

The Standard

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TO THE STANDARD
430 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All false aduam nll veri non aduam dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

THE GREAT AUTOMATON.

There is a machine in this city which is worked on wheels and springs—it is purely an Argentine invention, as we can hear of nothing like it in any other part of the world. Like the 'valde in fondo,' it has neither top nor bottom, and yet, at times, works well. It is popularly known in Buenos Ayres as the Great Automaton.

This celebrated machine works beautifully when well oiled and kept in proper repair; it is, however, very slow and remarkably expensive, costing this present proprietor 300,000 patacones a year to maintain, and is of such fragile mechanism that the least thing sets it out of order. When well managed, a little slip of paper put in at one side turns out in a few weeks to be a Steamboat or a Railway Company, but so exquisitely intricate are the wheels and wires that if the manager omits to give a proper number of pulls, just at the proper moment, the little slip of paper referred to gets jammed up in the machine, and it often takes weeks and months to get the Great Automaton in working order again.

When it once goes wrong it is as dangerous as one of the infernal machines in Charleston Harbor, and at such times it can only be managed by the head proprietor.

This celebrated machine was first exhibited to the people in May, 1862, and worked pretty well the first year. Unfortunately, in the year 1863, owing either to the fault of the machinery, or some parties pulling too hard at the wires, an accident occurred, and an old and respectable Cordovese gentleman was seriously hurt. In consequence of the accident the Automaton got out of order, a piece of paper numbered 28, caught in the machinery, and the result was, not one half of the work contracted for by the proprietors was finished in time.

In May, 1864, the machine was removed to a large and capacious building. The head proprietor, having taken every possible care that the machine was in first rate order before put in motion, the first slip of paper put in came out a splendid address, which so pleased the public that high hopes were entertained of the great utility of the Automaton, notwithstanding the heavy expense; but we regret to say that the machinery has been completely put out of order by the incautious tricks of an old gentleman. As we said before, the Automaton is so constructed that it will only receive a small slip of paper at a time, and the last accident which occurred to it was caused by a gentleman trying to pass a small volume of Montecarlo over the wires, in the hope that it would turn out in a few weeks to be a Cordovese Minister of War. As a matter of course the attempt failed, and so great was the accident that it shook the whole building.

We heard the other day that the Automaton was again in working order, but there seems to be something wrong with the motive power. A piece of paper marked 'Sultana,' put in since the last accident, and which was confidently expected would turn out 50,000 gold sovereigns, has proved to be a mushroom. Another slip inserted by a steamboat Captain, and which it was hoped would turn out eleven new English steamboats, has come out just as it went in.

In view, therefore, of the constant accidents, enormous delays, and heavy expense, we think the Great Automaton requires an alteration in its machinery. We hope some Argentine Engineer will either remodel the Automaton or invent a more powerful machine.

One of the most expensive peculiarities about the Automaton is that the wires are let out too early in the evening, and steam cannot be got up on the following day until the afternoon,

besides, although it is under a good roof, it is found to be perfectly useless in wet weather.

The head proprietor, an off and engineer in charge of it, seems to understand the machine thoroughly, and we are strongly inclined to think that if they put their heads together they could make it work freer. Last year the wires were oiled in the evening once or twice a week. But this year the head proprietor has omitted this precaution—the consequence is, that every day when the machine is put in work it makes a most horrible noise, and the wires don't pull so easily.

Our readers will recollect the great noise some few years ago the celebrated chess-playing Automaton created in Europe, beating every opponent, and yet itself never getting beaten. If due care was taken of the Automaton in this city we have no doubt it would lead to like results.

MR. EDWARD A. HOPKINS.

Nothing is so distasteful to the general reader as an essay about some individual, after the manner of Argentine journalists, holding him up as a most wonderful patriot or unequalled scoundrel. At times, however, some turn of events brings a man prominently into play, as is now the case with the subject of these lines.

About a year ago Mr. Hopkins was named Argentine Consul-General at New York, and proceeded to that city via England. His active and enterprising spirit gave us reason to hope that he would notably further the interests of Buenos Ayres in his native country, and we looked confidently to his efforts for the establishment of a new line of steamers between N. York and the River Plate. The last mail brings us the disagreeable intelligence that he has not been recognized by the United States Government. This is the second time such a slight has been put on President Mitre's administration, the same having happened with D. Hecctor Varela at Paris. It is, however, the least part of the injury, for the real misfortune is, that we cannot find another so suitable to take Mr. Hopkins' place. This country is in general miserably represented abroad, and of the whole batch of Consuls only half a dozen are good men, the rest hardly knowing where Buenos Ayres is. Mr. Hopkins has 20 years' experience of the River Plate, and possesses talents of that untiring order which are exactly required to make these countries known in the great centres of industry and population. His rejection by the Cabinet of Washington is of course owing to his unhappy quarrel with Paraguay which ended in the acknowledgement on the part of his Government that he had acted amiss, and that his claims against President Lopez were untenable.

