

The Standard

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The Standard.

"All falsi audiam nil veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

POLICE RUFFIANS.

Owing unfortunately to the all-absorbing political fever which at present exists amongst us, we lose sight of the most flagrant acts of ruffianism, which we regret to say are now almost daily perpetrated by a gang of fellows who live on the public money, walk through the streets, ride through the camps, and lounge about the whole country, yeelp Police.

The garotters in London, the rowdies in New York, are nothing compared to some members of the Buenos Ayres Police.

Scarcely a day passes without the commission of some ruffian act of violence by these sabred enuchs. To ask President Mitre to deprive these fellows of their swords—to tell Gov. Saavedra that there is a roar of honest indignation at their being permitted to prowl about the country armed to the very teeth—to call upon Pórticos to awake to the danger of letting this band of irresponsible Janissaries cut and thrust with their swords right and left—is as useless as to talk to the stars: nothing will be done. Until some frightful act is committed upon some such dignitary as a consul or a minister, then, and not till then, can we hope for any relief.

If the Frenchman who had his brains almost battered out on the Barraca road by one of these Argentine satraps last week, had only been a diplomatist, then not a policeman or teniente would be seen with a sword for the next twelve months.

It is the unfortunate lady who got cut down by a ruffian 'guardian' of the law, on the Boca road, the other day, was anything but an insignificant Portefaña matron, there would have been such a noise about the matter as would leave the Government no other alternative than to shoot the cowardly villain who perpetrated the act.

But it is all nonsense and trash; a set of fellows are dubbed officers of the law, and supplied with fire and side arms, without the least precaution being taken as to their moral training, previous habits, or character.

The newspapers are teeming with attacks, &c., on the state of the finances, but what care the citizens about the treasury or the custom house, when their heads are cut open or their bodies perforated with stabs?

A short answer, a sharp look, to one of these gory pedestrian Mamelukes, and the unfortunate citizen is cut down on the side walk, and hacked to pieces before the very doors of our houses.

The insolence of these slatternly fellows is becoming such that we expect shortly to hear of some unfortunate man getting stabbed to the heart for not taking off his hat to one of these cut and thrust officers.

What may we ask would have been the sensation in this city if a few indignant citizens who witnessed the cutting down of the unfortunate lady on the Boca road, had disarmed the cowardly ruffian, cut him to pieces with his own sword, and then sent him to President Mitre's office in the Government house, as the lamentable result of allowing an irresponsible set of fellows to be prowling about the city as officers of the law?

The 'Tribuna' very properly called attention to the Boca outrage, and we hope our colleagues will not in the heat of absurd political discussions lose sight of the matter.

Club meetings, Flores meetings, currency meetings have been held, but it is high time that we now have a police meeting. Something must be done, otherwise the citizens will be obliged to carry carving knives in their pockets, or an unerring Colt's revolver in their belts.

We ask, we implore, of President Mitre to reform the police, to make a public example of the first ruffian who dares to ill use a prisoner or a citizen.

Our readers have not forgotten the case which occurred in the Villa Mercedes the other day, respecting the unfortunate Irishman who was hacked to

pieces for only opening his mouth in the presence of a policeman. If such things are to be tolerated, if a policeman is to be allowed to murder a man in broad daylight, to cut down a woman, batter out the brains of a Frenchman, and almost amputate a doctor, then indeed we say—the President of this country is a myth, and the sooner the bowstring is introduced the better.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We remarked a very suspicious circumstance on Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon. A stalwart porter was seen coming out of the Policia with a large German silver tankard on his head, on which we remarked several dozens of glasses. Now it naturally occurred to us on seeing this that there had been a jollification going on either in the head quarters of the municipality or of our friend Mr. Caza. In vain we have tried to discover what was going on. Even the very policemen seem to be in ignorance of the matter. It certainly is rather a suspicious circumstance to see so many tumblers coming out of the Policia, and nobody knowing what it was all about. We suppose that when the three days' mourning for the King of Denmark expired, the people in the Policia could not get themselves into a good humour without a slight stimulant.

We regret to hear that the few words of advice which we offered to our fellow-countrywomen, the Irish servant girls, has been interpreted by some malicious parties into an attack on their moral character. Nothing that we said could be twisted or tortured into such a meaning. We are proud to say that the Irish servant girls enjoy the very highest reputation for strict morality and virtue; but in giving publicity to the complaints against servants for their foolish extravagance in dress, we only did so as their best friends. The continued application for servants, with the notice that 'no Irish girl need apply' was becoming so annoying that we began to think it was high time to notify our countrywomen that on account of their magnificent dresses the Basques were taking their places. We trust that servant girls themselves will see the justice of our remarks. We should rather see our countrywomen saving up their earnings in the savings bank than spending them in the tiendas of Buenos Ayres.

