

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AIRES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

601—SECOND YEAR.

### MAUA BANK

Calle Congreso No. 101 & 103  
Interest for the current month.

In ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE,  
For balances in our favor. 12p. S.  
For balances in favor of customers  
8p. S.

In ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.  
For balances in our favor. 12p. S.  
For balances in favor of customers  
7p. S.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or  
currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1861.

P. P. MAUA & CO.

William Leslie.

### Maua Bank.

Calle Congreso Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having  
been removed to the above spacious  
building, in order to suit the increas-  
ing flow of business, the public is

informed that the following transac-  
tions are carried on in currency  
and specie in this Bank.

1st Bills and obligations with good  
signatures are discounted on conven-  
tional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on meran-  
tile and other securities approved  
by the Manager.

3rd. Associate-current are opened  
with merchants or other parties who  
may prefer, depositing undrawn and  
transferable securities, against which  
they may draw up to an amount  
previously convened under conditions  
established for such class of opera-  
tions.

4th Money is received in account  
current bearing interest from day of  
deposit which is accumulated in favor  
of the parties every three months, the  
depositors being allowed to withdraw  
any time by means of cheques  
or the full amount of their  
wishes, save when the quantity exceeds  
three hundred dollars or one  
hundred thousand dollars currency,  
in which case 48 hours notice  
is required to be given at the  
Treasury of the Bank.

5th Bills or letters of credit are  
drawn and taken on Montevideo, Ro-  
sario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Oriente, Pay-  
sandú, Rio Janeiro and other places  
in the Brazils, England and France,  
as also on other places of which no  
mention will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank undertakes  
and executes all legitimate transactions  
within the orbit of banking opera-  
tions.

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

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1862.

P. P. MAUA & CO.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

### THE STANDARD.

Drafts payable at any of the undermen-  
tioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK  
Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 08 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

George Wilks

London, Buenos Ayres and  
River Plate Bank  
(Limited)

60 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, 80.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rate of interest from 1st January,

1861 until further notice, will be as fol-

lows, for both Specie and Currency:

In ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance

during the month. 6p. S.

Charged . . . . . 12p. S.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On Deposits due to Thirty days no-

tice with drawal, interest will be allowed

at the rate of one per cent per annum more

than the rate for Ninety days Fixed Depo-

site, rising and falling therewith, the Bank

notifying any change in the rate by adver-

tisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1861 till further no-

nouncement the rate for this class of Do-

posits will be 9 per cent per annum.

Bs. As., 31st December, 1861.

J. H. GREEN.

Manager.

128 QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Chief Office,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS  
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,

and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co.

10 CALLE OHAGABUOCO, 12.

Sept. 20.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1 Old Broad-street, and 10 Pall-mall

LONDON.

INSTITUTE 1855.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, etc.

Merchandise and Raw Materials, Ships, etc.

Vessels for Navigation, etc., etc.

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

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LONDON.

**SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD**

850 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.**

"My last and last, not yet last addressee,"—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

**REVIEW FOR FRENCH PACKET.**

Since the sailing of the English packet we have been all plunged into inexplicable affliction by one of the most gigantic tragedies ever known in ancient or modern history—the burning of two thousand human beings in the temple of the living God. The particulars of this awful sacrifice were published in last week's number of the "Weekly Standard," but as many of our foreign readers only receive the packet number by the French mail, we think it right to recapitulate them.

**AWFUL CALAMITY.**

**TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE BURNED IN CHILE.**

The most disastrous affliction hangs at this moment on Chile. The people refuse to describe such a human sacrifice, because the world's history records no such dreadful catastrophe.

The Compania, one of the largest and handsomest churches of Santiago contained the most select of the bell-ringers, of that capital attracted by the last function of the month of May.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 lamps of liquid and gas oil, burning in all parts of the temple. Those of the high altar reached 50 ft., and just opposite burned brilliantly a half circle of gas. One of the burners burst, and the fire broke out, and immediately reached the dome. At the same time the crowd was all confusion. Half escaped. And the rest? Oh, horror! Search for a door, but none could be found; owing to the rush and confusion they had all been closed. Hundreds of beautiful women, struggling with death, fell in numbers, until nothing remained but a funeral pile. The horror reaches to the highest point. Every part of the temple is a mass of flames, not half a yard over the multitude. Frightful cries and heart-rending groans are heard, followed afterwards by silence. And what a stillness! The stillness of death! The stillness of the tomb! The spectacle is indeed hideous. The fire reached the principal door. Their heads burned to a cinder and skeletons met the view on all sides.