But if the Argentine Government find a difficulty in getting as useful an agent to succeed him, there is still a field where Mr. Hopkins would render perhaps still greater service; in Ireland. By sending him to Dublin as Consul general, with a salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, we will guarantee an immense gain to this republic. He is not a man to spend the day smoking in an easy chair or lounging at the Clubs. Within a week after his arrival, everyone in Dublin would be talking of Buenos Ayres, he would keep the newspapers in a ferment about Emigration to the River Plate, and his lectures at every town in Ireland would fill the people with golden dreams about this promised land. If even unable to aid the emigration of farm servants and the humbler classes, he would induce hundreds of persons with small capital to embark for this country, which only requires to be known in order to draw thousands thither.

Let us see what we should gain by 1,000 emigrants annually. Several Irishmen recently arrived have brought £500 and up to £5,000, to commence sheep farming; but taking the average at £50, we have an influx of capital amounting to £50,000. It is seen that our taxation in B. Ayres averages \$7 per head, so that 1,000 immigrants will increase our revenue by \$7,000, more than sufficient to cover the salary and expenses of the mission we propose.

At the present time when 12,000 Irish are leaving their homes monthly it would be both easy and advantageous to turn a small current of the stream of emigration to our shores. But, for this purpose it is absolutely necessary to employ an active and talented man who knows something about these countries, and few will say that Mr. Edward Augustus Hopkins is not the most suitable; he is moreover grandson of an Irishman, and the post we suggest would be a graceful compensation for the disappointment he has sustained,

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' of Montevideo has started a 'Mea de la Redaccion.' This is the third paper which has taken the bait from the 'Standard.' First, the 'Progreso,' second, the 'Tribuna,' and now the 'Reforma,' but none of our colleagues comes up to our standard.

In Montevideo they say that Dr. Requena was most hospitably received in Buenos Ayres: that the moment he landed M. Elizalde waited on him. It is also said in that quarter that President Mitre and M. Saravia had a rather heated discussion over Oriental matters; that when the President heard of M. Saravia's ulterior views, he was amazed, 'steterunt comae, vox faucibus haesit.' Of course, we cannot say what truth there is in the rumour, but this is the talk in the Mount. Meanwhile a Brazilian paper, called the 'Spectator,' pitches into all the River Plate Republics, in the most unstrained terms, and says, that if President Mitre joins with Brazil in the armed intervention, 'he will make himself the instrument of a conquest, which subsequently he will have to fight against.' These are the sentiments of the Brazilian press. It would seem that the Brazilians would prefer to be left alone. Don J. C. Gomez, it is said, protests in the loudest manner against Argentine intervention. Our candid opinion in the matter is, that any intervention or invasion by Argentine troops would lead to the most unlooked for consequences. We were all in love with Flores when he made the revolution; if one is not taken, we may all yet have good cause to curse him before he becomes President.

The correspondent of the 'Reforma' states that the Cruces in Buenos Ayres circulated the report that Brazil has agreed to lend President Mitre four millions, on condition that there is to be a fair division of Paraguay. As there is not a word about this in Buenos Ayres, we mention it merely for the purpose of contradicting it, as we believe it to be a pure fabrication.

Mr. Lunus is again at the paper dollar. It is generally believed that this gentleman's views on the currency question are more practicable than the visionary Mr. Anten r. We have great hopes that now, since one of our leading Portefeo merchants has taken such an interest in the matter that he will keep pounding away until Governor Saavedra and Minister Dominguez begin to find it so hot, that they must either shut up the Bolsa, or put a fixed value on the paper dollar.

The new market which we heard was about to be started at the Retiro, is likely to prove a complete failure, as the Municipal demand for the privilege of the trillio of 60,000 dollars.

The communication respecting the Foreign Club emanates from the pen of a leading member of that society, it will be found in another column.

The rage for changing the names of the streets seems to have died out in town, our leading politicians having now turned their attention to changing, splitting up, and dividing the partidos in the camp. A general assembly of the Legislature has been called by the Governor; people thought that it was to remedy the currency, or to devise means for stopping the crime and rapine going on the camp—nothing of the kind; if the plain truth be told, it is simply to create the new partidos of Saavedra, Acosta, Dominguez, and a few other eminent names. When will Argentine democrats awake from this miserable trifling of the public time and money. The divisions in the camp are quite sufficient at present, they are well known, and any attempt to remodel them would lead to the most excessive inconvenience; far better for the Government and the Legislature to employ itself in remodelling the country police and judiciary. A horrible attempt at murder was committed last week in the vicinity of Lujan, the judge with the most praiseworthy zeal had the criminal at once arrested, but there the matter ends; the fellow instead of being tried on the spot by a Lujan judge and jury is sent into Buenos Ayres, placed in the 'carcel' to be tried probably this time two years, when everyone will have forgotten the bloody tragedy—here is a real grievance, but notwithstanding all we say, all we write, the gifted democratic legislators of Buenos Ayres amuse themselves with trifles forgetting in toto the scandalous evil which is eating into the democratic institutions of South America.