It is rumoured that the President has ordered the Artillery regiment to Martin Garcia, and discharged commander Forrest. This is what the Americans term 'putting on the screws.' President Mitre is at last beginning to agree with the Duke of Newcastle—officers, soldiers, Custom-house clerks, and such like, should be prohibited from meddling with politics.

Betting is now the order of the day. In yesterday's 'Tribuna' 30,000 dols. against 20,000 dols. was offered that the 'crudos' would beat the 'escudos' at the approaching Congressional elections. We learn that the bet has been taken up by several parties. Some of the out-and-out 'crudos' are very busy going through town, offering 3 to 2 on the Potrillo Libertad, against the thorough-bred *Publio*.

We call attention to a rather amusing letter from 'Eim,' respecting the sale of his 60,000 sheep, at 10 dols. 'E.' states that we left out two important words, 'dead' and 'small,' in his previous communication. We, however, most emphatically deny this assertion, as his manuscript is before us.

The Paven arrived yesterday from Rosario, with news from the provinces, which will be found in another column. The Pampero, which went up the other day to bring down the 1st of the Lino, had not yet arrived there.

Martin Garcia is now getting so strong, that there is positively no getting in or out of the island. The Minister of War, when he last went over there, had to jump a hideous ditch or fosse, to the great risk of his life. The only convenient way of getting ashore is to slide down a tight rope, a la De Lave, and thus get on top of the fortifications, but to get down then, *his labor, hoc opus est*. The most convenient way of notifying the public of Mr. Ferrer's absence is to publish it in the 'Standard.' There is a tide of anxious sheepfarmers and custom-house officials, which is at present beating madly against the 'Standard' door. Where is Ferrer? Where are the 5 dollar sheep? Echo answers, 'in Pergamino.'

MY THIRD DAY OF HORSEBACK.

Asuncion Jan. 5th 1864.

The sky was overcast, when I passed the peak of Yaguaron, and although the distance to Ita was only two leagues, I had to cross some ranges of hills, which made the journey one of

two hours. Nothing remarkable greets the traveller's eye, for a couple of miles the road being lined with underwood. As soon as I caught a glimpse of the surrounding country, the hills were overshadowed by a fearful storm, and the lightning flashes gleamed amid the heavy clouds now encircling the horizon. Large drops fell slowly, as if to warn the wayfarer, and I quickly sought the shelter of a rude hut, the owner of which was making posts for a shed, while his wife nursed a naked child 15 or 18 months old. A bedstead, bench, and cotton loom constituted the entire furniture; the last being a wooden frame with several sticks placed horizontally, and loosely strung together. The tempest burst with all its fury and seemed likely to sweep away the fragile dwelling; then the rain fell in copious torrents and I dreaded the possibility of its continuing all night. At 5 p.m. the wind veered, and it became a little clear. When the rain abated I ordered the guide and postilion to get ready the horses, and after half an hour's ride over a heavy, slippery, road, we arrived at the half way post house. Here the storm had torn off a part of the roof, and the owner invited me to pass the night, as the weather was threatening. I resolved to push on, and while they were catching and saddling the horses, I had time to observe a large quantity of tobacco hung from the roof to dry, and two girls who were washing linen. Outside the house were rows of stakes for drying tobacco, and hanging in a row, for they serve as store houses, beyond the reach of vermin.

After fording a small stream, we ascended a hill where the recent storm had made great ravages: gigantic trees were torn up from the roots, and shattered branches lay about. About sunset we sighted the village of Ita on a slight eminence, and arriving there proceeded to the Gefe's house. The twainfolk were saying the Rosary in church, and I had made up my mind to stop for the night, in the old Jesuit college attached, where I sat with the Gefe, drinking caña. The walls of this edifice were very solid, and tastefully carved. On learning that an Englishman lived in the town, I expressed a wish to visit him, and a soldier accompanied me to his house. He was sitting on a bench outside the door, enjoying the cool breath of evening. At my salutation his eyes seemed to brighten, and sitting down beside him I began to enquire his strange history. His name was Luke Cresser; he was born in York city, A. D. 1781, had been at the battle of Waterloo, passed Napoleon on route for St. Helena, served as clerk in the house of Cartwright at Asuncion, known the Robertsons, travelled to Mendoza and Salta, descended the Rio Vernejo, incurring six years banishment by Francisco Concepcion, among the Indians, and resided nearly half a century in Paraguay. He is an old bachelor and told me his only friend was a little English dog, fawning at his feet. He desired me to give his compliments to Messrs Kerr and Grierson, B. Ayres, and declared his intention to return to England this year.