About nine o'clock at night all was over. The fire reached the belfry on the turret, which are all in ashes. Oh who can form an idea of the ruin and desolation in this awful spot at this moment. Lamentations are heard in the houses and in the very streets, of those mourning the loss of parents, husbands, brothers, and sisters.

In the annals of the world, in the history of misfortunes and catastrophes which have afflicted humanity, we doubt if there ever has occurred a more awful visitation of Providence. Two thousand human beings buried intact, at the very foot of the altar of the Most High. The catastrophe is so awful, that we feel utterly unable to give expression to our feelings. We shall give a detailed statement of facts, not only of Santiago, but half of Chile is mourning.

What heart-breaking moans of women, half-burnt—children almost smothered. The number of victims is almost incredible. It is said 17,000 to 20,000. The majority of the victims belonged to the highest class of society in Santiago. More than seven hours are left completely desolated, not a soul having escaped.

The Minister of the United States succeeded in saving several lives, and wrote a letter of condolence to the Government.

The total amount of corpses found number 1800. It would seem that the majority of the victims were smothered not burnt, as many were discovered without the slightest mark on their persons or clothes.

The doors of the church were narrow, and some persons in the general rush having fallen, a general block up took place. In vain the crowd from behind pushed and shouted, the piles of smothered human beings at the door were increased each instant; those at the door were trampled and crushed to death; those behind, scorched, burnt, and smothered. The courts public offices, and houses of business were all cleared spontaneously, and Santiago given up to a general mourning.

The walls of the ill-fated church have been ordered to be razed, and it

is said that either a park or a cemetery will be opened on the site. As a matter of course, a general feeling of indignation is entertained against the clergy, and the most violent attacks have been made on them. But although we condemn the usage of such an extraordinary number of lights, and the great want of precaution in having but on means of exit in a church capable of holding so many thousands. Still we cannot lend ourselves to charges which are utterly destitute of foundation; the clergy were everywhere to be seen struggling to save their fellow-beings from the flames, and succeeded in rescuing several hundreds. Our foreign readers must not think that two thousand is an exaggerated estimate of the number of victims. On the contrary, subsequent information received by the overland mail from Chile, shows that the loss of life on that awfully memorable occasion, was still greater. The whole continent is plunged into mourning and grief, and we do not that that this melancholy intelligence reaches Europe, the sensation will be as great as in martyred Chiloé and weeping South America.

In Argentine affairs we have little to write of interest to the foreign reader. The disturbance in Entre Ríos has been quelled by the energetic steps of Uruguay, and in every part of the Republic we have peace. Owing to the proximity of the elections, politics are at present in the ascendant. A very strong party has been formed for the purpose of ejecting the capital of the Republic from the city of Buenos Ayres, but as all the merchants and capitalists in the country are in favour of the present state of things, it is more than improbable that the anti-capitalists will succeed in their attempt.

The revolution in the Banda Oriental still continues. Flores has attacked an important river town called Paysandú, but was repulsed; the British gunboat Spider has gone up to protect British subjects and properties. Owing to the praiseworthy efforts of our Minister Mr. Thornton, steam communication between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres has been restored, and the difficulties so long existing between the two governments are in a way of adjustment. We cannot too highly praise the conduct of Mr. Thornton in using his best exertions to preserve peace in the Plate.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have at last arrived out at San Juan after a most tedious journey. The machinery is still on the road. The news from the mines is the best.

The steamer Paraná and Requena arrived safely; the latter made a splendid passage. Uruguay is steadily on the increase, but we cannot too strongly caution clerks and others from coming to this country unless they are willing to endure hardships which they cannot even imagine. Our farmers are suffering severely from the drought, and we regret to say sheep are dying in thousands. All who can do are moving out to the frontier with their flocks, where the grass is good and water abundant.

Our English Companies here are doing a very excellent business. We refer to the Northern Railway and the London and River Plate Bank, both of which we are happy to say are doing much business as they can attend to.

M. G. Mullall, editor of the "Standard," is at present in Paraguay inspecting the cotton plantations, which we are happy to say, are in the most promising condition. He informs us that in Paraguay there are about seven millions of plants in the very best condition. His tour through the plantations in Corrientes convinced him of the fact, that with the very slightest efforts, cotton on a large scale can be grown in that province. A full report of his travels, in the cotton regions of the Plate, will, on his return, be at once forwarded to the Cotton Supply Association, in Manchester.