Respecting the extension of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway to Zarate, we hear that in order to effect it, a new company must be formed, as the present one is quite satisfied with the extent of the road as it is. We think that one of the very best plans which the people interested in this extension could adopt would be to send Don Constantino Sylvano over to England to see Mr. Crook and some of the Directors.

It is said that the Government has sent sealed orders to the Argentine fleet; no one knows their tenor, but it is supposed that they are to be ready at a moment's warning.

The new English Dramatic Company finds the greatest difficulty to get lady actors. We can hardly credit this, as we labored under the idea that we had several Helen Fawcetts and Laura Keane in Buenos Ayres.

The Olden Beef Question.

Since Messrs. Biraben and Oliden have commenced to fight about their beef, all other questions have sunk into insignificance on either side of the river.

That it is essentially a *Plato* question all will admit, and that the rival champions have each their friends, Biraben in Montevideo, and Oliden here, seems beyond all doubt. The real matter in discussion is—Whose was the beef that was thrown overboard in the Mersey? We think it right to say that Mr. Oliden has proved, to our satisfaction, that it was not of his curing. Whether it was Biraben's or not we cannot say, but there can be no doubt, that it was not Oliden's.

As heavy shipments are being made at present of the Olden beef to England, it is a question of no slight importance, not only to the shippers, but to the country at large, to know what is thought of the Olden beef at home.

Mr. Oliden received a prize medal at the last London Exhibition, which we had yesterday in our office: besides this, we hold letters from E. B. Neill, Esq., Oriental agent in London, and Wright and Kelso, Liverpool, praising in the highest manner his beef, and also a letter from Messrs. Camino and Pino, Montevideo, 'stating that the preserved beef in bales which had to be thrown overboard in Rio, must have been 100 bales shipped by Biraben.'

We think this settles this much-disputed question, and from all we can gather from the document before us, we must say that if due care is taken in the stowing, &c., of the bales, the shipping of Olden beef to England seems to be a highly profitable business.

THE FOREIGN CLUB.

Buenos Ayres, July 15th, 1864.

Sir:—
CLUB HOUSE. An establishment for furnishing meals, and a place of retirement, to a select number of individuals, called loosely a Club, to which additions can be made only by ballot. Each member pays an annual fee for the support of the house, and receives his meals and other refreshments at their actual cost. See Wright's Dictionary.

When you diverted me from the Colon, on my first visit to the other night, enchanted as I was with Briol, and carried me off to the Club to drink connections fearfully compounded—I know what you will say! I proposed it? Well, say it was I; my thirst, but not my will, consented—ye-ay-ay-ay. I intend to indite a description of the beautiful Theatre, and also, if the English language would admit of it, of my sufferings from sitting in a chair formed with exquisite ingenuity for human torture, and I was going to wonder why there was no cloak room for ladies, etc., etc., but your Club drove it out of my head, and I fell to deep reflecting on the mysteries of Club Committees, and soon after an obliging resident conducted me over the Club. Passing through the lobby I ran against a gentleman in gray hair trying to kick up a dust—took the customary oaths, and began to survey the building, assisted by my bland cigrone, who lives in an atmosphere of placid satisfaction on everything connected with the institution. The old club I hear had the reputation of being 'wet,' but this is obviated in the present building by a good supply of absorbent saw dust, which pervades the patio, pleasantly reminding one of a circus ring. There are one and a half patios forming the base of the building, the whole patio being devoted to the recreation of members, and the half to the culinary and other necessary arrangements. One is at once struck with the judicious steps which have been taken to avoid giving superfluous space for members to move about in, stillness being recognised as an essential in club life.

The patio is commodious and calculated to confer much comfort on a family of six or seven persons, who could sit there with ease and still allow space for the passage of a bureau box, basket of coal, etc., etc. It is adorned with an aljibe, mouth-piece of Italian marble, placed, not in the ordinary vulgar mode, in the centre, but conveniently situated in no particular place, but peeps coyly forth from a labyrinth of sickly plants, but with a pleasant proximity to a dining room window through which fresh water may be received with the accompaniment of wheel music.

Entering the dining room you are again impressed with the fact that dimention is a leading feature in the mind of the Committee. There is also a paternal solicitude displayed for the safety of members: in fact, personal comfort yields to the paramount consideration of personal security, which is ensured by placing massive iron bars on each window.

The injurious effect of conversation at meals is well known, and the man-

gers have averted this evil by placing the 'comedor' in competition with the wheeled vehicles in the street; the same advantage is enjoyed by the reading room on the other side where no smoking is allowed except by the chimney.

The kitchen is conveniently situated near to everything, securing a permanent aroma of victuals, intangible, and consequently not charged for.