When I returned to the Gefe's house I found a dish of oranges ready peeled and a sponge cake, of which I partook. It was eight o'clock when I galloped out of Ita, for the guide, whose suggestions I always followed, anticipated rain next day and advised me to risk a journey by night rather than detention at this village, which, by the way is famous for its manufacture of earthenware.

It is four leagues from Ita to Itaugua, and before we had gone quarter the distance night fell. No moon or stars were visible; but the frequent lightnings in some manner assisted us to follow our route. My guide went first, the postilion, who was mounted on a donkey, remaining behind me. The road was uneven and sometimes steep, but not lonely, for huts and plantations succeeded each other closely. Some were distinguished by a light within: in others we heard the sounds of a tambourine to which probably the natives were dancing. I met some women about carrying lanterns. There were evident signs of another storm, but I could not, on my horse, for he stumbled at times, and I could not see a yard ahead. Coming to a stream, the guide obliged the postilion to go first, and we forded, the water being up to the horses' necks. The lights in Itaugua were visible as we rounded the crest of a hill, but we had yet a league to travel. The postilion remaining some way behind, I heard, I thought, some one whistling for aid, but I knew it was a kind of frog. It was midnight when we reached Itaugua, and found Sr. Moreno anxiously expecting our arrival, according to engagement. I was too tired to look for anything to eat, and flinging myself into the hammock slept soundly for a couple of hours, until my dusky friend awoke me with the *mate*-cup,

as before, but this time I positively declined it.

My guide was right, for it rained next day (2nd January) without intermission. On Monday at daybreak, Sr. Moreno and I mounted our horses, followed by four soldiers, and arrived at the railway station by 7 a.m. Here we learned there had been no trains the previous day, owing to the weather and a train was expected in the evening.

During twelve hours, delay I had time to write some of these letters and moralize on the hardship of remaining all day without food. At last the locomotive came up, and having taken a long train of building materials started at 8 p.m. for the capital. On demanding a ticket, I was informed by the conductor that he had orders to carry me free. It was half past nine when we reached the terminus, and I found some 2nd class passengers had stolen my bridle and saddle cloth, for by mistake my saddle and gear had been placed in a 2nd class carriage.

The official report shows the amount of cotton 'lineos' planted in the five districts I had visited, as follows: Itaugua 35,095, Pirayú 26,898, Paraguari 48,298, Yaguaron 53,096, Ita 48,087. Total 201,475 'lineos' or fifteen millions cotton hills. Taking an average of 200 'lineos' to each 'copuera' we find this quantity distributed over 1000 little farms cultivated by as many families. The aggregate amount of land under the above plantation is about 5000 acres, and the yield will, probably exceed 150,000 arrobes ginned cotton, at a medium calculation 1 lb. per plant between the results arrived at in N. America and Corrientes.

Yet these districts contain only one-eighth of the total quantity planted and I have not mentioned the new plantations of October and November which in Itaugua alone, exceed 22,000 'lineos.'

I cannot close this chapter without bearing testimony to the kindness and hospitality I everywhere experienced, and the assiduous attention of my intelligent guide, D. Marcelino Gomez.

THE PARANA JACALS.

The 'Litoral' dates up to the 23d inst.: its attacks on President Mitre are more temperate than formerly. There are two candidates to succeed General Urquiza—Colonel Theophilus Urquiza and D. Jose M. Dominguez. The elections of Paraná, for Provincial Deputy, have been declared null by the Governor. The Sisters of Charity are about to open an establishment in that town. Father Joachim Suarez, superior of the Jesuits, arrived on a short visit. Carriego complains that the public employees of the district have not been paid for ten months past. The Chambers were opened by Urquiza, in a brilliant discourse which laments the impoverished state of the provincial exchequer, and mentions *en passant* the new cotton industry. We read that Colonel Enrique Castro paid two visits, within eight days, to San Jose, being sent by Flores on a mission to Urquiza; the latter has sent a present of horses to Caraballo and Castro. He also prevented the departure of 300 Entre Rian filibusters who were going to join his son Waldino under the Oriental banner.

It is rumoured that Flores has sent 300 men, under Acosta and Lara, to attack Salto, which is defended by Lamela and Urquiza. Also that an encounter took place near that town, in which the filibusters gained a slight advantage.

Dr. Ruiz Moreno has published an important treatise on the public lands of Entre Rios, with a summary of laws on that subject.

We hear nothing of Beron's trial, and as the Governor's message treats the affair of La Paz as a trifling incident, it is likely, as we anticipated, the matter will drop, and no more be heard of it than the Guardia Monte and Villa Mercedes tragedies in the province of Buenos Ayres.

NEW MINES IN CATAMARCA.

