

# The Standard

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## The Standard.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

## THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

As from the interesting articles which have lately appeared on the subject of the Central Argentine Railway, some persons may be led to infer that this enterprise will have to depend upon the Government guarantee of 7 per cent. (represented by its opponents as of no value) for any future remuneration to the shareholders, and with a view of preventing the adoption of this, in our opinion, erroneous impression, we beg to lay before our readers the data which we have been able to collect, relative to the exportable products of Cordova and the adjoining provinces, whose trade may be safely calculated to meet with an immediate and largely increased development, through the agency of this important line of railroad.

**Dry Hides.**—The yearly exports are about 400,000. Comparatively few estancias are stocked, although the extent of suitable land is capable of maintaining sufficient cattle to double, or even treble, the present supply.

**Wool.**—Annual export from Cordova, Santiago, and San Luis, about 300,000 arrobas. Nothing but emigration is wanted to stimulate and increase the production of this article, which is already well-known in the principal consuming markets.

**Tanned Hides.**—Exports about 70,000 per annum, almost exclusively from Tucuman and Salta. Hitherto no dry hides have been received from these provinces, on account of the expense of carriage, but they will naturally follow.

**Hair, Skins, &c.**—Yearly export about 200,000 arrobas.

**Dried Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Alfalfa Seed, Starch, Cheese, Pepper, Olives, and Alumi.**—The declared value of these articles, reported in 1855, amounted to \$440,000.

**Punches, Pellones, Jergas, Aperos, and other manufactures,** were reported in the year 1855 of the declared value of \$50,000 dollars (\$).

Cereals may be reckoned to become the principal product of Cordova; its soil, climate, and the facilities it presents for natural irrigation, offering every chance for the cultivation of this great staple. Its agricultural lands may be counted upon producing wheat sufficient for the consumption of Buenos Ayres and the Riverine Provinces, and it is estimated that the quantity for export per rail, during the first year, will exceed 5000 tons.

Lime, of great purity and strength, is produced in large quantities. It possesses four times the power of that from the banks of the Parana, with which Buenos Ayres is now supplied. It was formerly largely used in the construction of the public buildings in this city, and with a reduced cost of transportation, there can be no doubt of its competing advantageously with all other descriptions. After the opening of the railway, it is estimated that 200,000 quintals will be forwarded during the first twelve months.

**Silver.**—In Cordova, Rioja, and San Luis, silver mines have been worked from the time of the settlement of the Spaniards. In San Juan, a country described as exceedingly rich in this metal, the mines are only just now commencing to be worked on an important scale. Bolivia has hitherto supplied the whole of this Republic with silver coin, which finds its way to Rosario and Buenos Ayres all the year round, varying in amount according to the course of trade between Chile and Bolivia, and the northern and north-western provinces of the Confederation. The production of this metal is increasing every year. In 1852, only 152 marks of silver were declared for export at the Rosario Custom house. In 1855 the exports amounted to 9710 marks. No accurate statistics can be obtained as to the value of the silver annually received from the provinces, as a large quantity is

carried by the owners themselves. The declared value of silver exported from Buenos Ayres in 1863, by the English and French mail steamers in bars, plata fina and Bolivian coins, was £126,000 sterling.

**Copper.**—The reports for 1862 are about 11,000 quintals, and the production is rapidly increasing. This metal is very abundant in Cordova, but of a yield not sufficiently rich to be worked to advantage at the present rates of freight. It can be easily put through a rudimentary process of smelting, and notwithstanding the hitherto almost insuperable obstacles to the production, several mines are now being worked, one of which is the property of Mr. Lafone.

Marble, beautifully veined, and of almost every hue; and freestone, remarkable pure and easily worked, are obtained in large quantities. It is superfluous to refer to the consumption of these articles, when they will be brought within an easy reach, and which we are now entirely dependent on Europe.

**Bricks,** of a very superior quality, are manufactured at a low price, and are expected to become a branch of trade.

**Wood and Timber.**—The railway passes along one side of a forest, extending to the north-west for about 70 leagues, containing hard woods of many descriptions. The whole of the province of Cordova abounds in timber; quebracho, negro, and colorado, and algarrobo being the most abundant.

**Hay (pasto seco).**—The great agricultural advantages before alluded to, allow this article to be produced at an exceedingly small cost, and to almost any extent. It is estimated that 20,000 bales will be forwarded per rail during the first year, and from its price it must enter into competition with that of Buenos Ayres.

**Fresh fruits** of various descriptions are grown in large quantities, and only await facilities of transportation to become an important article of commerce. This branch of trade may appear unimportant to one ignorant of its magnitude in the Rivers, where a number of small craft are constantly employed in supplying the Buenos Ayres market.

**Sugar, tobacco, maize, olive oil, gypsum, alum, and many other articles** now produced merely for local consumption may be mentioned as likely to be exported in large quantities from Cordova and the adjoining provinces, as soon as the advantages of railway communications become generally known.

