

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All told, and all well, but no address direct."—Gore.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1864.

BRITISH MAIL NEWS.

The 'Mersey,' which arrived yesterday morning, brings us dates from London and Paris up to the 9th of January, and from Lisbon to the 14th January.

War between Denmark and Germany was considered almost inevitable. The Danish troops had evacuated Holstein.

In each city of that territory, as the Danish troops left, Duke Frederick of Augustenburg was proclaimed, and the civic authorities gave orders to pull down all the Danish insignia.

On the 3rd December the Pretender Frederick landed at Kiel, and was received most enthusiastically. Austria requested the Diet to order Duke Frederick to withdraw from the Holstein territory until the question was settled, but the Diet, by a majority of 9 to 7 votes, refused to give this order.

Austria and Prussia protested against the vote, and the Diet had to re-consider their resolution. The final verdict is not yet known.

The King of Denmark, according to the advice of England, has dismissed the Minister, Hall, and formed a new Cabinet.

King Christian IX. was in Schleswig, reviewing his troops, and putting them on a war footing. The two armies are in front of each other, and the slightest accident may provoke a battle, and plunge Europe into a general war.

Sweden appears to remain firm to Denmark, so long as there is no war, England is using her best endeavours to reconcile the two parties—at one time preaching moderation to Copenhagen, at another threatening in Frankfurt. She advises a strict neutrality in London of the signers of the Treaty, and also of the Germanic Confederation.

Both Denmark and Austria are agreeable to this proposition.

The French Government takes advantage of this state of affairs to again recommend a general European Congress. In consequence of so much opposition to his Congress, the French Emperor had given up the idea.

In Italy things look very warlike, and in Venice great excitement was existing. Victor Emmanuel, in his New Year's Day address, spoke in Turin, very strongly. He expressed his sorrow that during 1863 no favourable opportunity had presented itself for completing Italian independence. He said that he hoped the approaching European movement would effect something definite.

Garibaldi and nine of the deputies had resigned in a letter addressed to the Senate, Garibaldi says—"The people will always find me on the road from Venice to Rome."

On the 29th December there had been a conflict in Alsace (the Papal territory) between the French and Papal troops—three of the latter were killed. The origin of the fight was a drunken quarrel; still, serious consequences may be expected.

The French Emperor in his New Year speech declared nothing—but it was, on the whole, considered to be rather pacific than otherwise. On the 4th January some people were arrested, accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor; of these four are Italians, who are supposed to be the prime movers of the conspiracy. Some Orsini bombs were found on them. No particulars are known of the case.

Approved of a loan of 300,000,000 francs being effected. In receiving the foreign ministers, on the 1st January, the Emperor was particularly gracious to the American, Russian, German and Spanish ministers; the British minister he only favoured with a passing word.

In England, the dissolution of Parliament was the topic of conversation. In London this step was not considered probable. The Ministry, however, will, with difficulty, hold their seats, as there is existing a widespread feeling of Palmerston and his support among the United States. So report goes.

Lord Russell had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen College.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury came into port yesterday with the Southampton mails, Jan. 10th, confirming the news we published on 7th. The Mercury, except as to the said impending war between France and Russia. Our supplements for this month have arrived, but those of December are still missing.

To-day is Valentine's day: we merely mention the fact because most people do not remember it. Memories of home, sweet home, are associated therewith, and not a few of our philoprogenial, domestic, and sports-minded countrymen will confess that they were once susceptible of felicity.

The news from the provinces is unimportant, only giving details of the fiasco at Cordoba. That from Montevideo is rather stirring and forecasts either a speedy arrangement or the probable fall of President Berro.

We hear of a shocking case of beating and ill-treatment of the first vessel at Retiro, for delay in obeying superior orders. Although we have little sympathy with a class which causes much damage to the country, we may remark that European discipline does not justify such summary punishment.

An Irishman has disappeared, in the Partido de Fortis de Arcos, under suspicious circumstances. His body was found in a well, and interred by the natives, without a coffin, no notice being given to the countrymen and neighbors of the deceased. His name was Timothy Egan.

One of the Irish clergyman recently arrived is to be stationed at Merlo. The gentleman proceeding to Cordoba are not novices, nor in orders, but come out with the intention of entering the Dominican convent in that city; we believe they are mostly from Westmeath.