The 'Ferro-carri' of Rosario (24th inst.) has a correspondence from Catamarca relative to the recent discovery of gold in that province. The returns are represented to be magnificent, and promise to eclipse Major Richard's enterprise. Possibly some of our Australian brethren will be tempted, on reading the following calculations, to come hither, as they are at present in search of new fields.

A mass of 20 tons quartz gives 70 quintals copper, 200 marks (100 lb) silver, and 100 ounces gold. The value of these aliquot mineral parts is as follows:

70 qq copper	188
200 marks silver 21008	
Gold ley	100 oz.

Total 59 08 Bolivian (£100)

Two cubic yards of quartz give the above quantity of 20 tons from which may be deducted the surprising value of these mines, Messrs. olimi, brothers who are owners of the mine called

as before, but this time I positively declined it.

Unfortunately there is great difficulty in working these mines, owing to the tyrannical conduct of Governor Maubecin, who has embargoed for the use of the Government all the mules formerly employed in freight of the precious metals. There is a quantity of 21,440 quintals (335 c-jones) of metal, in the deposits at Rosario mine, waiting transportation.

THE FIVE DOLLAR SHEEP.

Hotel Globo, Jan. 26, 1864.

My dear Editors,

You have got me into a nice situation. I never find fault without good reason, but you have turned the privacy of my cool quiet sanctum up here into a soft of world's fair. The crush to get in when Jenny Lind did sing was nothing to the rush to No. 33 Hotel Globo, the last two days, by persons eager to buy mestiza sheep: at from 10 to 15 paper dollars a head. May heaven preserve me from two such days as the last! The cause of all this has been either a mistake in my SS, or else that on Saturday evening, when my letter went to press, your printers had drunk the usual toast or toasts of sweethearts and wives, and perhaps were thinking more of winding up the clock (yours is a seven day clock, is it not) than attending to their office business.—be that as it may, the omission of two little words in my letter to brother Dick of the 23d inst. has been the cause of all this bother. Come forward like men and editors and say you are sorry, and I will forgive you, but promise to be more careful boys in future—let me explain: the line in my letter, instead of reading as it does 'I am empowered to dispose of 45,000 mestiza sheep,' should read thus—'I am empowered to dispose of 45,000 *dead* mestiza sheep, &c.; and again, in the lines 'The animals are in various stages of condition, some lots stronger than others,' read thus—'The animals are in various stages of condition, some lots *smaller* stronger than others. Now, my dear Editors, you must admit that the omission of these two small words, of only one syllable each, makes a very great difference in the marketable value of the mestiza sheep. If I say, my SS, is in fault I will bear the blame like a gentleman as I am; but if your people are in fault, come forward like men and own it—tell the people and myself that you are sorry.

You have little idea of what has taken place here in this hotel, in my rooms, at the top of the four pair of stairs, which have conducted between the hours of one and two o'clock each day the *knowing ones* of Buenos Ayres to the retreat of Neddy Eim.

The space in your columns devoted to nonsense being so limited, I am unable to describe fully the different sorts of men who have favoured me with a call the last few days; all I can say is that I had a specimen of every form of the 'human shape divine'—the gorilla in his savage ugliness was nothing compared to the beings who climbed to the top of the Hotel Globo to favour me with a visit. If I was a Barnum I could make a fortune by forming a menagerie of my customers, and I will answer for it the like was never seen in Europe.

As the clock struck one, came a Scot, with the 'siller' in his pocket, to buy the sheep. After a little parley with him, I saw the Gaelic blood mount in the giant cheeks of Colonel M. Pelam McFergus, once from Harnauir, but now from Carmen de Arica, partido de Pillar. Seeing that something must be done, for he said he 'dina ken the thing at all' in my agony I seized Barnes' Poems, which by good luck lay on my table, I gave him a few lines in his native tongue, which all sons of the north love so well, I swore to him that the hideous language made my soul alive within me. The bravery arm with the horny hand at the end of it, was stretched across the cable. Seeing my advantage, I got up and danced a Highland fling round and about my room. I edged my friend to the door and along the passage, till we got to a dark corner, where I left him, and on the virtue of my oath I believe he is still going on with his reels there.

Next came a Port-ño, with his shiny black eyes, dirty teeth and hands, having like the head of a plaster of Paris Chin-se mandarin. It's myself can bear too—I gave him two for one of his. This customer I easily finished off. A referee, a paper cigar, an anathema against the immortal spirit of all Crus— I a photograph of a little young thing in the Calle Sycpacha, who was crazy about him—did for him. He is howling somewhere still, I suppose, but not here.

