

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

300 per annum.
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 falsi, apud me non verum autem dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

Choked, smothered, and utterly overpowered with the nature of the subject before us, our ideas become congealed, leaving us hardly sufficient energies to protest against a barbarous municipality which takes our money with unfeeling regularity, yet covetly looks on at the terrible plague that sweeps through our streets, like the destroying angel. The dust! the dust! Such is the alarm cry which greets us on all sides, when mothers clasp their babes and shut the windows, when strong men are borne down by the whirlwind, when shop keepers find themselves in a state of siege, and wayfarers eagerly seek the shelter of some friendly door, to escape convulsions or suffocation. The stink of the dust is not more inconvenient than a dust storm in B. Ayres, for if we could escape the latter by lying down on our faces for half an hour, there would be little cause to complain.

When, however, we bear in mind how easily the nuisance might be remedied, our sufferings are increased tenfold, and curses loud and deep are invoked on our effete corporation. A dozen water carts daily, at a trifling cost, would effectually lay the dust, and remove one of the greatest obstacles to commerce and inconveniences to private life which afflict this miserable town. There is not a small market village in Europe which would tolerate this nuisance for a month: the women would protest, the men cause a revolution, the Government take immediate reformatory steps, the Church declare an interdict, the editors rave, even the physicians join the tumult for they should be unable to make their rounds in visiting the numerous victims.

In the decayed metropolis of Ireland the water used for irrigating the streets is brought a distance of forty miles, while in this grand, progressive and go-ahead city of Buenos Ayres, with the River Plate washing our boulevards, we are left to suffer and die of dust. London, Paris, Rome, New York and the other capitals have a regular service of water-carts, at considerable expense, the water being conveyed by aqueducts or canals; but the Argentine capital requires no such artificial supplies, for Nature provides us with abundance.

The damage occasioned by the dust is something stupendous. We may safely calculate that 100 persons are annually injured or deprived of eyesight, and that 150,000 coats and hats, representing \$100,000,000 m/c, are utterly destroyed. The items are not exaggerated, and are well worthy the attention of any thoughtful member of the Municipality.

In the camp the dust nuisance is even more terrible than in town, but unfortunately without hope of remedy by human means. Storms, which obscure the sun at noon, sweep across the Pampas, burning all signs of vegetation, blocking up the entrances to dwelling houses, and choking the wells. In some places the dust like snow drift, forms an immense heap against the ranchos, penetrates the straw roofs and covers everything indoors with a thick layer. The whole sole disappearance of cattle threatens a famine, but the pangs of thirst are still more to be dreaded, and water has become quite scarce for several leagues, the wells being either putrid or utterly filled up.

Nut long ago we related the case of an estancia who was overtaken, on his way towards home, by one of these dust storms, and having buried his head in a bushecho hole, was found smothered. Some travellers say that they travelled leagues without being able to procure a glass of water. We know of a man who offered \$500 m/c for permission to water a flock of sheep on passage to the frontier, and yet he was refused. Another took the trouble to construct two "juguiles" on his route, at the expense of 10,000 dollars.

In fine the camps of Buenos Ayres, formerly (in M. Sastre's language) a smiling Eden, is now becoming a dusty wilderness, something like the sandy deserts of Sahara. The Indian territory also said to be suffering from this cause, and the drought has even affected Entre Rios, although in the latter

since the Nacional denied that foreigners could have any opinion in local politics; yet when purpose suits, our very name is wofully taken to attack the party of peace and National Government in this city. President Mitre's official organ calls on us to declare the foreign sentiment and indignantly repudiate the anonymous "foreigner," who dares to trifle with the most powerful, wealthy, and enlightened element in the republic.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There is not a particle of news stirring: things could not be duller for newspaper editors. We have sent all round the city to try and pick up something, but there is nothing anywhere, save Coidos and a few perspiring, demoralised Grados. A good deal of inquiry was made yesterday about the foreigner in the Nacional, but he has proved a myth, and it is believed that the letter was written by one of the juvenile editors of that expiring journal, who prefer false colors to their own.

The most alarming news we can treat our readers to is that Horace Varela has bought the 'Mosquito,' the price mentioned is very high, and we can hardly believe it—five hundred ounces. It is also said that the silent editor, Dr. Hector himself, helped his brother to pay for it. We hope to see an improvement in this hitherto rather stale caricature. Portefios regard the 'Mosquito' as a sort of River Plate 'Punch,' but it is a sort of punch without the whiskey or lemon. We suppose, however, under the able auspices of the new proprietors it will be made a little more spicy.

