

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

1884 - THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1884

PRICE - TWO DOLLARS

MAUVA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 Interest for the current month...

Atua Bank Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank having been removed...

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL - £1,000,000.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

7th Bills of linters of cre... drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, etc.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

IRLAND National Bank Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK

Good News. The celebrated St. Dun's Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's...

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (The Flor del Plata, No. 5118) of the above Friendly Society...

Camp for 8 Hocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp situate on the best permanent prairie...

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

Fixed Deposits. For Sixty days... For Ninety days... For One Hundred and Twenty days...

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL - £1,000,000.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co. CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

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Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General).

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Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY.

Camp for 8 Hocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp situate on the best permanent prairie...

To be Sold. The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion "CAVILLER."

Also an extension to rent, with 12 guests, including furniture, crockery, glass, and permanent water, all the fields. Apply as above. N 17 m.

La Zingara. All parties indicated for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage...

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE 89 - Calle Reconquista - 89.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. - THE MEXICAN leaves every Monday and Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon...

MESSAS Mesasgerias Nacionales. Office removed to 223 - CALLE VICTORIA - 223.

Great and Useful Invention. No more Mortality for want of Water. By the Robert Apparatus.

120 Bordenes per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.

Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or other.

GREAT MODIFICATION. I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds giving it at the same time more rapidly.

Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerado, Paris).

For Sale. The American-built Yacht "SHELLEY," 71 tons register.

For Further particulars apply to the consignees, SAMUEL H. HALL & CO. Reconquista 24.

For New York. The A 11 English Clipper Barque "CARLOTA," 393 tons register.

For Further particulars apply to J. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker, 40 - Calle Cangallo - 40.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in an English house. Board given if required.

Urfailing Cutie. After the 1st of January 1884, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school...

Converts Phenylne and Terchale. In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp...

ALSO ON SALE A few of Ollier's and Ollier's celebrated perfumes. Apply as above.

Royal Hotel. Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England.

Commercial Union Assurance Company. 19, CORNILLON, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Golegio Anglo-Porteno, 205 - MAIPU - 205. After the 1st of January 1884, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted...

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE BUZANGONO, Montevideo.

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ENGLISH TAILOR, 39 - CALLE DEFENSA - 39. George Billis, in returning thanks to his friends...

Bills of Exchange on London. For amounts as required. Can be obtained from HENRY N. HART, 33 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

For Boston. The A 11 American clipper Barque "KREMLIN," 430 tons register.

For New York. The first-class American ship "ST. GEORGE," 308 tons.

For New York. The A 11 English clipper barque "CARLOTA," 393 tons.

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DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

All last week's numbers of the Standard are on hand. SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

REMOVALS OF REVOLUTION.

The repeated discovery of a quantity of arms in the Teatro Argentino, occupied by the Crulo Club, and the police investigations mentioned in the 'National' on this subject, would have caused a profound sensation in any town but Buenos Ayres. We are, however, almost accustomed to this land of political carthages; and while many regard the thing as a joke, others treat with indifference or contempt any insouciant designs to disturb the present order of things. Nevertheless, these threatening rumours have evidently affected the money market, for paper dollars have fallen 2 per cent. in value within a week, involving probably some persons in ruin, and causing an immense injury to the whole commercial system.

Knowing the tricks resorted to by those who speculate on a rise in specie, we set this down among the dodges of such a kind; but there is a remarkable coincidence in the facts above-mentioned, and a letter published in the 'Reflector' of Montevideo (28th ult.), under date Buenos Ayres, February 24th. The latter is the more surprising, as it dates a week before we heard anything of the Teatro Argentino being converted into a Guy Fawkes deposit.

We quote as follows: 'They have begun again to hatch a revolution against the National Government. There was a meeting at Garcia's house attended by over eighty persons, including Tejedor, Mateo de Viedma, Ventura Martinez, Anjo Basso, Julian Martinez, Colonel Calvo, and Luis Biondi. Colonel Laureano Diaz, in a letter to Mateo de Viedma, expresses the dissatisfaction of all good friends that the 'tempest' had not already broken out, as arranged on. In answer to a letter from the Junta of Peace of Montevideo, Tejedor ordered word to be sent him, to hold everything in readiness till the middle of March, when he would get all instructions.

