

# The Standard

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## **The Standard.**

All full address all verbi non audeam dicere.—Cicero.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

### **THE NORTHERN RAILWAY**

#### **Inauguration of the S. Fernando Section.**

The last section of this line being terminated was solemnly inaugurated, yesterday, and whether we regard the number of guests present, the arrangements of the ceremonial, or the actual circumstances of a fine day and pleasant company, the whole was decidedly a success, and prognosticates a bright future for this important enterprise. Three hundred invitations had been issued by the director, and at 10:30 the train was filled with the guests of the Northern Railway Company. A few minutes after, we left the Plaza Mayo terminus, and on arriving at the Retiro Station found the train waiting to receive us for its first trip to San Fernando.

An open saloon carriage, tastefully decorated, was devoted to President Mitre, Governor Saavedra, Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Costa, Minister of Justice, the Provincial Ministers, Drs. Acosta and Dominguez, D. Norberto Riestra, and other distinguished personages. In the other carriages, were about 200 of the principal native and foreign residents, including Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Dr. Arze, Bolivian Minister; F. Parish, English Consul; Dr. Elizalde, Senator Piferno, Deputy Senor, Gen. Navar, J. Leslie, M.D.; A. Kirwan, M.D.; W. Leslie, M.D.; J. Simpson, E. Murray, J. J. C. Santamaría, A. Llanabí, J. Coghlan, H. R. Helfer, Consul U. States; Messrs. Varela, Tribuna; Messrs. Mulhally, Standard; M. Rom, Col. Martinez, G. Brittain, R. Shaw, J. Isaacs, G. Nuttall, J. Greenway, C. W. Benn, J. Cilmour, Dr. Wineberg, T. Armstrong, Jun.; Captain Tottenham, Dr. Obligado, G. Posadas, Postmaster General; J. C. Ocampo, E. Zimmerman, H. Zimmerman, Director N. R.; J. Thompson, J. Camman, M. Wernel, J. Estrada, A. Argentina, J. Nuñez, Nacional, &c.

The train started at 10:25, and passed the delightful suburbs of Belgrano, Los Olivos, and S. Isidro, at a rapid rate, arriving at the terminus of S. Fernando in 38 minutes. Here a bevy of rural beauties was waiting to welcome the triumphant locomotive, which was decked out with evergreens and English, Argentine, American, French, Spanish, and Italian banners. The station is a spacious building, and was soon thronged with fair women and great men—the former renowned for their wit and attractions, the latter for achievements in every walk of civilized life.

A sumptuous *dejeuner*, liberally provided by the company, was laid out in the goods store, and about 20 gentlemen sat down at the two long tables, while the President of the Republic, and other dignitaries sat on either side of Mr. Zimmerman, at a cross table. The roof was completely draped with the flags of all nations, and a military band stationed on the platform. The viands reflected much credit on the Hotel de la Paix, and the wines were of the choicest vintages. After these good things were discussed, the signal for intellectual entertainment was given, Mr. Zimmerman rising to give the first toast. We were unfortunately unable to follow any of the various speakers, whose words were inaudible unless to a few. We will, however, to-morrow give a detailed report of the many eloquent orations, which came in the following order.

Mr. Zimmerman proposed the "Argentine Republic and General Mitre."  
Music—"Argentine Hymn."  
Governor Saavedra—"The English nation."  
Music—"God save the Queen."  
General Mitre—"The Northern Railway."  
The American Minister—"Peace and National Union."  
Dr. Costa (Worship)—"The United States."  
Dr. Rawson (Premier)—"Railways and Progress."  
Consul Parish—"Success to Buenos Ayres."

Various speeches followed, by Dr. Elizalde, Dr. Varela, Dr. A. Alsina, Dr. Acosta, D. Luis Dominguez, which bore on local politics, and were quite foreign to the occasion, but President Mitre gracefully wound up the performance with a most happy discourse.

At 1 p.m. the company adjourned to the waiting room where a *ballo improvisado* was got up by some enthusiastic terpsichoreans. Mirth and harmony reigned throughout, and invitations were freely given for the ball of the Municipality to come off in the evening. Most of the party, however, resolved returning to town, as a special train was to leave Plaza 25 de Mayo at 7 a.m. We accordingly took our seats at two o'clock, and reached the Recoleta in forty minutes: the engine coming short of water, caused a short delay, but all arrived in town in excellent spirits, and wishing every success to the Northern Railway.

P.S.—The station at San Fernando is close to the church, and almost finished. The new section is composed of Barlow rails.