The British bribe, Golden Eagle, has proved a total wreck, but a good deal of her cargo has been saved.

The foreign colony of Espeanza, in Santa Fé, has had a splendid harvest this year; in wheat alone the colonists have over twenty-two thousand ingrejas, and in all the other crops a proportionate return. The colonists, from being poor immigrants, are all now men of property and capital. Not even in the emigration statistics of the United States or Australia, can we find an equal to the signal prosperity of this colony. In Buenos Ayres business is rather good, freights very steady, money a little tight, but the province, in fact, the whole country, is rapidly regenerating.

**EDITION OF TUESDAY.**

The accounts from the camp are truly frightful. In all parts of the camp within 30 leagues of town, the drought has assumed the most alarming proportions. We hear of one Irish estanciero, who out of four thousand sheep which he had a couple of months ago, has now only two hundred. In every

part of the country, bands of sheepherders are to be found moving out to the frontier lands. From all quarters, we hear nothing but complaints. If the rain does not come soon, not a live animal will be found within 40 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The particulars of Flores' defeat at Paysandú will be found in another column.

Yesterday evening, owing to the heroic exertions of a French gentleman in Argentine was saved from being drowned. It appears that the saved man had taken it into his head to have a bath, and to the no small astonishment of the crowd, stripped off at the landing immediately under the Regidor's office. He had hardly entered the river, when he got into what is known as an "Argentine tub" or, in other words, one of the mud holes made for the accommodation of the washerwoman. Diving he went, and then up he came; his cries were heard by hundreds, but not one ventured to save him, but a little Frenchman, who stripped in an instant, and grasped the expiring Argentine by the hair of his head, as he was descending for the third and last time. We think such heroism worthy of note, and hope the Frenchman will be rewarded by the Municipality.

Sunday being the last day for registration, the polling rooms were crowded, and some of the most laughable scenes occurred in many of the parishes. We are pleased to say, that in every part the "Nacionalistas" were in the majority. Owing to the extreme heat, many who left their houses earlier in the morning, were "elected" before night.

The Northern Railway will be opened to San Fernando, we hear, by the end of this month.

M. Rossi has published a most interesting table of exports for the last ten years, by which we perceive our exports have rapidly increased in every article, save that of jerked beef. We intend to publish the table at the earliest opportunity. The soldiers who are at present guarding the frontier in the invasion of the India s., are to be changed on the 1st of February.

As this is the first packet which takes up the news of the awful Chilean catastrophe, we publish part of the "Standard" in mourning. We send to the "Times" a list of the names of those who perished, which we were unable to publish in the "Standard," owing to its magnitude.

President Mitre's tea parties, it is said, are giving great offence to the new "clique" of Argentine. Know nothing, who state that the President ought to do as Rosas did, treat his guests to "mote" and in taste of routine visitors to Parisian easy chairs should have nothing in his house bows and horses' heads.

We have received a letter, relative to the great Chas accident, which we will publish to-morrow. It appears that it was a much more serious affair than we imagined. Mr. Chas and family, we are happy to say, escaped unharmed.

On Sunday last, the Recoleta was crowded, as the ceremony of blessing the Basque Monument took place. Thousands of Basques and Gallegos.

Belated advices from the provinces, we learn that Lucas Llanos, the celebrated rebel, had expired in prison. Carlos Angel, another notorious revolutionary, is in prison. Arredondo is expected shortly in Rosario with men. We understand that he brings with him Parma's widow. Bustos, it appears will be elected the Governor. He is at present the most popular candidate.

Several Irishmen I find in the Pavon Sunday, for Rosario, where they are about to look for camp for their ship.

Both parties, the "Cerudos" and "Cerudos," have made out their lists for the elections. We hear, however, that the President is also about to make one, which, as a matter of course, will carry the day. On Saturday, all the Anti-National or Club Liberal party were struck with terror by the very decided part the Government had taken. Señor of offices, who made themselves rather prominent in politics, were sent with despatches of importance: some to Rivas, others to Bahia Blanca, and a few out to Jujuy. The measure had the desired effect—over three hundred members of the club, we hear, at once resigned.

In another column will be found the monthly balance sheet of the Bank of Maua for December. We highly approve of the Baron publishing his balance sheet, as figures are the best criterion to go by in judging of the business of any banking institution.

In San Fernando, on last Sunday, there was the greatest excitement owing to the registry of voters, the little town was thrown into the greatest fever, as both parties worked hard to

carry the day. The Club del Pueblo, or Government party, we are happy to say, had a sweeping majority.