Our French colleague, 'Le Progres,' gave on Thursday evening a caricature of the Post-office and our Postmaster. If there is a go-ahead public officer in Buenos Ayres, it is Cervasio Posadas. During business hours he is at all times accessible: he has, since he took charge of the Post-office, raised the administration to what it is. Owing to the tide of immigration now setting in, the letters despatched and received have augmented tenfold within the last few years. Intimately acquainted as we are with the difficulties attending Mr. Posadas' office, we must say that if the 'Progres' had no other subject for a caricature than the gentlemanly and polished G. Posadas, they had better keep to writing editorials than attempt to ridicule a man who deserves every praise for his untiring exertions to introduce useful reforms. There are, no doubt, complaints against the Post-office, and many who find their letters mislaid feel aggrieved, but 'Rome was not built in a day.' The manner in which thousands of letters come addressed would baffle even the genius of the editor of the 'Progres' himself. Every steamer in Europe brings us letters directed to Irishmen in the most unintelligible manner; for instance, 'Mr. P. Murphy, the Camps, Buenos Aires.' A native clerk in the Post-office gets hold of this letter: what can he make of it? The French addresses are still more absurd, abounding with all sorts of hieroglyphics. The Postmaster-General very properly sends all the English, Irish, Scotch, American, and even German letters to us to publish, and the result is there are very few uncalled-for letters lying in the Post-office. We think it right, therefore, to testify to the exertions of M. Posadas, and consider the caricature of the 'Progres' most uncalled for.

We hear that the revolution in the Banda Oriental, like the drought in Buenos Ayres, has caused hundreds of families to emigrate. The Orientals however have gone over to the islands in the Uruguay, and have settled down there as farmers and wood cutters. Almost every Island in the Uruguay is now populated, and in many the wheat and maize crops have given immense returns. In one of the largest islands which is never submerged, the squatters are talking of building a town, but we apprehend this would be a rather dangerous outlay.

The Villa del Salto, we are happy to say, is again all right. She has arrived at Paysandu with a few troops. We regret to say that some of Flores' soldiers have committed the most frightful barbarities in Salta. Having caught some of the Government soldiers, they bound them hand and foot, and having cut off their ears and committed other atrocities on their person, set them at liberty. We are assured on the highest authority that this is a positive fact.

The English packet sails on Tuesday. Our edition for Europe will be ready at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

FOREIGN OPINION.

There are some falsehoods so absurd as not to merit the pains of refutation, and of this kind is a spurious article in Friday's 'Nacional,' which we had intended to leave in the obscurity of twilight (moral as well as physical) which surrounds the editorial chair of the rabid anti-foreign organ. It is not long

since the Nacional denied that foreigners could have any opinion in local politics; yet when purpose suits, our very name is wofully taken to attack the party of peace and National Government in this city. President Mitre's official organ calls on us to declare the foreign sentiment and indignantly repudiate the anonymous "foreigner," who dares to trifle with the most powerful, wealthy, and enlightened element in the republic.

It is not to-day or yesterday we proclaim ourselves sworn adherents to the party of peace, progress, and national brotherhood, identified with the name of President Mitre. We have ever laboured against a 'vicious circle' which seeks to accommodate public affairs to their private interests. We have no leagues or cabals, we take no part in disgraceful elections, we join in no party cry. But our influence is ever on the side of order, and our French colleague is no less explicit, on the part of our allies, in pronouncing for Pres. Mitre.

The 'Forcigner' of the Nacional is perhaps a mythical personage: he is certainly neither English, American, French, German, Danish, Belgian, Dutch, nor probably of any European state. He may be a Puruvian, Chilean, or Oriental. But, one thing is clear: his opinion is worth nothing either to the friends of disorder or himself, if he would pass it current as that of the foreign residents. We cannot be responsible for his oracular notions, nor pretend to fathom his motives for espousing the anti-foreign cause, but hand him over to 'Le Progres' to be dealt with as he deserves.

When next he writes, let him publish his nationality, without his name, but certified by his consul or some respectable person.

TIO ROSARIO MAILS.

Messrs. Moreno and Buschewey have despatched most of the San Juan mining machinery. This firm has 40 N. American waggons, each of 35 cwt. freight. A convey of 31 waggons, drawn by mules left on the 20th, with a cargo of 50 tons of machinery at a charge of \$1 per arrobo, or \$4000 silver in all. There yet remains a quantity of 150 cwt. to be transported. Previously a convey of 67 waggons left for the same destination with machinery for the mines. This will give an idea of the magnitude of Major Rickard's enterprise.

The Ferro-caril gives an idea of the successful elects at the concours of the School of Arts on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. Also Gov. Cullen's message. The river Parana is rising faster than has been seen for many years: already over 10 feet. An English brig for Parana for England with bones &c. is aground above San Lorenzo, but soon expects to get off. There is no news from Entre Rios, except that Beron (accused of murder) has renounced the post of deputy for La Paz and his resignation has been accepted.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of inspecting the spade and wheelbarrow which have been manufactured in England for the inauguration of the works of this road. They are decidedly the most elegant pieces of workmanship of the kind we ever beheld. The spade attracted our particular attention: the top of the handle is silver, with satin wood, the blade, finely polished steel, with an appropriate inscription.

We also saw the drawings of the first locomotive, which the company will receive in a few months; it is being manufactured by the best makers in the United Kingdom, Messrs. Stevenson and Co., and will be called Mitre. In this country there never before has been such an engine; it is of sufficient capacity to hold water and coal to make the journey to Chacabomb direct without making one stop.

The plans of the first section, which extends to the Tomas de Zamorra, we have also seen. Nothing could be more perfectly executed: it reflects the highest credit on our talented friend, Mr. Alfred Rumball, the indefatigable engineer of the company. The rail which is to be used is the Harlow: it is the best and most expensive used in Europe.

