

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

644—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1881

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101-103

Interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor 12p. 8

For balances in favor of customers 6p. 8

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 12p. 8

For balances in favor of customers 7p. 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or

currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

Maui Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having

been removed to this above spacious

building, in order to suit the increasing

flow of business, the public is

informed that the following transac-

tions are carried on in currency

and specie in this bank.

1st Bills and obligations with good

signatures are discounted on conven-

tional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercan-

tile and other securities approved of

by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened

with merchants or other parties who

may prefer, depositing endorsed and

transferable securities, against which

they may draw up to an amount

previously convened under conditions

established for such class of opera-

tions.

4th Money is received in account

current bearing interest from day of

deposit which is accumulated in favor

of the parties every three months, the

deposits being allowed to retire at

any time by means of cheques

part or the full amount at their

wish, save when the quantity exceeds

three hundred doubloons or one

hundred thousand dollars currency,

in which case 48 hours previous

notice is required to be given to the

Treasurer of the Bank.

7th Bills or letters of credit are

drawn and taken on Montevideo, Ro-

sario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Pay-

sandú, Rio Janeiro and other places

in the Brazil, England and France,

as also on other places of which no-

tice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the bank, undertakes

& executes all legitimate transactions

within the orbit of banking opera-

tions.

The establishment is always open

from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1862.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermen-

tioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

At the following branches:

At the following branches:

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At the following branches:

At the following branches:

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank

(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

Capital—£1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January,

1864 until further notice, will be as fol-

lows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance

during the month 6p. 000

Charged 12p. 000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For Sixty days 7p. 000

" Ninety days 8p. 000

" One hundred days 9p. 000

On Deposits subject to Thirty days no-

tice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed

at the rate of one per cent per annum more

than the rate for Ninety days Fixed De-

posits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank

notifying any change in the rate by adver-

tisement in this journal.

From 1st January 1864 till further an-

ouncement the rate for this class of De-

posits will be 9 per cent per annum.

By Act, 31st December, 1863.

J. H. GREEN.

Manager.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Office,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS

LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,

and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co.

CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Sept. 20

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall

LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, ships,

Merchandise, Manufactures and Lumber, Stock, and

any other property, and for insuring the cargo of ships in

any part of the world, and for insuring the cargo of ships in

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any part of the world, and for insuring the cargo of ships in

La Zingara.

All parties indebted for passage money

to the above-mentioned ship, are requested

to call at my Office and pay their passage,

within two months from this, otherwise a

special order will be given by Govern-

ment to the different Justices of Peace to

remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,

No. 7 Calle Mayo.

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE

89—Calle Reconquista—89.

E. D. RISSO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. — The ME

NAY leaves every Monday and Thurs-

day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; re-

turning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fare

8 and 4 pte.

NUOVAS

Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pillar every day

" Capilla del Señor every day.

" San Antonio de Arco, all

uneven days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,

25, 29.

Returns from Pillar, 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.

Great and Useful Invention.

No more Mortality for want of Water.

Sure wealth to Estancieros

By the Robert Apparatus.

Being notorious the immense injury

occasioned by the scarcity of water

during the long (secas) that afflict the

campes of Buenos Ayres, I have deter-

mined to dedicate to the Estancieros an

Apparatus at once simple and in-

fallible for procuring as much water as

they may require.

120 Bordaicas per hour (it seems

fabulous) is procured with my appa-

atus, without fear of at any time its

getting out of order.

This machine is worked by one horse

and in one day's work can give 1416

Bordaicas; that is to say, sufficient

water for 20,000 head of cattle.

By these figures can be calculated

the immense advantages gained by its

use.

Another advantage is the facility of

putting it together and taking it to

pieces, so as to be able to transport it

to any place where it may be necessary

to use it, either for watering purposes

or others.

GREAT MODIFICATION.

I have made an improvement in my

Apparatus, applying a new system

which reduces the necessary force two

thirds, giving it at the same time more

rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle

Moreno, No. 346 (Henerrado, Paris).

One sole inspection of the Apparatus

will prove to them the superiority of it

over any other.

Subscription to the Standard

\$30 PER MONTH.
 ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All faults and errors are not errors."
 — Cicero.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

REMOVALS OF REVOLUTION.

