

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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Buenos Ayres. Fortin de Areco. Villa Mercedes. Lobos. Cañuelas. San Antonio.

Messrs Mackern. D. Manuel Ramos. D. Silvestre Torrobas. Mr. Park Onell. Mr. Griffin. D. Leopoldo Taboada.

Giles. Barracas. Villa de Luján. Capilla del Señor. Pilar. Agencias: D. J. Fichete. Mr. George Noble. Once Setiembre. Mr. Michael King. Doctor Priestley. Sr. Donachina. Chascomús. Paraná. Montevideo calle M. Suffran. Asunción. Mr. P. Carron. Guardia Monto. Mr. James L. Graham. M. Myers. M. Suffran. M. Nesbett. Mr. P. Carron. M. I. Eivers.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Received at the office up to Tuesday. 10 A. M. and inserted at moderate rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

November 18th 1861. BUENOS AYRES. No. 29.

FOR COLONIA.
Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat
VELOZ
Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars apply at the Whale boat and light house office N. 87 Pasco de Julio.

George Kean

For Colonia.
THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT
ESTRELLA.
Wills sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY. For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Pasco de Julio No. 35.

LEIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1250,760.
Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES.
London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods annuities with or without participation in profits.

Annuitants immediate deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium or its equivalent value received in cash.

Insurances are granted on every description of property in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most foreign countries at the usual rates. Forms of proposal and all other information may be had on application at any of the above offices or to any of the company's Agents at home or abroad.

Agents—at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—
Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.
Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

Money
Advanced on mortgages of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.
Apply to P. D. LITCH
Calle 25 Mayo No. 40—Buenos Aires

Notice!
All persons indebted for their passage per the
"William Peile" "Bella Fortuna" "Philomata" "Delphi" "Rosario" "Hugli" "W. Sawlich" "Hollywood" "The Countess of Dunelm" "J. G. Robertson" "Matrons" "Gaustral" "South E. K." "Agnes" "Rosalia" "Libra" "Isolda" "Anna Wilson" and "The Francis Carrill"
are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January.
P. D. Lynch
9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

Funeral Undertaking.
107—Calle Moreno—107
The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of lead, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 \$.

William Kitching.

American Improvements!!
Messrs Mooks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making notes pictures of a time. All persons wishing visiting cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs of letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.
Gallery 44 calle Emeraldas, corner to Piedad.

MORON
Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH.
Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

YOUR LIKENESS.
In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roover, Studio calle San Martín opposite the Roma Hotel, Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Education.
ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY
231 Potosí 331
Between Bun Orden and Lima.
This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefuly attended to.
Reference, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Tompney G. and H. M. K. z. z.
s. 11 Sp William Carlyol.

On sale.
A square of land in the department of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant about seven leagues from Mercedes, with excellent pasturage and well watered, suitable for sheep farming. Enquire at Hughes Brothers, calle San Martín No. 154.

On Sale.
Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Palo Sherry in casks.
H. M. Moss and Co.

Rams for sale.
The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the campo de San Prins half a league to the North of the 5th of a March, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and price to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from Mr. Richard N. Watson's estancia, Southwombon.
E. William Woodgate.

Messengerías Argentinas
For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arceifes.
Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 180 Rivadavia or 587 Plaza de Lorea.
Conductor and Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

Grocery and General Provision Store.
78—CALLE DEFENSA—78
H. M. Moss former proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that he has disposed of the same to Mr. Richard Hastings.

The undersigned recommences business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor attention to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a careful selection of Stock and the speedy execution of orders to merit a continuance of the support which was enjoyed by his predecessor.
Richard Hastings.

English Education
A steady active man wants employment in one or two families in the City, or suburbs thereof, to teach a general course of English Education, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c. of course included.
Reference can be given to several persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 4th, November 1861, application No. 5 Calle 25 Mayo.

To Sheep Farmers.
Good investment for surplus wool money on ground for building on in immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Setiembre with frontages to Calles Cangallo, Chuyo, & Lynch. To see plans &c. apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 5, or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 99.

MENSAGERIAS INICIADORES
Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84
Villa de Luján, San Andrea de Giles, San Antonio de Areco, Fortin y Salto 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Arceifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.
Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 23, 26, 30.
Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28.
Mercedes, and Chilivoley 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Merceda, Bragado, Chilivoley, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.
Navarro 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

La Invariable Fortuna.
For Chascomús, Monte, las Flores. Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 24, 12th and 22d.
Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 20th.

