

The Standard

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The Standard.

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

703—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIAL.
For balances in our favor 12p.
For balances in favor of customers 8p.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor 12p.
For balances in favor of customers 7p.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.
P. P. MADA & Co.
William Leslie.

MAUA BANK.
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd. Money is advanced on mercantile 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 conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

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.

5th. In which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given as to Treasury of the Bank.

6th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto, Uruguay, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th. Finally the Bank undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29 1862.
P. P. MADA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND.
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the
NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Advertisements
At 10c per line for the first week, and 5c for each subsequent week.
For the first week, and 5c for each subsequent week.
For the first week, and 5c for each subsequent week.

Camp for 6 weeks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 6 or 8 hours journey by steamer from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 cents to 22 mrs. per arroba, the land being only 3 leagues from the river Paraná.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 Calle P. Mada.

Also an attempt to rent, with 12 pastures, including ranchos, corrales, galpanes, and permanent water, alfalfa fields, &c.

Apply as above N 174.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited)
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
The rate of interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.
Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month ... 6p.
Charged ... 12p.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
For Sixty days ... 7p.
On Ninety days ... 8p.

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further notice the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum.

B. A., 21st December, 1863.
J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 40.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st. and 10 Pall-Mall

INSTITUTED 1803.

The Insuring Offices and other Buildings, Goods, wares, Merchandise, Houses, and other Property, are insured against Fire, Theft, and other Risks, at the lowest rates, and on the most favorable terms.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

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Sept. 40.

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Sept. 40.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st. and 10 Pall-Mall

INSTITUTED 1803.

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 date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,
No. 7 Calle Mayo.

MESENERIAS NACIONALES.

Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day.

Capitán del Sencor every day.

San Antonio de Areco, all unven days.

Zarate, all even days.

Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns for Pilar, every day.

Capilla, every day.

San Antonio, all even days.

Zarate, all unven days.

Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN and MESQUITA.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company, are now authorized to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Proprietors and all necessary information will be furnished on application.

Dates Stakes & Co.
56—Mayno—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

J 29 m.

FIRE.

CORNER UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. W. Peck, Esq.

(Peck Brothers and Co.)

Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq.

(Trowers and Lawson.)

John Boustead, Esq. (Price and Boustead)

George Thos Brooking, Esq. 1a, St. Helen's-place

Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J and J Colman)

Charles Curling, Esq. (Charles Curling and Co.)

Edwin Fox, Esq. (Ualliday, Fox, and Co.)

Nicholas Griffiths, Esq. (N Griffiths, Tate, and Griffiths)

S. Hanson, Esq. (S Hanson and Son)

F. W. Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)

S. Harrison, Esq. (Harrison and Crossfield)

D. Hart, Esq. (Lemon, Hart, and Sons)

F. Hicks, Esq. (T and F Hicks)

J. Hodgson, Esq. (Grosvenor, Hodgson & Co.)

J. G. Homers, Esq. (Graham House)

S. Humphrey, Esq. (Esq of Hay's Wharf)

M. Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)

F. Larkworthy, Esq. (Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand)

William Leask, Esq. (Leask, Leask & Co.)

A. Sim, Esq. (Churchill and Sim)

J. Adam Smith Esq. (Smith, Wood & Co.)

J. R. Thompson, Esq. (J R Thompson and Co.)

John K. Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.)

James P. Woodhouse, Esq. (J and C Woodhouse)

Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson.

Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES:—
BRANDT SOHN AND CO.,
Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.
Office—CALLE PIEDAD, 208.
J 16. 1 m

Colégio Anglo-Portoño,
985—M 171—245.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 17 years. No pupil can be received under the new regulations to render the system of tuition efficient and to ensure the comfort of scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the usual branches of a thorough English education. Further details will be furnished by the programme of the establishment.
ANITA SMITH.

Unfailing Cure

for Scab and Footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

Calvert's Phenylene and Tar-chance.

In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing scabs and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Apply to
11133 Brothers & Co.
Calle Rivadavia No. 234,
or to
WESTON & Co.
Recova Vieja No 3

ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collier and Gallard's celebrated pianofortes.

128 Apply as above.

Brazil and Siver Plate Mail.

And South American Mercantile Journal.

This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month.

The "Brazil and Siver Plate Mail" is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this Journal look hopefully for the support of all these interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the "Sain de Comercio," or at No. 39 Calle 25 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the "Standard" Office.