The reported discovery of a quantity of arms in the Teatro Argentino, occupied by the Crudos, and the police investigations mentioned in the 'National' on this subject, would have caused a profound sensation in any town but Buenos Ayres. We are, however, almost acclimated to this land of political earthquakes; and while many regard the thing as a joke, others treat with indifference or contempt any insane designs to disturb the present order of things. Nevertheless, these threatening rumours have evidently affected the money market, for paper dollars have fallen 2 per cent. in value within a week, involving probably some persons in ruin, and causing an immense injury to the whole commercial body.

Knowing the tricks resorted to by those who speculate on a rise in specie, we set this down among the dodges of such a kind; but there is a remarkable coincidence in the facts above-mentioned, and a letter published in the 'Reflector' of Montevideo (28th ult.), under date Buenos Ayres, February 24th. The latter is the more surprising, as it dates a week before we heard anything of the Teatro Argentino being converted into a Guy Fawkes deposit. We quote as follows:—

"They have begun again to hatch a revolution against the National Government. There was a meeting at Garcia's house attended by over eighty persons, including Tejedor, Mateo Martinez, Ventura Martinez, Angel Basso, Julian Martinez, Colonel Rocca, and Luis Elordi. Colonel Laureano Diaz, in a letter to Mateo Martinez, expresses the dissatisfaction of all good friends of the 'emancipator' not already broken out, as arranged on. In answer to a letter from the Justice of Peace of Chilveco, Tejedor ordered word to be sent him, to hold everything in readiness till the middle of March, when he would get all instructions."

"Our absent friend (H. F. Varela) was also present in a big white hat, but he said nothing the whole time."

"The Crudos are so vexed at losing the elections that some of them (Adolfo Alsina and Campos) say they must have a revolution at any cost, in March—that they cannot suffer Mitre's rule any longer. Tejedor goes so far as to say the traitors must be shot and hanged from the lamp-posts, including the President and his two Ministers, Gelly and Elizardo."

We do not give credence to any of these wholesale denunciations. The names set down as accomplices in so nefarious a plot are indeed ultra-crudo, but, little as some of them may scruple to create a row at elections, they have too much sense, and, may we hope, patriotism, to conspire for a revolution. Moreover it is absurd to suppose that the National Government, even without the letter in the 'Reforma', should not be aware of such a conspiracy had it existed, or could not stifle the attempt in embryo, if suspicions had arisen.

That a meeting took place relative to the elections is very likely, and the above gentlemen may have been present; but it is impossible the members should talk treason openly to a mixed assembly, including the 'Reforma' correspondent. A lively imagination has magnified votes into rebuffs, lists into cavalry, steel-pens into swords, and walking-sticks into lamp-posts; further more the 'Reforma' has an intolerant hatred of the 'Tribuna' and ultra party, and possibly the letter in question was more the effect of malice than of error on the part of the writer.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

TERRIFIC INVASION.

Rosario has been the scene of one of the most sanguinary encounters. About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday eve the city was invaded by a horde of ruffians from the islands; these villains immediately attacked the citizens indiscriminately, and notwithstanding the formal and united protest of the foreign consuls, they refused to desist. Finding that the invaders were becoming more rapacious and bloody each moment, Her Majesty's Consul, Joseph Tilton, Esq., immediately proceeded to the public plaza, followed by an ad-

miring crowd of victimized Rosarinos, and then and there read the riot act, to the no small astonishment of a diversified gang of youthful Santa Feclinos. During the reading of the act, we regret to say that the talented and popular representative of her Majesty suffered the most exquisite agony, and was stung almost to dissolution by the sanguinary invaders. The *Mergullos* carried the place by storm, and when the almost exhausted citizens discovered that the much talked of riot act was ineffectual in routing them, there was a low murmur of indignation audible through the bitten crowd, which induced some of the friends of the *locum tenens* diplomatist to hurry him from the scene of suffering and woe. People in Buenos Ayres can form not the remotest idea of the Mosquito invasion; the houses were immediately shut up and a burning of old newspapers and weeds resorted to as the only remedy.

Since the demise of the Cocktail Club, there has been a great want of concentration of ideas; noticeable, and in the recent mosquito struggle, every one seemed resolved to act on his own responsibility, and disregard the mandates of the leader. One and one alone in Rosario discovered an effectual preventative against the insidious attacks of these insignificant but tormenting enemies. Sor. Garzon, the notorious custom-house collector, finding his office made as it were the headquarters of the invaders, covered himself with black soap suds, and thus remained impervious to the assault.

Santa Fe is becoming almost as celebrated as Buenos Ayres for its murders. Within the last two weeks 'seven murders' have been committed, 4 in the neighbourhood of Pavon, and 3 along the Caracaras; but the police authorities here are far more active than in Buenos Ayres. Four of the assassins have been caught and tried, and will be shot next week.