Came the Yankee, next, him even did I garrison. By Gosh, he was going in for the entire fixings all out. Yes, sirra, I talked to him about copper-heads, blue noses, and down-easters. I coaxed him into telling me all a dozen times that his nation had whipped the Britishers three times and were about going to do it again, sick. Whistling 'Yankee doodle came to town,' and 'Yankee doodle dandy.'

And crumming half a "and of real Virginny into his mouth, he went down stairs as vain and as happy as the peacock which makes the harmless ugly

noise on the roof of the opposite house.

Next was my German customer; he was inclined to argue the point with me that a dead sheep was not a mestiza sheep. Him I quieted by alluding to Sleswic-Holstein, making use of the most unmeaning words, but taking care that they should be of many syllables and all ending in 'ahy,' reminding him of the celebrated Committee of Savans, who have been sitting at Frankfurt since the year of our Lord 1780, on an earthenware vessel (common in all bedrooms), trying to decide whether it is what it is, or something else. They have as yet only got as far as to agree that the thing has a handle, but there is a great difference of opinion as to whether it is generally used, as such. The result of their useful labours will be made public some day. Promising, in a short time, to call on him, and discriminatively, to observe the different peculiarities, of the various individualities, which compose the naturalities of the different commonalities, according to the realities, and with due regard to the finer conventionalities, having respect to eventualities, and promising all this, I got him to descend the stairs. If he understood what I said to him he would be a clever fellow: I know I did not.

It was now two o'clock, and I thought I was done for the day, but looking over the stairs, I saw a customer coming up, whistling 'Rory O'More.' It made me shake in my stocken feet to look at him; he had a beard on him longer nor any buet's goat I ever did see; and as for whiskers, he had a pair of eighteen inch wavers, and I'll go bane, he could flap the mosquitoes off the roof of the cabin as he lay asleep in his bed with them. 'Eim,' sa I to myself 'that's an ugly blaguard, that came chap, that's coming up the stairs this time; I don't like the look of him no how, at all, at all; any how, I'll keep him out, the more by token as he seemed a mortal big man.' Well, with that I takes and I locks me door, and I put the key in my pocket to keep it safe from him, and besides that I put me big chest ever forment the door, because if he got in I might be sure there would be a bit of a fraction. Well, I set me down quiet and say, till he came knocking at the door. 'Arrah, who's there?' says I. 'It's myself,' says he. 'Who's yourself?' says I. 'Why, Pat Whalan, to be sure.' 'Well, then, what do you want?' 'Misther Eim,' says he. 'Oh! then, I'm out,' says I. 'Shure I'm out since two o'clock.' 'Have you sold all them shape yet?' 'Toth, I've not, divil a mother's son of them; but thanks be to the Maker, I've sold lashings of spalpeens, the day, because my shapes are all dead shapes; sorta one of them bet's been on the broad of his back these two months, and God knows their backs ain't broad, or else they would not be there.' 'Eim, let me in till I bate you, you thief of the world.' 'Pat, I'll not do that same; are you dirty outside there?' 'To be sure I am, aint I always dirty.' 'Well, if you will promise me, on your oath, not to bate me till you are all out drunk, I'll let you in, and give you a taste of some potteen, I brought out with me from the ould country, it was made in the county Sligo, and the guager never was angth the still, the thief, to put water in it.' Well, he swore a big oath he'd not lay a finger on me till he was drunk. With that I let him in, and produced the 'materiale.' We found out we both came from the same county, almost the same townland, and after his ninth tumbler, I said to him, 'Pat,' says I, 'what's that,' says he? 'I want you to do me a trifle of a kindness.' 'If it's any way possible, I'll do it,' says he? 'Och, it's easy enough done, it's only to go and bate him two Mull-halls for me.' 'Bedlad, and I'll do it, if I only knew them, which I don't; but shure, anyways, I can bate all in the house, and then I won't be wrong.' With that he went off, promising to be back in two twos, and I expect there was a bit of a fraction at No. 72, Belgrano, that same day. When I saw him safe out of the house, I put up a card with the words, 'all sold,' and humming that favourite air—

"Not a bit of use knocking at the door any more,
Not a bit of use a-knocking at the door,"

I went on to the Mole and stalked my evening cigar.

My dear Editors,
Ever yours,
NEDDY EIM, the Ommedhaun.

SHEEP-FARMING.