'Our absent friend (H. F. Varela) was also present in a white hat, but he said nothing the while time.'

'The Crucero are so vexed at losing the elections that some of them (Alfaro and Campos) say they must have a revolution at any cost, in March—that they cannot suffer Mitre's rule any longer. Tejedor goes so far as to say the traitors must be shot and hanged from the lamp-posts, including the President and his two Ministers, Gelly and Elvirado.'

We do not give credence to any of these wholesale denunciations. The names set down as accomplices in so nefarious a plot are indeed three—Crudo, not little as some of them may scruple to claim a row at elections, they have too much sense, and, may we hope, patriotism, to conspire for a revolution. Moreover it is absurd to suppose that the National Government, even without the letter in the 'Reflector,' should not be aware of such a conspiracy had it existed, or could not stifle the attempt in embryo, if suspicions had arisen.

That a meeting took place relative to the elections is very likely, and the above gentlemen may be present; but it is impossible the members should talk treason openly to a mixed assembly, including the 'Reflector' correspondent. A lively imagination has magnified virtue into rebels, lists into cavalry, stick-pens into swords, and walking-sticks into lamp-posts; further more the 'Reflector' has an intolerant hatred of the 'Tribuna' and ultra party, and possibly the letter in question was more the effect of malice than of error on the part of the writer.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

TERRIFIC INVASION.

Rosario has been the scene of one of the most sanguinary encounters. About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday eve the city was invaded by a horde of ruffians from the islands; these villains immediately attacked the citizens indiscriminately, and notwithstanding the formal and united protest of the foreign consuls, they refused to desist. Finding that the invaders were becoming more rapacious and bloody each moment, Her Majesty's Majesty's acting consul, Joseph Wilson, Esq., immediately proceeded to the public places, followed by an ad-

mirable crowd of victimized Rosarinos, and then all there, and the 'Reflector' too, the small astonishment of a diversified gang of youthful Santa Feños. During the reading of the act, we regret to say that the talented and popular representative of her Majesty suffered the most exquisite agony, and was stung almost to dissolution by the sanguinary invaders. The Marquis carried the place by storm, and when the almost exhausted citizens discovered that the most talked of riot act was ineffectual in routing them, there was a low murmur of indignation audible through the bitten crowd, which induced some of the friends of the 'locomotives' diplomatically to hurry him from the scene suffering and we. People in Buenos Ayres can form not the remotest idea of the Mosquito invasion; the houses were immediately shut up and a burning of old newspapers and wrecks resorted to as the only remedy.

Since the demise of the Cocktail Club, there has been a great and a concentration of arms, noticeable, and in the recent mosquito struggle, every one seemed resolved to act on his own responsibility, and disregard the mandates of the leader. One and one make in Rosario discovered an effectual preventive against the insidious attacks of these insignificant but tormenting enemies. Sr. Garzon, the notorious custom-house collector, finding his office made as it were the head-quarters of the invaders, covered himself with his revolver, and the French remained impervious to the assault.

Santa Fe is becoming almost as celebrated as Buenos Ayres for its murders. Within the last week or two, no less than seven murders have been committed, 4 in the neighbourhood of Pavon, and 3 along the Caracaras; but the police authorities here are more active than in Buenos Ayres. Four of the assassins have been caught and tried, and will be shot next week.

Business is pretty good in Rosario, but the foreign houses are largely as soiled, and many of the principal provincial merchants are obliged to go to Buenos Ayres to purchase various orders of things which are not to be found in Rosario.

The collector of the Custom-house, Garzon, is in very bad odour with the merchants here; and it is believed that he will be dismissed. He embargoed a large quantity of silver coin, which an English house was shipping to Buenos Ayres, and which caused a rather serious loss to the house in question. The complaints against this official are so repeated, that we doubt not the President will ultimately give him his colors.

The Rosario Debots, Mr. Barera, is still in good, and not likely soon to be liberated. He offered to pay 40 per cent. if let out and allowed to visit some person living near the Pavon, who owes him a rather large sum.