It is satisfactory to find that most of our readers applaud very much Dr. Fitzsimon's philosophical and gentlemanly reply to Mr. Murray's crude enunciations on the age of Man and of the world. The latter by his late citation will probably draw down a yet more crushing rejoinder.

The mail passengers inform us that the story of the Saxon, as related at Cape Verde, reports her a mail-steamship and the man killed no less an official than H. B. Majesty's mail agent. This makes the matter much more serious, if true.

We have no news of Mr. Wheelwright, but as he was to dispatch in December two vessels with rails for the Cordoba railway works it is probable he has written to Mr. Gowland or other friend here. His last account was conclusive: the road was a *fait accompli*, and all difficulties overcome, although it was not yet formally inaugurated.

Buenos Ayres 6 per cents are quoted Jan. 4th, at 93 to 95; deferred do, 30 to 38.

The River Plate Mail, No. 3, has arrived, and subscribers will find their papers, or curl themselves, any day, at this office. As usual it quotes largely from our columns. Owing to its long acquaintance among all parties interested in these countries, it is to appear, in future, twice a month, 7th and 21st.

THE ELECTIONS.
Our readers will be careful not to go out on horseback, or indeed at all, if possible, to-day, as the elections will be taking place. The result of the elections in this country, it is to appear, in future, twice a month, 7th and 21st.

We understand precautionary measures have been taken to preserve order. One hundred men will be picked at the Prison, fifty at the Parque, and twenty-five at the Carapantea, besides the rest of the garrison (500) under arms at the Retiro. The old hero of Independence, General Nazari, has charge of the Merced, Cordoba, and San Miguel; Colonel Sosa, Monserrat, Pío, and Balvanera; Colonel Diaz, Concepcion, San Telmo, and Barracas; Colonel Gomez, San Nicolas, Socorro, and Pilar. It remains to be seen whether these theatrical plans can be carried into effect, or whether the revolution will be the Prime Minister will respect the General's grey hairs.

The Club Libertad was to hold a grand meeting last night, and it was expected the dawn would find them ready to issue from their rendezvous for the several polling-booths. There will be a market hall to-night, where victors and vanquished will meet, but we advise our friends to avoid the rencontre.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

THE CORDOBA REVOLUTION.

The long expected revolution in this province broke out at half-past 1, a.m., on 4th January. The first signs were the firing heard in the plaza, but as this had been looked for, for some time past, no one was taken aback; the guards were immediately at their posts, and the people patiently awaited the final result. At first, the revolutionary body gained ground, and 20 men attacked the head-quarters, from the ease with which they took the barracks, it is supposed that the troops had been bought over. In the upper rooms of the court, the Governor and the Commander, General Pirazo, took their stand, at the head of 6 men, and manfully defended the stairs leading to the second story. At the same time that the head-quarters were attacked, the revolutionists also tried to get possession of the Police, but in this last attempt they were not so fortunate.

For more than an hour the revolutionists remained there, placing reserves at the corners; and so little molested were they, they even indulged in a *mate*.

In the meantime the youth, Don Romualdo Pizarro, on hearing the firing, had got together a small company of men, and ordering them to charge bayonets, caused the rioters to retreat, and he took possession of the court. Young Pizarro announced his victory, by shouting '*vivas*' for the Government, for the patriots and the cordobas. The revolution had received its death blow, but not without bloodshed. Lieutenant Benito Echenique was severely wounded in the stomach, and died the same evening. Another officer, Arguello, was slightly wounded in the chest by a ball: the total number of Government troops killed was 4.

Cordoba is now returning to its normal state of quietness, and all revolutionary clouds have passed away. There is now no further danger, as Moreno has only some 50 or 60 men, the rest who had joined him having deserted.

Santa Rosa and the Rio Cuarto are in the full enjoyment of peace, and the Commandante and Judge have returned there.

The parties who assaulted the head-quarters and Police, raised the cry of '*Viva Pascuro*.'

The Government have been propitiously toward the *Union* party, and its cause is gaining over every day proselytes from them.

