituminous matter; that the two enormous rocks in the centre of the lake of Cuiococha had been submerged, &c. All that, however, is false.

streets have completely disappeared beneath the ruins. It is true there also have been horrible landslips, mountains that, divided by the earthquake, have descended upon the valleys in formidable torrents of earth, sand, stone, water, and mud; but this destruction of mountains and hills, the effect but not the cause of the movement, is not only seen in the fragile hills of sand and ashes that form the slopes of the Cotacachi, but also in all bonhinds the deep valley of the Chota, and that extended to Angel and Mira.

It is very evident, that the greatest destruction caused by the earthquake has been in the central part of the delightful valley of Otavalo and Ibarra; that its direction was from north to south from Guaitara in New Granada to Quito, and that the commotion has been much more violent in the western than in the eastern Cordillera.

The Collector of the Custom-house Sr Aguiere in a note addressed to the Minister of Finance informs having discovered a fraud in the ships papers of the French vessel Porta Ceili with a cargo of salt consigned to D. Bernardo Delfino.

Our active reporter from the South Plaza, Mr. Ezcurra brought yesterday morning to our office an early hour sample of the magnificent lot of wool sold at the remarkable price of \$82 the arroba—the highest price obtained this year up to now.

On the occasion of the picnic on board the America, Messrs Rubio and Foley had fixed a large placard on the bank nearly opposite to where the America was moored, pointing out the exact spot where the terminus station of the Floresta and Lujan Branch Railway is to be erected.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

From passengers come from Corrientes we learn that General E. Mitre with the national forces is still at Curuzú Cuatiá, preparing to march to Goya.

We received yesterday the Pacific mails, with our usual exchanges from Chile and the provinces of the interior. Dates from Valparaiso are to the 31st ult., but we have only received the "Valparaiso and West Coast Mail" of the 24th.

The Athletic Club had a meeting on Monday night, when Mr. J. H. Green was elected chairman. Apropos of these sports we learn that a gentleman recently arrived from England, who states he has had great experience in such matters both in England and at Paris, has a project to get up a Gymnasium, provided he can find a partner with some capital to join in the enterprise.

From the United States of Colombia we learn that Panama, for the moment, is quiet, but it is feared that troubles have occurred, or will occur, in the interior. At Chiriquí much discontent prevailed, notwithstanding a commission with the view to treat for the establishment of peace left on the 25th September.

An action has been brought against our colleague the 'Republica' by Sr. Calvari, who has thought himself unjustly alluded to in two articles that appeared in its columns, by the pen of Dn. Florentino Gonzalez, in which some severe strictures are made on the system of recruiting in Europe for the Argentine army.

the defence will have a fine opportunity of displaying his very high forensic abilities.

Yesterday our friend Major Rickard, left by the 'Lujan' for Rosario. He is charged by the National Government with a commission to examine and fully report upon the different mining districts and mineral products of the Republic, particularly in the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Cordoba, Oatamarca, Salta, and Junjun.

We were favored yesterday with a visit from Mr. Krause, the indefatigable and intelligent pioneer of progress and education in Chivilcoy—of which he may be said to have been the earliest founder.

Our active reporter from the South Plaza, Mr. Ezcurra brought yesterday morning to our office an early hour sample of the magnificent lot of wool sold at the remarkable price of \$82 the arroba—the highest price obtained this year up to now.

On the occasion of the picnic on board the America, Messrs Rubio and Foley had fixed a large placard on the bank nearly opposite to where the America was moored, pointing out the exact spot where the terminus station of the Floresta and Lujan Branch Railway is to be erected.

From passengers come from Corrientes we learn that General E. Mitre with the national forces is still at Curuzú Cuatiá, preparing to march to Goya.

We received yesterday the Pacific mails, with our usual exchanges from Chile and the provinces of the interior. Dates from Valparaiso are to the 31st ult., but we have only received the "Valparaiso and West Coast Mail" of the 24th.

The Athletic Club had a meeting on Monday night, when Mr. J. H. Green was elected chairman. Apropos of these sports we learn that a gentleman recently arrived from England, who states he has had great experience in such matters both in England and at Paris, has a project to get up a Gymnasium, provided he can find a partner with some capital to join in the enterprise.