Chas. Hermansador,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

Estancia del Tatay,

Carmen de Arico.

a 1, 6 m

To English Travellers.

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

Changes are most moderate.

Tables d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

To Estancieros in the Banda Oriental.

For Sale, a light Camp Wagon, four-wheeled, movable top, strong springs, seats for four persons, pulleys and double or single harness. Entirely new, just received from the United States, and in good order.

Address: Hato y Cia, Calle 25 Mayo, 308, Montevideo.

The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand l; pamphlets, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

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To Ship Masters.

The Agent of the Board of Underwriters in New York is to be found at 189 Calle Tucuman, or at the Balsa.

JOHN GREENWAY.

m 18, x

For Cahuellas, Monto, and Las Flores.

Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portefa.

Office—Hivadavia 411 and 443.

From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores

6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

Loggage and encomiendas are received until 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.

MIQUEL M. LUPO.

Photographic & Solar Studio.

LUGI BARTOLO takes Cartes-De-Visite, life size likenesses by camera solar, and landscapes, with photographic lens. He has also for sale the set of photographic plates, and views of the public squares, &c., of Buenos Ayres.

Placed in the studio

78 Recoleta Nueva, Plaza Victoria.

a 8, 2 m

Argentine Diligences

Leave for Pilar, Capital del Sencor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arica, on Sat. 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

Leave for Arica, Capital del Sencor, and San Antonio de Areco, on Sat. 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

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NOTICE TO THE STANDING
\$10 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

"Mi-fala, acañan mi xiri non, acañan diere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

THE PARAGUAY LETTER.
Sr. Berge's letter to Minister Elizalde has taken Buenos Ayres by surprise. Our colleagues can hardly find epithets strong enough to use towards the Paraguayan Minister, and threaten a reply from M. Elizalde which will annihilate M. Berge. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the matter we translate and publish the document. The severity of M. Berge's is mainly attributable to his ignoring the school of South American diplomacy and adopting the European.

M. Berge has the advantage of our minister in this respect, that he has travelled through Europe and the U. States and in the discharge of his duty as special envoy, has mixed with the leading diplomats of those countries.

We cannot take on us to say how far correct the charges are which the Paraguayan Minister makes respecting the want of good faith, and contradiction, manifested in M. Elizalde's notes, since we have not read them, but we opine that our minister would have consulted more his own and his Government's interests in refraining from publishing M. Berge's note.

There is an open simplicity in the Paraguayan Minister's note which gains for him in the estimation of all unprejudiced people. He states his case plainly and without any awful superfluity of words, and comes right to the matter at issue.

The following is the Paraguayan Minister's letter:

In fine, the result of the notes of the Paraguayan Government, asking explanations from that of the Argentine Republic with respect to the Paraguayan Government has been a dead silence of ten weeks; and this delay is likely to cause difficulties, and interrupt pending negotiations.

Such unsatisfactory results cannot but render negotiations very difficult for this Government, which cannot do less than look with distrust upon the Argentine Government, which has delayed so long in giving the explanations which your Excellency in your note of 31st December, to expressly state would be forthcoming, and it is my painful duty to say that your Excellency's attention to the total non-fulfilment of your promise.

It is anything but pleasant for my Government to tolerate the assertion, which is the ground of the present note, that some points in my note of 6th January are capable of causing difficulties, and interrupting pending negotiations.

And if this Government ought to be grateful to that of the Argentine Republic for the consideration which it has shown to my former notes, I can but help noticing the total want of explanation, and consequently of satisfaction, and on that account the Paraguayan Government cannot rest satisfied with your note of 31st December.

Late events in the River Plate give a more definite significance to the position of the Argentine and Oriental Governments, which cannot but arrest the serious attention of this country, impressed as it is with its futile endeavor to obtain explanations.

Your Excellency in your note of 31st December states that all satisfactory measures having failed, Government was looking for a just reparation, and afterwards you say that the two Governments had accepted the mediation of Mr. Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Representative; a proof that all conciliatory measures had not failed.

In my note of 31st December I stated that your Government had been informed that the Argentine Government proposed fortifying Martin Garcia, that the troops of the interior provinces had been ordered to march towards the frontier, and that the Paraguayan Government would do its utmost to uphold the balance of power in the River Plate.