Business is pretty good in Rosario, but the foreign houses are badly as sorted, and many of the principal provincial merchants are obliged to go to Buenos Ayres to purchase various articles which are not to be found in Rosario.

The collector of the Custom-house, Garzon, is in very bad odour with the merchants here; and it is believed that he will be dismissed. He embargoed a large quantity of silver coin, which an English house was shipping to Buenos Ayres, and which caused a rather serious loss to the house in question. The complaints against this official are so repeated, that we doubt not the President will ultimately give him his congé.

The Rosario Debutts, Mr. Barceiro, is still in *qued*, and not likely soon to be liberated. He offered to pay 40 per cent. if let out and allowed to visit some person living near the Pavon, who owes him a rather large sum.

The Argentine Central Railway shows some vitality, as the engineers have received orders to commence the culverts. Mr. Wheelwright has written, per French mail, to the effect, that owing to a strike amongst the operatives, there is some delay in the iron, but that as soon possible the bars will be shipped.

All Rosario is talking about the mooted exhibition, and Mr. Peter, the energetic miller, has promised to manufacture flour from the different provincial wheats, in order that competent judges may decide on the value.

It has rained very heavily about Rosario, and many of the streets are impassable from the mud.

ARGENTINE EXHIBITION.

The *Ferro carril* complains with great justice of the silence of the B. Ayrcan press respecting this laudable national enterprise. The Rosario folk wonder that the *Standard* is the only paper in this city which lends its aid to Argentine industry. The fact, however, is that our colleagues are not so much to blame, their heads being entirely filled with Crudos and Cuccidos! They moreover conscientiously believe that everything got up by the *Ferro-carril* or *Standard* must be bad or deceptive. This is the force of education, and when our efforts for progress come under their notice, they exclaim "Can anything good come from Nazareth?"

It is notorious of our cotton enterprise that the native papers tried "to damn it with faint praise." It would be therefore highly inconsistent on their part to advocate any project which may increase that peaceful development held to be so injurious to the liberties of the Republic.

Nevertheless, as we hold contrary views on these matters, we may be permitted in good faith to urge the realization of the scheme proposed by the *Ferro-carril*, and hope that President Mitre's Government will sometimes take a suggestion from the anti-political journals.

The Exhibition if carried out will be the more creditable, wanting the aid of the Buenos Ayrcan editors. It is gra-

tifying to find the Governor of Santa Fe resolved on strenuously supporting the idea, as expressed in the following letter:—

"I have read with great interest your project of a National Exhibition, for which I have to congratulate you. Ideas of this kind will always find a steady support in me and my Government, so far as our means will permit. You may rest assured that I will do my best to carry out your design. I should wish to see you employ all your energies in the press to foment and popularize the same, as its accomplishment must produce important results to the country at large."

NICASIO ORDOÑO.

MEXICO.

The news from this unfortunate country do not represent the French to be as successful as they fondly flattered themselves to be about to be, at the beginning of the war. The Mexicans never face their foes in the open field, but annoy them by guerilla attacks; these flying troops destroy the roads, and lie in ambush, occasionally taking possession of some small villages, which they lay under contribution, and hold the priests as hostages.

A strong guerilla force has taken possession of San Agustin de las Cuevas, commonly called Tiapam, and the French have been unable to root them out of their position. About an hour's march from Mexico, 300 Conservatives, with a gun, passed over to the Liberals, and a French battalion had been sent in pursuit of them. From 120 to 1500 men, under General Vicario, had deserted at Iguala, some 50 hours journey to the south of the capital. The capital punishment which the enemy puts into force against the guerillas, without mercy, has no effect on stopping daily desertions. The withdrawal of troops from various points, places the adherents of the new order of things in a ticklish position, as they must either emigrate, or run the risk of being shot by the guerillas.

By way of the Pacific we learn that the French troops after having occupied Quetaro had taken possession, without resistance, of Morelia, Salamanca, Acambaro, and Selaya. It appears that this is just what the Mexican wish, as by the French forces being thus scattered and weakened, the patriots recover one by one, the best strategic positions between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Mexican coast, on the Pacific, are blockaded, and only the American line of steamers to California are allowed to call at Acapulco for coal.

In consequence of the Archduke Maximilian having refused the crown, unless he was recognised by the American Government, the reactionists applied to Washington to know their intention, and the answer received was that they would not either recognise or tolerate it.