My dear Ned—You appear to doubt my sincerity in corroborating your views of overstocking land; do not, my dear foster-brother, be so incredulous, every farmer of the province is of the same belief. Why the system has been carried on, knowing it to be bad, is a question I, like you—, must leave to be solved by our yet silent brother. Your plan of forming a jury in each district, to regulate the quantity of stock on each farm, would prove most beneficial, and would, I have no doubt, be applauded by every upright farmer; but this, to be of any real utility, should be made law, and to expect that any intimation of yours, however good it may be, will be taken

up by the Government or Legislature, is to expect what you will not obtain, and goes very far to prove that you and I are, indeed, greenhorns, if we be presumptuous enough to suppose the Government would act on hints given by foreigners. No, my dear brother, however green we may be, we are not so entirely foolish as to suppose that the Government of Buenos Ayres would allow the opinion of a mere foreigner to have any weight on its counsels. The Athens of South America can boast of politicians to any amount, but politicians who would harder to send half a dozen votes to Congress against the man they so lately called their pet, than to save the country from an almost certain famine.

You say you are told this is a free country, and suppose that freedom posterous which allows a man to keep a quantity of stock he knows his own land cannot maintain. However, posterous you may think it, such is the case. If freedom consists in allowing a man with a piece of land, twenty-eight acres wide, by a league long, to keep eight hundred sheep, one hundred mares, a few cows and pigs, we have that freedom here in all its splendour. Let you and I, greenhorns as we are, go and purchase land on each side of this gentleman, and learn from him, by actual experience, the art of stocking land; by doing so, we may in time learn what freedom is, in a free country.

Now, my dear brother, you must excuse me if I cannot answer you with due punctuality. I live in the dusty camps, and although we have 'daily coaches,' the 'Standard' sometimes gets into the spleen and refuses visiting your brother, Dick.

CALIFORNIA

The barque Aquila, which had on board the monitor Comanche, has been lost in San Francisco bay. This monitor was the vessel with which the San Franciscans hoped to repel the Southern cruisers. Every effort is being made to save her. While fishing is getting along very actively on the coasts of California; several vessels had lately entered her ports with good cargoes of oil. Fires have been prevalent in the State, but the loss of property has not been great. One of the public wharfs in San Francisco gave way, and 700 bags of barley, which were on it at the time, have been sunk. The mines are still looking well, and the railway to the Atlantic progressing favourably. The 60 miles constructed, from Sacramento to the Cerro, have cost the enormous sum of \$4,974,000.

THE OLD BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following description of a visit to the old Bull Run battle-field:—"On Monday night I rested with a part of the army that pitched their tents on the section of the old Bull Run battle-field adjacent to the Warrenton Pike. A poet might find here, in the suggestive relics of the deadly strife, the theme of an epic; or a painter might illustrate on canvas the horrors of war from the mementoes here left of its ruthless work. Bullets are picked up and exhibited by the handful, and soldiers who participated in the fray are comparing at the same time their personal recollections of the bloody field. In the long, luxuriant grass one strikes his foot against skulls and bones, mingled with the deadly missiles that brought them to the earth. Hollow skulls lie contiguous to hemispheres of exploded shells. The shallow graves rise here and there above the grass, sometimes alone or scattered at irregular intervals. Through the thin layer of soil that hides the nameless hero who gave his life for his country, one sees the protruding ribs whence the rain has washed their covering, a foot or an arm reached out beyond its earthen bed; and once I saw one of these long sleepers covered snugly up to the chin, and with the entire face exposed and turned up to the passer by; one could imagine him a soldier lying on the field wrapped up in his blanket but that blanket was of clay, and the face was fleshless and eyeless. In one case a foot protruded, but the flesh was, of course, decomposed; but the tanned and shrivelled skin still lay in his blanket but that blanket was of clay, and the face was fleshless and eyeless. In one case a foot protruded, but the flesh was, of course, decomposed; but the tanned and shrivelled skin still lay in his blanket but that blanket was of clay, and the face was fleshless and eyeless.

MADAM LA GRACIE. the cantatrice, has created a furore in Spain. It is said that on two nights 5,480 bouquets and 100 doves and canary birds were thrown to her on the stage.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—We understand that a widow residing at Lowthorpe, county Fermanagh, has been left the sum of 100,000 dollars and ten acres of valuable land, at the diggings California. The Vost Rev. Dr. McNamara has received the proper documents from the bishop of the district, and when vouched for by his lordship, they will be handed over to the fortunate widow.—*Dundalk Examiner.*

their tents over the grave of a lost comrade, and again unwittingly rested under the same shelter with one who had often before shared their couch on the tented field. A soldier of the First Regiment struck his foot against a cartridge box near his tent, and picking it up, read on it the name of an old associate who had been among the missing, and whose death was only known from his prolonged absence. His resting-place had at length been found, for near the box was a small mound of earth that doubtless contained his mouldering bones. An officer of my acquaintance recognized the spot where his tent was located as one near which he was severely wounded, and where he lay through a long weary night by the side of a dead captain. The painful reminiscences which the place called up rendered it anything but an agreeable camping ground to him."