### **SLEEPY JUSTICE.**

Notwithstanding our architectural progress, model hotel, new enterprises, and enlightened legislators, we may allege, without fear of contradiction, that Buenos Ayres suffers from two terrible evils not existing in the same degree in any other country of the same rank of civilization. It is not a fluctuating paper-currency, or exasperated party feeling to which we would now call attention, but the miserable police administration (especially in the camp), and the sleepy justice which characterises our civil and criminal courts. We have lately spoken much of the Police; we will now, therefore, dwell on the second abuse.

Justice as usually represented with her eyes bandaged, to signify, like the Athenian tribunal which gave decisions in the dark, that her awards should be impartial; but she is also armed with a sword, to take unerring vengeance on the head of public offenders. In this country the goddess seems to have fallen into a lethargic slumber, during which some sacrilegious hand has robbed her of the avenging weapon. In truth if we count up the atrocities of the past year yet unpunished, we shall almost conclude that there is impunity for offences of the most heinous kind.

The murder of Kirby and Devere is still fresh on the minds of their countrymen; we remember how the authorities failed to seize the assassin, and how the Irish farmers hired a man who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. He was distinctly identified, and the watch and boots of Kirby were found on his person. Months have rolled over, yet society is not rid of the monster, and soon perhaps he will be released from prison to return to the scene of his enormities.

The Guardia Montetragedy displayed not only the connivance of minor authorities with the assassin of Day, but also the futility of the Provincial Minister's promise that the sanguinary gaucho should be arrested. A year has come and gone since our countryman was consigned to his untimely grave, but the gaucho is at present playing the guitar at some *pulperia*, or boasting of how he killed his victim. Has a solitary officer of the law been sent in his pursuit?

The Englishman, Flower, who killed a gaucho in self defence several months ago is still in prison, as if there were such an immense regard for human life here that even in extraordinary cases like this an indefinite confinement must be the penalty. Why is he not publicly brought to trial? Is *Habeas Corpus* suspended?

A policeman who recently butchered an Irishman at Villa Mercedes in open daylight. The judge was six several times requested to take cognizance of the atrocity, but the witnesses swear he refused, adding "the English were probably to blame." The criminal had even the audacity to claim apparently the lifeless body of his victim, who never spoke after. Mr. Connell's only son is dead, why not pass sentence of a long imprisonment on the policeman? Nay he will have an opportunity of repeating the crime, before the year is out.

The pirates of the Paraná who murdered a boat's crew more than a year ago, and were miraculously taken by the exemplary port official of Rosario, have been sentenced to death some time back. They arrived in this city last week, and cut the public bread. Quousque tandem?

The fools who labor to abolish capital punishment should be made responsible for the subsequent crimes committed by their "protégés." Mercy towards these diabolical parodies of human nature, such as we have above enumerated is an insult to reason, and a wrong to society. Not from a morbid or insatiable thirst of blood do we demand

that the executioner's axe should descend on the murderer's head. Self protection is the first duty and impulse of man, and our lives are not worth an hour's purchase if these hardened cut throats are let loose on society. It is notorious there are many ruffians going about, especially in the camp, who have murdered more than one. Let us put a stop to this. The mask of philanthropy is made to serve as an excuse but the real cause why crime goes unpunished is, a simple neglect, which would justify us in writing on the doors of the Cabildo—*Justice sleeps*.

### **THE SITUATION**

The absence of an independent party in the Government, coupled with indolence and want of forethought, have always caused disastrous consequences to the South American Republics. The heads of parties and their actions have always been influenced by their more immediate satellites. Government and politics, both foreign and domestic, have been always, in a great measure, sacrificed to the will of factions, thus introducing an arbitrary government, without any systematic regard to those interests which generally guide civilised nations.

How reconcile matters as they exist, at present, amongst us. The power of the law, opposed by the normal state of the republic—by the several individual interests of a people worn out in useless struggles. The puzzle is how to guide these influences.

When General Mitre took the reins of government in his hands, his new position somewhat alarmed him. He wished to cloak his own views, and soften the feelings of his opponents. A man, timid and irresolute, and blind to his own faults, he hesitated till he could see whether the question was life or death to his authority. He felt the evil, and even, perhaps, knew the remedy; but minds like his, when they clearly see the position, hesitate, and think that there are various methods of reconciling the irreconcilable, and put off indefinitely till nothing is done.