Leaving the specious marble halls below, let us add to the story by going to the altos by the

GRAND STAIRCASE.

I am told the building of Solomon's temple or Mr. Lumb's big house did not cause a greater excitement than the erection of this stair: nineteen architects were summoned and one was at length selected; he has shown he is a person of considerable acuteness as regards angles. There is in the work a straight up and downness which is refreshing, and anything of a sweep has been left to any future 'new broom.' The steps are made specially to favor a rapid not to say a precipitate retreat from the altos, the width being promotive of gymnastic effort. At the foot of the staircase is a convenient asylum for a strong official who can at any moment arrest a member who is too fast in his descent—the effect of this functionary's example on the waiters must be salutary, as his civility to members will be catching.

There is another staircase from the patio for the waiters, very appropriately of the corkscrew pattern.

Having accomplished the feat of 'getting up stairs,' I examined the papered halls devoted to billiards, cards, &c., the utmost quiet exists at the former, as the space precludes the possibility of spectators intruding on the players of that noble game.

Quitting the scenes of revelry, I reached the azotea by again using a corkscrew, passing another miniature forest of lachrymose plants carefully sheltered from the sun by a high wall. Here an entrancing view is opened to the sight. The dancing waters of the Plate glisten before you, on its bosom float hundreds of craft, some in movement, some at anchor; the song of the mariner mellowed by distance comes gently on the ear; his frugal but slightly odoriferous meal of garlic and sausages scents the gale. Stop! this would be the view, but 'twas over thus from childhood's; the arrogance of Rome is continually interfering with one's view!

They have actually built a cathedral right in front of this new club, and this part of the Bishop's see is the only substitute for our marine view. Still the view is there, as a walk to the bench will prove to any one. We however take a sight at the English Bank, limit it is true, and a few topmast heads serve to point a moral and adorn the tail of the Bank. Among other architectural beauties you may descry in the distance the Hotel de la Paix, its massive towers stand out in bold relief against the eastern sky (this is worth fourpence a line anywhere?); perhaps a distant view of this hostel is the best for a man of moderate desires and means; *ex terrior* a comprehensive view of Portefeo private life customs may be attained, from which you can learn to dress a lady or a beefsteak. I need not further enlarge; it is now clear the prospects of the club are good.

Doubtless you will make out this club was founded by an Irishman, and of course your position will not be altered if this be disproved; but, sir, it was not the effort of any one nation, not the French, English, Germans, &c., laid their heads together to form a footing for the stranger (I forgot to say the floors are wooden), and I have thus found a European home, and you may count on me for some six months, yes, as my late friend Dante sings accompanied by Virgil.

The light found, the journey's end.
The footstep traveler 'hospitium' no more.

Farwell. TOURIST.

MILITARY HARSHIPS.

No class of men in the Republic claim less of our sympathy, than the army, since it is made a receptacle for criminals of the worst class, and placed on the same footing as penal servitude in England, or the French galleys. But we cannot deny the soldier a right to make his grievances known, especially when decent men are mixed up in the ranks, and subjected to the same unjust treatment as is considered the desert of military convicts.

Napoleon made an example on several occasions of his commissariat officers by hanging them, whenever the troops were defrauded in clothing, pay, or quality of rations; and if we believe the universal clamor about our frontier garrisons, it would seem that so stringent a policy in Buenos Ayres could not be enforced without fatal consequences to a crowd of officials. The native press is shut to the complaints of the unfortunate 'payasano,' because the editors are hand-and-glove with the fashionable Government officials who are accused of acting as 'vampires' towards our army.

The saddest and most affecting stories reach us daily about the condition of the poor fellows drafted off to the frontier. A few days ago a Southern English estanciaero told us of a peon of his, who, after long service on the Indian frontier, came home starving and naked; he had never received any pay and the neighbors were obliged to get up a charitable subscription to clothe him. We hear numberless accounts of poor fellows defrauded in the most shameful manner, and sent adrift penniless, when the Treasury takes credit for their payment in full. It is impossible these stories are inventions, and it behoves Government to put a term to such a state of things.

We don't pretend to accuse any particular official, not being versed in the 'arcana' of our military department. But it is the duty of an unflinching censor to point out abuses; and public opinion unanimously gets down the frontier service under this category.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' now publishes an Editor's Table, making the third paper which has imitated the 'Standard.' It was currently stated that Flores had solicited from Moreno a suspension of hostilities in order to avoid the serious impending complications. A correspondent from Higuearitas, 10th inst. gives account of some military operations in that quarter. The commander of the Villa Salto being sent to look after the rebels at Martin Chico, where they were getting all manner of stores and supplies from the Argentine station at Martin Garcia, landed 150 infantry at that point but could not overtake the enemy, who fled to the woods. In his return it being low water, he came through a channel of Argentine territory and saluted our navy, to which Admiral Murature made no reply. He then sent the latter a note demanding explanation, which is said to have been returned unopened.