Warning to Intending Passengers per Steamers.

One of the native newspapers gives a most affecting account of how an intended passenger lost his passage per Pavon through his having in his possession six new shirts and two lumps. It appears that the unfortunate being held some un-Argentine ideas on the subject of clean shirts, and bought, for his private use half a dozen of these needless garments. The officers of the Reguardia could not be made to understand that one man, unless he were English or mad (terms synonymous), could possibly want a whole half dozen shirts for his private use, and argued that they must be a part of a speculation, and therefore ought to pay duty. The half-cracked native did not see it, and, as a last resource, in order to save his passage by the Pavon, offered to put on the whole six shirts, one above the other. This act of martyrdom for opinions, was indignantly refused to be allowed by the officers. He then offered to pay the duty, but the officers would not receive it, as that belonged to a different section of the Executive. By this time the Pavon had sailed, and the victim to change of linen was, like Lord Ullin, left lamenting.

Our advice to our countrymen is, to take care that their boots be in a state of shatter, and that their tooth-brushes be worn down to the bone—also, at the last moment, they may find themselves in a fix about contraband goods.

MARTIN GARCIA.

This fortress has been a good deal like a rocket, going up in a shower of sparks and splendour, and coming down like a stick. At one time, Martin Garcia was the talk of all. If an old honeycombed gun was placed in a horizontal position, reports were current of the almost impregnable nature of the works: if a workman was seen eating a sausage, with a piece of bread, the supplies were such that it could withstand a siege of from this time till the middle of next week: a peon, seen cutting grass, then Government intended declaring war against somebody or other, and the garrison was laying in a supply of earth clods for red-hot shotfiring.

These palmy days are past, and no one now cares a pin point about the progress of the works. No more reports are current; and, in fact, if Government were to buy up all the alarm-bellows in the city to fire the guns with, no one, except ironmongers, would feel at all interested in the transaction.

We should like to see the pristine glory of this work of the Argentine Vaubans and Uptons revived, even at the expense of the capture of the whole of 'their own fleet,' and not, as before, of only one poor steamer belonging to themselves. The last report from that River Plate Gibraltar is, that a few days ago a Brazilian gun boat, passed the 'Rock' towing a schooner, full of men. It was supposed that on board of the schooner were Basilio Pinilla, Gefe Politico of the Department of Paysandu, and some of his followers.

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The Railways of the World, in Kilometres.

Europe—Great Britain and Ireland, 18,500; Prussia, 9,896; France, 9,800; German Confederation, 5,211; Austria, 5,092; Spain, 2,333; Italy, 2,252; Russia, 2,202; Belgium, 1,536; Switzerland, 965; Sweden, 566; Holland, 495; Denmark, 421; Portugal, 128; Turkey, 128. India, 2,265. Africa—Egypt, 325; Cape of Good Hope, 45. America—British N. America, 3,378; United States, 50,040; Cuba, 804; Chile, 534; Brazil, 178; Peru, 90; New Granada, 77; Buenos Ayres, 21; Paraguay, 12. Australia, 299; New South Wales, 201.

SUMMARY.	
Europe	61,705 kilometres.
America	55,170 "
Asia	2,765 "
Africa	373 "
Australia	405 "
160,017	

Were it possible to extend those kilometres of railway along the Equator we could encircle the world three times with railways; and a man could go round the globe in 24 days 9 hours, at the average speed attained in England of 68 kilometres the hour, and supposing him to travel twelve hours daily.

It is calculated that the cost of these railways had been \$3,760,000,000 of this sum, 2,500,000,000 belong to Great Britain, and \$1,280,000,000 to the United States. It is well known that 75 per cent. of their enormous total belongs to British subjects: so that English wealth has supplied the world with the vastest system of terrestrial communication ever known—*La Patrie*.

This figure should be 20, and Paraguay 20. The U. S. figure covers the greatest extent of railways, but with relation to the kind of territory, England and Belgium are best supplied.

MONTEVIDEO.

The troubles of the country, apart from those caused by factious men, are not yet over. The drought is causing frightful ravages in the neighbourhood of Montevideo. The 'Pais' says that if it do not rain within a fortnight, the state of the quintas will be most affecting. The scarcity of verdure is every day increasing, and fodder cannot be had. The viol of wrath for that unhappy country is rapidly being filled.

Besides the two small pilot-boats which we mentioned yesterday, the communication between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is to be further facilitated by the Brazilian steamer Marquez do Olinda, which is to be placed on that station.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

PEACE IN CORDOBA.