By a note of the 31st of December, your Excellency has informed me that the Argentine Government had accepted the mediation of Mr. Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Representative; a proof that all conciliatory measures had not failed.

In my note of 31st December I stated that your Government had been informed that the Argentine Government proposed fortifying Martin Garcia, that the troops of the interior provinces had been ordered to march towards the frontier, and that the Paraguayan Government would do its utmost to uphold the balance of power in the River Plate.

Martin Garcia would in any way interfere with the independence of any of the States of the River Plate. On the contrary, it appears to this Government that the Oriental Republic is hurt by the fortifications and vessels of war assembled at Martin Garcia, as they prevent the Oriental part of war from intercepting the supplies which are sent from Buenos Ayres to General Flores.

It is far from the intention of this Government to deny the Argentine Republic the right to vindicate her honor, so long as the independence of the Oriental Republic is not endangered; but it should have preferred that some other steps had been taken, which might prove the moderation which, your Excellency says has been shown in the differences with the Oriental Republic, and that avoid giving any ground for the public idea that you give protection to General Flores.

My Government, in asking explanations, only desired to preserve peace and friendship amongst the River Plate nations, and deeply regrets that the Argentine Government did not think it to comply with the request, and is also pained to state that it cannot recognize that moderation which might have arranged all disagreements.

Things being so situated, I am under the disagreeable necessity of stating that, in the absence of these friendly explanations which were requested, my Government, in future, must take its own view of such matters as may endanger the sovereignty and independence of the Oriental State, to which we cannot remain silent spectators, either for our own interests or for those of the River Plate.

I take this opportunity to say: Nacion Argentina.

THE BARRACAS MARKET.

We cannot say that we are much surprised that Republican Governments, instigated, as they usually are by a false spirit of economy, should seek to huddle together attributes and duties which require alike distinct talents, as they do experience, for by so doing the treasury is saved so much in the shape of salaries; but we are astonished that men who occupy good positions should ruin their reputation by accepting offices of such heterogeneous duties, that it is an absolute absurdity to suppose they can properly discharge the same.

The present person who we deal with is Charles Tejedor, who, to believe, is a lawyer, was a minister, and, it is thought, has some aspirations at being an itinerant victualler.

There is a suburb of Buenos Ayres, called Barracas, it is thickly populated, and is daily increasing in importance; a scheme for building a suitable market-place has been sent into Government, which your Excellency in your note of 31st December, to expressly state would be forthcoming, and it is my painful duty to say that your Excellency's attention to the total non-fulfilment of your promise.

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memory of so distinguished a lawyer. Candidly speaking, we cannot see why the Government should refer such a question to M. Tejedor, unless for the purpose of taxing the patience of the people of Barracas, or of throwing odium on a man who, we believe, has, after all, some claims on the public.

CONGRESS.

The Deputies are still under a cloud, but we may expect those legislative constellations to shine again to-day, the committees having announced business on hand.

The Senators have begun skimming, Messrs. Pihero and Alsina leading on the *trouillures*. The vote of censure on the Executive, touching the exposed state of the Cordoba frontiers, will hardly pass; but it would be well to call the War Minister before the house on the matter. Government solicits a General's cocked hat for old Mr. Rias Pios, the hat is before Committee, but really there is already a plethora of Generals among our *militaires*. There is also a bill before committee to pay full pension to the veterans of Independence; this seems just, nevertheless it will be an additional charge on our reduced exchequer. The arrangements of the English, French, and Italian claims have been submitted for ratification; also the debt contracted with Brazil in upsetting the tyrant Rosas. Dr. Marcos Paz proposes to give a rise to the porters of Congress, and appoint a Mayordomo, involving an additional expense of 1260 patacons per annum.

The President's Friday evening tea-parties have not yet been resumed.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

All the tailors in town are unusually busy, and the May festivals will be extraordinarily brilliant, if it do not rain. The platforms and fireworks are being constructed in the Plaza. The Museum and Cathedral will be illuminated by gas-jets. It is said the Municipality *cedulas* this time will be more respectable than last year; at least one per cent. of the lottery will be prizes.

There will be no inauguration of the Western Railway to Villa Luxan, but the prolonged line will be open to public traffic on and after Monday, 23rd inst. It is not clear that Monday will be a holiday, nor can we say about Thursday. The pocket edition will appear in any case before departure of the Mersey (Friday, 27th).