The offices of the engineers, and also of the company, are splendid and spacious, in the magnificent house belonging to Sr. Antchorena, at the corner of Calles Corrientes and 25 de Mayo.

The office of Mr. Crawford, the representative here of Messrs. Peto, Betts, the contractors, will be in Calle Lima, not far from where the works will be commenced.

There will be a railway from the Uruguay, which will be situated near the rolling ground, into the centre of the city, for passengers only.

The inauguration of the works will take place about the 20th February, President Mitre and Governor Saavedra officiating.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOBA **FIVE DEPUTIES EXPELLED**

On the 13th inst. the Chamber met and ratified the late elections; it also sanctioned the national law of elections as applicable to the province. Dr. Echenique introduced a motion to expel the five members composing the 'moderate' party, which was also carried. This has caused a great sensation, as the 'ultras' have everything their own way: the expelled deputies have protested. The actual Governor, Ferreira, was elected on the 8th inst., to act *ad interim*, after the expiration of his term. The 'ultras' will gain the election for Governor.

Colonel Dominguez, of the Cordoba staff, has left for Villanueva: during the last year his recruits for the National army only number 14 men. The Governor has demanded of the Chamber leave to mobilise the National Guard, in order to protect the frontiers, seeing the frequent and daring inroads of Indians. The city is vigilantly guarded with sentinels, and patrols traverse the streets at night, for fear of a revolution.

D. Mardoqueo Molina has published his petition to the Federal Judge against the Governor of Catamarca. He states, that on December 1st he was dragged from his house and thrown into prison, on Maubecin's verbal order, without being informed of any alleged cause for same. Capt. Pucheta having been shot, summarily, although he had fought against the Chacho rebels, the irons were taken off the corpse and put on Molina, who was then obliged, from terror, to sign a confession of treason. Molina was then banished. Dr. Laspiur has admitted his protest, and the press of Cordoba eagerly demands National intervention in the affairs of Catamarca. A row is expected in Cordoba on the 28th inst.

GOLD MINES IN CATAMARCA.

Earthquake in Tucuman.

A letter from Catamarca, dated Jan. 9th, in the Ferro-caril, reports the discovery of a vein of gold in the mine called Rosario belonging to Molina bros. of that city. Two bars of the precious metal have been sent by diligence to Cordoba. The inhabitants were filled with joy at the happy tidings, notwithstanding the barbarities of Maubecin's reign of terror in Catamarca. Numbers of the most respectable proprietors have been banished, and the rights of person and property outraged; but a new Constitution has been promulgated for the province, ordering all officials to respect civic rights, after Jan. 1st 1864. Senator Moreno, Deputy Ocampo and others have made a protest before the district Federal Judge, against the Governor's acts; but this is of little avail, for the Judge himself has had to 'clear out.' The printing office brought from Europe by public subscription, has been confiscated for Government use, to publish the 'Libertad,' which is edited by the prime-minister Santana. Maubecin has disagreed with his party, and Sr. Lobo is endeavoring to upset him, and make room for his own nephew. The Civic Register ordered by law has not been opened, the people being afraid of shooting or banishment.

An earthquake was felt at Tucuman on the 3rd January, at 10 p.m. The shock was very slight, and had been preceded by a heavy fall of rain and decline of the barometer.

COTTON.

We are informed by Her Majesty's Consul at Rosario, that in a letter received by him from the eminent brokers, Messrs. Stollerfoht Sons and Co. of Liverpool (under date 8th December last) it is stated:—"The American war shows no signs of coming to a conclusion, and as our supplies of cotton from other sources increase comparatively slowly, our prices are not, we think, likely to sustain any violent fluctuations—although they may vary 2d. or 3d. per lb up or down."

This information ought to be an incentive to Argentine cotton cultivators. Messrs. Stollerfoht's circular (Dec. 4th) also says:—

"The imports, &c., into Great Britain during the last eleven months of the year were as follows:—

1863—Imports—American 120, E. Indian 1803; total 1796. Home deliveries—American 115, E. Indian 887; total 1309. Exports—American 12, E. Indian 501; total 611. Stock 1st Dec. —American 34, E. Indian 215; total 290 m. b.

1862—Imports—American 69, E. Indian 931; total 1200. Home deliveries—Amer. 193, E. Indian 608; total

1010. Exports—Amer. 30, E. Indian 411; total 633. Stock 1st Dec.—Amer. 74, E. Indian 290; total 423. And the comparative weekly deliveries were—

1863—American 2,406, Brazil 2,103, W. Indian 939, East Indian 18,604, Mediterranean 3,830, total 20,882 bales. 1862—American 1,013, Brazil 1,923, W. Indian 241, East Indian 12,702, Mediterranean 2,761, total 21,233 bales. The average weekly consumption of 1862 was—

American 5,094, Brazil 1,961, West Indian 453, East Indian 13,305, Mediterranean, 2,115; total 22,990 bales.