A BRAWN GIRL.—A Jew, living in a Hungarian village, went out to his deplorable exercises on the Day of Atonement. On leaving home he cautioned his daughter not to admit any one into the house. Soon after his departure a man asked for admittance, which the girl refused. The manservant, however, opened the door for him, and was immediately struck down with a hatchet. The robber then burst into the girl's room and bade her deliver up to him the property of her father and prepare for death, as he could not allow her to live, lest she should divulge his name to the authorities. In vain were her entreaties to spare her life. "Then, if I must die," she at last said, "let me rather meet a speedy death at my own hands than a slow, lingering, and painful one at yours." To this the villain consented, and, closely followed by him, she went to the shop, took down from the shelf a bottle, opened it, and carried it to her lips. In a trice the contents of the bottle were in the eyes and face of the robber; with a shriek of agony he sank to the ground. The girl was saved. The bottle contained oil of vitriol. The police, who had entered the house on the cry raised by her, found the servant cowering in his blood, and the murderer writhing in agony on the ground. The next day he died.

A scientific expedition, under the management of the Rev. H. Tristram, has been organized, for the scientific exploration of the Holy Land and Syria. Researches will be made in zoology, geology, botany, and the Zoological Society have furnished the expedition with an efficient taxidermist. A photographic artist accompanies the party who are expected to be about a year absent.

M. de Girardin, through the Paris Presse, asserts that the English alliance is worthless to France and to Austria, and that an alliance between France and Russia would lead to an Empire of the West in the hands of France.

Lieut. Wm. Budd, of the Federal navy, has obtained \$34,318.55 in prize money. Some seamen have earned \$17,680 each.—*American paper.*

A son (Courtney, H.) of G. P. R. James, the English novelist, has enlisted in the 2d Ohio Cavalry as a veteran volunteer. He was a Lieutenant in the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and served from the commencement of the war until that regiment was mustered out.—*American paper.*

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LOCAL EVENTS.

New Planet.—A new planet has been discovered on the 14th September last, in the observatory of Ann Arbor.

Entrée Rins.—The Chambers had annulled by a majority of 6 elections of Paraná—Carriego & Molinas, by this step, are thrown out.

One of the steamers of the Argentine Squadron, at present at Martín García, has received orders to proceed to Rosario to bring the Regiment the 1st of line to Buenos Ayres.

Passengers per Mercy.—For Montevideo—R. Hansen; M. C. Podesta; M. Moreno; Law; B. de Toribio and child; F. Fair.

For Rio de Janeiro.—R. Crofield. Lashou—D. Copella.

Southampton.—A. Alexandro, wife & 2 children; H. Loring; C. Beltestessa; J. Henry; F. Winsals; D. Leighton.

Supplemental Mail.—To-day, at five, p.m., the Menay will sail for Monte video, with a supplemental mail for the Morsey. Besides the Menay, the steamer Paraguari will also take a mail for the same steamer.

ON 'CHANGE.
January 27.
Patacones opened to-day at 28 60, and closed firmly at 28 70. Total number sold 181,250.

PRODUCE SALES.
100 cowhides, dry matadero \$126
100 do do do 125
300 do do do 118
150 do do do 113
600 do do do 113
620 ar wool, mestiza, fine 106
3-0 do do do 110
800 do do do 93
300 do do do 85
1200 do mixed 78
1700 do do 75
2400 do do 72
3000 do do 70
1400 do do 57
100 do with abrojo 35
400 salted oxhides 37 1/2
250 do horsehides 13 1/2
8000 hides, E Rios 404
500 dry horsehides \$32

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS.
27th.
Rosario, National steamer Pavon, SAILED.
27th.
Havre, French ship Corneille.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
For Friday 20th inst.
On Friday the 29th, the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given by Sra. Brini, Mollo and Doderia, and Sres. Lolmi, Celestino, Walter, &c. Half past eight, p.m.

The New Registered Safety Waistbelt.
(Registered as the law directs under statute 6 & 7 Vic. Cap. 65.)
FOR LADIES.

This admirable invention adds to an elegant costume, of Watteau Silk and Leather, studded with Gilt, coral or Pearls, a useful little Portemonnaie with Patent Lock, on the one side; and a Satisfy Pouch for the Watch, on the other.

En la Mercadería esquina a las Calles de Chacabuco y Potosí No. 88 y 128.
j 28 3 p.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

"TENDERS" for the construction of the Termini upon the First Section of this Railway, between the Plaza de la Constitución and the River Riachuelo, at Buenos Ayres, will be received up to the 8th of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractors Messrs. Peto and Betts, No. 76 calle de Lima, where all information may be obtained, and the Plan and Section of Line and specification of the works can be seen after the 31st instant.

Solely "TENDERS" should be accompanied by the names of the persons proposed as securities for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
76 calle de Lima.