This is the grand cause of our present relations with the Oriental Republics, as unjust as they are dangerous; and to this also may be ascribed the continuance of an incomplete ministry, and a contempt for its open enemies. The country requires a man of ideas, and one who, independent of all parties, enforces his wishes by the law. Who is deceived or misled as to General Mitre? His position is most critical, and if he hesitates he is lost. If he is afraid let him await not the stroke. His enemies are active and indefatigable; they pursue him day and night, and their very shadow throws upon him a frightful burden. Yesterday was heard the revolutionary cry: to-day the people exclaim him—foreigners question his motives—mercantile affairs are paralysed—gold has risen in price—and workmen and their families are starving. What has he done in the meantime? Let him take care, and not go to sleep at the foot of a volcano. Let him remember that he is responsible for all that may follow. Let him open his eyes and see the dangers about to fall upon the republic, and show some activity in doing his duty and averting coming evils. Men of principle may then testify to their willingness to bow to the laws of the democracy.

### **EDITOR'S TABLE.**

Yesterday all town went to the inauguration, a full true and perfect account of which will be published to-morrow, as we are obliged to give a hasty sketch at present.

The San Pedro affair which appeared in yesterday's "Nacion Argentina," is one of the most extraordinary pieces of business yet brought to light. It appears that orders with the seal of the juzgado, and signed by Eugenio Arnaldo, who we suppose is the judge, were sent round to the different Alcaldes, advising them that Dr. Marcos Erena had been named commander, and ordering them to cite the National Guards to attend on the 5th and 6th February at the commander's house, each with a leading horse. If this is not open revolution we confess we don't know what is. A leading horse in this country has the same signification as a pike or bayonet at home. The total number of men called out is 170. Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Verily we think that the whole system of Republican Government in this country is gingerbread—here we have in this city a double set of governors and ministers, and yet it is not in Cordova or Rioja, but in B. Ayres that revolutionists are at work. What an example to set the poor gauchos.

We read that Gainza holds baronial sway in the Barradero, and entertains numbers at his estancia, which is becoming like Urquiza's in Entre Rios, all the "chascos" running to and fro. Our readers must not be led away by such nonsense—there is not a man in the province of Buenos Ayres who has less prestige with the gauchos, less influence in the very partido where he lives than Martin Gainza. The affair with the troops in Zarate at the Cepeda epoch is still fresh in our memory—paying thirty paper dollars per day Gainza may get a few men to follow him, but not otherwise. We can hardly believe however that Gainza would put his head in the halter so foolishly as is represented by our colleague, and rather believe that some extra "crucos" are acting under his name and without his authority.

We are happy to hear that it has rained in torrents in the district of Mercedes in the Banda Oriental. Owing to the land not being overstocked, the camps come round immediately. On the Baron Maua's estancia the storm was frightful, and the whole country was completely washed, immense hailstones fell also.

Those of our countrymen who are looking for camps would do well to pay a visit to an estancia, which is at present for sale in Santa Fe, situate only twelve leagues from Rosario. The estancia is one of the finest in the country, and contains fourteen square leagues of land, plenty of timber, and permanent water in several parts of the land. The land will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to sell it.

Flores, it appears, has given up all idea of fighting. When last heard of he was at the Puntas del Queguay, with only a few men. This place is about twelve leagues of Tacuembó. Meanwhile, Old swears that he will pursue Flores until he drives him back to Buenos Ayres. We hear that he has one thousand men, but many contradict this as a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Marshall will soon have the Era ready for the Gualeguaychuans. An Irish gentleman has just gone up to that charming little town, Gualeguaychu, where he purposes to establish himself as a sheep farmer on a large scale.

Our subscribers in Colonia will please take notice that the Captain of the Port has received express orders to admit the "Standard." We, therefore send the papers to our friend, Mr. Murtagh, as usual.

M. Champion, who sold out in Belgrano on last Sunday, is about to start a magnificent hotel in San Fernando, on the North American style. We have no doubt that it will pay better than the canvass concern in Belgrano.

Town is rife with all sorts of rumours about a revolution, a row, &c., at the carnival or elections. Some secret despatches, it is said, for Rojas were intercepted; but we don't pay the least attention to such nonsense. The "Tribuna" of yesterday states that at the elections, Government cannot put soldiers at the churches, as it is prohibited by law. This is a gross mistake on the part of our colleague, as by the new law of elections, passed last Congress, the president of each election table can demand of Government sufficient force to maintain order. The editors of the "Tribuna" are badly read up in the laws of their country when they hazard such an assertion.

We call attention to a very important article taken from the "Economist," respecting the Russian currency. The article has a striking bearing on the currency question; and is greatly in support of M. Riestra's lucid views on this difficult question.