It will be seen from the above that our Imports exceed those of last year by fifty per cent. A great controversy is now going on respecting the Supply to be expected next year, but the data upon which the various estimates are based are so insufficient that they present little more than guesses beyond this fact, that the cultivation has certainly been greatly extended in various quarters and that most of the crops promise a very good result. Much stress is laid upon this point and coupled with the altered appearance of the Money market, it has put a full stop to the Cotton Speculation. Up to Monday the business was considerable at very full prices, but since then the business has dwindled down to about 2,000 bales per day. The sales of the week may appear large under such circumstances, but a good deal of the Cotton lately arrived has probably been forwarded direct to the Spinners and returned as sold. Prices have become nominal, the decline varies from 1 1/2d. to 2 1/2d. per lb. We quote Middling Orleans 26 1/4d., Mobiles and Uplands 6 1/2d per lb., Brazils are 1 1/2 d. per lb. lower; Egyptian 2d. A sale of January shipment is reported at 24 1/2d. for fair which on Monday was worth 27d. per lb. East India is fully 2d. per lb. lower both on the spot and to arrive, but for the latter there are hardly any buyers. The Trade have taken 25,670 bales, Exporters 19,690 bales and Speculators 15,220 bales. Actual Exporter 4,830 bales At Sea from India for Liverpool 150,000 bales against same time last year.

SHEEP-FARMING.
Hotel Globo, Jan. 23, 1864.
My dear Dick—Salutation from your fraternal Edward. I am most happy to find that there are two 'greenhorns' in the Plate. Until I read your letter, I thought I was the only one, unless (always excepted) the fellow who came out here with the bag-full of letters of introduction. We must give in to him: he beats us both—he was an ass. But now to business. I rather Dick, I do not know whether you meant it or not, but your letter corroborates every word I said in my last about overstocking land; and the moral which I draw from your tale amounts simply to this, that a man had better cut his own throat at once, for fear some one at a future day might do it for him; or in other words, that a man with his eyes open, and his senses about him, has no alternative but to join with his neighbours in the race to ruin, by putting 30,000 sheep on his league, for the purpose of starving his neighbour's animals, and to turn his camp into a sandy desert. I am quite aware of the difficulties, in the way of keeping animals off good camp, and I did not undertake to solve them, I only stated my opinion as to the excessive amount of stock hitherto kept. How Mr. A—'s stock is to be kept off Mr. B—'s land I do not know, and, between ourselves, suppose we leave that question to the third 'greenhorn' of the Plate, we must have another brother, about here, some where (thistles being most years plenty.) I know that the expense of wire-fencing is too great for nine out of ten persons to think of such a thing; no ditch will keep animals out for any length of time. But could not the farmers, among themselves, in each district, form a sort of jury to decide how many sheep each ought to keep, according to his land, &c.? Such things are done in other countries, and even laws passed to give powers to the jury of farmers, to enable them to enforce their decisions. This is a free country, I am told, but, at the same time, it is preposterous to suppose that a dishonest man or a fool is to be allowed to place so many sheep, &c., on his land, that it is apparent they must die, or feed on other people's camp, either by night or by day, leaving the neighbours in self-defence (and against their judgment), the only alternative of doing the same. However, this I take to be the most difficult question before the public at present, and all persons who have experience here should ponder the matter over. The present state of things cannot continue. The controversy between 'Petter' and 'Capillero' waxes war and personal; but as regards the price of sheep, I beg to assure 'Capillero,' and any one else, that I am empowered to dispose of 15,000 merino sheep, now on camps within 15 leagues of Buenos Ayres, at from 10 to 15 dollars a-head. These sheep will be disposed of in large or small lots, to suit purchasers. The animals are in various stages of condition, some lots stronger than others; but intending purchasers can, at small expense, see for themselves. Apply,

No. 88, at Hotel, between San and two o'clock.

Dear Dick, your affectionate Brother,

NEEDY ERIN.

CHURCH MUSIC.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, Permit me, through the columns of the 'Standard,' to make a few remarks on a subject of the deepest interest to the Scotch residents in Buenos Ayres. The respected clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in this city, intimated, a few days ago, that on the part of some of the members of the congregation, there was a strong desire to introduce some changes into the present system of conducting public worship. It is proposed by these parties, that for the future it shall be the custom to kneel during prayer, and to stand during praise; and I believe the idea of introducing instrumental music, is also under consideration.

So far as I can learn, the principal argument in favour of these changes is founded on the fact, that an improvement is desirable. Granting that such an improvement is desirable, there surely might be found some means of effecting it, without interfering with the established and cherished forms of the church. If it be argued that a standing, is better than a sitting, posture for producing good vocal music, I answer that the benefit thus gained is dearly bought, when it is at the price of the standard forms by which our forefathers and we have been wont to worship. I have no doubt, that a person possessed of a fine musical taste, and critically disposed, may find much in our singing that is painful to his ear, and at variance with the laws of harmony; and in what church would he not? But I would remind such a one, that during worship, it is not so much an object to get music artistically exact, as to give to young and old, to cultivated and uncultivated, to musical and unmusical, an opportunity of joining in the praise of their Maker. And however rude it may appear to cultivated ears, critically acute, such praise must, from its very nature, have much of both poetry and beauty—

"Oh! how that sings, 'though rudely chanted,' how it melts the heart.
Conquering all with truth, in one full life of praise—
Of thankfulness, of humble prayer."