The Argentine Central Railway shows some vitality, as the engineers have received orders to commence the culverts. Mr. Wheelwright has written, per French mail, to the effect, that owing to a strike amongst the operatives, there is some delay in the work, but that as soon possible the bars will be shipped.

All Rosario is talking about the mooted exhibition, and Mr. Peter, the biographic miller, has promised to manufacture flour from the different provincial wheats, in order that competent judges may decide on the value.

It has long been heavily about Rosario, and many of the streets are impassable from the mud.

ARGENTINE EXHIBITION.

The 'Ferro-carri' companies with great justice of the silence of the 'Reflector' press respecting this laudable national enterprise. The Rosario folk wonder that the 'Standard' is the only paper in this city which lends its aid to Argentine industry. The fact, however, is that our colleagues are not so much to blame, their heads being entirely filled with Crudos and Cocidos; they moreover conscientiously believe that everything got up by the 'Ferro-carri' or 'Standard' must be bad or deceptive. This is the force of education, and when our efforts for progress come under their notice, they exclaim "Can anything good come from Nazareth?"

It is notorious of our cotton enterprise that the native papers tried "to damn it with faint praise." It would be, therefore highly inconsistent on their part to advocate any project which may increase that peaceful development held to be so injurious to the liberties of the Republic.

Nevertheless, as we hold contrary views on these matters, we may be permitted in good faith to urge the realization of the scheme proposed by the 'Ferro-carri,' and hope that President Mitre's Government will sometimes take a suggestion from the anti-political journals.

The Exhibition if carried out will be the more creditable, wanting the aid of the Buenos Ayres editors. It is gra-

tifying to find the Governor of Santa Fe so interested in strenuously supporting the idea, as expressed in the following letter:

'I have read with great interest your project of a National Exhibition, for which I have to congratulate you. Ideas of this kind will always find a steady support in me and my Government, so far as our means will permit. You need not be assured that I will do my best to carry out your design. I should wish to see you employ all your energies in the press to foment and popularize the same, as its accomplishment must produce important results to the country at large.'

Nicasio Osorio.

MEXICO.

The news from this unfortunate country do not represent the French to be as successful as they fondly flattered themselves to be about to, at the beginning of the war. The Mexicans never face their foes in the open field, but annoy them by guerrilla attacks; these flying troops destroy the roads, and lie in ambush, occasionally taking possession of some small villages, which they lay under contribution, and hold the priests as hostages.

A strong guerrilla force has taken possession of San Agustín de las Cuevas, commonly called Tepam, and the French have been unable to root them out of their position. About an hour's march from Mexico, 320 Conservatives, with a gun passed over to the Liberals, and French battalion had been sent in pursuit of them. From 130 to 1500 men, under General Viciario, had deserted at Iguala, some 20 hours journey to the south of the capital. The capital purchased which the enemy puts into force against the guerrillas, without mercy, has no effect on stopping daily desertions. The withdrawal of troops from various points, places the adherents of the new order of things in a ticklish position, as they must either emigrate, or run the risk of being tried by the guerrillas.

By way of the Pacific we learn that the French troops after having occupied Queretaro had taken possession, without resistance, of Mexico, San Juan, Acambaro, and Selaya. It appears that this is just what the Mexican wish, as by the French forces being thus scattered and weakened the patriots recover ever by one, the best strategic positions between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Mexican coast, on the Pacific, is blockaded, and only the American line of steamers to Callao are allowed to call at Acapulco for coal.

In consequence of the Archduke Maximilian having refused the crown, unless he was recognized by the Austrian Government, the re-actionists applied to Washington to know their intention, and the answer received was that they would not either recognise or tolerate it.

Warning to Intending Passengers per Steamers.

One of the native newspapers gives the most affecting account of how an intending passenger lost his passage per Pavon through his having in his possession six new shirts and two lamps. It appears that the unfortunate being held some un-Argentine ideas on the subject of clean shirts, and bought for his private use half a dozen of these needless garments. The officers of the Reguadora could not be made to understand that one man, unless he were English or had (some synonymously), could possibly want a whole half dozen shirts for his private use, and argued that they must be a part of a speculation, and therefore ought to pay duty. The half-cracked native did not see it, and, as a last resource, in order to save his passage by the Pavon, offered to put on the whole six shirts, one above the other. This act of martyrdom for opinions, was indignantly refused to be allowed by the officers. He then offered to pay the duty, but the officers would not receive it, as that belonged to a different section of the Executive. By this time the Pavon had sailed, and the victim to change of linen was, like Lord Ullin, left howling.