Scholar, one of the most celebrated of the *Union* or *Union* party, has been appointed Chief of Police, but as he has refused the post for private reasons, Señor Rodriguez was named in his stead. Another chief of that party, Col. O'Meara, had been called to service. Colonel Urquiza, one of the chiefs of the *Federal*, was appointed Commandante-General of the Northern Department, and had accepted of the post.

A great many prisoners have been made since the revolution, and arrests are still taking place. Still, all are receiving fair trials, and no acts of violence have been committed by the victorious party. The heads of the revolution have been two Señores Cires, Major Diaz, and a man called 'Clavo de Pecho.'

In Rioja the Club Libertad has succeeded in carrying its candidate, Dr. Vega, in spite of all the opposition of the Governor. In only one province has *Union*, the Government man, been victorious. Buenos is said to intend trying to annul these elections, but the Club Libertad and the people are determined to hold out against the attempt. Colonel Arredondo, who in past times has done so much for Rioja, displayed remarkably unprejudiced behaviour as a liberality towards freedom of election.

The only news we have from Paraná is the re-election of Carrigeo in spite of all the efforts to the contrary of the *Union* party.

The enactment of the previous elections has proven the cure to be worse than the disease, as Carrigeo has been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Santa Fé otherwise was in its usual sleepy, drowsy state, and undergoing the carnival.

AN AFFAIR OF THE VANDERBILT.

A great sensation has been caused in Montevideo and here by exaggerated rumors respecting what was termed 'an outrage on the British flag' by the American cruiser Vanderbilt. We have learned the full particulars from an unquestionable source.

It will be remembered that the American vessel 'Conrad' left this port, last year, for N. York with a cargo of hides and wool, and was captured in the South Atlantic by the Alabama. Her crew being taken out, she was arrested and named as a rebel prisoner, under the name of the *Tuculoosa*. It would appear the Confederate vessels made for the African coast in order to dispose of the booty, for the Vanderbilt soon learned that they were in some port near the Cape of Good Hope, and the accordingly set off in pursuit of them. The *Southern*, however, were too quick for her, the Vanderbilt arriving in time to hear that Cap. Semmes was gone; and that the *Saxon* was loading the captured cargo of the *goumard* *Conrad*. The Vanderbilt very naturally proceeded to make a prize of the English steamer, which is not a mail boat as reported. Sending an armed force on board, the American officer ordered all the crew below, but one of the engineers refused to comply, whereupon he was instantly shot down. No further resistance being made, the vessel was carried off to N. York, where it will be subjected to a prize tribunal. In view of the circumstances there is really no cause to fear any unpleasantness between the Cabinets of London & Washington.

The Confederate commander Semmes is said to have tricked an English vessel at the Cape of Good Hope by passing off as it a fugued boat for \$11,000.

We hear of another affair in British America which almost constrains one to *Crucis* *Levi*. An American merchant steamer sailed from Boston for Rhode Island, with 16 passengers, who mutinied, seized the vessel and put off to sea. Some Federal war steamers were engaged in capturing the vessel on the British American coast, and carried her into Halifax, to be adjudicated on by a British tribunal. This seems very fair, but is otherwise interpreted.

INDIANS.

We see the following mentioned in the Chile papers:—
"After a journey of twenty-six days, the Cacique Manuel Traipán, of the friendly tribe stationed on the banks of the Rio Malague, has arrived in Santiago, he came accompanied by two interpreters and six young men servants, and his object is to enlist the President in his favour, to have him his descendants maintained in the territory of nearly sixty leagues in extent, from which he has been driven by some Mendocinos. These Indians and those on the other side of the Cordillera have either acknowledged the rule of Chile, or, as they say, have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of our country. Notwithstanding this, they have been in the way of the Argentine Government. On Traipán, for example, was bestowed the authority of Mondoza in 1853, and orders were given to recognise him as the Cacique of that district. These Indians now belong to the district in which is the Fort of San Carlos, on the other side of the Andes."

"They have been lodged in the Cuartel de la Policía."

Don't let any of our foreign readers suppose from the last sentence that the red men have been arrested and punished by being locked up in the police office; but, as the Chile Government has no Palermo in which to entertain their savage friends, they provide the next most comfortable building which is at their disposal.

ARMY AND NAVY ITEMS.