From the mixed character that any congregation, foreign to this country must necessarily have, it will always be a matter of extreme difficulty to get singing of a high class; but that is no reason why we should have recourse to new forms, that our faults may be less perceptible; it is rather a reason for the congregation continuing their weekly practice of music, and for the guardians and instructors of youth, seeing that singing is more attended to as a branch of education.

I believe the arguments have been brought forward, that as standing is a more respectful attitude than sitting, and that as in private worship we kneel during prayer, these positions ought to be adopted in public. I do not think that any one can seriously accuse the Scotch congregation of a want of respect or of reverence in church; nor do I think that any one can seriously believe that the public worship of God ought to be regulated by the customs of private families.

IRELAND.

There is a remarkable difference of opinion between the Irish 'Nationalists,' on the right of the Southern States of America to fight for their independence. Mr. Smith O'Brien, holds that they have a right to assert their independence. On the contrary, the O'Donoghue contends that no such right exists, and that the views of Mr. Smith O'Brien, as expressed in his letter to General Moagher, are not only the views of the English oligarchy and the West Britons of Ireland, but also, alas! of the well meaning but mistaken few who carry their theories on the right of self-government to a length which would justify every parish in setting up for itself; and that the Southern have no more right to set up for themselves than the agricultural districts of England had on the passing of the Corn Laws, or than the 'Prentice Boys of Derry' would have to set up for themselves if Ireland were an independent nation, and if the majority of Irishmen objected to the shutting of the gates on the famous anniversary of Parson Walker's barring out." From this the National differs, and maintains that the sympathies of Ireland ought not to be on the side of the North because the sympathies of England are on the side of the South but should be with the right, on whatever side it may be found. It is curious.

It had been the first time that the members of a Provisional Government in Ireland, if they could carry out their theories and establish an Irish Republic, holding such conflicting opinions as to the rights of nations and communities to govern themselves.

The Brotherhood of St. Patrick are showing some signs of life. Yesterday being the anniversary of the interment of M. Manus, about 1,000 of the members marched to Glasnevin in military array, keeping line and step, it is said, as well as any of Her Majesty's regiments, and marshalled by recognized officers. They honoured the memory of their hero in French fashion, covering his tomb with wreaths and *immortelles*. They also left behind some symbols of the great purpose of their organization, in the shape of a pike traced upon the tombstone in small coloured pebbles, with the harp and shamrock in the same fanciful material. They returned to town in martial order without any opposition from the authorities.

A meeting, presided over by the Earl of Bessborough, was held in Carleton Place on Saturday, for the purpose of taking steps to extend the importance of this branch of industry was strongly urged by Mr. Malcomson, and it was agreed that a company should be formed with a capital of £1,000, to provide scutch mills, and otherwise assist the farmers. About half the required sum was subscribed before the meeting separated.

TELEGRAPHIC FIAT.—The Emperor's speech on the opening of the Session consisted of 2,041 words. The transmission by telegraph from the central station in Paris commenced as soon as it was ascertained that the reading had been completed, which was at about half past 1. The average time occupied in the transmission to the principal cities of France and Europe was an hour and a quarter. The capitals for which the longest time was required from a want of direct communication were Rome, St. Petersburg, Athens, and Lisbon. The speech was nevertheless received everywhere before the evening, and the journals of the whole of Europe produced it on the following morning, the same as those of Paris.—*Galignani*.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.—From time to time our flocks have been reduced in value by attacks of this prevailing epidemic which for some days prevents the animals masticating any food, and for a longer period impedes the sheep's movements. The most casual observer must have noticed, especially since All-Hallow Fair, in the fields around this city, that the sheep have been lying about in pain, feeding on their knees, and wasting in condition. Last year our attention was drawn to the fate of many flocks in East Lothian altogether similar to the condition of those now affected, but the disease did not spread much beyond the farms where hogs were purchased to feed on turnips. This year, unfortunately, some of our sheep-breeding districts where fresh stock has been brought in are suffering; and we can specially allude to some parts of Peebles-shire. Near Edinburgh we have had a number of flocks under our charge—we have witnessed the best effects from a timely attention so as to check the severity of the disease and to enable the animals to stand with tolerable ease on their sore feet. In the first place, it is useless placing sheep thus affected on turnips which they cannot possibly gnaw. It is best to keep them where they can pick a little sweet grass and if they can be made to take any soft food it will not do them harm, though for the first two or three days of the disease, as there is considerable pain and fever, low diet is not disadvantageous. Many of the animals are greatly benefited by a mild purge or a dose or two of common nitre in water, or in a little food. Mild astringent lotions can be used for the mouth and feet, and so far as the latter are concerned, the careful attention of a veterinarian, is much required. We have to caution shepherds against pinning too much. We have seen animals severely lamed and permanently injured by the tips of each toe being cut off, and in some instances we have seen sheep thus mangled bleed severely for twenty-four hours, weakening them much, and greatly retarding recovery. Proper pinning of the feet is much required, but every care should be exercised so as to leave an animal with a level bearing surface to touch the ground. In many instances the hoofs are thrown off—in some cases entirely, and in others partially. Sheep are found to be very lame when new hoofs are forming beneath old ones which are not properly cast, and it is a rule that when any considerable portion of horn is detached it must be cut away. If this is not done, earth and water accumulate in the recesses so as to soften and destroy the newly forming horn, and the foundation is thus laid for a peculiarly severe "foot rot," as the shepherds call it. In pinning the feet of sheep there is almost invariably much clumsiness manifested. The knives used are usually ill adapted for the purpose, and rarely sharp. The horn is cut into deeply, the toes are much shortened, and it sometimes takes three months before a sheep can walk on stand with comfort. On the hills, where the hoof is usually kept hard and worn, there is not much necessity for pinning.