Last mail brought us intelligence of Alvarez, submission to Governor Ferreira, and the peaceable disbandment of his 1500 followers. There were, however, some minor adventures in the districts of San Javier and San Alberto who continued the disorder, and the Pavon now brings news of their discomfiture. We read in the Eco of Cordoba that these fellows had committed several crimes and atrocities, until Colonel Endreck went in their pursuit, as we find in the following despatch:—

"Villa Dolores, Feb. 22, 1864.

"This morning at sunrise I learned that the Chilian, Pedro Gutierrez, who had joined Moreno's revolt, was in V. Dolores with 10 gauchos, having entered there just two hours after I and my small division had celebrated the triumph over Alvarez. I left Panto-Rosas with a few men and met the rebels at Alto de Castro about a league from Dolores, where they at once formed in line. Bringing my men to the charge, the enemy fled precipitately into a neighboring thicket, where pursuit was impossible although I succeeded in capturing 2 horses, 2 lances and 2 swords. I am informed that Moreno's band has sacked the houses of Justices Alzada and Salas in S. Pedro.

Tucuman.—On the 10th ult. was inaugurated the Column of Independence in the plaza of Tucuman, on the very spot where the head of Avellaneda was nailed by the orders of Oribe. This is one of the last acts of Governor Campo previous to his retirement from office. Although the day was, to use a phrase of Pantagruel, "heavily warm and only fit for thirteen baskets of imps (103 in the shade) there was a very good turnout. Governor Campo, the Government officials, numerous military personages, the Chief of the 8th of the line, and many of his officers; and last, but not least, crowds of ladies (but where are they not to be found except in their own houses?) assisted at the interesting ceremonial. It is needless to say that there was any amount of palaver.

San Juan.—The elections for a deputy to Congress have passed quietly, and the 'Zonda,' says that Buenos Ayres and other places might easily take an example in political matters from San Juan, where voters are not driven to the poll by intimidation. Don Santiago Cortinez has been the victor, and in his favour voted many workmen and National Guards, quite independent of their Chiefs. The Government of Señor Samicento has exercised no coercion whatsoever, and the liberty of the voters would have been complete had not some Commandante's advice to Cortinez exercised undue influence over their subordinates.

Montevideo.—There is nothing new from this province.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The tenth number of this periodical, corresponding to February, has just been published. Unlike its English sister, it is not universal in its papers, all its articles being solely upon subjects in connection with the River Plate; and on that account it will always have readers, both native and foreign. It is a moderately sized work, of about 160 pages, the type is good, but we cannot say as much for the paper, which is at a disagreeable texture, betwixt that used for wrapping up salt and sugar and the blotting paper of the old American piracies.

The first article is a short account of some of the expeditions of the naval squadron of Independence, and will be very interesting to any who care for studying the small beginnings of a nation. The author uses a strange word with reference to Admiral Brown—at least, so it appears to Anglo-Saxon ears. Naval commanders are frequently gallant, plucky, or dashing, but we never heard them called super-human (sobre-humano).

Article No. 2, is a continuation of 'Historical Memories of the Province of Cuyo.' The same fault that is to be found in Argentine newspapers, is faithfully prevalent in most articles on matters relating to the political state of this country, and makes them painfully heavy reading, and that is, such frequent copies of worthless official documents. Fancy reading a 'History of England,' composed of a copy of all the blue-books published!

No. 3, is a short history of the 'Missions of Santiago and Ecuador.'

No. 4, is really, to foreign readers, the most interesting and useful of any. It is a note of 'Remarkable Events,' which have happened in connection with Spanish America, during the February of each year, since 1512 till 1855.

Next in order comes the 'History of the Founding of the Convent of Capuchin Nuns in Buenos Ayres.' By it, it appears that the first impulse to convent building was given by a party of Capuchin nuns, who passed through this city, on their way to Chile, and the authority to found convents was expedited by Juan Gonzalez Melgarejo, Bishop of Chile.

The first body of nuns arrived here from Chile on 31st May, 1719, under the charge of Dr. Lecaroz, and were received into the chancery of the Convent of San Francisco by the ecclesiastical Cabildo, and were conducted by the clergy and people in great state to that Convent. This article is really well worth reading, and were it not for the fault, mentioned before, of sticking in long official documents which might be very easily abstracted and still serve the purpose of the author, there is nothing to complain of.