Mr. McGovern is going ahead with the Boea earth-works. He has the terraplanes finished from the yellow house under Lezama's quinta to the Barraca de Peña. Owing to the great scarcity of English vessels at home, Mr. Wheelwright writes that he finds difficulty in shipping the rolling stock for the Boea road.

We have to return our sincere thanks to an Irish gentleman, Mr. M. Parker, one of the passengers per "Kepler," for two bags of New Orleans cotton seed, which he has generously presented us with, in acknowledgement of our efforts on behalf of cotton planting. Parties wanting seed will please apply at our office.

The 'Tribuna' has at last joined with us in asking the abolition of the lottery. We hope that the government will consider the matter. Labour is very scarce at present owing to the number of hands employed on our railways, yet there are over five hundred strong able-bodied men going about town kicking out a living by selling lottery tickets. It is a most immoral system of creating a revenue for the municipality, and should at once be abolished.

The printing for Congress has created a regular fuss amongst the printers. The following is the way the matter was settled. To Messrs. Bernheim & Bonco the printing of the orders of the day; to Messrs. Varcia and Casafuente, the 'Diario de Seniores'; to the National, the daily newspaper reports.

We hope the Congressmen will, now that this country is so intimately connected with England, think it advisable to pay us for translating and publishing the proceedings of Congress in English.

The news from the camp is very good. The flocks are now all limbing very fast, grass is high, water is plenty, and sheep farmers are in good spirits.

The new luggage van of Mr. Rumel left town yesterday for Chascomus. It is such a great improvement on the old one that it cannot be too much of a surprise as it passed through the

Buen Orden. We wish Mr. R. every success in his new enterprise. We are happy to assure our readers that a sound practical emigration company is taking shape. We want something of the kind lately, and hope President Mitre will lend his influence towards organising the society.

As there are numerous young men at present in the city anxious to embrace the sheep-farming business, we advise them to see Messrs. Aguirre and Morja, who offer, for minding flocks of one thousand sheep, houses, corral and horses, rations, two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and two dollars per head increase in the flock at the end of each year. We consider these are very fair terms, and hope to see our unemployed countrymen accept them.

There is at present for sale a large tract of land, extending from Dolores to the coast, some 91 leagues in extent; it is all private property. We believe that the proprietors would sell at the Government price, that is to say, 200,000 dollars per league. Our object in mentioning the matter, is to see if we can get fifty Irishmen who will club together and buy the tract. If we meet with any support in the matter, we shall open a list in our office. Fifty, or even twenty, of our camp subscribers, could most easily purchase this property, which in a very few years will be worth ten times the money. We request our readers in the country to think the matter over. There are several estates on the property in question; the land is all measured and 'mojon'-ed; the title is the most unquestionable in the country, and approved of by Government. Could we have a fine, well-kept, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the 91 leagues of land, the very finest in the province, will be ours.

The people in Chivilcoy are about to erect a statue to Garibaldi. We opine it would be far better for them to invest their spare dollars in making runs and getting out a few traction engines, to keep their money and wheels from rotting at the chancery for the want of proper conveyance to market.

CAUTION.

We regret to say that it is our duty to advise our readers of the existence of a gang of English and German burglars in this city. The fellows who were caught in Mr. Hargrave's store last week are some of the gang who robbed Mr. Visser's safe some months ago. It is the duty of the Chief of Police to give every publication to the statement of the prisoners, in order that we may all be on our guard. One of the fellows in prison says his name is Smith, and that he is a machinist by trade. (Colleagues please copy.)

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

There was a time when Buenos Ayres boasted not a single monthly publication, but within the last year half a dozen have sprung up. We will review them *seriatim*.

The River Plate Magazine contains some very interesting papers. The 'Daughters of Paraguay' is a horrible record of the sufferings of 20 Argentine citizens under the gloomy despotism of Francia. It affords us a contrast with the present paternal and prosperous rule of President Lopez, for which we have to congratulate the inhabitants of that country. Mr. Charles Murray writes on the subject of the city, showing that *alguia* (cistern) water is very wholesome, and that the river water taken from proper quarters is better than that of the Seine or Thames.