The import trade will receive a corresponding impulse. The present cost of carriage from Rosario to the Interior is roughly estimated at \$300,000 per annum, but a large proportion of the trade is in the hands of Chile. The provinces of Salta, Jujuy, San Juan, Mendoza, Rioja and San Luis are principally supplied from Valparaiso. Cordova even is occasionally a purchaser, and we have an instance of an invoice of \$20,000 of dry goods which has been lately received there from that market.

The relative freight from Chile to B. Ayres determines the course of trade, and must continue to do so until the completion of the railroad to Cordova, which will become a large central depot. The railroad from Valparaiso is now carried to the Andes; land carriage from Chile to Mendoza is from 7 reales to 1 Bolivian dollar per arroba, besides the additional charge for packing by mules. From Cordova to Mendoza the expense is only 4 reales per arroba; this would leave an ample margin for the cost of carriage by rail.

The following is a rough estimate of the first year's traffic of the great Central Railroad.

Dry hides, wool, hair, skins, &c., say 1,000,000 arrobas at 1 l. \$125,000  
Imports, say dry goods, comestibles, &c. 300,000  
Wheat, taking our former estimate, at \$1 per fanega 500,000  
Lime, stone, &c. 200,000  
72,000 passengers at \$10 each (the present cost by diligences average about 20 dols.) 720,000

\$1,845,000

The land along the line of Railroad, about 70 square leagues of which are to be the property of the Company, may be expected soon to find tenants. To give some idea of the increase in value of landed property which attends the introduction of Railway communication, we may cite an instance on the Western line, where at 7 leagues from Buenos Ayres plots of 10 yards have been sold at \$150 or at a rate of \$360,000 silver per league! which previously were of comparatively little value.

These cases are of course exceptional and without our anticipating any such results for the Company's lands still there can be no question that, firstly at the principal Stations and later when the scheme of colonisation which will engage the immediate attention of the Directors is gradually carried out, they will increase in value and, to use the words of the proprietors of this great enterprise, conduce, in no small degree to its prosperity.

The province of Cordova, embracing a territory of 100,000 square leagues, is one of the finest regions of South America, both as regards climate and natural riches and there can be no doubt that when a Railway shall have

opened it to commerce, the traffic will be of sufficient magnitude to prevent the necessity of calling upon the Government for the payment of their guarantee of 7 per cent interest, which, at the most would prove a fair and safe investment.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Hotel de la Paix has been sold to Messrs. Lumb, Shaw and Isaacs: the price stated, 5000 doubloons, is an exaggeration. M. Vincent gives up his post to a Mr. Blanquemaire, who, it is to be hoped, will introduce some reforms. The charge for board is exorbitant, the cuisine inferior, but the wines first-rate. The waiters are too few, and there is a lack of news papers.

The Argentine Maritime Insurance Co. held a general meeting on the 10th inst., declaring a dividend of 9 dols per share, and electing Messrs. E. Lumb, and A. P. Lezica as Directors in room of Sr. Palavicini and Zumaran.

The disagreement between the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Marini, and the Argentine Government is temporarily arranged. It seems General Mitre had refused to admit the Nuncio's diploma, the latter being accredited to the Derqui cabinet at Parana. His Grace, therefore, declared his intention of returning to Rome, adding that the Pope was much disgusted with the Argentine Government; but the latter begged of Monsignor Marini to remain, and he has consented.

There are still many fears about the Sunday elections: it is said the Coidos will not vote at the polls, but are arming themselves, and intend making a demonstration. The general idea is, that there will be dangerous rioting, and some intemperate apothecaries intend closing their shops.

We read in the *Reforma* that Gen. Flores is about visiting this city to have a conference with the Brazilian Minister. The Oriental question seems coming to a crisis, thanks to Brazilian intervention. It is rumored that President Mitre will have Flores arrested the moment he lands.

All town was at the inauguration of Congress yesterday. A full account of the proceedings will be found in another column.

We hear that there is £100,000 already subscribed, by persons in this city, for the stock of the new Steam Navigation line: we rather think that this must be slightly exaggerated.

The reviews of our colleagues for the packet are absurdly ridiculous. The editors of the native papers in this town seem to think that people in Europe preserve the greatest interest in our political movements. President Mitre is somewhat known by people who have business connections with the River Plate, but Governor Sanabria, who ever heard of the man in Europe? what he does, will, ought or should do is not of the slightest importance to foreign readers. Our colleagues ought to have better taste than to force such nonsense upon their foreign readers.

"La Bienhechora del Plata" is the alluring title of a new Life Insurance Company: to use the language of the promoters of this company, the by-laws and regulations are based on requisite morality and good faith.

## OPENING OF CONGRESS.

On yesterday President Mitre inaugurated Congress with due solemnity, and in presence of an immense auditory, including the Corps Diplomatique, &c. We will give a detailed account to-morrow.