Conductor Manuel Lopez.

NEUVAS Messengerías Argentinas
For Villa de Luján, San Andrea de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.
Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month, returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th. 887, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benito Santiago.
Nicasio M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sanguenetti

Negrette Rams.
40 selected Negrette Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Lumboldt" are for sale in the Barraca Santa, calle Salto, No. 27 & 53 corner of Potosí.
For further particulars apply to Deffen & Co.
Calle Moreno No. 139.

To be sold.
At 50 per cent, the out lying subscriptions due in the county districts. The defaulter for the whole period are 26 in number, those for the 2nd quarter 230, and all are persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the unfortunate Editor.

Education.
Mr. D. F. Sauvain offers his services as Teacher in English, French, German, Latin & Greek. For further particulars apply at the English Seminary Sanjacinto 50, or at the Anglo-French Seminary Potosí 331.

Pure Negrette Rams.
On Sale at the Barraca de Messrs. J. Ruiz y Hermanos, calle Rivadavia No. 570. For further particulars call at calle Reconquista N. 70.

Rambouillet rams for sale.
PETER HEALY has for sale at his Establishment, [mid way between the Pilar and the Capilla del Señor] pure bred Rambouillet rams & the cross of the Rambouillet with the merino ewes the ewes have been selected from the most celebrated flocks in the country without regard to price. And the rams are considered by competent judges the best imported here.
Purchasers can suit themselves in rams at prices varying from 200 \$ to 12,000 \$.
N. 1.—18p.

NUEVAS PROVINARIAS, CORREOS DEL ESTADO.
General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 143.
Chascomús y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, y 23, 24, 26, 28, 30.
Laguna de los Patres, Ballenera, San Martín 6 Mora, 2, 12 y 22.
Carraulanguen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 20.
Navarra, Chivilivoy, Biscocheros y Ronquista 3, 24.
Once Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanuseyo, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.
Tandil directamento 2 y 17.
CARRERA DEL MORO.
Juca, Carque, Alpinar de Castro, Esperanza de Itardis, Palpuro Quivido, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Bandri, Invierno, Tamaguchi, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz.
Los Empressarios
Tayres, Bayona y Co.

MENSAGERIAS Española y Americana
General Administration—Potosí 146.
Chascomús, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, y 30.
Dolores, 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.
Chascomús..... \$ 100
Dolores..... 150
Potosí arroyos..... 20
Money..... 1 1/2 de
Torres Oyarzo y Co.

Iniciadores Diligencias
This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 321 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Riva Lavia).
FOR ANTWERP.
The fine A. I. Dutch schooner Economía, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeth Farber & Co. or to
Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.
The A. I. British barque Ann Nelson, only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to
Henry J. Powell & Co.

FOR LONDON
The first class British barque Warrior Queen, Captain Warren, 297 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to
Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers

Change of Premises.
The British Library has been re-opened in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday 11th inst.
For Sale.
In the Partido de Quilmes about 5 Leagues from town 500 to 600 fine mottio Sheep—Apply at Calle Chacabuco no. 237.

Translator.
The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, calle Mayo No. 69.

II. M. Moss & Co.
CALLE DEFENSA No. 23, 25, & 27,
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of fancy groceries, &c. at moderate prices.
Buenos Aires October 4th 1861.
H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.
The undersigned begs to inform their friends and the public, that he has just received a new and select stock of summer clothing, shirts, vests, pantaloons, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.
H. M. Moss.

Lost.
A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the letter has been posted in New York city May 26th; it would have arrived here during the months of July or August, any person having the said letter will favor the owner by leaving it at the Yorlota Hotel 105 calle San Martin or at the store of Don Patricio Hockey 145 Venesuela.