Conrad Hutchinson's paper on the Convention of San Lorenzo will be read with interest. Mr. Lewis contributes a history of the National Library, wherein we see that the first subscribers were all Englishmen, a fact not generally known. The chapter of Argentine History treats of the conquest of Corrientes, and first Governors of Tucuman. We have the first canto of Zoo, a poem of ambitious aspirations but very imperfect verification. Mr. Duffield's letters on the introduction of Alpaca into Australia are valuable. Dr. Harnmeister favors the public with a scientific review of the Public Museum. Finally, Sr. Estrada gives us a sketch of Paraguay, the Hercules of Paraguayan mythology, but the style of translation is even more obscure than the subject treated of. On the whole, this number is interesting, but it is a pity the proofs have not been read more carefully.

The Revista de Buenos Ayres opens with a graphic account of the capture of the *Konrad*, a Spanish frigate, by the Chilean patriots under the command of the heroic Irishman, Colonel O'Brien, who fell like Nelson, in the hour of victory. Sr. Garzon is the author of a paper on Buenos Ayres naval armaments before the time of Admiral Brown. The Historical Records treat of San Luis in the beginning of this century, by Don Damiano Hudson. South American history is thus made more interesting. Memo. Garriti con-

tributes a *critique* on female coquetry—we should like to see her try her hand on male coquettes. Atahualpa is a novelette by M. Palma. Dr. Quesada's reminiscences of Corrientes are picturesquely drawn. Dr. Vial's notes on Tucuman deserve to be studied by all who have at heart the trade and condition of the interior. Sr. Camacho's apology for hair powder, and Dr. Tristany's mineral investigations are very apropos. This being the 12th No. of the Revista we have to congratulate the talented editors on the conclusion of their first year. Their magazine has not only afforded us many a pleasant hour, but diffused a varied fund of information respecting these countries. The Revista created a new and most useful branch of literature in Buenos Ayres, for which we must all feel sincerely grateful.

The faultlessly published, *Medico-Quirurgica*, 8th inst., contains many interesting data. We find that nearly two-thirds of the patients in the native hospitals are foreigners; and here we feel bound to express the gratitude of many of our poor countrymen who were treated with much tender care, gratuitously, in the institutions. The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum are evenly divided between natives and foreigners. The test of the serial is made up of medical investigations uninteresting to all but the faculty.

M. Palliere's Album has been hailed with great and well-deserved applause, and we are happy to find a large proportion of its subscribers among our countrymen. His pictures are *tabulae vivantes* of S. American life. In the 'Asado' he gives so truthful a delineation of gaucho habits that we fancy the group will be before us. The 'pose' of the fellows around the 'asado' is only equalled by him, 'Señorito Mate', and the horse tied under the 'asado' is a graceful relief to the foreground.

The 'Portada in Church' shows a less rude phase of Argentine life, and is most happily executed by the painter; but the grave scene of the temple has a feeling of restraint, less charming, perhaps, to the eye, than the former sketch. We do not hesitate to say that a year's collection of these engravings will be one of the most unique productions of art.

To the above local publications, we may add an American one, with which we have been favoured by the agent, Mr. Drial, 196 Calle Reconquista, *Godley's Lady's Bk.* We have just received the *Men's* number of this interesting and amusing magazine, and however hackneyed the phrase may be, we cannot help saying, 'that no house, where there are women and children, should be without it.' It has, as usual, large plates of the fashions, and a pretty engraving, besides some samples of embroidery. The letterpress of it is very correct, and the price extraordinarily cheap.

PRISON REFORM.

We are happy to say that we noticed in the 'Tribuna' of Wednesday some few remarks upon the lamentable state of our prisons, and we readily join with our colleague in calling for reform. The state of the 'carcel' in Buenos Ayres is such that every few years an eruption breaks out and either the scoundrels are shot down and the prisoners escape, or vice versa, the ringleaders are killed and the rest put in irons.

It is time, however, that some measures be taken to remodel our prison system. If we are to believe report, the place is at present full of cut throats and assassins, and the judges will not sentence these ruffians to be executed, meanwhile the people have to pay for their support, and these felons live on the fat of the land.

Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' however, is wrong. What we want, instead of prison improvement, is judicial reform. No man, of course, is at liberty to call the judges of the land a set of ruffians, but at least we can say that they are so slow in their decisions that the public welfare is endangered.