A band of Colorados, 190 in number, under Enrique Castro recently made an attack on Carmelo, but Sor Oribe harangued the garrison, who valiantly drove off the assailants. We next hear of the adventures robbing and murdering *ad libitum* through the camp. They sacked the estancia of Sor Boeckenburg, a Chilean resident, taking all his horses, and when he begged of them to leave him one, they offered to sell him one for half an ounce. At the Costa Cerrillos, they dragged from his house a poor black man named Florencio Quintana, and cut his throat in the middle of the camp: Sor Laguna's capataz had a wonderful escape from a like fate.

We are much surprised that the 'Reforma' publishes some phrases terming the editor of the 'Tribuna' a 'notorious slanderer, liar, and impostor.' This is not parliamentary language, but more becoming a pot-house than a literary organ.

The Argentine Sanatory sub-committee is composed of Dr. P. Bouras, C. W. Parsons Esq., Vice-consul, and Mr. Blyth. The 'Plata' contradicts the statement of 'El Pais' that Dr. Carreras is bearer of an important mission to Paraguay; the same paper now partly praises Mr. Thornton, heap-ing up censure on Dr. Elizalde.

Important from Rio Grande.

2000 Brazilians on March.

The 'Echo do Sul,' June 19th, states that four bodies of National Guards, counting 1634 rank and file, have been called out for frontier duty on the Bago, from Yaguaron to Uruguayana. The 13th Infantry and 4th Light Cavalry waited the order to march. General Netto made his triumphant entry into Bago at the head of the 6th Cavalry and a large infantry force. The 'Progreso' of Yaguaron announces the arrival of 200 infantry from Rio Grande, per steamer. The steamer Apa was hourly expected from Rio Janeiro with troops, and two battalions of infantry were already on the march for the Rio Grande frontier. The filibuster Fidelis delivered a harangue to his Brazilian lieutenants, and encountered the Government troops near the line of Bago, but we cannot find out whether his opponents were the Blancos or Imperialists, or how it ended.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Rumors have been current for many days in Montevideo that Generals Moreno and Flores had made an armistice, and that it was a prelude to a pacific arrangement. The following letter from Moreno shows the error of such an idea.

Santa Lucia Chico,

July 14th, 861.

My last despatch, by Major Poroyra, informed you that, on yesterday, Flores crossed the Cabcoceros de Santa Lucia, I have now to apprise you that, last night, he directed his march to Casapudi. It is raining in torrents, and the Santa Lucia to-day is unfordable. If Flores marches to-day he may reach Barrancas, but I will take every measure to keep close at his heels.

LUCAZ MORENO.

MARITIME NEWS.

The steamer Paraguay was to leave Montevideo for Liverpool on the 18th inst. The McLeod, from Montevideo, arrived at Calcutta on May 5th, but was aground for two days at the mouth of the Hoogly, and had to be put into a dry dock for examination. The Quentia Mestey, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on April 18th. She was bound for Akyab, and having sprung a leak, unloaded cargo to undergo repairs.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Eident, from Montevideo to Havre, May 4th, lat. 28 N., long. 45 W.
Anna, for Buenos Ayres, May 12th, lat. 43 N., long. 9 W.
Emilio, from Buenos Ayres to Genoa, April 10th, lat. 25 N., long. 42 W.
Mariano Maggio, from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp, lat. 15 N., long. 40 W.
Mendoza, from Swansea to Valparaiso, (44 days), lat. 18 S., long. 35 W. —[Telegrafo Marittimo.]

Railways of the United Kingdom.

There are at present working in Great Britain and Ireland 375 Railway Companies, with 11,500 miles open to traffic. They carry eighty millions of passengers per annum, and thirty million tons of merchandise, employing a staff of 200,000 persons. —[Public Opinion.]

Important for Sr. Bilbao

We commend to the attention of our talented friend Sr. Bilbao the following startling news which we received per last packet.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT RUMOR REGARDING NAPOLEON'S PURPOSES.

A Paris rumor, quoted by the London Globe, "insists on the existence of a secret article in the Convention between the French and the Mexican Emperors, in virtue of which, previous to the final evacuation of the Gulf by the legions of Gaul, they are to be concentrated towards the Pacific, and put in occupancy of the Sonora district including the harbor of Acapulco, ostensibly as a reserve force in case of aggression from North America, but in reality to lay a ground work for permanent annexation to draft off that metalliferous tract which all the local Governments in succession have never hitherto turned to account. There is sufficient plausibility in the scheme to warrant the Journal de Bruxelles in ventilating it; nor was it at all necessary to revive the remembrance of former French adventures in those doublings, when Comte Roussels de Doublon made a dash some years back at them from Lower California. There is already a protectorate established over the Island of Jalisco. Nothing connected with the Isthmus of Panama has been overlooked by Louis Napoleon. A rich Savoy on the Pacific seaboard looms in no distant future."