'Literature'—Translations and Translations.—Is a series of remarks on that undefinable subject, the duty of translators. No two nations ever yet held the same opinions as to how far the translator should stick to the literal wording of a translation, or how far he could give the gist clothed in his own language. Far be it from us to hint that light may not spring from the land of the Plate, but we may casually mention that at this present day there is a very pretty little squabble going on amongst the literati of Great Britain, and the whole cause is a translation—viz., a translation of Herder's works.

'Recollections of Egypt,' is a short extract, from memory (his diary having been lost), of notes taken during a steamship through that land of opthalmia

and sand, by Lucio V. Mansilla. 'Travel,' by amateur authors, are, and have been, for a long time past, a drug, and for all the good that the majority of these writers can present to the world, they might as well follow the example of Sir Charles Coldstream (in 'Used Up'), who, when asked what he thought of Naples, turned to his valet and said, 'What do I think of Naples? Do you remember?'

The remaining three articles, 'Estadística Bibliografica,' 'Riqueza Mineralogica de la Republica Argentina,' and 'Poetry of José Joaquín Borda,' we must leave for the present, our space being already occupied; but we candidly confess that the last article is a 'fater,' and we are somewhat chary of meddling with poetry, since our few friendly remarks on rhyme in another publication.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The inauguration will positively take place to-morrow. Among the guests arrived in this city is our distinguished countryman, Mr. Consul Hutchinson, of Rosario. As the function will take up most of the day, we cannot give a full report until Wednesday morning.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Washington Kirwan, B.A., has passed his first examination at the Faculty of Medicine. He is the son of Dr. Kirwan, Mountjoy-square, Coroner for the city of Dublin.

A communicated article signed *Americus* in yesterday's paper is calculated to make a false impression respecting the state of the White claim. We are happy to say, that so far from its being indefinitely put under the table, after formal recognition, the arrangement so favorably concluded, through the Hon. Mr. Kirk, after 50 years' delay, is now being put in effect, and the Bonds actually being printed.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction through town, caused by the accident on Thursday evening to the Northern railway locomotive. We learn that the last train from San Fernando was delayed four hours at Belgrano, owing to something going wrong. The various speculations as to the cause formed quite an amusing conversation: some said the boiler would not heat, some laid the blame on the wheels, some on the engine drivers, while a few maintained that it would be necessary to walk home, as the engine would require a week's repairing. Meantime the ladies and children were very uneasy, and when at length the train arrived, and the passengers sought their homes, some were locked out and supposed to have passed the night at the Police.

Sr. Ximenes, of Goya, Corrientes, has called to inform us that cotton-picking has begun on his estancia (Bate). The yield of 50,000 plants ought to be at least 400 arrobes—25 bales. We expect a small lot soon from La Paz, and learn also that the growers of Diamante purpose sending us their crop.

In yesterday's 'Tribuna' Dr. Sheridan, of Ranchos, publishes a notice relative to the law-suit of the late Mr. James Sheridan's estate. He declares that his brother's marriage was informal, said James Sheridan being a Roman Catholic, and married in the Protestant Church. In support of this it is proved that he had been educated for a R. Catholic priest. This brings the suit into a new shape, after several years of costly litigation, Dr. Sheridan cautions all parties against buying stock from the agents of Miss Isabel Hughes alias Sheridan. The case is now before the court.

We regret to announce the death of D. Juan Rossi, the well-known broker, of the firm Lynch and Rossi, which happened on Friday, 4th inst. His remains were yesterday conveyed to the Recoleta.

Norma will be sung to-night at Colon theatre. Mme. Briol may count on a full house, for this is her *cheval-de-bataille*; but we would suggest to raise the curtain at 8.30, and a new opera will soon be necessary, for a change in the repertoire.

The fusion between the rival clubs is not impossible. The victorious Pueblo has given the Libertad a til to-day, to accept the honorable terms of capitulation? To-morrow we shall know the result. Three weeks yet remain before the day fixed for combat. The Legislature (Provincial) is occupied with a new law of elections, which will probably pass, after the 27th inst., like most things here, 'the day after the fair.'

Field Sports in France.

Some folks are easily amused: we have seen a small boy, whose imagination was incited by reading of the Whale Fisheries, fasten a large darning needle to a ball of twine, and amuse himself by sticking the instrument into a kitten. There must be some truth in the saying that the Child is Father to the Man, if the following be correct.

BULL-FIGHTING IN FRANCE.—The *Opinion Nationale* has the following paragraph:—"On Thursday last, in the park of the Trianon (Versailles), a boar

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La Paz do	32 "
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Goya do	40 "
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To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
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Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

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