Our advice to our countrymen is, to take care that their boots be in a state of shatter, and that their tooth-brushes be worn down to the hilt—then, at the last moment, they may find themselves in a fix about contraband goods.

MARTIN GARCIA.

This fortress has been a good deal like a rocket, going up in a shower of sparks and splendour, and coming down like a stick. At one time, Martin Garcia was the talk of all. If an ordinary hounded gun was placed in a horizontal position, reports were current of the almost impracticable nature of the works; if a workman was seen eating a sausage, with a piece of bread, the supplies were such that it could

withstand a siege of from this time till the middle of next week; a peon, seen cutting grass, then Government intimated declaring war against somebody or other, and the garrison was laying in a supply of earth coils for red-hot shooting.

These palmy days are past, and no one now saves a pin point about the progress of the works. No more reports are current; and, in fact, if Government were to buy up all the saltpetres in the city to fire the guns with, no one, except ironmongers, would feel at all interested in the transaction.

We should like to see the pristine glory of this work of the Argentine Vaubans and Ulyons revived, even at the expense of the capture of the whole of 'their own Best' and not a before, of only one poor steamer belonging to themselves. The last report from that River Plate Gibraltar is, that a few days ago a Brazilian gun-boat passed the 'Rock' towing a schooner full of men: 'It was supposed that on board of the schooner were 60,000 shells, 2000 rifles of the Department of Paysandu, and some of his followers.

The Railways of the World, in Miles.

Table listing railway lengths in miles for various countries: Europe—Great Britain and Ireland, 15,500; Prussia, 9,500; France, 9,800; Germany, 10,200; Austria, 5,000; Spain, 2,333; Italy, 2,252; Russia, 2,202; Belgium, 1,536; Switzerland, 955; Sweden, 506; Holland, 409; Denmark, 421; Portugal, 128; Turkey, 128; India, 2,465; Africa—Egypt, 328; Cape of Good Hope, 45. America—British N. America, 3,718; United States, 60,000; Chile, 534; Brazil, 174; Peru, 90; New Granada, 77; Buenos Ayres, 21; Paraguay, 12; Australia, 29; New South Wales, 301.

REMARKS.

Europe ... 61,703 kilometers. America ... 55,179 " Asia ... 2,705 " Africa ... 312 " Australia ... 405 "

Were it possible to extend those kilometers of railway along the Equator we could encircle the world three times with railways; and a man could go round the globe in 24 days 9 hours, as the average speed of the fastest train in England is 68 kilometers the hour, and possessing him to travel twelve hours daily.

It is calculated that the cost of these railways had been \$7,700,000,000; of this sum, \$2,000,000,000 belong to Great Britain, and \$1,285,000,000 to the United States. It is well known that 75 per cent. of their enormous total belongs to British subjects; so that English wealth has supplied the world with the vastest system of terrestrial communication ever known—Le Patrie.

MONTEVIDEO.

The troubles of the country, apart from those caused by factious men, are not yet over. The drought is causing frightful ravages in the neighbourhood of Montevideo. The 'Pais' says that if it do not rain within a fortnight, the state of the quintas will be most affecting. The scarcity of verdure is every day increasing, and fodder cannot be had. The viol of wrath for that unhappy coast is rapidly being filled.

Besides the two small pilot-boats which we mentioned yesterday, the communication between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is to be further facilitated by the Brazilian steamer Marquez do Olinda, which is to be placed on that station.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

PEACE IN CORDOBA.