GENERAL MEADE has demanded that a court of inquiry shall be held in reference to his late movement; and it is said that the result of this inquiry will decide the question as to his removal. Deserters from the rebel lines state that a large number of soldiers in the Southern army will take advantage of the amnesty offered in the President's Proclamation, as soon as they can become acquainted with its provisions. The Richmond *Sentinel*, speaking of this amnesty, regards it as intended to make capital in Europe.

Furloughs are at present being freely given both to the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac.

The British schooner *Mani Albert* was captured, on the 27th of November, while attempting to run a blockade in Hay Port, by the schooner *two Sisters*. She had cleared from Havana for Matanzas.

Jerry Davis has just been denounced by the Hon. General Grant, as the author of the late defeat at Chattanooga.

General LONGSTREET in his retreat from Knoxville lost four thousand prisoners and nearly all his cannon and train.

The President writes a letter to General Grant, congratulating him in the following terms:—
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and to thank you for your judgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, and I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all! A. LINCOLN."

John Morgan, the guerrilla, when last seen was in a buggy with a female making for Dixie, and closely pursued by Federal detectives.

THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

Another period of inaction appears to be upon us. The battle of Chattanooga secured Grant's position at that point, enabled him to obtain supplies freely and abundantly, and to accumulate them there for a fresh advance into Georgia. But some time must necessarily elapse before that advance can be commenced. Soldiers say that it will take sixty days to make Chattanooga a proper base for an offensive movement against Home and Atlanta. During all this time, therefore, it will be safe to look for dulness in the army of the Cumberland—guerrillas, skirmishes, the destruction of supply-trains, capture of bushwhackers, &c., are likely to be the most prominent events in the history of the army during the months of December and January.

The armies in Virginia are notoriously into winter quarters. A serious recent advance of Meade was intended to provoke a battle with Lee, and merely to prevent the rebel army in Virginia being weakened by the dispatch of reinforcements to Longstreet or Hardee, certain it is that all thought of active operations appears to have been abandoned on both sides for the present. Neither General is ambitious for advancing into what may now be properly termed the great Virginia desert, or of leaving his cannon involved in Virginia mud until February, we presume, we shall hear nothing more exciting from Northern Virginia than Mosby's raids and Kilpatrick's reconnoissances.

Nor is it probable that Burnside will attempt anything more than to hold his position in East Tennessee, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. To advance on Abingdon by the route Longstreet took in retreating, would be a very proper course to pursue when Grant and Meade are ready to move from their respective lines. As an independent operation, it would be a feat that would compensate for the risk it would involve.

So at Charleston and on the Rio Grande. It is not well to indulge sanguine hopes of any structure, there for some time to come. It is difficult to see what Gilmore can do—in addition to what he has done already—without large reinforcements. Banks seems to have committed a serious error for the present by the capture of Brownsville, and the occupation of the line of the Rio Grande.

On the whole, the prospect of a couple of months of comparative dulness may be considered fair. In February next our several armies, swelled by a conscription of 300,000 fresh men, will be in a condition to move simultaneously and vigorously on the various points in the rebel States which they now menace. Grant from Chattanooga, Gilmore from Morris Island, a sale from Manassas, Burnside from Knoxville, and perhaps Butler from Norfolk, will advance with the prestige of past victory and present strength. They ought to have a successful time, the bulk of their armies will be veteran. They will be superior to the enemy in numbers, equipment, arms, and morale. They will be under Generals whom they and the nation can trust. They ought to crush out the rebellion before Congress adjourns—*Harpur's Weekly*.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Flores occupies all the principal roads half a league all round Montevideo. All communication is to-day completely cut off with the quays.

Servando Gomez is said to be about 30 leagues off, in Maciel.

Old's difficulty with the Government is arranged (so it is said) and he is marching on to Montevideo with 600 men.

Flores, up to to-day, allows beef and milk to enter the town, but nothing else.

NAUTICAL NEWS.

The Danish brigantine Johanne, Captain Lindeker, with a cargo of bones and tallow, went on shore on the 8th inst., at Punta. "The pilot was on board at the time. She got off two hours afterwards, and arrived in Montevideo, making three inches of water per hour."