## PRESIDENT MITRE'S SPEECH On the Inauguration of the 3rd Argentine Congress.

MAY 12TH 1861

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Fulfilling for the third time the duties which the Constitution ordains me, on this solemn occasion, I feel the same emotions as when, two years ago, I had the honor and good fortune to inaugurate this new era of union, declaring the National Chambers fully installed, and then assembled for the first time in peace and liberty, under the protection of a common law. I trust that your meeting to-day will kindle like sentiments of patriotism throughout the peaceful homesteads of our country, and that prayers may be sent up to Heaven for concord among brethren. For, you are not merely the Representatives of Popular Sovereignty, but also the fathers of the great Argentine family, assembled within

these precincts in the name of fraternity, with hearts free from hatred and overflowing with benevolence, to dictate paternal laws for the preservation of union, and attainment of happiness, whereby you will merit the love and veneration of all.

I congratulate you, Honorable fellow citizens, that your legislative labors commence this year under better auspices than the last; for then the public peace was disturbed and now it is happily restored. And, what is still more important, peace and confidence have taken root in men's breasts, even in the midst of political agitations and local disturbances, which are inherent to the activity of democratic life, especially in countries not yet fully imbued with constitutional precepts.

And it is just, for those who enjoy the tranquility of the present, to hope in the future; for we cannot but return thanks to Divine Providence for the favors bestowed on us, in crowning our sacrifices with such success after long years of warfare, tyranny, wretchedness and misfortune. In effect, despite the serious difficulties of this epoch of wearisome labors, and the pains still experienced by some members of the social body; despite the political or administrative abuses which may perchance occur; despite the latent dangers incidental to same, it may be said with every truth and sincerity that never before was the Republic so free, happy, and prosperous as at this moment: never before did we count upon such an amount of moral and material forces at the service of civilization and progress; and never, at any epoch, were the destinies of Argentine nationality so irrevocably fixed as at present.

Upon such solid basis, it is now our duty to consolidate a great and prosperous nation, to ensure the blessings of liberty for the present and future generations. For this end we only require civic virtue and prudence to preside constantly over the councils of the state, and that the people may observe moderation and perseverance in the exercise of its legitimate rights.

The Argentine Republic, lacerated and almost extinct, after half a century of misfortunes, has at length risen from the blood-stained dust of civil war, with renewed youth and vigor, with all the necessary elements of life and energy to exalt its name and procure the felicity of its children as well as of those who come to settle on these shores, under the shelter of our hospitable institutions.

Ours is a vast and fertile territory, capable of supporting in affluence a population equal to that of all Europe. The ocean washes our coast, rivers intersect our territory to its centre, and the Creator's hand has prepared an immense plain, which awaits but the husbandman to yield immense harvests, and railways to open up communication. We have a population which, according to statistical returns, doubles itself every 25 years; for, the number of immigrants coming hither is equal to that of all the other South American republics collectively, and much greater than the United States could boast even 50 years after their Independence.

Although our public treasury is but organized for the first time, we can show an income exceeding, by one-fourth, that of the most prosperous South American republics after long years of tranquillity. Statistics further prove that so rapid is the increase of our products and consumption, as to double the public revenue every ten years. So that ten years more of peace will give us a rental of 16 millions silver dollars, and an increase of 500,000 inhabitants.

This immense progress, which is spontaneously developed by natural laws, is not the result of artificial combinations calculated to impoverish the springs of vitality, but the logical consequence of a robust and increasing vigor characteristic of the members which compose the Argentine corporation.

Thus we see that one sole province, with 350,000 inhabitants, produces almost as much as the most flourishing S. American republic, with five times its population.

This marvellous economical phenomenon is more or less true of all the other provinces, in all which the moral and material condition has much improved, thanks to the political and social reform of Government, the new natural resources now developed for the first time, the new industries introduced, and the improved communications so necessary for internal traffic.

The upper provinces urgently seek an outlet with the Atlantic, the nation is now opening a highway across the Chaco wilds, and new roads and bridges are connecting the various provinces of the Republic. In two years the province of Buenos Ayres will possess 200 miles of railways, and before six years the Republic will boast a total of 500 miles. The Grand Central Argentine Railway, which is to give new life to the interior, and change the face of the Republic, must and will be carried out, and for this end, if the case so require, I count upon you authorising the National Government to subscribe for

200,000 patacons more, to this enterprise, and this will be the most eloquent reply to such as doubt the efficacy of the guarantee. I can, further, announce to you that an agent from one of the first houses in England, has arrived among us, with full powers to contract and carry out the railway from Concordia to Monte Caseros or Mercedes, which will obviate the Salto of the Uruguay, unite the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, afford easy support to the produce of Brazil and Misiones, and serve as a nucleus to new commercial emporiums. The surveys are finished, the capital is ready, and there is nothing wanting but your approval to commence the works.

As if nothing should be wanting in this pacific revolution, I am also enabled to tell you, with an enthusiasm in which I hope you will participate, that the construction of one of the most difficult railways in the world, the man at whose word rise up thousands of navies armed with pick and shovel, Mr. Meiggs of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway, has sent me word from beyond the Andes, that the Cordillera no longer exists, as a barrier between brethren, and that he engages to finish a railway between the capital of Chile and Buenos Ayres, within eight years, employing for the purpose even the savage Indians of the Pampas.

Honorable gentlemen, I know that I address the virtuous representatives of a people schooled in adversity, which has never quailed before toil or sacrifice; and I will, therefore, neither flatter national vanity, nor conceal the perils of the present time, which may result either in our advancement or disgrace.