Last mail brought us intelligence of Alvarez, submission to Governor Ferreira, and the peaceable disbandment of his 1500 followers. There were, however, some minor adventures in the districts of San Javier and San Alberto who continued the disorder, and the Pavon now brings news of their discomfiture. We read in the Eco of Cordoba that these fellows had committed several crimes and atrocities, until Colonel Endeck went in their pursuit, as we find in the following despatch: 'A Villa Dolores, Feb. 22, 1881. "This morning I surprised the party that the Chilean, Pedro Gutierrez, who had joined Moreno's revolt, was in V. Dolores with 16 gauchos, having entered there just two hours after I and my small division had celebrated the triumph over Alvarez. I left Punta-Isoas with a few men and met the rebels at Villa Dolores about a league from Punta-Isoas, where they at once formed in line. Bringing my men to the charge, the enemy fled precipitately into neighbouring thicket, where our pursuit was although I succeeded in capturing 2 horses, 2 lances and 2 swords. I am informed that Moreno's band has sacked the house of Justices Alzand and Sales in S. Pedro.

Tucuman—On the 10th ult, was in a struggle in political matters for San Tucuman, on the very spot where the head of Avellaneda was nailed by the orders of Oribe. This is one of the last acts of Governor Campos previous to his retirement from office. Although the day was, to use a phrase of Pantagruel, "heavily warm and only for thirteen minutes" (108 in the shade) there was a very good turn out. Governor Campos, the Government officials, numerous military personnel, the Chief of the 8th of the line, and many of his officers; and last, but not least, crowds of ladies (but where are they not to be found except in their own houses?) assisted at the interesting ceremonial. It is needless to say that there was any amount of palaver.

San Juan.—The elections for a deputy to Congress have passed quietly, and the 'Zonda,' says that Buenos Ayres and other places might easily take an example in political matters from San Juan, where voters are not driven to the poll by intimidation. Don Santiago Cortinez has been the victor, and in favour of all many workmen and National Guards, quite independent of their Chiefs. The Government of Señor Sarrieno has exercised no coercion in their own houses? assisted at the interesting ceremonial. It is needless to say that there was any amount of palaver.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The tenth number of this periodical, corresponding to February, has just been published. Unlike its English sister, it is not universal in its papers, all its articles being solely upon subjects in connection with the River Plate; and on that account it will always have readers, both native and foreign. It is a moderately sized work, of about 160 pages, the type is good, but we cannot say as much for the paper, which is of a disagreeable texture, betwixt that used for wrapping up salt and sugar and the blotting paper of the old American printers.

The first article is a short account of some of the expeditions of the naval squadron of Independence, and will be very interesting to any who cares for studying the small beginnings of a nation. The author uses a strange word with reference to Admiral Brown—at least, so it appears to Anglo-Saxon ears. Naval commanders are frequently gallant, plucky, or dashing, but we never heard them called super-human (super-humano).

Article No. 2, is a continuation of 'Historical Reminiscences of the Province of Cuyo.' The same fault that is to be found in Argentine newspapers, is frightfully prevalent in most articles on matters relating to the political state of this country, and induces them painfully heavy reading, and that is, such frequent copies of worthless official documents. Fancy reading a 'History of England' composed of a copy of all the blue-books published!

No. 3, is a short history of the 'Missions of Santiago and Encarnación.' No. 4, is really, to foreign readers, the most interesting and useful of any. It is a note of 'Remarkable Events,' which have happened in connection with Spanish America, during the February of each year, since 1312 till 1883.

Next in order comes the 'History of the Founding of the Government of Capuchin Nuns in Buenos Ayres.' By it, it appears that the first impulse to convent building was given by a party of Capuchin nuns, who passed through this city, on their way to Chile, and the authority to found convents was expedited by Juan Gonzalez Melgajon, Bishop of Chile.

The first body of nuns arrived here from Chile on 31st May, 1719, under the charge of Dr. Letrozor, and were received into the church of the Convent of San Francisco by the ecclesiastical authorities. The convent was founded by Calabdo, and was conducted by the clergy and people in great state to that Convent. This article is really well worth reading, and were it not for the fact, mentioned before, of sticking in long official documents which might be very easily abstracted and still serve the purpose of an author, there is nothing to complain of.