The American pilot-boat Kate Sargent has sailed from Montevideo to lend assistance to the American ship Ocean Stead, which vessel had gone aground at the punta de Rocha.

The Norwegian barkentine Tanna lately arrived at Montevideo from India, reporting having spoken the following vessels:—
Dec. 27, 1863, lat. 12 deg. 59 m. N, long. 23 deg. 04 m. W, Hamburg ship Multiville, from Hamburg to B. Ayres; 32 days out.

Jan. 4, 1864, 2 deg. 43 m. N, long. 24 deg. 43 m. W, Colgrain, from London to Alaska by way of the Cape; 21 days out.

Feb. 4, 4 deg. 1, lat. 33 deg. 30 m. N, long. 49 deg. 49 m. W, British barkentine Maria Nedham, from Liverpool to Callao; 49 days out.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

It is not believed in diplomatic quarters here that the Archduke Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican throne is so positive as one of your contemporaries seem to believe. As regards his visit to Paris, it is much desired, but nothing positive has transpired on the subject.

As the Cabinet Council held at the Tuileries to-day, on that an important solution was come to respecting the Danish question.

A report is current that as a late Council one of the Ministers lately ventured to suggest the expediency of a disarmament, on which the Emperor slowly raised his head and merely said, "Disarm, Monsieur!" with a look and a tone that made the "Excellency" in question feel very sorry he ever mentioned the subject. The truth of the story is doubted for by those who relate it. Without in any way pledging myself as to its authenticity, I believe that a disarmament is about as remote as liberty of the press.

A serious collision took place yesterday on the Northern Railway, the Brussels express having run into a slow train from Calais. Five persons were killed and 10 wounded. The accident occurred close to Paris at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and you may judge how far our newspaper reserves the name when you hear that one of them had any mention of it. The debris occasioned a serious delay in the arrival of the London mail. (M. Herald Correspondent.)

Paris, January 7th.

The police have arrested four foreigners of suspicious appearance coming from England. At their residence were found a great quantity of English gunpowder, four pistols, four revolvers, four air guns, of a new and ingenious construction; phosphorus, percussion caps, fuses several metres in length, and eight hand grenades made in the Orient pattern. In their pocket one of these men was found a letter, dated from London, very compromising both for himself, his companions, and the writer. Three of the men are Englishmen, named respectively, Tambour, Grocco, and Imperatori. The fourth assumes a name evidently false. Two appear to have received an excellent education, and it is asserted that one of them has made a complete avowal of the criminal object of their conspiracy.

The judicial investigation is being continued, and the trial of the prisoners will shortly take place at the assizes.

Camp Outrages and Tragedies.

Carmen de Arco Feb. 6, 1884.
To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,

In looking over the last number of your well-known paper, I was extremely grieved by the personal and editorial in one of its valuable columns, relating to another Mercedes tragedy. Since my arrival in this world and political country, I have seen, heard, read some of the atrocious perpetrations by ruffianly policemen and dastardly scoundrels. The first of these that I had the mortification to witness, was the one at the Fortin, the victim being a handsome young man, and his murderer a countryman. As I have stated before, and you, gentlemen, were kind enough to publish it, that the assassin is a Jew, I have seen, heard, read some of the atrocious perpetrations by ruffianly policemen and dastardly scoundrels. The first of these that I had the mortification to witness, was the one at the Fortin, the victim being a handsome young man, and his murderer a countryman. As I have stated before, and you, gentlemen, were kind enough to publish it, that the assassin is a Jew, I have seen, heard, read some of the atrocious perpetrations by ruffianly policemen and dastardly scoundrels.

The next and most horrible crime is the first Mercedes butchery. Picture to yourself, gentlemen, my situation, when I saw the social and jovial Kirby striding beside poor Devere, both a bleeding corpse, and the victims of an infernal nether. Oh! such a sight was enough to make lunatics bluish and cry shame, especially to behold Kirby's wife weeping and calling him to whom she had consecrated the bloom of her youth and the charms of her innocence. Alas! the darling of her heart, the joy of her prosperity and the solace of her misfortunes, was sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. What reward can repay so unparalleled a sufferer. What comfort is there in reserve for her? Is it affliction? Alas! there was one who she loved with all the heart's idolatry, and he was brutally launched into eternity. Is it felicity? The smile of other's happiness is but the epitaph of her own. Is it justice? Oh! it is to let it be like can be found in Buenos Ayres. Since the commission of this dreadful crime, it is crying to Heaven for vengeance, and yet the crime is increasing, and gambling in the meshes of law his uncle. No! On! what an administration! To permit assassination to outrun civilization!