Capital investment.
The following highly valuable properties are at present offered for sale the terms and details of which may be learned on application at the office of Mr. Patrick Brown No. 64 calle Potosí, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker at the Bols.
1st.—15,000 fine mottio sheep, in the Partido de Arroyos on the land known as Fontecaldos, which will be sold before or after shearing, as best suits intending purchasers. If so desired, these sheep may be left on their present grazing.
2d.—A potrero, composed of 25 cuadras square of productive land, situated in the calle sola at Barracas, within the Concesion; it is subdivided into 80 lots with the necessary agua leading to each lot in case it was destined for building purposes; the plan may be consulted at Mr. Brown's office.
3d.—The well-known saladero of Browns, standing on this side of Barracas bridge, comprising all the proceeds required for this branch of business, and moreover amply furnished with vats, instruments, machinery, cylinders, corrals and other appurtenances, ready for working on the purchase of a sum.
4th.—A tract of alfalfero, bounded on one angle by the Barracas bridge, fronting the calle Rosal on one side and the calle Sala on another. This ground is high and adapted for building.
5th.—A corración, very large; North of the above Estableliment.
6th.—A desirable country-house and farm, on the coast of San Isidro, above the barracas, being two squares near or than the village. It contains 10 cuadras square, with a large modern residence forming 4 fronts. There are 14 apartments with out-offices, coach-house, stable, hon-roof, aljibe, pigeon-house. The gardens attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden in city laid out with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the conveniences imaginable.
For further particulars apply as above.

Henry D. Murphy.
Respectfully offers his services as Wool Broker, or in any other kind of produce. Those persons who will be kind enough to patronize him, may send their orders to his office, calle Rivadavia, Plaza 11 de Septiembre.

Notice.
All other kind of business that may be conducted here will be duly attended to.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine Confederation

Events have marched rapidly of late. Mitro's expedition to Cordoba, Urquiza's alliance with B. Aires and Derqui's flight are almost simultaneous, rendering it difficult to say what is the cause or which the effect. We have always said that Urquiza has the casting voice in the national councils, and it is probable that his attitude has at once animated Mitro to invade the interior, and alarmed Derqui so as to induce his abdication.

Subsequent to Mitro's entrance into Rosario, the titular President, like Ishmael in the desert, would seem to have turned a complete vagabond. At one time he was in Paraná, soon after on route for Cordoba, then vegetating on the banks of the Carcaraña and finally locked up in a dilapidated edifice in Santa Fé which served both for prison & custom house. Where was the army of the Confederation where the brave Puntanos, dashing Correntinos, invincible Entre-Rienses, and even brigadiers Saa & Vizaroso, had gone off with their tinseled decorations and stolen cattle, leaving President Derqui,

"Deserted in his utmost need"
"By those his former bounty fed"
Two journalists, Calvo and Barra, also followed the fortunes of their master, and amid the universal depravity, it is refreshing to find such traits of heroic fidelity. As the Swiss guards stood by Lewis XVI., so, these consistent advocates of an exploded policy resolved to "die game" rather than live, traitors. During his stay in the capital of Santa Fé, Derqui was alarmed by signs of popular discontent, and resolved on making for the scene of his former coup d'état, Cordoba. But Lopez, surnamed Mascarilla, stopped his way, intimating that such was Urquiza's pleasure. Seeing then that all was lost he hurried to his family at Paraná, and, as Louis Philippe did at Saint Cloud in 48, told them pathetically, to pack their trunks, for all was over. Although not a certainty it is supposed that H. B. M. S. "Arden" which passed this port on Saturday last, had on board the fugitive President bound for Montevideo: that vessel, before leaving Paraná, had refused all communication with the shore, and, passing by Rosario, some pretended to recognise Derqui's family. The "Doloritas" also hailed the "Arden" but received no reply to their question about Paraná.

A visit to the ruins of Montevideo.

This interesting brochure has been published by D. Felix Frias in the columns of the Tribuna. We regret that its length precludes our translating it, but wish to give our readers some extracts of the most telling passages.

It was a moonlit night when we visited the ruined city: some leagues before reaching Montevideo we perceived the shattered tenements which first indicated our approach to the mysterious scene of death; then barring our head we gazed among the ruins with a feeling of awe, as if treading on the tombs of the departed.

What words can convey an idea of the tragedy here so recently enacted! Imagine a city full of life and bustle, at the hour of sunset, on the last evening in summer. Resting from their toils, surrounded by their families, some in genial conversation, others buying in the shops, and not a few assembled in church, where a Jesuit father was exhorting them to penance and preparation for the coming Holy Week; all, all the citizens in four seconds overwhelmed, and their city no more! A subterranean thunder belched hideously, and the earth shook so violently that the few survivors could neither walk nor stand. Then reigned a death-like stillness only interrupted by the howling of the dogs; at the same time, a thick cloud of dust obscured the moon, as with a funeral pall, and a fire breaking out in the principal street enveloped the ruins with a strange unearthly glimmer. Many perished in the flames, but others contrived to crawl on broken limbs as far as the Alameda. An extreme cold was experienced,

while the groans of those buried alive contributed to the sufferings of the survivors, who begged of God for mercy, thinking the terrible Day of Judgment had come.