It is rumoured that a good deal of specie is expected out in the packet. We cannot say, with what truth or not, our impression is, that gold is rather scarce at home to remit much to the River Plate, unless it be from Rio Janeiro that the gold is expected.

On Sunday evening, an almost fatal accident occurred in the old Plaza. A sailor, who had hired a horse, had just left one of the stables, when the horse took fright at some children who were playing; the horse pulled hard at one of his reins, the horse turned suddenly round, and down came Jack. How the children were saved is unaccountable, as they were taken out from the horse's feet. The rider got an ugly fall, but his head being harder than the pavement, he was up and off in a moment.

On Saturday night, at Quilmes, some unknown person or persons, set fire to a hayrick, at the Chacra de los Llanos, the residence of Walford Lathom Esq.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**

Since the sailing of the English packet, our money market has suffered a slight stringency, which, owing to the rise in the rate of interest by the Provincial Banks, has been increased rather than otherwise.

The paper currency, the total circulation of which is estimated at about three hundred and fifty millions, is suffering a most serious depreciation. When it is borne in mind, that of this amount over our hundred and fifty millions are held by foreign merchants and estancieros, it can at once be seen what a heavy loss this fluctuation in our circulating medium is causing the foreign community.

In Exchange on England and France, we notice a very increased animation, over £20,000 in bills, principally on London, have been drawn and taken. Exchange opened on England for this packet at 51 pence per silver dollar, and at five francs on France and Germany per patagon, or silver dollar. Over £70,000 was negotiated at these quotations, but as drawers became more numerous, the rates went up, particularly in bills on France, the following are the quotations:—

England . . . . . 51½ p.

France . . . . . 5.31 frs

Antwerp 5.41 . . . do

Lomborgh (Marks) . . . . . 45 shill

Buenos . . . . . 6.38 frs

Spain . . . . . without operations

United States do

do do

Montevideo 20.70

Montevideo 14 p. & dese

**RATES OF INTEREST.**

**PROVINCIAL BANK.**

Bank metallic . . . . . 9 p. & an.

Bank paper . . . . . 12 p. & an

Bank money current p. 5 p. & an

Bank do charges 12 p. & an

**BANK MACA & CO.**

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS.**

Bank metallic p. . . . . 9 p. & an.

Bank do charges 12 p. & an

Bank money current p. 5 p. & an

Bank do charges 12 p. & an

**PRICE OF SILVER DOLLARS.**

Jan. 11—28. Bolso shares, \$120

**STORMING OF PAYSANDU.**

1000 auxiliaries beaten by 42 men.

The city was surprised yesterday with the Paysandú news. Flores with his four thousand veterans was beaten back from the city of Paysandú by a band of Llanos' men, 42 in number, who just landed at the very moment Flores was marching in column up the main street of Paysandú. Llanos' men never expecting to come in contact with the rebels, had not their firearms in readiness, but like the invaders of Fray Bentos they at once took to vegetable weapons of offence, sapoos and cabbage-sticks were to be had on all sides, so they let the rebels have it. Astonished at the awkward position in which he found himself, Flores ordered his men into the ditch. The Governor, an officer in the plaza presiding, the armament began to play with them by shooting at their new pantaloons. Meanwhile it being about dinner time, the neighbours came out to join in the sport, armed to the teeth with hoes. Spectators at the mordid became general—qui peat was heard, and readers in other Llanos ensued. Flores retreated, his son terribly wounded, his men killed, but safely concealed, and Paysandú stands a monument of patriotic valor.

**ATTACK ON PAYSANDU.**

Flores repulsed.

January 9th 1864.

Yesterday at half past four pm.

Flores made an attack on Paysandú with great vigour, but fortunately he was driven back at all points, and obliged to abandon the good position which he held.

At the beginning of the skirmish 400 infantry of the Llanos battalion, who had come from Salto, were landed about four squares below the port, and without waiting for the shelter of the town they charged upon the foot guard and all the infantry of Flores, keeping up a sharp fire; these guerrillas, falling back by the Calle Real, sought the aid of the Guardias Nacionales and the civic company, and continued firing for about an hour. Afterwards the enemy's cavalry to the number of three squadrons placed themselves on the high road, a position favorable for the infantry on account of the ditches which extend as far as the quinta de Pao, where they were protected by the forces of the Maua guard, suffering only a loss of three prisoners and two dead. Flores was wounded by a ball in his neck and another in his right hand, which carried off four of his fingers. We do not know if he is still living.