### **CARNIVAL.**

As this annual saturnalia is fast drawing near, the police have issued the following regulations, for the purpose of keeping the "mad fun" within bounds:—

- Article 1. Such people as wish to go in groups must be under the authority of a president, or leader, who must be responsible for the conduct of his companions. The president must be a respectable person, and known to the police as such.
- The use of the masks is permitted to single individuals as well as to parties of mummifiers.
- A register will be opened in the police office, in which will be noted the names, occupations, and residences of those who wish to go masked.
- Each individual entered in the above mentioned register will receive a pass-ticket, bearing the number with the register of the seal of the department.
- The presidents of each company of maskers shall wear, in a position easily seen, on his left breast, a badge bearing the number of his party.
- Every masker is obliged to exhibit his pass ticket to the commissaries and agents of police, whenever it is demanded.
- All classes of arms strictly prohibited.
- The maskers are forbidden to carry walking-canes, whips, and "rebenques."
- In order to prevent the abuse in the use of masks, as in former years, they are only allowed to be worn during the day, in the hours of carnival, and

at night in public balls and private houses.

- Although it is the duty of every citizen to assist the police, the licensed maskers are more particularly bound to aid in preserving peace and order, and are also bound to attend to the appeals for assistance of the commissaries of the police agents.
- All persons found masked, without the proper permission of the police, will be arrested and confined in the police cells until 10 o'clock of the morning of Ash Wednesday.
- Mask balls, and the use of masks, are only permitted during the three days of Carnival.

CAYETANO M. CAZON.  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3.

We would reiterate the advice given to our countrymen a few days ago, namely, to keep as clear of all crowds, both during the carnival and the coming elections as possible.

In addition to the regulations issued by the police, Sr. Cazon has added the following:—

- Carnival is only to be played on the three days preceding Ash Wednesday, beginning each day at two o'clock p.m., and continuing till sunset. A gun will be fired both at the commencement and termination of the time for playing.
- Playing carnival from the roofs and windows must be confined to water, or eggs with perfumed water only. The players on horseback or on foot in the streets must use only eggs filled with perfumed water. Firing of rockets is strictly prohibited.
- Street players are forbidden to enter the houses, either on foot or on horseback.
- All classes of arms are forbidden to be carried.
- The infringers of these regulations shall be taken to the police-office, and punished according to circumstances.

CAYETANO M. CAZON.

### **THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN EXCHANGE.**

The sudden fall of 10 per cent. in the Russian exchange is an event both of financial and political interest. Financially it is a terrible blow. An elaborate plan had been framed by the State Bank of Russia, by which the exchanges, which since the Crimean war were always far below the specie limit, were to be brought to par, and the paper rouble restored to its metallic value. Temporarily, after the greatest sacrifices, the object was attained. The Bank held the exchange at par, and though, after a brief trial, it saw danger in continuing to pay its notes in gold, it issued silver for a time. But it found the pressure too strong. It ceased to uphold the exchange, suspended specie payments altogether, and is now in the somewhat humiliating position of seeing the whole of the ground which had been conquered in a year and a half lost by one sudden reaction in a fortnight. At a great loss to the State, the Bank held the exchange at 88 pence per rouble; the exchange is now at 81 pence; and for the moment the State Bank has ceased altogether to deal with the exchanges.

The disturbance, which this even has caused in Russian commerce, can easily be imagined. Russian debtors to foreign countries have got to pay 10 per cent. more for their remittances. Fortunes consisting in roubles (to those, at least, who believed in the maintenance of specie payments, or those who intended to remit to Europe), have been reduced by one-tenth. The results of most speculations have been inverted. Losses can now be converted into gains, and profits almost secured are converted into losses.

The question is naturally asked, who is responsible for this catastrophe? Was it the result of measures, unwisely and prematurely adopted, or of circumstances beyond the control of the Bank? Was it possible with the means at the command of the Bank to form a reasonable expectation of permanent success, or did the authorities sit idly by and attempt impossibilities?

To answer this question, it is necessary to recall the situation with which the Bank had to deal. The position of Russia was peculiar in two respects.—an enormous paper circulation (the inheritance of the Crimean war); and, simultaneously, the constant tendency on the part of the Russians, by means of a system of credit, to spend and import more than they could pay for by exportation. Individually they are the most spendthrift of travellers. As a State, Russia has always been a large purchaser abroad. Commercially, the Russian merchants are the most sanguine of importers. Exportation, meanwhile, notwithstanding the undoubted resources of Russia did not keep pace with the liabilities incurred, mainly, as the Russian assert, on account of deficient means of transport, but partly, no doubt, from their inveterate habit of keeping back their produce for higher prices. A further important item is the immense sum which the Russian Govt. has annually to remit abroad in loan for the payment of the interest on its Govt. and railway loans. This sum now does not fall much short of five millions sterling. And adding to this the sum spent by Russian travellers

abroad, and the general annual difference between exports and imports, it may be estimated that Russia has at least ten millions to remit annually in bullion.