One of the principal dangers now existing, is that spirit of political intolerance which poisons the air of our native land, and denies water and fire to a dissenting brother. This rancorous sentiment may irritate men's breasts to a deadly struggle, and is subversive of all order. Instead of inoculating the body corporate with elements of life and activity, it infuses principles of decomposition and death. Every man is entitled to justice, liberty, and sympathy; and this Conservative principle, which has hitherto rescued us from dissolution, is the only safeguard of our political and constitutional state.

But this essential and saving element would be of itself powerless in the cause of liberty and peace, if we did not all rally around the constitutional idea, laying aside the discussion of theoretical forms of Government, bringing into the legal arena all practical questions which may now or hereafter divide us; for the situation can only be consolidated by the union of all energies and wills to one common end on which all are agreed, and it can only be held intact by a strict observance of the democratic law which rules us.

The best policy, therefore, must be that which least divides us; and the best form of Government that which reconciles our present condition with the laws.

Against such a result conspire alike those individuals who adhere blindly to preconceived suppositions, deny their loyalty to existing institutions, and pretend that the nation must be governed and can only be saved by them; also those who, for mere matters of detail easily solved in a lawful manner, and by the salutary influence of public opinion, make a factions opposition to those facts, on which is based the present state of affairs.

Some may think nevertheless, that I prefer one form of Government more than another, and hereby hurt the Constitution; others may suspect me of awaiting some favorable opportunity to solve practically the question yet to be defined, supposing I have some preconceived plan—I refer to the capital question, and I must, therefore, both as magistrate and citizen explain myself frankly, on this point, hoping that my words may have an echo in the hearts of my countrymen.

Gentlemen, it is my conviction that the more or less centralization of Government, when once national unity and a constitutional regimen are established, is only the more or less division of the exercise of popular sovereignty, one always in essence, no matter what the outer forms, and bearing in itself the prolific germ of life. If it had been my lot to rule the Nation under an Unitarian or centralized form, I should have accepted and defended the same, just as I accept and defend the mixed system guaranteed by our Constitution, and which I consider most suitable for the purposes of a free Government, as well as sufficient to satisfy the aspirations of social man, so long as good sense and good faith do not abandon the people and the Government.

If, however, I thought it bad, I should say with Franklin, the venerable preceptor of American unity—"I accept this constitution with all its defects, if any, because we want, above all, a Government, and because any political form is good if the public affairs be well-administered. If, in the course of time, our nationality should be endangered by this Constitution—if it were necessary to strengthen the central power or regulate the action of the provincial administrations within their sphere—then we should neither

stick to the theories of those who pretend to rule the country with their private opinions, nor yield to the exaggerated pretensions of any party, but taking the voice of the people and consulting its interest above all, we should imitate those great fathers of Democracy whom we regard as our model, and proceed to the discussion with sentiments of peace, amity, reason and patriotism, saying (as they did) with ourselves the unity of the nation and its free institutions.

Respecting the transitory question of the metropolis, we have loyally accepted the present arrangement as the best, without infringing the Constitution; and until the matter be more definitely agreed on, or an amicable identity of opinion brought about I think it would be wise to prolong the present temporary settlement, as the United States once did under similar circumstances. This is the only ready solution; for in fine the National Government must follow the same course in whatever part of the Republic.

But this question must not divide us nor give rise to alarm and distrust. Let us hope that time will solve the problem. Meantime let not B. Ayres, which bears the standard of progress in advance of the sister provinces, stay her onward march. Let her be the soul and model of democracy, instead of wasting her energies in ignoble strife. By this means we will avoid another serious difficulty of the situation. And what I say to B. Ayres I say to the towns and rulers of the inner provinces. All our institutions are mutual, and the National Executive being bound to support the Provincial Governments, cannot be indifferent to the faults of some and difficulties of others.

Hence the regular exercise of local authorities, personal security, and a real representative system, must be above attack or fraud, if we would not have the whole system directly prejudiced. Local disturbances, unlawful interference by the Provincial Governments at elections, outrages by persons in power under pretext of maintaining order, falsification of popular forms and rights; all these are flagrant violations of the Constitution for, as Washington said, "A Government not possessing all the strength compatible with liberty, so that liberty may find therein support; and which, on the contrary, is too weak to repress factions, to hold the members of society within the limit traced by law, and which cannot ensure to all citizens the peaceful enjoyment of their rights, must either exist only in name, or transgress the legal course to meet public exigencies; and in both cases, either the principle of authority or that of liberty must succumb."

This situation must also succumb, if not faithful to its origin, if not grounded on the same institutions, if it do not energetically cut off the abuse which tends to compromise both the people and the Government.

The election of representatives is the only act whereby the people exercise a direct influence in the State; and the peaceful, genuine, exercise of this right is the most efficacious guarantee of order. If Governors, not content with governing, usurp electoral powers, placing at the service of a party those elements entrusted to them by the people at large, what function remains for the people? or what safeguard for the Constitution?