sheep's feet but on lowland and especially on damp pastures, the rugged edges of the horn overlap, the distention of the foot is great, and the animal cannot implant it fairly on the ground.—*Scottish Farmer*.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Produce.—Our readers can form an idea of the amount of produce arriving from the camp, by perusing the following list, which contains the arrivals for Thursday and Friday:—Cowskins, 2772; horsehides, 259; pigskins, 354; sheepskins, 1012 doz.; robes; horsehair, 200 doz.; mares' grease, 207 doz.; feathers, 205 doz.; wheat, 681 fanegas; maize, 74 doz.; firewood, 40 cartloads; onions, 6,400 strings; lambkins, 130 doz.; straw, 2,000 bundles.

Yalding. Uquiza.—The fright which this party sustained in the passage of arms on the 12th in front of Salto was so great that, in his flight, he did not stay till he had passed into Entre Rios; he is now lying seriously unwell in Concordia.

Puppet Show.—We see by one of the native papers that an exhibition of puppets will take place to-night. The portenos surely cannot complain of a scarcity of amusements. A dancing bear or a jackass to climb a ladder is all that is wanted to fill their cup of happiness. But patience? we may yet soon hear in the streets the cry of our youth: "I wopence more and up goes the dunkey."

Fire.—On the 19th instant, at 2 a.m., the house of Madame Felice Consirat, in San Fernando, took fire, in which were destroyed all her furniture and stock of goods (wines, &c.), but, thanks to the exertions of her neighbours, her children were saved. The "Progres" recommends to the kindness and charity of the French residents in B. Ayres this poor widow who is now left destitute, with five small children.

The Brothers Duizay.—On Thursday evening these acrobats gave a performance in the Colon Theatre. The house was full, there being upwards of 1200 people present. Some, who witnessed the feats of the Lees, say that the Duizays are superior to them. Be that as it may, it is certain that the present company richly deserve the patronage of those who take delight in seeing dangerous feats of strength and dexterity.

A Difficulty.—According to news from the other side, the Italian Consul has demanded the dismissal of Don Servando Gomez, on account of abuses committed by him on Italian subjects. Foreigners in the Banda Oriental seem to be at present in that unenviable position generally designated as being between the devil and the deep sea.

Expected Fight.—The two opposing forces, on the other side, are expected soon to be engaged. Flores has, so says Ramour (but she is generally a liar) 4,000 veterans, whilst Servando Gomez has only one small piece of artillery—"Right is might"—but this is a fearfully long odds, which even Right can scarcely counterbalance. To quote Napoleon the Great (slightly altered) Right is generally on the side of the best served artillery.

Martin Garcia.—A passenger, come from there, reports that the fortifications are being proceeded with rapidly. The battalion No 2 of the line are engaged upon the works. Soon Martin Garcia, as Argentines fondly hope, will be as impregnable as Gibraltar or Sebastopol.

Fatigue Curiosity.—The late Dean of St. Patrick's wavered that he could collect a crowd to look at nothing, by simply walking up and down in front of his church, watch in hand, and looking up at the steeple, and won his wager. Had the takers of the bet been in B. Ayres they would have known more of human nature, and kept their money in their pockets, for nothing is more common than to see groups of people on the public footpath engaged in that pleasing and edifying pursuit.

A few nights ago a young man, whilst bathing, happened to attract the attention of some small boys by swimming to an unusual distance from the mole—being a free exhibition, the youngsters enjoyed the spectacle mightily, and as in duty bound, applauded the performance. One or two oldersters stopped to look, and gradually, one by one, a crowd of about twenty persons had assembled; and with the exception of the small boys no one knew what they were looking at. We heard (for we too were amongst the gazers) eager enquiries on all sides, as to what was the matter? nobody knew, for the boys by this time had retired, and we followed their example. Will it be believed, but it is a fact, that fully an hour afterwards, when the swimmer had time to retire to his home in Barracas, a still greater crowd was still standing there. The boys must have been descendants of Swift—and this perhaps accounts for their precocity in gulling the public.

Paysandu.—Servando Gomez has forbidden the people who are living on the islands to return to Paysandu. Eleven Italians are at present in prison, inoned, on account of their revolutionary proclivities.

Arrived.—On sailing from Paysandu about 800 of the infantry of Flores had deserted. Some repaired the Rio Negro and others had taken refuge in Buenos Ayres.

