

The Standard

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.
"All told and all told, all told and all told."
—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY

The present lamentable condition of the Banda Oriental, and the dangers which now threaten her independence, justify us in presenting to the public the prejudicial consequences of Argentine neutrality.

It is now nearly a year and a half since the man who possessed Argentine sympathies, set off from the Gas House, accompanied by two followers, to raise the standard of revolution in his native country, and under the pretext of avenging a wrong, to overturn the best Government which the Republic of Uruguay ever enjoyed.

We are willing to admit, for the sake of argument, that at the commencement of the revolution, President Mitre's Government was in a rather critical position, and that any hostility displayed towards the rebel Flores, whose cause was so popular in this city, would have jeopardized the National Government itself. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Argentine neutrality, is, not the immediate, the remote, cause of the present state of affairs.

We do not now attempt to defend the "Banco" Government, or the "Colo rado" cause, but to call public attention to the danger of neutrality, the errors of neutrality, and the possible attainment of neutrality, in a struggle worthy of the name of war, under the banner of the title of rebellion, and in which, every principle that should influence a sound Government, demands action, from action, strong, powerful, energetic action.

How much better would it not have been for both the "Banco" and the Argentine Republics, had we instead of pursuing a neutral policy, raised some question with President Berro, and declaring war against his Government, joined heart and hand with Flores. The struggle would then have been over in fifteen days.

How much nobler, however, would it have been, and with what lasting advantages to both countries, had our public men, inspired by those lofty principles of morality—which we are forced to say, are so inconvenient in democracy—steadfastly opposed the first breath of revolution, sided with the cause of the legally established Government of the country, and extinguished the embryo of insurrection, before the torch of rebellion was kindled. President Mitre might possibly have had to contend with a clique of rebels in this city, and increased the juvenile animosity of the "Crudo" democrats to his Government, but he would now, instead of suffering from acute nervous prostration, enjoy the exquisite delight of beholding the general happiness of a kindred people, and the permanent re-establishment of peace in the River Plate.

There is a political thunderstorm gathering over the Banda Oriental, which all the sophistry of Argentine neutrality or all the power of Argentine intervention cannot avert; the foot prints of a new invader are fresh on Oriental territory; who can say that they will not prove indelible?

If a revolution had taken place in Bolivia, if the Republic of Bolivia had been invaded, if even in this present question of Peru the Argentine Government had maintained a strict neutrality, we could find no room to blame the discreet policy of the President and his ministers, but it is far different in the Oriental case, a country so intimately connected both by commerce and nature, and so much the object of the present question, our neutrality in the present question can only be compared to a man who stands motionless gazing at the flames in his neighbor's house, and totally heedless of the imminent danger to his own.

If we are to believe report, there are now three different armies fighting for three different causes, traversing the Oriental territory. What brought them there?—shall we say? Argentine neutrality!

And the bayonet of the soldier are the law of the land? we question whether the liberty of the press will allow us to say how far Argentine neutrality is to blame for all this.

Were we Oriental we should certainly call upon President Mitre to take up the cause of one or other party, now on the eleventh hour, brought indeed are the politicians on either side of the Plata if they fail to see the melancholy aspect of a persistent Argentine neutrality.

To our mind Argentines have as much interest in the independence of the Uruguay as Orientals themselves; are therefore ready with supplies of a policy which is fraught with the greatest danger to the liberties of that country.

A Few Remarks on the Currency, Ad Populum.

All violent changes in the Commercial world should be avoided if possible. The Currency of the country, being to the commercial system what blood is to the physical constitution of man, should be dealt with as carefully as is consistent with true health—never to be disturbed except on urgent necessity.

Thus, even honors in the body are to be indulged, rather than too great weakness by excessive depletion. The circulating medium of Buenos Ayres may well, therefore, be compared to diseased circulation in the human veins, in which the patient runs great risk of being lacerated by his red and by the impudence and ignorance of physicians—less in their own conceit, but not the wise quacks in reality.

For, that disease exists, figures may well prove. For, in 1825, 29 for 1 in 1834, 21 for 1, with a circulation of 211 millions; 204 for 1, with 333 millions emitted.