The fiery struggles of the past, and transmissions of a dangerous abuse, almost inherent with authority, may account for this; but, I trust, public opinion will soon be able to overturn the unlawful interventions of Governments in elections, and thus remove one of the greatest dangers of the situation.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, I have spoken to you with the sincerity becoming the high trust reposed in me, by the People, for the purpose of directing your destinies, through the aid of your wisdom and prudence. It only remains for me, in obedience to the Constitution, and begging the blessing of the Most High to descend on our country, and guide your counsels, to declare that

The ordinary sessions of the National Congress are open.

## The Argentine Confederation and the Proposed Railway System.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,  
The enclosed extract, from the "Railway Times," affords to unprejudiced persons a much more probable solution of the non-success of the Central Argentine Railway on the London Stock Exchange, than imputing the same to the opposition of a single individual, and this individual but little known in the railway world.

Few people in England, except those connected with this country, know anything about Buenos Ayres; fewer still are aware even of the existence of the Argentine Republic. This is a melancholy fact, which Argentines can never be made to believe, and of the ignorance of which our countrymen have no cause to be proud. Hence the necessity of geographical, statistical, and political paragraphs published in the "Railway News."

Buenos Ayres is known by its debt, and claims a small amount of attention on that account for its railway schemes.



The Argentine Republic has no foreign debt, consequently the financial barometer is wanting by which to judge of the merits of the Government guaranteeing the undertaking.

The supposition that Mr. Robertson, however well-known and powerful he may be among bondholders and 'on an estate,' could materially damage any undertaking brought out under the auspices of such well-known men as Messrs. Brassey and Wythes, is, if not ridiculous, at least not complimentary to the latter gentlemen.

The real cause of failure must be looked for elsewhere, and can be more justly attributed to the reason before given than to any other.

Meanwhile, some one must be blamed, and it is easy to find fault with and accuse an absent person, than establish the credit of a young country.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
DELTA

"The republic bearing the above name includes a vast area of the best portion of the South American continent, and extends over nearly a million of square miles. Its limits are defined by the Republic of Bolivia on the N. the Andes on the west, Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay on the east, the Atlantic on the south. The country is formed almost entirely of two immense plains, covered for a portion of the year, with rich verdure. On these plains millions of oxen and sheep are supported, while other parts of the country produce excellent crops of cotton, rice, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, maize, wheat, cochineal, madder, chinchona bark, and Paraguay tea. At present the agriculture of the country is in a very backward state; and if only a fraction of that energy and enterprise which have been so liberally applied to the North American continent were devoted to this magnificent region, the country would prove one of the richest, if not the richest, of the new world. The huge river, the Plata, flows through the country, carrying with it the vast volumes of water brought down by the Paraguay and the Paraná. The La Plata, for width and magnificence stands at the head of all the rivers of the world. It is 150 miles wide at its mouth; and even at Buenos Ayres, which is 30 miles from its mouth, the river is 20 miles broad. The country produces salt, coal, alum, sulphur, and mineral pitch, and the principal articles of export are hides, horse hair, wool, horns, tallow, beef, furs, and a by no means inconsiderable supply of bullion. The Spaniards were the discoverers of the country in the sixteenth century; in 1810 this, like other South American States, became independent of Spain, and in 1835 the successful soldier, Dr. Rosas, was elected Dictator of Buenos Ayres. He was subsequently defeated by Urquiza. In common with most of the newly-formed republics of South America, the Argentine Confederation has had its political troubles, and its share of internecine strife and hostilities. The Government is now, however, settled upon a firm basis, and has for some time past been energetically devoting itself to the development of the resources of this magnificent country. Buenos Aires is the capital, and at the same time, the principal outlet for the produce of the country, as well as for a large amount of the products of adjoining countries—among the latter the vicuña wool from Chili, copper from Chili and silver from the mines of Potosi. Between Peru and Buenos Ayres there is an extensive commerce carried on in cattle and mules. The British flag once waved over Buenos Ayres; the city was captured by our forces in 1806, but was retaken by the inhabitants in six weeks after we had possession. The attempt to recapture the city resulted in one of those very few defeats which the British troops have experienced. The city next in importance to Buenos Ayres is Cordoba, the capital of one of the provinces which make up the Confederation. It has manufactures of cotton, leather and wool; the population being about 100,000.

"It is with a view to the development of this fine territory that the Government have given valuable assistance to the project for the construction of a railway, 247 miles in length, to connect Cordova and Rosario, the latter being situated on the Paraná, and being accessible at all states of the tide for vessels of 100 tons burden, the navigation of the Paraná northwards being uninterrupted for nearly 2000 miles. The concessions and privileges granted by the Government are most valuable, including the grant of the railway in perpetuity, freedom from taxation and all imposts for forty years, guarantee of seven per cent on the capital required, to take effect from the opening of each section: five years to be the limit within which the line is to be completed; and a grant of 900,000 acres. The contract for the completion of the line, at a cost of £4400 per mile, has been entered into with Messrs. Brassey, Whythes and Wheelwright."