Such is more or less the position of Russia, as regards the exchanges from the international point view. As regards the currency and the value of the rouble at home, the case is very peculiar. The paper circulation at present (exclusive of certain Government securities bearing interest, which have also been used as a circulating medium) amounts in round numbers to the enormous sum of 100 millions sterling, against a stock of gold in the possession of the Bank of about 8 millions sterling. Yet, alarming as these figures appear, as far as the internal trade of the country is concerned, it is asserted (and not without some show of truth), that the proportions are not unsafe, and throughout the ordeal through which the State Bank has been passing, there has been no run up in it of any kind from want of confidence in the paper rouble. The gold and silver which was withdrawn was taken exclusively by the bankers and merchants in the foreign trade for purposes of exportation and payments of debt abroad, not for hoarding or remittance into the interior. Thus the crisis is alleged to be one connected with the foreign trade alone, and not with any anxiety as to the solvency of the State Bank. In this respect the suspension of specie payments has been accepted by the Russians with the very greatest indifference.

In the interior trade the paper rouble is decidedly popular, especially on account of the enormous distances intervening between the different Russian centres of commerce and the consequent inconvenience of sending bullion. In fact, a sixth part of the entire circulation is said to be generally in course of transmission. Before the Crimean war, when the paper circulation was much smaller, a premium is said to have been actually sometimes paid for the paper money. Another reason advanced in favour of the assertion, that the paper circulation is not extravagantly great, is the absence of banking facilities throughout the Empire, which makes it impossible to compare the ratio of paper money to the stock of bullion with that existing in countries where the banking system has been fully developed. When the State Bank began its attempt to return to specie payments, it believed that a loan of 15 millions sterling would effect this object—that is to say, that it would be sufficient to extinguish something under 100 million roubles; and about 70 millions were thus actually withdrawn by the Bank. The Bank is still bound to withdraw the remainder of the loan contracted is available, or will be made available for the fulfilment of this engagement, is much doubted by the St. Petersburg public. It must not be forgotten, however, that none of the gold by means of which the reduction of the circulation was effected remained in Russia. In fact, the greater portion never went there at all. The Bank drew against its gold in England, and gave three draughts in payment of the paper roubles, instead of giving specie; and the paper roubles being presented by the bankers dealing in foreign countries, draughts on London suited them as well as specie. The consequence is, that the paper circulation in Russia has been contracted without any increase in the circulation of bullion, and the contraction has shown itself, not unreasonably, in an extraordinary tightness of money. It is clear, however, that such a contraction might have been effected without a foreign loan at all. As far as the circulation is concerned, an internal loan, followed up by the cancelling of the bank notes paid in, would have had precisely the same effect, with the advantage of not committing Russia to an annual payment of bullion to a foreign creditor.

What then, has been the effect of the loan of 15 millions, and the measures of the Bank with regard to the foreign exchanges? Simply this, the Russian merchants, the Russian Government, in fact all who owed money abroad, have been enabled to discharge their liabilities, and to do so not with the loss and difficulty which over-inflation and excessive indebtedness invariably entails, but comfortably and profitably, at the expense of the State Bank. For this was the system of the Bank. The Bank fixed a scale in advance, according to which, from time to time, it gave so much more gold for the paper rouble, till in the end the par value was reached, thus enabling every banker to speculate with certainty on a rise in the exchange, and to regulate all his operations and time his remittances accordingly. When par was reached, the Bank drew bills at par on England at a fixed rate, independently of supply and demand. The question then arose between the Bank and the mercantile community, who would hold out longest—whether the Bank would continue to be able to supply the bills longer than the public required and could pay for them, or whether the demand would prove too strong and the Bank exhaust its power of drawing? By refusing to discount, and by other means tending to make money still tighter than it was, the Bank very naturally endeavored to defeat those whom it considered its adversaries, believing that the demand was as much specula-



tive as natural. But the necessities and the power of the public were too strong, and finally defeated the Bank. The Bank refused to supply any more bills, and the exchange fell seven percent in one day. The Bank then made another ineffectual stand, at 35 pence, but the demand for bills still remained inexhaustible, and the Bank retreating from the field altogether, the exchange settled at 34 pence. What has been gained, therefore, by the entire operation is this: Seventy million roubles have been cancelled. Liabilities to foreigners have been discharged to the extent of something like 15 millions. An annual charge of remitting three-quarters of a million sterling in bullion has been imposed on the state, and the exchanges are now exactly where they were.