We thank our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' for talking the matter up, and would suggest that every month a general jail delivery should take place, the same as at home. Every prisoner should be brought forward, placed on a stool, and either acquitted or condemned.

As a general rule the less leniency displayed towards prisoners charged with heinous offences, the better, but it should be so severe that no imprudent should be at once sent out of the city to one of the islands and made to sow rice and tobacco.

We hope the 'Tribuna' will take this matter up, and help us. We want a thorough judicial reform and a convict establishment. If the 'Tribuna' and 'Nacion Argentina' will support us, we hope yet to see all the ruffians of Buenos Ayres engaged at the mouth of the Guzu in augmenting the exports of Buenos Ayres, instead of spending their time playing cards in the 'carcel' of this city.

STATE OF THE PAPER MONEY.

As it is to be supposed that some at least of our readers take an interest in the paper money question, we give the following official account of the state of our *papier maché*:

Paper money emitted according to the laws of 1859 and 1861 ... \$160,000,000
Burned down to 9th September 1863 ... 54,790,000
\$105,210,000
Deduct the amount burnt this month ... 4,000,000
\$101,210,000

There is therefore altogether in circulation about 336 millions of paper money, which the sooner burnt the better for the country at large.

PARANA.

We have received our files of 'El Littoral,' and can find nothing in them of any interest. Things, in fact, of the world are in a very dithyrambic state; in fact so dull, that the newspapers, departing from the general rule of allowing a man's bones to rest quietly for 25 years with his fathers before publicly criticising his character, have actually to write ex-Governor Ugarte's deeds and misdeeds. This is scarcely fair—it is too bad to dissect and scarily a living subject. The 'Littoral' rejoices at the resignation of office of Don Domingo Comas, who was lately *Defensor* of that region. This is the party, our readers will remember, who were screeched in such a magnificent style by 'el polio' on the late election of Governor, and who stood unlimited debts to the crowd. His late Secretary, Don Manuel Fontes, is talked of as succeeding him.

The same authority says that a new Cicero has appeared to stun the world with his oratory, in the person of the new Governor, Don Jose Maria Dominguez. But then Don Evartito Cicero is such a wag that he is talking seriously when he is talking seriously. However, be that as it may, Cicero says that Dominguez has been taking lessons in snubbing from the Judicial bottle holder, Balcarston, and on being asked in the Chambers why the Government employees were not paid their salaries—we beg pardon—we have answered that the Ministers of the Treasury were busy counting the cash; and if they were not engaged in that agreeable occupation, it was solely owing to the circumstance of there being no money to count.

The old nursery rhyme says that when the Queen counts her money she fortifies her constitution by gin and honey. We suppose that the Parana Ministers of Finance, (instead of doing like hoden when counting bricks and calling out "ten and tally,") whenever they count a hundred, take a "matecito." This operation naturally takes up some little time, and Governor Dominguez treated the impatient growling of the employees very properly, namely, with contempt. What right have such fellows to ask for salary? They have had their chance of "priggings," and if they did not take advantage of it, it was their own fault.

THE MURDER OF DON ANTON.

We have been favored with some particulars of the horrible crime recently perpetrated in that part of our suburbs called Huaco de Cubicetas. It seems the unhappy victim, was eating his dinner at a pulperia, when two brothers named Yurirings, from the Lomas de San Lido, came in. One of the ruffians got into dispute with Anton, and the other suddenly coming behind the latter stabbed him in the back, unawares. The wound was so terrible that the knife penetrated through the victim's body, and death was instantaneous. The murderer of course escaped, but the brother who began the dispute has been arrested.

INDIANS.

On the 1st inst., the Indians again came down like wolves on the fold in Tu, in the province of Cordoba. Commandante Nicolas Aminecheste, writes as follows:—

"The Indians which have advanced to Arica, belong to the tribe of 'Lupina Negra' (Black Wasps), and some of the Tobas (Thistle) tribe. The Cacique had called a great meeting of Indians to invade the province of Santiago, and they were only awaiting the result of this 'malon,' when when something could be more favourable for them. They again made a dash on the 6th inst., and penetrated as far as Rio 4°, and entered the puesto of Sr. Eloy Avila, situated about 4 leagues from the mouth of the Arroyo del Sul."—Tribuna.

Wasps, either black or white, and thistles, are not the most pleasant things in the world when they come in contact with one's 'epidermis.'