On last Thursday the new steamer Bra, arrived in this port from Buenos

Ayres—and as the columns of your popular paper are always foremost in lauding and encouraging any attempt towards civilisation and the commercial progress of this country, I hope to find space therein for a few lines for the well merited praise of the commercial community of Gualeguaychu on having realised their brilliant object in having a steam navigation direct from Gualeguaychu to Buenos Ayres. On yesterday, 8th inst., the steamer Bra made a pleasure trip from Gualeguaychu to Fray Bentos, taking on board about 30 persons, all of whom went on shore at the saladero near the town of Fray Bentos, and on the summit of one of those beautiful and picturesque green hills enjoyed a *fete champêtre* prepared by the shareholders of the steamer. After the usual speeches and mirth which is customary on such occasions, the lively sound of the steam-whistle caused all to leave the gay scene, and return on board, and again steamed for Gualeguaychu, to end the ceremony in a grand ball given in the Club Recreo Argentino. The steamer Bra is most splendidly fitted up for both cabin and steerage passengers, and we wish her all success.

Yours, &c.  
F. T.

**THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY**

The following letter appears in the 'Nacion' with reference to this great undertaking:—

Santiago, 15th April, 1864.

This gigantic scheme will soon be carried to a happy finish. M. Meggs, the contractor, will this year send in his proposals to the Chilean and Argentine Governments.

I send you, by the post, a sketch which will give you a good idea of what Mr. Meggs proposes doing.

I should like very much to read the articles which you have written on the subject of the future of our country. There are no longer any Andes.

Yours, &c.,  
JUAN LAVALLE.

Mr. Lavalle is the least bit too sanguine. It will require Harry Meggs, (as his countrymen call him) and a few more such like characters, to get anything else than promises out of the Argentine Government, and then they'll require to rise early in the morning—almost as early as he did when he left California.

**LOCAL EVENTS.**

**The President's Speech.**—The native newspapers, in speaking on Wednesday night of the President's speech seemed to think that something may be gathered from that oration; by which people might judge of the future policy of the Government. If their expectations be realised, the President's speech must be something quite out of the run of three 'yards of words' for queens, emperors, and presidents generally set up to the saying that 'speech was given to man to hide his thoughts.'

**Railway Saloon.**—The Northern Railway Company have opened a magnificent waiting saloon for its passengers, at the Central Station. **Nacional.**

**Palermo.**—This place, so long a time the retreat of Rosas, is, seemingly, to be turned to another use. One of the evening papers says that Dr. Larroque has applied to the Municipality for leave to establish a school there, but it is not known what answer that illustrious body has given to the request. It is just as likely that the Municipality will refuse, or grant the request, but so hampered with conditions as to be equivalent to a refusal, preferring to keep the house at Palermo for the use of the rats and such Indians as favor this heroic city with their presence. Should Dr. Larroque not get Palermo, we humbly propose that the house be let to Sr. Orono for the use of his guests; and the convicts will not have the slightest difficulty in escaping at least not much more so than in the present goal in the Plaza.

**Swindlers.**—Students of human nature have frequently noticed that certain crimes become epidemic at certain seasons. Paris is frequently visited with a suicide mania, and charcoal and Magenta colored ribbons are in demand. Kleptomania becomes frightfully prevalent in London without any seeming cause. And now in the River Plate provinces, the mania of forgetting one's own name and occupation spreads. Mr. Brizuela, alias a baker's dozen of names, springs up in Montevideo, and scarcely is he squashed (if squashed he be) than in this heroic city, some individuals fancy they are serenos, and armed with whistle, lantern and spear, they enter houses in pursuit of robbers and thieves, the products of their own brains. There is one advantage to be gained, these fellows may act as scarecrows, and in the perpetual absence of the appointed guardians of the peace, may frighten away thieves, by accident.

**ON CHARGE.**

May 12, 1864.

The Bolsa was almost deserted to day, all the brokers having gone to attend the inauguration of Congress.

The merchants and bankers were at their usual place, near the speculation rail, but there was no animation in the

hall, the absence of the lively, jocular patron brokers, threw a gloom over all.

Patacons were very firm to-day, opening at 28.95. They ran up to 29, and closed firm, at 28.95. Total cash sales, 17,316.

**TIME SALES.**

For Friday 3,000 28.90

Saturday 19,300 28.95

31st May 42,000 28.90

Dec. 31st 9,000 29.15

June 30th 4,000 28.90

Dec. 31st 8,000

May 30th 2,000 28.95

June 2,000 28.95

Total sales 104,906 pats.

The opening of Congress was almost the sole topic on 'Change, and the greatest anxiety was entertained to know the President's speech. Our readers will find it in full in another column. The President adverted very severely to the scandalous opposition which had been made in London to Mr. Wheelwright, but congratulated the country that this persecuted man had at length triumphed. It appears that the National Government will subscribe for the stock 200,000 patacons. We hope Mr. Wheelwright's friends will send this good news home to that gentleman by the supplemental mail.

**FREIGHTS.**

The American lugger Gem, to load bones and bone ash in the Uruguay, at 42s. 6d., for orders.

The British barque Eurydice, to load in Gualeguaychu hides and tallow, for London, at 37s. 6d., and 5 per cent.