In the country round, many wondered what had happened, and the gauchos seeing rockets, which accidentally exploded, concluded it was a fiery-making and rushed into town. These savages, nowise awed by the visitation of Heaven, nor moved by the cries of the flying, set to plunder every thing: the sack lasted 4 days. This eternal stain upon our name and nation surpasses in horror the bloody crimes of Bossa. Some foreigners, whose country he untold, emulated our gauchos; one man was shot for robbery by those who wanted to take his booty. An unfortunate drunkard who had fallen asleep and was awakened by the earthquake, insisted that he had died the night before and was in hell, since he could see no city, but only flames and demon-like men around him.

The enemies of religion have asserted that these sacrilegious robbers fall on their knees when the ground quaked, and then continued their plunder: this is a malicious lie intended to cast odium upon those holy precepts which forbid such enormities. It was said the Jesuit [whom calumny follows like a shadow] warned the escaped victims by saying that the earth would swallow them up; but such a story is due rather to the wretches who wished to paralyze the energies of all that might oppose their depredation.

In the suburb of St. Nicolas an hospital was formed of three large sleds which held 50 persons: the timely succour from Chile saved these poor people, who, clad in rags mourning, assisted at a daily mass for the repose of their lost relatives. After the destruction, there was heard a frightful echo in the Andes produced by an aereolite; but, to us there seemed a more horrible echo, the sound of the trumpet calling Argentines to civil war on the day after the catastrophe: it was unheating the weapons of Cain on the unburied corpses were yet cold, which lay among the ruin profaned by our impiety. The very gauchos are after all, not so criminal as the authorities, who during half a century have left them in brutal ignorance; and we would ask is it true that the money generously sent by foreign nations, for the surviving victims, was expended on shot and shell to mow down Argentines on a battlefield. Remember if the property of the dead is sacred, the money of the poor is doubly so.

A writer of the "Debates" has sought to explain away this awful phenomenon, by the law of Nature; yet who dictated such a law, or in what fabric was nature manufactured: that theory is adopted to make Nature independent of the Creator.

Yet we have seen the Creator's care, in a manner which justifies our incorrigible fanaticism. One building has escaped, a large and handsome chapel of three aisles, in which took refuge a community of nuns and the members of St. Vincent de Paul's conference. Not far off the ground opened up a fissure from which welled out a stream of water. The pious sisters devote themselves to the education of such poor girls as escaped, while every effort is made to relieve the sufferers. Among those who have sent their contribution, is the holy and venerable Pontiff who once passed as a simple traveller through that very city whose destruction has moved his paternal heart. In the list of charity we must return special gratitude to Chile, Peru, Banda Oriental, Paraguay, Brazil, England and France, which nations have bestowed considerable sums. In particular Pius IX amidst all his domestic afflictions, as also the Emperor Napoleon, have been signally generous. Chile and Montevideo were the first to lend assistance, showing that neither the waters of La Plata nor the peaks of the Andes are wide or lofty enough, to separate nations that wish to draw closer the

links of Christian fraternity which unite us all in one great family. This inspires us with hope for the future in the genius of civilization.

The city of Montevideo has been utterly destroyed and 14,000 inhabitants buried in its ruins: we would then remind our Catholic readers that, to-morrow being the festival of All Souls, they should consecrate a special part of their devotions before the altar of the Most High, to the pious memory of their brethren who perished on that sad occasion.

November 1 1861.
Felix Frias

The Emigration Scheme.

It will be perceived that an item of two million currency enters into the new budget "for immigration purposes." To any man of moderate experience in this country, such a vote appears eminently calculated to confer on us a signal blessing. The scarcity of farm servants, the increasing resources of our *rampas*, the high price of manual labor, all demonstrate that the current of emigration may be here-turned. Not even the United States, nor the Australian gold-fields nor the banks of the St. Lawrence, nor the pastures of Capo Colony afford the same advantages for the farmer or labouring man, as this country. The importation of 20,000 Irishmen would be therefore a common benefit to Buenos Ayres and our poorer countrymen at home. No selfish feeling induces us to wish that, of all European nations, Ireland should get the preference, but, if we consider the class of foreigners most in requisition, it will be admitted they are shepherds; and as the flocks of this province are almost totally held by Irishmen, there is a tacit admission of their superiority in this branch of industry.