Will the Russians feel disposed to recommence the operation? This depends on the causes to which they attribute their failure. The Russians maintain that their task was not impossible, but that unforeseen circumstances prevented their success. The Polish war has entailed a heavy expenditure, much of which passed on the hands of foreigners. The Polish nobles, resident in Russia, have remitted all their fortunes abroad. Many of the Russian nobility, in consequence of the abolition of serfdom and the changes which have followed thereon, have done the same. The complicated state of politics and the unexpected tightness of the European money markets at the close of this year, have caused the withdrawal of all foreign capital employed in Russia. Hence the extraordinary and inexhaustible demand for remittances, whereas, besides the State Bank, there were fewer drawers in Russia than usual, in consequence of the splendid harvest in the West of Europe. The Bank thus asserts that, unaided, it had to withstand an extraordinary pressure. It is to be hoped, however, that Russia will recognise the fact, that the permanent evil under which it labours, of extravagant expenditure and insufficient production, can only be intensified and aggravated by the ruinous temporary expedient of continued foreign loans. These loans are simply stop gaps which conceal the danger only to widen the breach from year to year. There is an incredible rumour from Paris, that Baron Stieglitz is attempting to negotiate a loan of 2,000,000 roubles or £20,000,000. To us it seems that at least roubles must have been mistaken for francs. For the idea that Russia, when her own popularity is at the lowest and the rate of interest at the highest, should attempt a gigantic financial operation, twice as great as the last seems simply beyond belief. No doubt Russia is urgently in want of money. The amount of her exchequer bills at present has increased in two years from 90 millions to 170 millions, and every financial expedient except an internal loan or increased taxation has been resorted to. However, if money is absolutely required, either for a renewed attempt of re-establishing the exchanges, or for the purpose of covering the great expenditure incurred by the Government, not only in Poland, but also in arming against the West, the Russian Government must surrender its hopes of assistance from abroad, and appeal to that great orthodox party in Russia most hostile to the foreigner and to Western influence, which considers the war in Poland 'holy,' Mouraviev an archangel, and professes to be willing in such a cause to offer its life, and what is more important at this moment to the State, its gold, on the altar of patriotism.

## AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 10, Morning.

President Lincoln's proclamation, accompanying the Message, grants not only an amnesty, but full freedom and restoration of the rights of property, except slave property, to those taking the oath of obedience in the proclamation.

Advices received during the week from New York, by the City of London, stated that on the 23d of November a reconnaissance in force was made by General Thomas's army in Tennessee, under Grant's orders, which discovered General Bragg to be falling back from a position which was no longer tenable after the detachment of Longstreet to the attack on General Burnside. On the 21th (Tuesday) General Grant, therefore, advanced his whole line, General Hooker, with the two divisions of Geary and Osterhaus, carrying the northern slope of Look-out Mountain; and General Sherman, on the left, assaulting the Confederates on Missionary Ridge, were, after being twice repulsed, he was at last successful. Bragg's army fell back in confusion towards Dalton, the point where the Northern and Western railways unite, and by this retreat practically abandoned Longstreet's force in Tennessee, which could only rejoin the main army by the Northern line. General Grant, besides pursuing Bragg, ordered the occupation of Red Bay, a place on the Northern fork of the railway, by which he cuts off Longstreet from rejoining Bragg. The army of Bragg appeared to have retreated in great, though perhaps exaggerated, disorder towards Dalton, General Grant reporting that he thought the artillery captured would

be, at least, sixty pieces in number. The prisoners were said to be about 7,000. New York, Nov. 30.

General Meade continued his advance on the 27th, the Confederate skirmishers falling back before him to half a mile beyond Robertson's Tavern, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-house-road, where he formed his centre in line of battle. Sharp skirmishing then commenced, and was kept up by the centre and on both the right and the left throughout the day. The heaviest skirmishing was on the right which was commanded by General French. At nightfall General French, being hard pressed and having suffered a loss of between 500 and 900 killed and wounded, besides many prisoners, fell back upon the Federal centre. The left, after considerable fighting, succeeded in joining the centre. The Federal cavalry was also engaged at different points, and met with heavy losses—in the divisions of General Gregg the killed alone amounted to 250; and a portion of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, which attempted to cross the Raccoon Ford under the fire of the Confederate batteries, were driven back, with the loss of 250 killed and wounded. On Saturday morning the whole Federal army was again on the advance in line of battle, and skirmishing in the front had been renewed. It was believed that a general engagement would be fought in the vicinity of Orange Court-house.

Quartermaster General Meigs has submitted to Mr. Stanton a detailed official account of the battles near Chattanooga on the 23d, 24th and 25th. He states that great advantages were gained over General Bragg, but does not give the exaggerated results of previously received telegrams, and estimates the Federal captures at several thousand prisoners and thirty cannon, which reduces General Bragg's reported losses during those three days were between 3,000 and 4,000 killed and wounded. The latest dispatches are to the 28th, on which day no fight had occurred.