The Pope and the Sanitary Commission.

A DONATION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

From the 'Buffalo Commercial.' From the following correspondence it will be seen that a liberal contribution has been received by the General Aid Society in this city from the Pope. Buffalo, May 17, 1864.
Madam—The Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., has, through his Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, notified me that with the deepest sorrow and with the most fraternal interest he has heard of the number of gallant soldiers wounded in our many battles, and that he desires me to give in his name, and out of his private purse, \$500, as some aid to alleviate their sufferings.

Your truly providentially organized society has done very much to aid our wounded soldiers; hence it seems to me that there can be no better means of accomplishing the kind and paternal wish of His Holiness, than to hand over to you this check for \$500, with my humble and fervent prayers that God's blessing may not only rest on our gallant wounded soldiers, but also on the honored members of your Commission who aid them so generously.

Accept the expressions and esteem with which I have the honor to be. Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.
Mrs. Horatio Seymour, President of B. U. S. Sanitary Commission.
General Aid Society for the Army.
Buffalo, May 18, 1864.

Rt. Rev. John Timon:

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary feelings we acknowledge the receipt at your hands of \$500 from the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., for the relief of our wounded soldiers. Large contributions have been received from foreign countries for this humane object. We are deeply touched by such evidences of interest in our present struggle for national life, and the indorsement of this national channel for our charities, which we believe to be the most direct, humane and efficient one through which the good will of a Christian people can be conveyed to the wounded patriots in field or hospital. Please present our thanks to His Holiness, and accept, for your part, in this munificent act, the grateful acknowledgments of the society. With sentiments of the highest regard,
Yours truly,
Mrs. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.

SPAIN & PERU.

Madrid, June 2.
The steamer San Domingo has arrived at Vigo from Havannah. Her advices from San Domingo state that General Gandara had left for Monte Christi with 6,700 men.

Two Spanish frigates are about to start for the Pacific.

A rumour is current that the proceedings of General Pinzon have been approved by the Government.

The 'Epoca' contradicts the statement that opposition has been made to the concession of the 'Credit Foncier.'

It is said that intelligence has been received from Madrid, which would warrant a hope that the dispute with Peru will soon be honorably settled, the Spanish Government having entirely disapproved the recent conduct of their Admiral at Lima.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERU.—The Vice-Consul of Peru in Bordeaux contradicts in the 'Gironde' the telegraph statement from Madrid, that the Government of Peru is disposed to satisfy the demands of Spain. He says:—'This news is completely false. I declare it in the name of the honor and rights of my country. It is only bad faith, and a wish to mislead public opinion in Europe that could have invented such intelligence, and transmitted it by telegraph to the journals of the Continent. I hold at your disposal all the official documents on the Hispano-Peruvian question, and they prove the truth of the contradiction I now give.'

The Peruvian Government has purchased the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fine new steamer Quito, for something over £30,000.

Letters from Barcelona state that the Spanish Commander at Montevideo is instructed by this mail to proceed with his vessels to reinforce Admiral Pinzon, at the Chincha Islands. Including the two frigates from Santo Domingo, the Spanish fleet will soon number three eight men-of-war.

More news from the Chincha Islands

The convicts on the Chinchas, as stated before were set free by the Spaniards and sent to Pisco, on the main. The Peruvian authorities there, wishing to get rid of them, requested Captain Ellis, of the company's steamer Guayaquil, to take them to Callao. They were put on board, one hundred and sixty three altogether, but unchained and with a guard of only fifteen men. The steamer had no sooner left the harbor than the convicts revolted, overpowered the guard, who behaved very cowardly, struck the helmsman, fired at the captain, and wanted to force him to run the vessel ashore. The passengers were, of course, much frightened; but the captain remained firm, and did not lose his presence of mind. At last he succeeded in making a compromise with the scoundrels, to put those who wanted ashore at Cerro Azul, which was done accordingly, and so the ship, crew, and passengers were saved.

TRIBUNA BLUNDERS.

19 July 1864.

Dear Sirs:—

In the 'Tribuna' of to-day there is a most exaggerated account of the defeat of 'Blair Athol,' the winner of the Derby, by 'Vermont,' a horse of French blood, as the 'Tribuna' calls him. In that paper's information 'Vermont's' sire is 'Nabob,' an English blood horse, and he was ridden by Flatman, one of our best English jockeys.

'Blair Athol's' defeat was caused by his running the day after his arrival from England, after a stormy passage across the Channel, having arrived on the course on the night before the race.

Yours, etc., SPOXY.

LOCAL EVENTS

Official Displeasure.—The authorities have forbidden the circulation of the 'Standard,' and for some weeks seized all our mails. They did not think fit to notify us of their high and mighty displeasure, nor can we divine the cause, except they fancy we are league with General Flores. If even that were true, it is very poor spite, but happily we can afford to laugh at their indignant Excellencies.