Yet the *modus operandi* is also important, and it would be a decided mistake to propose, as is rumored, a fixed premium to captains of ships, for every passenger, if even such were all Irishmen. The Government emigration at home is conducted on a safe plan, and is productive of good results in the Australian colonies. Not only is it limited to certain conditions of life, but the intending emigrant must produce a certificate of good character from the priest and magistrate of his district. For if ships be laden pell-mell with an indiscriminate cargo of human live-stock, we run the risk of spending money to over-run the place with vagabonds. Supposing again that a conscientious captain succeeded in weeding out bad characters from a crowd of applicants, much inconvenience may be caused. As it will be evidently his interest to ship as many as possible, he will not look to their chance of employment or probable utility, and merely land them in this port to claim his freight. Milliners bankrupt, tradesmen, ex-officio clerks are generally anxious for a change of air, and are just the persons not wanted here. Men with families and without means, girls with characters and without husbands, are equally useless.

Two kinds of emigrants are especially wanted: strong young men bringing a capital of \$1,000 or upwards, and single male farm servants. It is foolish to expect that stylish young fellows with a couplet hundred pounds can better themselves here, since sheep are worth 10c each and less than 1,000 is too little for a start.

The class denominated farm-servants is very eligible, but, unluckily, we hear many complaints among our own countrymen, of the gross inexperience and orbitant demands of many lately arrived. It would be, therefore, desirable to ensure for the public good, so expended, a selection of our home peasantry, striplings of bravest man, robust constitution, sober habits and the least taste of experience.

This cannot be effected by shipping promiscuously a whole Barony or Parish, nor by means of the agent navigators. It is necessary that some Agent, who feels and understands the interest of this country, should take in charge this Emigration scheme

without any sordid view of percentage. Much will depend hereon. Two millions if rightly applied may give us 1,000 or 1,500 useful citizens, but if merely given as a premium on live importation, must prove money thrown away, and perhaps, lay the seed of serious evils.

All's well that ends well.
The mission of Don Juan C. Ocampo has been fruitful in results. Rumor had spoken truly of an understanding between Mitro and Urquiza, and no nothing remains, but the official declaration, to inform us that the rival athletes have consented, in a charming and mutual manner, to cast all the blame of late differences on the luckless Derqui. Thus state-jugglery becomes canonized amongst us, and the ex-president slips between the two stools; *Federal y Unitario*, to the amusement of all parties. Politics are, of course, naturally variable, but, it would be difficult for any other than a S. American to follow the twists and turns of our most crooked diplomacy, even for a single season. Statesmen are the puppets and scribbles the show-men: a string is pulled, and up starts some well-known character for whom are invoked cheers or curses as suits the showman.

Poor Derqui there are few among us who doubt that he was merely Urquiza's stalking-horse, and without saying whether he acted right or wrong, it is plain that he is made answerable for obeying his master. Some say he was an enthusiastic agent, often anticipating his superior's pleasure, and that this led him into many a *faux pas*. Others think that he conspired, with Saa, the overthrown of the Captain General. If he did, then grievously hath he answered for it; but we are inclined to believe rather it was Urquiza who betrayed his comrade. The former saw that he was urged to a war for which he was little prepared; and, being doated, found it necessary to abandon either his friends or his estate. He chose, with the instinct of selfishness, to imperil everything but his estates; and hence we read of his treating with Mitro, at the very time that he abandoned the President to their common enemies.

"No hay mal que por bien no veiga" is a proverb older than the days of Marguinos Cervantes, and there can be little doubt that Urquiza's tergiversation and Derqui's flight will tend to a speedy resolution of standing difficulties.