General Bragg was concentrating his forces south of and near to Dalton, in Georgia, the Federal advance was south of Ringgold. The same dispatches state that an order from General Bragg recalled General Longstreet from before Knoxville on the 26th.

Cincinnati telegrams give news from Knoxville to the 26th, which announces that the northern portion of the town, including the railway depot, had been burnt, but do not mention through what agency. They also state that General Longstreet raised the siege during the night of that day, and with drew towards Dalton. General Burnside had started in pursuit, and if he failed to prevent a junction of General Longstreet and Bragg would himself join General Grant to co-operate against the combined armies of those generals.

General Banks occupied Corpus Christi and Aransas, in Texas, with but slight opposition, on the 15th and 17th. At Aransas there was a small fortification, mounting three guns and garrisoned by 100 men, which capitulated. The terms of the capitulation are not named.

General Hamilton left New Orleans on the 19th to assume the military governorship of Texas. His headquarters will be at Brownsville.

The news from the Teche country is still confused and contradictory. General Franklin is now reported to be still in that district, and to have telegraphed that his cavalry on the 14th surprised a camp of Confederate cavalry, killed forty of their number, captured 100 prisoners and all their equipments, arms, and horses.

The Confederate General Morgan and six of his officers escaped from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, where they had been confined since their capture last summer, before daybreak on Saturday last. They dug through the floor of their cell, which was constructed of masonry nine inches in thickness into an air chamber running beneath the building, and which communicated with the outside wall. One thousand dollars reward has been offered by the authorities of Columbus for the return to custody of General Morgan, alive or dead.

## TUCUMAN.

This province has been lately visited by a most severe storm. Great numbers of fruit trees have been blown down, and nearly all the standing crops of maize have been destroyed. The large plantations of tobacco, which at one time looked so flourishing, have been rooted up; not even the domestic fowls have escaped the fury of the gale. There is scarcely any poultry now remaining, so many having been killed by the hailstones, which were of a most enormous size. The river Gali has been considerably swollen, but, luckily, it has caused no damage. The thatching of many houses has been ripped off, and even the sugar cane has been stripped of its leaves. On the night of the 15th ult. great quantities of rain fell, accompanied by violent gusts of wind. Luckily this storm has not been so severe as its predecessors, although some ravages have been committed.

## GOMEZ'S ARMY.

It is affirmed by people lately from the Uruguay, that Gomez's troops are in a most deplorable condition; desertions are of every day occurrence, and but shortly since 23 infantry, with an officer at their head, landed at Concordia. The want of cavalry is severely felt, for without that important branch of the service, Gomez cannot move. Joined to all these disagreeable circumstances, the payment of the men is in arrears. As this, however, only comes to us through Flores' sources, we rather opine that it is but a gross exaggeration. Gomez's army should display a little more activity, and 'chaw up' Flores.

## SALTA.

Colonel Wilde had returned to Corrientes with part of the 8th battalion of the line, which had been engaged in the campaign at Valles. The Budget for 1864 had been presented by Government; it amounts to \$106,971 (s), being the largest which has ever been presented by the Government of that province. People who will have revolutions, must eventually 'pay the piper.'

**Latest from the Banda Oriental.**  
The police of the 3d and 4th sections, Higueritas and Carmelo, have dealt a severe blow to the vandals who had taken shelter in Martin Chien, killing three men, wounding several more, and taking possession of 7 lances, 7 carbines, saddles, and sundry horses, 100 cockades, and several standards, with the red cross of the Liberating army.

## LOCAL EVENTS.

**More prisoners on parole.**—Through the influence of Señor Barbolani, the Italian minister, Messrs. Velazco and Diaz have been permitted to leave the 'prison,' and go on board the Fulminante.

**Water-Works.**—The city of Santiago in Chile is about to get a new water-supply. A company of 1000 shares has been formed—capital 500,000 dollars.

**Filling up.**—As an instance of how the 'tribuna' people fill up their paper, we may call attention to the fact, that in yesterday's 'Tribuna' there were six local events about the inauguration of the Northern railway.

**The Boca Railway.**—We learn that many parties have applied to Mr. Wheelwright's agent here for shares in this company, and that the lands necessary for the building of the road are being brought up by the Company's agent.

**Accidental Poisoning.**—The owner of the barber's shop, alongside the Cafe del Parque, having eaten of some sausages and pork, which he had bought, was seized with most severe pains, and the medical man, who was called in, said that he was suffering from poison. Other four persons were also victims to the same cause, but luckily, medical aid having been obtained at once, remedies were had recourse to, and, we are happy to say, that there have been no fatal consequences.