**PRODUCE SALES.**

1500 dry cowhides matadero \$135

150 do do camp 125

300 do do do 122

100 do do do 120

400 arr. wool mixed 67

500 do do do 65

2200 do do do 60 and 63

300 do do do 55

150 do do do 52

180 do do borrega 68

90 ar. hair, South 120

30 doz. sheepskins 110

12 00 cowhides, Cordoba 39 s.r.

**VESELS CLEARED.**

On the 9th inst. the Italian barque Camilla for Antwerp, and on the 10th the Bremen ship Ernst Montz, and the Hanoverian brig Annette, also for Antwerp, with 151 horsehides, 1286 cowhides, 50 pipes tallow, 13 bales tobacco, 15 barrels lime, 1,383,801 lbs. bone ash, 276,100 lb. skin bones, 1573 lb. horns, 1000 lb. bones, 48 bales hide cuttings, 4 bales calfskins.

**Prize Medal.**

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO., PRINTING-INK MAKERS.

22 Broad-street, London.

Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER and CO. have decreed for many years their superiority to the further improvement of their first-class INKS; and from the testimony of the most eminent English Wool Merchants to the testimony of their best ink, as well as from the estimation in which their ink is held, both by the leading English Wool Merchants and of the Continent, PARSONS, FLETCHER and CO. have determined that for the purpose of giving evidence of the quality of their ink, they will present to the public a list of the names of the persons to whom they have supplied ink, and who have been awarded a prize medal at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

**Scrow and Paddle Steamers.**

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors.

27 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contract for building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Continuation Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Illustrations and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every Port in South America.

**British Library Catalogue.**

Price 85.

On sale at this office or at the Library. Each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix.

**Mr. William Bouch.**

BRITISH HOTEL, 96 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

There are several letters for the above address, which the owner is requested to call for.

3 p.m. 11.

**Just Published,**

Price \$20,

"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes."

By M. G. MULHALL.

On sale at Messrs. M. Kern's M.S. 6p.

**Subscription for the aged and wounded veteran,**

Michael Morgau.

M. G. M. \$10

P. O. B. 10

J. R. D. G. 10

R. N. 5

K. D. 100

Mr. John Lawler, Lobos 20

M. B. 10

P. C. 20

N. N. 10

Any sums above 50s. will be received and acknowledged at this office

**To be Let,**

The beautiful and splendid House, with Altos, Calle Piedad, No. 470, consisting of (11) eleven commodious apartments, with gas in all parts of the house and brass fixtures; it has two door lamps, an algarbe, with pump and bucket. The house can be seen at all times by applying at Calle del Temple, No. 418.

6 p.m. 8

**Parlor and Cooking Stoves,**

A varied assortment on Sale. Depot of Machinery, &c.

ESMERALDA, 83 & 87.

6 p.m. 7

**JOHN KEMSELEY,**

140—CALLE PARQUE—140.

Public and Official Translator.

Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to.

**Official Notice.**

Buenos Ayres, 6th May, 1864.

On Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., \$1,000,000 mte. will be burned on account of the emissions of 1858 and 1859. This notice is for the benefit of the public, who may govern themselves accordingly.

**E. ZAMUDIO.**

**Medianero, with Capital.**

To be Sold, Half a Flock of Sheep, good quality, in an establishment in the north-west of this Province, with first-rate pastures and great extent of camp. Apply at Calle Rivadavia, No. 86.

3 p.m. 8

**For Sale by Auction.**

By D. FELIX O'GORMAN,

On Tuesday, 17th May,

Between 4 and 5 p.m.,

No. 466, Calle Parque, containing 6 rooms, papered and boarded, with kitchen, large algarbe, and offices, 11 1/2 yards front, by 65 depth.

**And a Wednesday, the 18th inst.**

No. 403, Calle Cangallo, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, algarbe, and out offices. All the rooms are papered and boarded, with 8 1/2 yards front, and 68 depth.

The largest

freest and

of Groceries,

Drapery and

Ironmongery

will be found at

**The Iberian House,**

61, 63 & 65 CALLE PIEDAD.

**Wines for Sale.**

Champagne, Vecine Cliquet.

G. H. Mumm and Co.,

In large & small bottles

Rhenish Wines, Johannesberg Cabinet.

Steinberger Cabinet.

Ruedesheimer Berg.

Port—D. M. Fenech, Jr. and Co.

Brandy, Pale and Dark—Roulet, De-

lamain, y Co.

**ZENGINICK, SCARFF, & CA.,**

Rivadavia, 3, Altos.

2 p.m. 11

**American Floughs,**

Wholesale and Retail.

Depot of Machinery, &c.,

ESMERALDA, 83 & 87.

5 p.m. 7

**OFFICES AND ROOMS.**

Some very fine apartments, with

bed-rooms, kitchens, pantry, &c.,

suitable for offices and for a small

family.

Apply at this Office.

**Sheep for Sale**

From two to three thousand fine

sheep to be sold. Inquire at 141, Calle

Parque; or at Mr. Geralt Dillon's,

of Partido, Moron, three leagues from

Montevideo.