Good Haters.—Dr. Johnson said that he liked a "good hater." Had he been in Gualeguay he would have met many objects of admiration. The editor of the "Gualeguay," speaking of the dislike entertained by the Porteno military to General Urquiza, says, "Such is their hatred that they would pursue him with odium unto the grave, and even to the place where his soul is placed after death." After this who says there no sense in the Irishman's enthusiastic cheer of "O'Connell for ever—and two days longer!"

Frays Bentos.—Since the abandonment of this place by the seven men left there by Varas, there has been no garrison of either party in Frays Bentos. For the present it has been looked upon as neutral ground—but in future it is likely to be occupied by the Blancos.

Paysandu.—A vessel cleared out yesterday for this thriving port with 100 empty pipes, supposed to be for the new saladero which Flores is erecting.

Dr. Terri.—Government has appointed this gentleman surgeon-in-chief to the national squadron.

Things not generally understood.—The leaders of the "Tribuna"—the great deeds done at—the colour of the "crucifix" and the ideas of the commandante of artillery—a woman's heart and a cat's eyes—the cause and value of what a "cronista" says—a husband's value for his wife, that is, if he loves her—and the money he would give to get rid of her, if he hated her—and, lastly, ideas and love.

Still on the "qui vive."—Passengers arrived yesterday from Paysandu state that the vanguards of the two armies had been skirmishing, and that a general battle was almost inevitable. To-morrow we should hear something definite.

ON CHANGE.

Since the change in the quotations from ounces to patacones, there has not been so much business done in specie. Over twenty thousand ounces were sold, of which twelve thousand were for cash. The brokers assumed their wonted joviality; business was brisk again.

The agents of the Boca Railway, we hear, are negotiating with the owners of the land.

In Exchange we notice over £140,000 passed to-day: the rate was 67s. 6d. Patacones opened to-day at 28 35, and closed at 28 50. 200,916 pats. were sold for cash. Total sold 322,418.

We understand that the River Plate Bank has the agency of the monetary affairs of the great Southern Railway.

TIME SALES.
Saturday 85,500 28 45
Various dates 30,000 28 40

PRODUCE SALES.
300 dry cow hides matadero \$ 123
300 do do do 117
100 do do do camp 114
300 do do do 113
200 arr. wool fine mestiza sup. 95
400 do do do do 82
300 do do do do 77
800 do do mixed 73
700 do do do 65
1000 do do do 63
400 do do ordinary 48
600 do do do 46
90 doz sheepskins 172
65 do do 120
1000 salted ox hides, matadero 36 s. rls.
1500 boxes tallow 131
4000 hides, Corrientes 394
1500 to 2000 salted ox hides of 60 lb 371

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
23d.
New York, British barque Crested Wave.
Machias, American do. Kremlin.
Rosario, Nat. steamer Paven.
Pernambuco, Spanish sch. Ardiella.
Newport, Prussian brig Carl August.
SAILED.
25d.
Montevideo, Nat. steamer Monay.
New York, Dutch sch. Ommelanden.
Antwerp, Hanoverian sch. Ana.

DIED.
On the 21st inst. at his chaera near Quilmes, Henry Lyrie Esq. aged 50.

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment at the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano. Likenesses taken of any size and with natural colors. j x.

Hotel de la Paz.
This Hotel offers superior accommodations to English travellers as it has English servants and *particular attention* is paid, to make all foreigners as comfortable as possible.
Notwithstanding that it is the largest and best Hotel in this city, it is also the cheapest. The terms are most reasonable. Hotel de la Paz corner of Calle Cangallo and Reconquista. j 21 15 p.

For Sale.
The And. large, commodious house No. 480 calle Defensa containing 14 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have boarded floors, and 6 rooms balconies, 8 cellars in one, divided by large arcades of masonry, 25 vafas long, 1-1 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, analitic of splendid water, a galpon (tile roof) covering 100 square yards, suitable for stable, deposit for hay, carriages &c. the entrance is magnificently adapted. A small garden and bower, vines covering the same, orange and pear trees, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply at said house. 13 p j 24.

Lost.
On the 22nd inst. a mother-of-pearl fan, from the corner of Peru and Cochabamba, to that of Defensa and Caseros; the person delivering same at Peru No. 407 will be rewarded. 3 p j 24.

Removal.
The Consulate of Sweden and Norway has removed to Peru street No. 85. 3 p j 24.

Book-keeper.
A good book-keeper wants a situation, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter James office of the Standard. j 24 3 p.

For Liverpool.
The splendid Clipper Steamship "PARANA," 1060 tons—Upton, commander, leaves this port for Liverpool, calling at Montevideo only, on the 27th inst. Has splendid accommodations for passengers. Cabin £40. Steerage £18. For particulars apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO. 85 Reconquista. j 23 6 p.

Just received direct
"EX PARANA"
Mattersons Limerick Bacon and Hams, Cork butter (first brand) 14 tinskins and M'Caun's Oatmeal—all in prime condition—HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 61, 66 & 98 Piedad.