**Carnival commences to-morrow evening,** and continues on Monday and Tuesday after 2 p.m. Several persons are going to the country for these days. No papers will be published from Sunday to Thursday.

**New Empire.**—The local papers speak of a crown and purple just received from Europe, to be used in the forthcoming ceremony of the coronation of Don Francisco S. Lopez. This is 'all in my eye.'

**Reciata de Buenos Ayres.**—The number for this month is out and we will review it to-morrow. The R. Plate Magazine for February will appear to day.

**Count Barbolani.**—The Italian minister interceded with Pres. Berro in favor of Don Pedro Diaz and another of the prisoners in the prison, who were accordingly set at liberty and placed on board the Italian war-steamer.

## ON 'CHANGE.

In consequence of the inauguration of the Northern Railway to San Fernando, the attendance on the Bolsa was very small, and very little business done. Patancos opened at 28 75, and immediately ran up to 28 80, at which price they closed stiff. The sales for cash were extremely limited, being only 1,674. For Saturday, 5,386 were sold at 28 80, and for various dates in this and next month, 93,800 at 28 75. Total sales for the day, 112,117. In exchange on England, over £30,000 was passed to-day at 67s. 6d., at which rate bills are quoted. Drawers very abundant.

The inauguration ceremony on the railway resolved itself into quite a political affair. President Mitre's speech, in answer to Dr. Adolfo Alsina, was very decisive; there was no mistaking its import. Governor Saavedra to day publicly ratified what yesterday we stated: he has no connection

whatsoever with the 'crude,' and when it comes to the point, will prove himself the steady friend of peace and the National Government.

## PRODUCE SALES.

200 dry cow hides	\$120
403 do do	115
109 do do	114
100 do do	113
100 do do	112
40 ar wool, mestiza, fine sup	112
103 do do do	110
303 do do do	91
4000 do do mixed	73 1/2
1109 do do do	72
300 do do do	69
3000 hides, Entre Rios	42 s 1/2
1000 salted ox hides	37
3000 do do 60 lb	37
800 ar mixed wool, E. Bios	27

## MARTIME NEWS.

### ARRIVALS.

4th.  
Montevideo, national steamer Menay  
Montevideo, Brazilian steamer Mar  
quez de Olinda.  
New York, Prussian barbué Georg  
Carl.  
5th.  
Uruguay, National steamer Salto.  
Santa Catalina, Spanish polacre  
Elegancia.  
London, English barque Parga.  
London, English barque, Parga.  
Cardiff, Italian lugger, Ida.  
Boston, English barque, St. Domi-  
nique.  
Bordeaux, French ship Canton.

### Lost.

On the 2nd instant, a small surgical case, containing in one of the pockets four bank notes of 5,000 dollars currency each note. Any person who has found it, and wishes to return it to its owner, will please apply to Calle 25 de Mayo No. 15, and he shall receive a good reward. 15, 3p

### Wanted.

A Boy who can speak English and Spanish to dispatch in a Confeiteria. Apply corner Piedad and Reconquista, No. 51. 15, 3p

THE IRISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT  
OF  
BUENOS AYRES.

THOMAS FALLON,  
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,  
68 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,  
(Between San Martin and Reconquista.)

### Notice.

The Master of the British Barque "CRESTED WAVE," now in the port of Buenos Ayres, and soon in readiness to receive cargo as per his charter party dated London, 13th November 1863, and signed by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming as charterers, is desirous of their agents presenting themselves to him, in order to give them due notice when his vessel is ready for receiving cargo. Please apply to Captain R. Dobson, at 49 Calle de Julio. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1864. R. DOBSON.

16, x

## Groat and Good News.

In consequence of a number of well known respectable people having applied to Mr. Vincent, the proprietor of the magnificent Hotel de la Paz, requesting him to open his establishment during the three nights of Carnival, Mr. Vincent has acceded to their request, and begs to advise the 'Dandies' in general that they have at their disposal a place suitable for regaling their lady partners during these three nights. It is needless here to speak of, in high terms, the rich viands and wines which Mr. Vincent has always at the command of his customers, and the prompt service of this truly regal hotel.

Let every one know now that the point of attraction of this year's Carnival will be the well known Hotel de la Paz.

## Previsora Argentina.

This Society having, in conformity with its bye-laws, to invest in landed property the first collection, pertaining to the liquidation of 1863, requests any person who may have properties for sale, to send in their offers to the office of the Directory, Calle San Martin, No. 87. 16, 6p

**For San Antonio do Arroco.**  
MUNICIPIO ARGENTINO  
Sta. from Buenos Ayres, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 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