Pass of Uspallata.—The highway from Chile to La Plata, across the Cordillera, is now almost impassable, and will effectively prevent all fear of invasion in case Spain annex the Pacific coast. This happy result has been arrived at by suffering the various 'casillas' or hospices to fall to ruin, and otherwise leaving the passengers exposed to certain death in either falling over a precipice, or perishing in a snow-storm.

Funeral Rites.—A grand military mass took place yesterday at La Merced, the Captain of the Port and a battalion of infantry assisting. We suppose it was in honor of the late Captain Sardi.

Birthday.—Monday was the birthday of his Majesty Don Pedro II., Emperor of the Brazils. We understand one of his daughters is shortly to be married.

Confagration.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the apothecary's shop, at the corner of San Martin and Corrientes. The fire was got under by persons coming home from the theatre, but it was impossible to save the till, in which the owner had foolishly left \$20,000 mpc. instead of at the Maus or River Plate Bank.

Last Days of Pompeii.—To-morrow we will publish the plot of the opera for the benefit of those who will attend its performance at Colon.

The New English Admiral.—The Bombay, Captain Campbell, carrying the flag of Admiral Charles Elliott, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 28th of March (?) 49 days from Plymouth. The Forte, with Rear Admiral Warren, left Rio for England on May 30th.

ON 'CHANGE

July 19th, 1864.
Paper price of ounces 4003.
Price of sovereigns 1481.
First price for patacons 23 10.
Second and last 29 15

TIME SALES

For Monday	1,000	29 10
Tuesday	500	29 10
Thursday	2,400	29 15
Saturday	23,000	29 10
July 31st	69,400	29 10
Oct. 5th	2,200	28 95
Aug. 31st	19,000	29
Sept. 30	5,000	28 95
March 31	16,000	28 70
July 27	16,49	29 10
Dec. 31	50,00	28 75
Aug 31st	4,000	29

Total sales, 165,787.

The brokers were very busy amongst themselves to-day; patacons closed rather firmer than at the opening. The sale of 16,000 pats., effected yesterday, and which we noticed as rumoured to be sham, we are informed on the best authority was bona fide. The patacons in question belonging to the Government.

In Exchange on England there are a multitude of drawers, first class at 10d., and some brokers say as high as 50d. cash. It is thought that there will be a very large amount drawn for this packet.

There is a sort of Argentine joint stock company being established for the purchase of national bonds; the last purchases made were at 40, but if it port be true these securities will soon be selling at 75 per cent.

The new Liverpool steamer Galileo (Coyd's line) was to have sailed on the 20th July.

It is with pleasure that we hear of the great success of the Previsora Argentina. This is a mutual insurance company, the shareholders inheriting each other. We understand that this company has recently invested a large sum in real estate in the north part of this city.

Some persons on 'Change to-day stated that the Argentine Government had not declined to receive Sr. Requena. The only objection it appears which was offered was acknowledging him as confidential minister in room of Sr. Lamas. There can be no doubt however from the tenor of the Government paper that President Mitre's Government does not care one straw as to the future of the Banda Oriental, and that if Conesa is sent over as is said, he goes to demand satisfaction for the insults not to restore peace.

The Olden beef question was talked of on 'Change, and merchants wait anxiously to hear how the last shipment sold.

Mr. Lanuz's article on the dwindling of the paper money formed also the theme of conversation. This gentleman enjoys a great popularity on the Bolsa, and his comments on the paper money question are endorsed by both native and foreign merchants; his great opponent 'Antenor,' it is rather sarcastically remarked, appears to know more about Provincial politics than the state of the money market. Mr. Lanuz, when he asserts that the paper money is daily becoming less current, speaks the truth—every one who sells for gold does so, and 'Antenor' is incorrect when he contradicts Mr. L.

There was a strange rumour on 'Change to-day to the effect that one of the Brazilian Generals was marching on Montevideo on his own account, having refused to obey the Brazilian Government. We give the report for what it is worth, but don't believe one word of it. People on 'Change ridicule the idea of President Mitre invading the Banda Oriental—they laugh when the very subject is mooted. It is a great pity that President Mitre does not disguise himself some day and go on the Bolsa to hear what is said about the armed intervention, and Conesa taking Colonia.

PRODUCE SALES.

300 dry cow hides, camp	\$122
200 do do	120
300 do do	115
200 do do	110
50 doz. sheepskins	240
50 do do	195
4000 salted ox hides, Corrientes	394 s. r.
5000 qq. jerked beef	20

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS

18th
Uruguay, national steamer Salto.
Montevideo, Oriental schooner Car-men Generosa.

Glasgow, English brigantine Zaphi-zeze.

Barcelona, Spanish smack Hortensia. Marceilles, French barque Nouvelle Albastro.

Montevideo, nat. brigantine-schooner Coneta.

Barcelona, Spanish polacre Hortencia 19th.