The fire from the port caused the loss of 8 dead and 6 wounded on both

**LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

The steamer Menéy arrived yesterday morning. There is positively nothing of any importance in the sister city.

The members of the foreign club are complaining that the directors have held an annual meeting.

President Berro has left town, for San José, it is said, in order to pay the troops.

The gale of the night of the 9th inst. not satisfied with putting to rout the pleasure-seekers of the Plaza, with breaking the shop windows, and playing all manner of mischief with crinoline, must needs try its force upon and damage the Mecklenburg brig "Julius" and British brig "Lyon." These vessels were anchored in the outer roads, and had only arrived a few days previously—the former from Rio Janeiro, and the latter from Cadiz.

Business was rather good,

The Mersey was expected on the 12th.

**HUMOROUS CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA.**

## LOCAL EVENTS.

The Candidates.—The Tribune states that it is authorized to say that the Provincial Government recommends the following gentlemen:—Miguel Juan B. Poch, Vicente Gazon, Carlos Tejedor, Manuel Montes de Oca, Manuel Quintana, and Norberto de la Riestra. This list, it appears, has caused great commotion in both of the rival Clubs; and we already foresee that this is the beginning of a fusion of the two fraternities.

Coldness.—A man fell from a scaffolding on last Thursday, in calle Victoria, and broke one of his arms and a leg; an hour transpired before surgical assistance could be procured, and when the doctor arrived, he found the unfortunate man coolly making up a pipe of cigar.

Ministry of Finance.—Holders of coupons, &c., dated previously to the 1st of April, 1861, are notified that they can apply at the Accountant-General of the station to have them liquidated. We are glad to see that the National Government is attending to its credit.

Santu Pd.—Lands are going up in price, and we would advise our farmer friends to avail themselves of the present low prices if they wish to obtain really good lands. To-morrow it may be too late. //

Quilmes.—We hear this quiet little country town is steadily progressing, and that numbers of visitors are flocking there to escape the summer heat. We have not heard a word from our "quondam" friend, Demosthenes, for some time. What has become of him?

Dust Storm.—This city was visited, on Friday, by one of the most terrible storms on record. We hear but little damage has been done, and that only one or two trees and ranchos were blown down.

Mercurio.—We perceive that this colleague is without an Editor, the two gentlemen who formed the former staff have been deputed to the country, on electioneering affairs.

Cobradores.—It appears that these gentlemen have taken our hint, for our office yesterday was literally crammed with visitors.

Cricket Club.—Several members have requested us to ask what has become of the players. We suppose they have all become *ocellos*, and cannot play in this weather.

Maver Trial.—Patricia Lopez, a native, will be put on trial for murder this week. Dr. Argerich defends him.

Flores' Son.—This individual arrived in town yesterday morning minus four fingers, which were shot off before Paysandu. It is said that he is badly wounded elsewhere.

Gas Company.—Many of the shareholders of this institution wish to know why there is not a meeting held and a report published; they say they would like some light thrown on the accounts of the establishment.

Passeo Mon-y.—Mr. P. D. Lynch it appears has received or sent to collect passage money due to several owners of vessels (see advertisement). This is rather a bad time to begin collecting, as the drought is so great people have no time to think of such matters.

New English Shop.—We notice that our countrymen are driving the natives completely out of Calle Defensa. Almost every week we have a new English shop opened in that street. The last one is that of Mr. Ferguson, who has started the largest and best chino, glass, and crockery ware store in town. We recommend our friends to step in and pay Mr. F.'s establishment a visit.

## IMPORTS.

During the opening days of the past fortnight our import market remained in the same state of dullness as the previous one, but latterly a little more activity has been displayed in transactions, and it is to be hoped that affairs will be somewhat more active.

We have, however, only to allude to prices, as sales have been but little increased.

French wine, in wood, is still in good request; in bottle, it is even selling at lower prices than formerly.

## Spirits—Still low.

There have been some transactions in Spanish red wines, and a slight improvement has taken place in these articles; notwithstanding, that this improvement is only applicable to wines of the better marks; for those of inferior quality, and others of which large stocks are held, low prices are still offered.

Sugar.—Owing to the large stocks held, shows no improvement upon prices; although in Montevideo there have been some speculations in this article.

Coal.—No fluctuation, no sales of importance; last price, Cardiff, 10 dollars in deposit.

Alcohol.—Baths can be quoted at 80 silver dollars, in bond; 39 bonds, have changed hands at 2,200 dollars, duty paid.