To Capitalist.
To be sold 30 leagues to the North of this city, a camp establishment all complete. At present it has more than 25,000 mestiza sheep, 14 puestos, & rams of the finest breeds.—In spite of the seca, his camp has always remained in good condition, and is only sold on account of the death of the late owner, and his widow wishing to realize. For particulars apply at No. 74 Calle Bolivar at 3 p.m., and to treat of the purchase, apply direct to the joint proprietor, in this city. The judicial valuation is \$3,000,000 mps. j 23—3p.

Lost.
In the first lane on the left hand side of the Calle-Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a Book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring the same to 194 calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward. j 23.

Steward.
A young man just arrived in Buenos Ayres wishes to engage himself in a respectable house of business as steward. Has good references. Address T. M., Office of the British Consul. j 23. 3 p.

Porter.
Wanted as porter for the Hotel de la Paz—a man who speaks English and Spanish. None need apply without good recommendations. j 23—3.

Wanted.
By a thorough business man, familiar with the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, a situation in a respectable mercantile establishment. Address A. B. Z., Standard office.

Mr. Beveridge.
The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano. j 22 3 p.

Compositor.
A good compositor wanted at this office; good wages given. j 22 6 p.

Wanted.
A lad that can speak Spanish and English, for a Drapery Establishment. Apply at No. 27 calle Defensa. 3 p j 21.

Laundress.
A woman who has much experience in washing and ironing seeks employment in a small family, or for a single gentleman. References can be given if required. Apply 31 calle Chiriqua. j 21 3 p.

A good Cook.
A woman who perfectly understands English and French cooking seeks an engagement. Apply 31 calle Chiriqua. j 21 3 p.

Wanted.
Required a maid cook to accompany a family outside the camp. Apply to Calle Independencia No. 38. 3 p j 21.

Wanted.
A good servant girl for a small family 275 Rivadavia. 3 p j 21.

Horse-shoers.
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 34 Calle Corrientes. 1 in j 21.

Wanted.
A young Lad (German) to visit the Puertos of a Sheep Establishment, and make himself otherwise useful. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Best and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia. 3 p j 20.

Lawyers Office.
Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. j 20, 1 m.

Patrick and George Fleming.
Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it. FRANK PARISH. H. B. M. Consul. Buenos Ayres. j 16. 1 m.

Land to Rent.
Two leagues with buildings for 8 or 10 years: also on Sale the right to Government Land in various partidos. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. 4 p. j 21.

For Immediate Sale.
All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale with out reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition: amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses superior draft and sprog horses, parties requiring to purchase the largest number will have preference of those requiring only a single horse. The horses can be seen at the stables opposite the gas works. E. MURRAY & Co. j 20 1 m.

For Sale.
Two leagues of the best camp in the Province of Santa Fe distant 13 leagues from Rosario with permanent water and good pasture for sheep and cattle. For further information apply to Messrs Brandt Sohn and Co. Calle Piedad 208. j 21 3 p.

For New York.
The new A. I. English Clipper Barque "PRIMA DONA" Captain Sawyer—385 tons. Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch. For freight and particulars apply to the consignees Messrs. E. H. FOLMAR & Co. or to A. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker, j 19-15p 49—calle Cangallo—40.

For Antwerp.
Now loading for this destination the fine National Barque, "Adelaida" 566 AIL. 270 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry hides and Bales. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DEETJEN & Co. or to CHAS. W. HENN & Co. Ship-brokers &c. 49—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—19. 6 p j 17.

Para Cañuelas, Guardia del Monto y L's Flores.
Desde el 2 de Febrero queda establecida una nueva linea de carruajes con caballos al pecho siendo las salidas del modo siguiente. Salidas de Buenos Ayres 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30 de cada mes. Regresos 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes. Calle Rivadavia. Nota.—Los equipajes y encomiendas se recibirán hasta las cuatro de la tarde de la bispera sin dar lugar a reclamos algunos. Empresario. MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Caravan, by Diligence,
For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—in 18 days. A Caravan will start for Chile on the 24th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle de Corrientes, No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given. j 15. 1 m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS, Don. C. H. PONGERARD, at the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An over-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise:—English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful Quintas of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 71. Da P. PONGERARD.

Notice.
Parties wishing to secure passages for persons, on board the Zingara on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned GEORGE W. WILKES Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Strooks the master of the vessel. j 17 1 m.

The Musical Association SCOTCH CHURCH.
The meeting called for Friday 22nd inst. is postponed till the 29th and will be continued every Friday evening. By Order. 3 o j 11.

Notice.
J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus and surrounding districts that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus at prices which will be favourable comparison with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population. j 15. 1 p.

Sheep.
On sale at the North on good land 4000 sheep and in good order. We will also purchase 50,000 sheep at \$5 each, if the sheep are able to walk 5 leagues, and any man is Fool enough to sell them. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. PARKER & CORDERO. 3 q j 21.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.
R. Letchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Letchford's "marks," as others are often substituted.

3 Coll's Lane, Fethamstead, London.

Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers, Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c. WATSON, GOW, & CO., LITNA FOUNDRY.

LILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW.
Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Venting Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces.
Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dray Bushes, Hates, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