'Literature'—Translations and Translations—a series of remarks on that uninteresting subject, the duty of translators. No two notions ever yet held the same opinions as to how far the translator should stick to the literal sense, or how far he might give the gist of the thing in his own language. Far be it from us to hint that light may not spring from the lead of these translations, or how far we think that at this present day there is a very pretty little squabble going on amongst the literati of Great Britain, and the like cause is a translation—viz., a translation of Herod's works.

'Recollections of Egypt,' is a short extract, from memory (his diary having been lost), of notes taken during a sojourn through that land of gladiators and sand, by Lucius V. Mansilla, and have been, for a long time past, a drug, and for all the good that the majority of these writers can present to the world, they might as well follow the example of Sir Charles Coldstream (in 'Used Up'), who, when asked what he thought of Naples, turned to his valet and said, 'What do I think of Naples? Do you remember?' The remaining three articles, 'Estadística Bibliográfica,' 'Riqueza Mineralógica de la República Argentina,' and 'Poetry of José Joaquín Borda,' we must leave for the present, our space being already occupied; but we candidly confess that the last article is a 'fater,' and we are some way off from meddling with poetry, since our friendly remarks on rhyme in another publication.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The inauguration will positively take place to-morrow. Among the guests arrived in this city is our distinguished countryman, Mr. Consul Hutchinson, of Rosario. As the function will take up most of the day, we cannot give a full report until Wednesday morning. It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Washington Kirwan, B.A., has passed his first examination at the Faculty of Medicine. He is the son of Dr. Kirwan, Montjoy-square, Coroner for the city of Dublin.

A communicational article signed 'Americas' in yesterday's paper is calculated to make a false impression respecting the state of the White farm. We are happy to say, that so far from its being indefinitely put under the table, after formal recognition, the arrangement is favorably concluded, through the Hon. Mr. Kirk, after 50 years' delay, is now being put in effect, and the Bonds actually being printed.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction through town, caused by the accident on Thursday evening of the Northern railway locomotive. We learn that the last train from San Fernando was delayed four hours at Belgrano, owing to something going wrong. The various speculations as to the cause formed quite an amusing conversation; some said the boiler would not heat, some laid the blame on the wheels, some on the engine drivers, while a few maintained that it would be necessary to walk home, as the engine would require a week's re-lapping. Meaning the ladies and children were very angry, and when at length the train arrived, and the passengers sought their homes, some were locked out and supposed to have passed the night at the Hotel. Sr. Kowens, of Goya, Corrientes, has called to inform us that cotton-picking has begun on hacienda (Battel). The yield of 40,000 plants ought to be at least 400 articles—24 bushels. We expect a small lot soon from La Paz, and learn also that the growers of Diamante purpose sending us their crop.

In yesterday's 'Tribuna' Dr. Sheridan, of Rancho, publishes a notice relative to the law-suit of the late Mr. James Sheridan's estate. He declares that his brother's marriage was informal, and that James Sheridan being a Roman Catholic, and married in the Protestant Church. In support of this it is proved that he and his wife were married by a R. Catholic priest. This brings the suit into a new shape, after several years of costly litigation, by Sheridan cautioning all parties against buying the estate of the late Mr. James Sheridan. We regret to announce the death of Dr. Juan Rossi, the well-known book-keeper, of the firm Lynch and Rossi, which he died on Friday, 4th inst. His remains were yesterday conveyed to the Recoleta.

Novas will be sung to-night at Colón theatre. Mme. Briol may come on a full house, as it is her 'cheval-de-bataille'; but we would suggest to raise the curtain at 8.30, and a new opera will soon be necessary, for a change in the repertoire. The fusion between the rival clubs is not impossible. The victorious Public has given the Libertad till to-day, to accept the honorable terms of capitulation. To-morrow we shall know the result. Three weeks yet to be trampled in the fray that the Child is Father to the Man, if the following be correct.

Field Sports in France. Some folks are easily amused. We have seen a small boy, whose imagination was incited by reading of the Whole Fisheries, fashion a large darning needle, a ball of twine, and amuse himself by sticking the instrument into his chest. There must be some truth in the saying that the Child is Father to the Man, if the following be correct.

Bull-fighting in France.—The 'Omnibus National' has the following paragraph: "On Thursday last, in the park of the Trinité (Versailles), a bear