From the United States of Colombia we learn that Panama, for the moment, is quiet, but it is feared that troubles have occurred, or will occur, in the interior. At Chiriquí much discontent prevailed, notwithstanding a commission with the view to treat for the establishment of peace left on the 25th September.

An action has been brought against our colleague the 'Republica' by Sr. Calvari, who has thought himself unjustly alluded to in two articles that appeared in its columns, by the pen of Dn. Florentino Gonzalez, in which some severe strictures are made on the system of recruiting in Europe for the Argentine army.

was, in due course, made known to the Minister of the Interior. In the record published by the Home Office in 1865 we find the following reference to the works in progress on this railway:—"The works, begun with creditable activity and economy, have for some time been progressing but slowly, for reasons which could neither be foreseen nor avoided. The difficulty in freight-ships in European ports in consequence of the wars in the United States and Denmark, caused a scarcity in Rosario of the most essential part of the materials for the construction of the line—viz., the iron sleepers on which the rails rest; and a delay of many months occurred, for the reason assigned, and from the difficulties attending their manufacture."

The work of laying the water pipes is being pushed on with great activity through town. They now come high up in Calle Florida, and will soon be laid throughout the whole of Calle Bolivar.

Mr. Riestra's charming quinta near Flores is now to be rented for the season—it is one of the sweetest places about town, and the advantage of a domestic dairy on the premises.

The American Minister, the Hon Mr. Worthington, has removed from the Hotel La Paz to Calle Juncal, 109, close to where the late General Asboth formerly had the Legation.

We call special attention to an advertisement in another column, by which a magnificent property is offered for sale, situated in the most fashionable part of our suburbs.

Last night the mail for the Panama was sent down to Montevideo. It is expected that the Panama will beat the mail.

We salute M. Giobert, of Fray Benitos, on his arrival from the Uruguay. He will probably learn with satisfaction that during his absence the Patent office, which fined him, has been done away with.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY AND THE HOME OFFICE.

The resident Director of the Central Argentine Railway, to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, Buenos Ayres, Oct. 20, 1868. Having informed Y.E., under date 12th August last, of the reopening of the works on the Central Argentine Railway, between Villa Nueva and Cordoba, and the time allowed for their completion being about to expire, I have now the honor to submit to Y.E. the various causes which have prevented the Company from finishing this important work within the contract time, and beg at the hands of Y.E. a prolongation of the time allowed, in view of the weighty reasons, which, as representative of the Company, it becomes my duty to enumerate for Y.E.'s consideration.

Unforeseen accidents, beyond our control, such as the rising of the river Carcaraña, which caused a suspension of the works on the bridge for a period of six months, from the 23rd October, 1864, to the 15th April, 1865, when the receding of the waters allowed them to be resumed; the loss of various ships laden with materials, such as the Rosetta, lost off this port, with the machinery for the bridge over the Rio Ségundo, causing a delay of nine months before it could be replaced; that of the 'Onward', off Maldonado, with the rails for the completion of the permanent way to Villa Nueva; the prolonged delay in the arrival of others, as in the case of the Maria, the which has been duly registered in the English Consulate at Rosario; the non-conveyance to the Company of the ground conceded by the contract, so that in Santa Fé they are not yet in legal possession of any, and in Cordoba that part of the line between Truggas to within a short distance of Frayle Muerto is the only land as yet legally made over to them, the delay in the payment for the 15,000 shares, which Congress authorized Government to take in order to have the work finished, the scarcity of laborers caused by the war, in consequence of the recruiting agents refusing to recognise the immunity from service legally granted to the men working on the railway; the cholera, which twice prevailed along the whole extent of the line, principally at Villa Nueva, where, on one occasion, out of 12 master carpenters, working at the station, 9 died in a few days; the revolutions in Santa Fé and Cordoba, which left us without laborers, and prevented us bringing from Cordoba the time indispensable for the construction of stations and bridges—all these Y.E., are the general and publicly notorious reasons for our not being able to complete our contract within the appointed time, and give us a right to the prolongation of time which I have already asked for.

Although our contract was not signed until the 26th of May, 1863, the earthworks had already been commenced in April of the same year, and were continued until July, 1866, having then reached Villa Nueva, when they were discontinued, for reasons hereafter to be mentioned. The permanent way was commenced in Oct., 1864, on the arrival of the first cargo of rails; but its construction was interrupted towards the end of the year, through the delay in the arrival of the Maria with sleepers—a delay which