Refined Sugar.—Ex Alex from Havre, 40 barrels have been sold at 97 dollars, duty paid.

Havana Sugar.—No sales. Last price, 16 silver rls. in bond; and 14 silver rls. for soft sugar, duty paid.

Pornambuco Sugar.—By way of Montevideo, 250 barrels white at 141 rls. silver, bond; 260 barrels, second-class, 131 rls. silver, bond; and 160 barrels, 120 rls. silver, bond.

Carolina Rice.—No sales, there being no stocks held.

Brazilian Rice.—No sales; nominal price, 36 and 37 dollars, dpd.

Italian Rice.—Ex Maria Maggio, from Genoa, 1,000 have changed hands, at 49 dollars, dpd.; ex Amerigo, from Genoa, 400 do, at 40 dpd.

India Rice.—No sales. Last price, 22 and 33 dollars, dpd.

Almonds.—Ex Silvia, from Cadiz, 10 bags ground almonds, at 70 dollars, dpd.

Oil—Ex Silvia, from Cadiz, 60 flasks, at 16 dollars, dpd.; ex Maria Maggio, Genoa, 300 tins at 17 dollars, dpd.; ex Setto Fratelli, Genoa, 200 cases olive oil, at 44 dollars silver, in bond.

Kerosene Oil.—Still sells, at 20 dollars per gallon, duty paid.

American Starch.—We have heard of no sales of any consequence. The nominal price is very low, and may be quoted at 16 and 18 dollars per arroba duty paid.

Cape Sugar.—Ex Silvia, from Cadiz, 28 bags, at 0 dollars.

Salt—Ex Carl Johann, from Cadiz, 11,000 bags, at 8½ silver rls., on board; Ex Angelic, from Havre and Cadiz, 2,000 do, at 8½ silver rls., on board; Miro de Famille, from Cadiz, 11,000 do, at 8 silver rls., on board, four months' credit.

Jerked Beef—No sale. Stock 1,800 quintals.

Salted Horse Hides.—1,000 hides 12 hard real. No stock.

Mares' Grease—Small lots for local consumption, at 33 dollars mpc.

Salted Vatadero Hides.—500 hides, 33 rls. per lb.

300 do 1-7½ last price. No stock.

Bone Ash—No sale. Stock 1,200 tons.

Slaughter in Buenos Ayres from 26th, ex C. II Soule, from Portland, 800,000 feet pine and spruce, at 29 silver dollars on board.

Total do, do to date 104,000 head.

Vessels fitted during the last fortnight.

N. York, Dutch sch. Challenger

do Oldenburg hqpe, Faloka

do Dutch sch. Marchion

do Hanoverian do Edzo

Boston, Dutch brgtn, N. Hammerburg

Genoa, Italian brgtn, Giovannini

Havanna, Spanish polaca, Teresa

do Amer. hqpe, Fanny Buck

N. York, Dutch schooner, Posidou

Havre, French brqne, Melon

Boston, British brqne, Czurina

Callao, British ship, Kendallworth

Antwerp, National brqne, Maria.

Brixton Consulate Friday Jan. 8 1861.

Montevideo Saturday Jan. 9 1861.

Stockholm Sunday Jan. 10 1861.

Montevideo Monday Jan. 11 1861.

Stockholm Tuesday Jan. 12 1861.

Montevideo Wednesday Jan. 13 1861.

Stockholm Thursday Jan. 14 1861.

Montevideo Friday Jan. 15 1861.

Stockholm Saturday Jan. 16 1861.

Montevideo Sunday Jan. 17 1861.

Stockholm Monday Jan. 18 1861.

Montevideo Tuesday Jan. 19 1861.

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Montevideo Saturday Jan. 23 1861.

Stockholm Sunday Jan. 24 1861.

Montevideo Monday Jan. 25 1861.

Stockholm Tuesday Jan. 26 1861.

Montevideo Wednesday Jan. 27 1861.

Stockholm Thursday Jan. 28 1861.

Montevideo Friday Jan. 29 1861.

Stockholm Saturday Jan. 30 1861.

Montevideo Sunday Jan. 31 1861.

Stockholm Monday Jan. 1 1862.

Montevideo Tuesday Jan. 2 1862.

Stockholm Wednesday Jan. 3 1862.

Montevideo Thursday Jan. 4 1862.

Stockholm Friday Jan. 5 1862.

Montevideo Saturday Jan. 6 1862.

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