Bolsa de Comercio.

The Camara Sindical and commission of Directors beg to advise the shareholders of this establishment, that from and after Thursday, 20th inst. they may apply for the dividend of 10 p.c. belonging to the year 1865, as notified in the report of the Camara.

The undersigned is authorized to pay the dividend on presentation of the respective shares.

(Signed) The Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 25th Jan. 1864.
j 28 3 p.

Se compra toda clase de Deuda Nacional y Estranjera.

A SANK
Creditos anteriores y posteriores a 1ro. de Abril de 1861. Titulos provisionales de Fondos Publicos del 65.
Billetes de Tesoreria, Bonos, Cupones Deuda Estranjera Anglo Francesa Sarda y Americana, Especimenes Deuda Nacional reconocida.

Deuda Oriental.
Titulos Deuda fundada del 6 p.c.
Id id Franco Inglesa del 5 p.c.
Id id interna del 6 p.c.
Id id Franca de los 3 m.
liones a recibir del
Escribano calle San Martin No. 32 de 8 a 5 de la tarde.
Nicolas Calvo Mon y Co.
3 p j 28.

To Let.

Two large and very dry stores, jointly or separately, situated four squares and a half from the new Custom house, at the moderate rent of about ten rials currency per ton measurement, say three ounces and a half per month; the content of each being about thirteen hundred tons.

Apply at No. 131 Calle Mayo, or at No. 237 calle Victoria.
3 o j 28.

Steward Wanted.

Apply at Mr. Twyford's Store Calle Piedad 104.
3 p j 28.

To Grocers.
A beautiful site for the establishment of a new Grocery. A large store is now unoccupied on the corner of Calle Santa Fe and Larrea. In connection with this Store are two other rooms and a plot of ground 30 yards square where there is a well, rancho, &c. Price for the whole \$400 per month. Reference 44 calle Falmalida. 6 p j 28.

Wanted.
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.

Only those who can produce testimonials of ability in all branches of Dairy work, strict honesty, sobriety, cleanliness and industry, need apply at the Standard office. 12 p j 28.

A Fare passage to England.
Will be given to any female married or single, for her services during the passage, attending upon a family. For further particulars apply Paseo Julio No. 49.
j 28 3 p.

Large House for sale.
Of superior quality at 4508 per Ton delivered at the house of the Buys de Suca, at the Corralon No. 160 calle Corrientes.
j 28 3 p.

NUEVAS Mensajerías Nacionales.

Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day.
Capilla del Señor every day.
San Antonio de Areco, all uneven days.
Zarate, all even days.
Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pilar, every day.
Capilla, every day.
San Antonio, all even days.
Zarate, all uneven days.
Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN and MESQUITA.

Horse shoers.
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes. 1 m j 21.

For Sale.

The fine large commodious house No. 480 calle Defensa containing 11 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have boarded floors, and 6 rooms baldosas, 8 cellars in one, divided by large arches of masonry, 25 varas long, 1 1/2 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, analogue of splendid water, a galpon (tile roof) covering 109 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.
15 p j 24.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista)
J. 26.

A safe on ice.

To be sold on an estancia in the North, one half or a whole flock of sheep. To a new beginner who wishes to go to a medium, it's a splendid chance, as the camp is the best to-day in the province, and the sheep are first class, and have been fat all the year round. Apply B. J., 66 Calle Piedad.
j 27, 3 p.

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1864

Latest Prices of Produce.

SALEABLE PRODUCE			
On hides, 32	silver rls per 100 lbs		Cowhides, cut 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Cow hides, 10	do	do	1st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Tallow, 10	do	do	2nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Jersey beef, 11	do	do	3rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
House hogs, 12	do	do	4th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	5th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	6th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	7th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	8th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	9th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	10th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	11th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	12th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	13th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	14th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	15th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	16th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	17th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	18th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	19th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	20th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	21st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	22nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	23rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	24th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	25th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	26th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	27th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	28th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	29th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	30th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	31st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	32nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	33rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	34th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	35th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	36th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	37th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	38th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	39th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	40th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	41st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	42nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	43rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	44th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	45th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	46th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	47th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	48th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	49th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	50th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	51st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	52nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	53rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	54th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	55th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	56th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	57th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	58th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	59th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	60th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	61st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	62nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	63rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	64th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	65th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	66th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	67th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	68th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	69th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	70th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	71st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	72nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	73rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	74th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	75th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	76th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	77th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	78th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	79th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	80th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	81st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	82nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	83rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	84th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	85th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	86th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	87th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	88th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	89th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	90th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	91st. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	92nd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	93rd. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	94th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	95th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	96th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	97th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	98th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	99th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Man's grease, 12	do	do	100th. mated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2