Montevideo, nat. steamer Corrientes.

Uruguay, Spanish brigantine Lau-reano.

New York, Oldemburgh 'Falco.' 18th.

England, Belgium barque Hortencia 19th.

England, Hamburg brigantine Georg Hiel.

Havannah, Spanish polacre Paca.

VESSELS CLEARED.

16th

French barque Buladia, for Bordeaux, by Sagory, with 95 bales of wool, 204 do sheepskins, 1 do hair, 1500 salted ox and cowhides, 339 dry do.

Hamburg barque, George Herell, for England, by Boyd and Co., with 16,600 lbs. of horns, 497,953 do of bone ash, 442,065 do of bones, 8750 shiu do, 7 bordales horns.

French barque J.H.V. n° 2, for Cetto, by Sagory, with 1200 dry ox and cowhides, 1600 salted do, 120 dry horse do, 294 bales of wool, 96 do sheepskins, 6000 horns, 50 fanegas of salt.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA.

7th performance of the Season.

Thursday, 21st July.

First representation of the new Opera

YONA

OR

The last day of Pompeii by M. F. Petrella.

At Eight o'Clock

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote.

Jeu 21 Juillet 1864.

17eme representation de l'abonnement.

Primera representation de—

La Vie de Boheme.

Piece en cinq actes, melée de Chants par M.M. Theodore Barriere et Henry Murgor.

A 7 h. 1/2

Situation Wanted.

An Englishman who speaks French and German, understands a little Spanish and has had four years' experience of produce in the counting-house of a broker in Liverpool, is desirous of meeting with employment in a Mercantile Counting-house or Barraca. The best references can be given.

Address H. W. B., Standard Office.

3 p j 20



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet 'Morsay,' Ritchie Curlew, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. At Rio de Janeiro the 'Morsay' will meet with, and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark, before 4 p.m. on the above-named day, as the Morsay will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board.

For information, as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets: sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linens, heavy French cashmere, 4 1/2 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11 1/4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c.

Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do,

Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and wrists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

H. FALLON.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64 60, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

J9. 64x

Wanted.

A man with good recommendations seeks a situation as Coachman, Steward or Inside Servant. Apply at this office.

j 19 3 p

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.

19 " Overtures.

80 " Pianoforte Pieces.

35 " Sacred Music do.

68 " Quadrilles.

30 " Polkas.

26 " Waltzes.

21 " Mazurkas, Varsovianas, Schottisches, &c.

100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Gleees, with Piano Accompaniments.

Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from \$5 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martin.

j 16-1 m

Wanted

A good Cook and a Housemaid for the service of a small family. Apply 441 Calle Peru.

j 16 3 p

To Let

Two rooms Unfurnished—one papered Apply 52 Calle Europa.

j 16 3 p

For Antwerp, Direct.

The fine first class clipper British barque

"COURIER, A. I."

569 tons, Capt. Pengilly.

This fine opportunity has half her cargo already arranged for, but can still engage a few dry hides and bales for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHARLES WM. BENN & Co., Ship Brokers, 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

3p. J 17

Notice.

For Sale, a splendid House, with almshouses opening to the street and rear, eighteen rooms, two patios, and a corral, in the Calle Belgrano, No. 126 & 128.

12p, J 14

Piper's Champagne.

In Whole and Half Bottles, for Sale at Calle Victoria, 93.

WEDEKIND, FEHR, & CO.

9 p j 12

Land to Rent.

Four different establishments in the North, three with Stock and one Land alone a splendid establishment on sale in Entre Rios, also in Banda Oriental and Santa Fe; three leagues of excellent camp in Rojas, two in Bragado.

Apply at Reconquista, 46.

J 13, 6 p

Removal.

Rennie, Tweedie, and Co., from Calle Potasi, No. 38, to Calle Chacabuco, No. 20.

j 13, 9 p

Untericht in alten und neuen Sprachen, so wie in der Geographic und Geschichte wird erteilt.

Calle 25 de Mayo, Nro. 66; Zimmer Nro. 19

12 p, j 13

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres at the River Plate,

BRANDT SOHN, and CO., Calle de la Piedad, 208.

J1. 1m

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 204 Calle Venezuela.

Building lots.

For sale, price \$5,000 dols mpc. a lot of 10 yards frontage by 51 deep, situate in calle Paraguay next to No. 113, 13 squares from the Retiro, and same distance from the projected new market. Another lot alongside, 10 yards front by 61 deep, price 90,000 dols mpc.

Doubloons will be taken in payment at 475 mpc. and if required at dates of 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, with a moderate interest, the payer then giving either currency, or doubloons at 4 0 dols.

Apply at No. 42 Bolivar.

3 p J 18.

Wells, Bockhaus & Co.,

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS.

Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173.

d&wlm, J19

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,

GROCERS AND DRAPERS,

and general dealers in Camp Stores Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS.

9, 2m.