N. A. 22

**Notice**

Messrs. George Bell and Son have

removed their Office to Calle Moreno

No. 151.

1 p.m. A. 28

**Musical Association.**

**SCOTCH CHURCH.**

A General Meeting of this Associa-

tion will be held in the Scotch Church

School room, on Friday Evening next

(13th inst.), at Half-past Seven o'clock.

3 p.m. 12

**Just Received**

A varied assortment of Extra Heavy

Goods suitable for the coming season.

Double Tartan Shawls, fine quality;

All wool Flannels, assorted Colors, double

breath; Plain, Striped, and Plaid Lin-

sey Woolseys, 6. 1; French Cashmires,

4-1 Woolen Plaid, &c. &c.

Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers,

Hosiery, &c. &c.; Gingham Shirts, all

classes; Sheetings; 9-1, 10-4, 11-1, and

12-4 Blankets; White and Colored

Quilts, &c.; Ready-made Clothing,

Men's and Youth's Suits; heavy Pilot

Jackets, Check Shirts, &c.

**Esmeralda House,**

64, 65 and 66 CALLE PIEDAD.

12 p.m. 12

**MARKET OR CAMP CARS.**

Crosskill's Patent Spring Carts on

Sale at Calle Florida, 17.

m. 4, x

## SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

**English.**

**CLASS.** **NAME.** **TONS.** **CAPTAIN.** **ARRIVAL.** **CONSIGNEE.**

Barque Indivisible ... 301 H. Farre ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ... 21 ... 21 ... 21

Barque Eliza ... 302 J. J. ...



# STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WM. MATTI AND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR MONTEVIDEO**  
The National Steamer  
**SALTO,**  
Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

**For Salto and intermediate ports.**  
The National Steamer  
**SALTO,**  
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, San Horacio, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

**PAVON,**  
Captain Price.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday, at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer  
**DOLORITAS,**  
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA.**  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

**ESPIGADOR,**  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guay, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

**ESMERALDA,**  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

**FARES:**

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
Sau Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
Sau Nicolas do	12 "
Guauguay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
Sau Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Benito	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	20 "

Desk Half-price.

**FREIGHTS:**

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
Sau Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Juncos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
**MARQUES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipolito de S. Beinecourt, Leaves on the 15th June.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	60 "
Corumbá	142 "

**FOR MONTEVIDEO,**  
The National Steamer  
**CORRIENTES,**  
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.  
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the

**NATIONAL BANK.**  
Drafts also granted on  
Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers  
LONDON.  
And on J. B. and Co, Bankers  
LIVERPOOL.  
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolea).

**DRAFTS AT SIGHT**  
ON THE UNION BANK  
OF

**IRELAND.**  
ISSUED BY THE  
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES  
AND  
RIVER PLATE BANK.  
Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madero para Ovejas  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** desde 60\$ vara.  
**Alambres de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodenos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.  
**Pitetas de Hierro.**  
**Arugas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Maquinas** de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

**VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.**  
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

## MEASAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

**127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.**  
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.  
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.  
The Disignees start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.  
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.  
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.  
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

## THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

**57-DEFENSA-57**  
Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.  
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.  
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.  
Terms—Cash.  
**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
**57-DEFENSA-57.**  
(Corner of Potosi.)  
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

## SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUD & CO.

**BUENOS-AYRES.**  
The immense advantages of Accounts current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.  
The Bank of Maud & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.  
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.  
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.  
The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.  
p. p. Maud & Co.  
**WILLIAM FERGUSON.**

**CONDITIONS.**  
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.  
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p] per annum which is liquidated every six months.  
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars after the depositor if he wishes can upon an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.  
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

**61 CORRIENTES 61**  
**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)  
**E. J. HASTLER.**  
New Goods received Monthly.

**61 CORRIENTES 61**

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO															
Ida.						Regreso.									
Tren	25 de Mayo	Belito.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.		Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Belito.	25 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 20	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	7 50	8 5	8 15	8 25	8 5	9 5	de la manana
2	11	11 30	11 40	11 25	12 5	12 20	de la tarde	2	12	12 15	12 25	12 45	1 5	1 15	de la tarde
3	12	12 5	12 10	12 35	13 5	13 25	.....	3	13 15	13 35	13 45	4	4 30	4 30	.....

DIAS FERIADOS															
Ida.						Regreso.									
Tren	25 de Mayo.	Belito.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.		Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Belito.	25 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	5 15	10	10 10	10 20	10 40	11 45	de la manana
2	11	11 30	11 40	11 35	12 5	12 20	de la tarde	2	11 20	11 35	11 45	12 10	12 35	13 45	de la tarde
3	12	12 5	12 5	12 50	13 5	13 25	de la noche	3	12 15	13 10	13 10	13 25	13 45	14 15	de la noche
4	13	13 10	13 20	13 45	14 5	14 30		4	13 20	14 15	14 15	14 30	14 45	15 15	
5	14	14 10	14 20	14 45	15 5	15 30		5	14 25	15 20	15 20	15 35	15 45	16 15	
6	15	15 10	15 20	15 45	16 5	16 30		6	15 30	16 25	16 25	16 40	16 50	17 20	