The next, and, I hope, it will be the last barbarous deed, was perpetrated by an official, Eulazio Diaz, his victim being a young man with whom I was intimately acquainted. It appears that Diabolo and the "teniente" thought poor Connell was immoral; but kept cutting and exhibiting furniture, until the poor fellow fell lifeless to the

ground; then Diaz began to foam with rage, and curse like a trooper, because he could not make the dead man walk to the Police. I have frequently seen these strangely policemen, with their scythe-like swords, beat and drive a poor fellow into the "pound" for getting drunk, and afterwards charge poundage! We hope his Excellency will deposit those outrageous bulwarks of their swords, and present them with staves of omnia.

It would be too tedious for me to enumerate and state all the cruelties that I have been an eye witness to; I shall content myself by explaining the one committed on your humble servant. Not very long since, when at Mercedes, I met a friend, had some drink, and began to talk about things we know, and about things we did not know. After imbibing four or five glasses, I began to feel it, evaporate, shook hands with my friend, added and mounted my spunky horse, and took my departure. My friend, knowing that I was leaving, took upon himself the principle of politeness, by bowing gracefully to the ladies as we went trotting along. Just at the corner of a plaza, a tall, ebony-darling, enveloped in machinery, made her appearance. My horse looked, shied, and leaped over the chain that surrounded the obelisk. Presently I was like Daniel, in the den of lions, surrounded by detectives. However, I took courage, gave the heels to my horse, and in an instant we were on the road, again, cheered by the spectators. In looking around me, I saw a fellow with a drawn, diabolical minded sword, aiming at my "capital," but I parried it off with my whip; another wretch came and snatched off my "cavalier" with a blow. Seeing that there was five to one, I dismounted, ran into a shop, seized hold of a lucum-handle, and faced my antagonists. They, seeing my pluck, and after me into the Police. The Quia de Paz and Mr. Pecot came and took me by the arm, applauded my bravery; I bowed to them, respectfully, and walked off. To many of your readers, gentlemen, this transaction is very well known; but to the remainder, I candidly assure them, that five sabred bobbies were

convinced by me.

LITTLE KERRYMAN.

MONTEVIDEO.

Escape of the English Consul.

Major Munro, British vice-consul, had a narrow escape on Thursday, returning from the suburbs to Montevideo. It seems he sought a brief respite from official labors, by taking a "paseo" to his "quinta," and after enjoying the dolce far niente for the day, he mounted his charger, and was horrified when approaching town to find himself completely surrounded by "Flora's" troops. We have no particulars of his interview with the generalissimo, or how the rebels came to know that they had a free representative of H. M. Majesty in their hands. Suffice it that they have to announce his return in perfect safety to the scene of his functions. Nay, it seems certain to have stirred up a quarrel with the fellow who put no impediments to his post-prandial excursions, and if the President would some day accompany him, perhaps the whole difficulty might be arranged at a convivial tete-a-tete in Flores' canten.

Passengers, per H. Grey, from

Mr. and Mrs. Muller and two children; Lieutenant Curtis, R.N.; Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. R. Whyte, Mr. J. Forthingham, Mrs. Anne Tragger and two children; Mr. J. Ishamant, Mrs. Ferreira and two children; Mr. Bertelli, Mr. Walters, Mr. James Nae, Mr. Barbio, Mr. William Philip Baker, Mr. M. Burke, Mr. Frazier, Mr. O'Neill.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The "Tribuna."—The "Pueblo" indelicately states that Don Hector Varela, after waiting to see to which side victory inclines, again taken his seat as editor of that newspaper. Perhaps Don Hector has heard of a celebrated battle, which took place years ago, between the birds and the locusts. All animals, with one exception, took one side or the other. The exception was the bat, and see the sad consequences; to this present day we see the same much about having the bat on his side, so it is equally pursued by birds and beasts. Verbo act.