Latest News.
President Derqui bade his adieu to Paraná and the Sovereign Congress in a letter of abdication, stating that it was alleged he was the only obstacle to the public happiness and he was therefore resolved to retire from the scene: he added that the armed presence of the enemy had not afforded the least motive for such a step. An amusing incident of his flight is the fact that the commander at Martín García sent a messenger on board H. B. M. S. "Arden", demanding the person of his ex-excellency as a public offender. We do not know whether the "Gibraltar of the Plata" offered to stop the message, it is however certain that the English officer, agitated with an intimation that he would not give up his guest; but, at the same time, fell highly honored by his communication and kissed his hands.

Federiers wishes to assume the cast-off mantle but he will probably find it not to fit him, unless thoroughly remodelled by Urquiza and Mitro, state tailors to the Executive. Affairs at Paraná are "out of joint," and it is plain that the last fashion of constitutional garb is thrown aside as unfit for the proximate change of season—Mitro is elected Provincial Director, with Urquiza's acquiescence. The expedition to Cordoba is ready to strike tents and off—ex-Governor Peña is intent to out-govern Olmos, just as titular governor Alcora went to supersede the Taboada's; but it is possible Olmos may not "Kunckle down" so softly as did Villafañe of Tucuman. The latter it seems, suffered a severe

defeat at Manantiales, and Allico Col. Navarro did not nominate the new Governor of Tucuman, yet the change of hands shows anything but a victory for the Liberals.

Montevideo.

The old proverb "one must go abroad to learn news of home" is verified in a statement in the "Nacion" of Oct. 10 that Don Juan C. Ocampo, President of the same paper mentions a fight to have taken place between the hostile fleets, and says that Mitro is running short of provisions in Rosario, where beef sold at 22 silver reals per arroba. We read of a new volcano in Chile, which opened a crater near the city of Chillan, throwing up clouds of smoke by day and fiery scintillations by night.

The Maria church was opened for the novenas to All Souls, on Friday 25th ult. The "Nacion" says loudly for a *coacorda* with Rome to avoid ecclesiastical difficulties. The Brazilian steam-ship Pedro II was stranded on the Punta de Carretas and all efforts to get her off were unavailing: it is the third vessel of the Imperial navy lost within one year. The society of painters gave a grand ball in Solis theatre, and a beer-distillery has been established. Government is preparing a polyglot work on the varied riches of the Banda Oriental, which is to be distributed at the London 25. Exhibition of '62.

An article on Montevideo shows that the work of rebuilding on the ruined sites goes on actively over 8,000 persons inhabiting already the new city which is built mostly of wood. His reports in Montevideo, said that Saa has returned to Santa Fé with 2,000 men, being joined by La Plata & others: it is believed that Urquiza will form an inter-valdian Republic of Entre-Rios & Corrientes.

On the 5th & 6th it blew a strong gale from the N.W. but, fortunately, there are no grave casualties. The pilot-boat "Edmundo" master, Nicholas Tandy, started off in respect to the crew, 4 in number, of the galleon "Fabiana" which had foundered about 4 leagues from S. Gregorio. Three poor men had taken to the boat, and expected immediate death, when they were gallantly saved. One man, a passenger, was, however, lost. The Spanish steam-ship "Cyralonga" was sent to assist a damaged brig, near Isla de Flores, supposed to be the "Eva" from Havana.

It is rumored that the foreign mercantile will ply as packets between this city & Buenos Aires, seeing the want of a regular steam communication. The Chief of Police, Botana, was severely reprimanded for misconduct in arresting an Editor, and resigned his office, but the President refused admitting his resignation. Important gold and iron mines have been discovered in Rio Grande, which Mr. Plant, an English geologist, sent, after exploring pursuits, his declared valuable. The Lyric Company is about to leave for Buenos Aires.

Paraguay.

A new "cristallo" (oil) is about to be published. On the 17th ult. a strange meteor was observed near Piribetoby, about 3 P.M. It was a ball of fire, rapidly revolving and casting forth electric sparks resembling lightning, leaving in its passage long blue stripes, and then disappearing in the S.W. Immediately after, a great report was heard, which lasted for some time, being distinctly audible in the Department of Misiones.

General Items.

Doctor Lorenzo Torres has returned from Paraguay, and Doctor Obligado from Rosario. Don Juan C. Ocampo left the city for San José on the 6th inst. Ex-Governor Pascual Rosas had gone to hold a conference with Urquiza. L. Col. Saudea, who talks of 49 wounds (make it even 50) is elevated to the grade of Colonel. Major Clavero attacked a gang of brigands near Sauce, taking 18 prisoners. Of