Convicted Robbers.—The Inspector General of Arica, Oriental army, has been experimenting with dangerous missiles, made under his own inspection, and from all accounts, perfectly pleased with his own handwork, and seemed to think they were the very things for annihilating, at a safe distance, Flores and all his troops. He should remember, however, that from experience it has been found that they are liable to do more damage to the men who fire them than to the enemy. Sir William Peel, who has no mean judgment of both

danger and artillery, frequently said that he was in a state of "funk" when he was near a rocket battery, as rockets were as deceitful as cats or women, and just as liable to be depended upon, in time of real necessity.

"Caviller."—This horse was purchased from the Marquis of Westminster as a yearling, by Richard D. Naylor, Esq., of Hooton Hall, Cheshire, at the same time as "Macaroni" and "Carnival"; the former won last year's Derby, by which Naylor won £25,000, for which Caviller was also in training, and proved himself nearly as fast a horse. This horse was only obtained from Mr. Naylor through the influence of a friend of his and as a great favour. Caviller's dam is one of the best bred mares in England.

Trotters.—The Italian Opera Company, "Trotters" on Friday night with great effect. The house was very thin, not more than 700 present. Madame Briol sang and played charmingly, but Mue Mollo was out of voice, for, instead of a soprano, they gave her a contralto role to sing. Messrs. Walter, Celestini, and Lemi sang as usual, very well, and were called, with the prima donna before the curtain after the first act.

Thomas F. Moyley.—This distinguished Irish General has been taken prisoner by the Southerners.

MARKETS.

The following produce has entered the different markets on the 10th inst.

Cowhides	071
Horsehides	202
Calfskins	100
Sheepskins	394 doz
Lambkins	58 "
Wool	823 arrobas
Horsehair	42 "
Mares Grease	20 "
Wheat	170 fanegas
Oatmeal	143 lbs
Firewood	48 cartloads
Straw	1000 bundles
Onions	2000 strings

THE BOLSA.

Patrones opened at 27.5, and closed at the same price. The number of patrones sold were 218,498.

PRODUCE SALES.

400 cow hides, dry, good mixed 132
400 do do 120
200 do do 118
540 do do 115
2800 do, all by weight 110
800 ar, wool, insecta, fine sup. 92
800 do do 82
1000 do do mixed 70
600 do do 67
700 do do good 65
80 doz sheepskins 145
50 do do 170
1400 hides, Cordoba 38 s.r.
100 do, ex, salted 37
200 do, Mendoza 36 1/2
400 do, mendero ox 45
400 do, cow 34
200 horse hides, dry 63 1/2

MARTIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

13th.

Rosario, Italian steamer Paven.
Livanea, Austrian brig, Egypt.
Uruguay, American barque B. Foundation.
Cadix, Italian polacca Fe Lorelle.
Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, English steam-packet Messey.

DEPARTS.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Charles Tidball, Esq., of twins.

LETTERS.

The following letters are lying at the office of the "Standard":

Mr. Patrick Gannon, Mr. Patrick Murphy, Unclinto, Salto; Peter Healy, Esq., Rosena, Carroll, Miss Mary O'Brien, William G. Moran, Esq., Villa Mercedes.

J. AND F. MARTELLO'S
CELEBRATED BRANDY.
In casks and bottled.
Agents:
MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR.
Peru No. 23.
£14.3p

Woman-cook.

Wanted a good cook; good wages given. Apply at the last house on Calle Tenique (right hand side).
£10 p

American Church.

Religious Notice.
The Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city takes this method of informing the public that on to-day Sunday the 14th inst. the church will be open for Divine worship. This is proposed that we may not even appear to violate the law announced as governing the day. All citizens are at full liberty in the streets after 6 o'clock p.m. we will assemble for social worship at that hour.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 12, 1881.

Lawyer.

Dr. DON BALDONERO GARCIA QUINHO has established his Office in Calle San Martin, No. 108, house of Mr. Lomb.
£12p

Woman Cook.

Wanted one at 359 Calle Peru.
£12, 6p

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1884.

DIAS FERIADOS

Salida.

Regreso.

TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA		SALIDA DEL VALLE DE LA LINDA A		TIPO DE SALIDA	
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