And this depreciation springs from our sources the decline of trade, for seldom have the prospects of the business world of Buenos Ayres been brighter than now, and for a time past. Comparative peace throughout the Republic, increased immigration, extension of cultivated lands, greatly enhanced value of real estate, and large yearly additions to the number of sheep and herds cattle throughout the province.

This disease, then, arises from other than the natural results of demand and supply that almost universally rule in the commercial world. For, having no real basis, and being dependent upon use for the little value that still remains to it, the paper dollar is simply an article of merchandise, which may lose that value, as the substitution of gold, as was done for the real value of the more convenient supply of coin.

And, therefore, much of the present depreciation of paper may be easily moved to be moved to the depreciation of gold instead of paper in the important receipts of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres.

But, much may also be safely laid to the charge of those who have issued the notes of alarm, in order to spread the public mind for the admission of crudely designed schemes, which have enriched under the process of analysis.

Such as it is, however, the evil exists and must be met, and since many schemes and projects exist and are continually brought forward, it behooves all who have an interest in the matter to look earnestly into that well where truth lies hid, if haply she may be found and brought to light.

For we, in this province and city, are all intimately concerned in giving a fixed value to, and remonetizing this merchandise, which should never have lost its character.

But, "All violent changes in the commercial world should be avoided if possible."

Laws which are enacted with the direct result of taxing one portion of the community at the expense of another, are oppressive and unjust.

A sudden increase or decrease of the value of the circulating medium would be alike prejudicial, and therefore equal to be avoided.

For, if the law is seeking former values for the redemption of the paper for, in but few instances will those who have lost by the depreciation, be the gainers by the appreciation, except in accidental cases.

But the evil which at present exists is too burdensome to be longer submitted to, and therefore a remedy, effective and lasting, must be sought until found.

1839 and 1861—always, provided that no forced rate is put upon it—simply consulting the real value given it, by the state of commercial transactions. I have now before me the "Cuadro Demostrativo" of Don A. Lanus, whose efforts to elucidate this knotty question are so praiseworthy. By this I see that the actual circulation of paper money this year has been greater than at any former time. In other words, that the wants of the community are greater now than at any former epoch. For this there are two reasons—first, the increased amount required for the same amount of transactions by the increased value of the paper, second, the increased amount required by a larger business, and larger population. These reasons in all probability will continue with additional force for the present and future years, at least while peace is maintained. Certainly, the prospects for the coming season are strongly indicative of increased demand for paper. To supply this demand there exists no longer the resources of previous years. The balance in the Bank has reached its minimum, and can no longer furnish the additional requisite supply, and further emissions are not to be even dreamed of. There remain, therefore, but one remedy—never failing consequence of over demand and short supply:—an increase of value to meet the difficulty. This evident result must content those who desire so eagerly to reduce the rate at a lower rate for the silver dollar than that now ruling. An evil which has existed for so long a time can only be approached with due caution and prudence; it will not, therefore, be deemed too great a delay to postpone the conversion of the currency to the 1st of January, 1865, not a year in the lives of commercial men, and a trifle indeed in the life of a nation. At that date, following the figures of M. Lanus,

For 1st January, 1865,	\$5,545,000
35,000 per centum for 1869	420,000
The capital of the Bank will be at least four millions of silver dollars.	
The amount of currency now supposed to be in circulation, deducting the accidental hoards, is,	\$29,000,000
18 months burning at two millions per month	36,000,000
	286,000,000

By which it will be seen, that the capital of the Bank, at a valuation of \$24 p. silver dollar will be about 40 p. of the whole circulation, and this capital increasing at a rate which will give it the power to issue the paper passed, authorising the Bank to pay and receive on the above named date, at the price which may then exist of it, the next simple number, must be the value of the Bank, at the discretion of the Directors of the Bank—for such a change from fluctuation to stability in the currency, must not be entered upon lightly, and would require more than a mere declaration of the Government to be made upon the subject.

But there may be additional guarantees offered, to be resorted to in case of necessity. The funds arising from the sale of the public lands may be pledged as a guarantee, until the success of the experiment is ascertained—and the credit of the government may be offered for a definite sum if required. But no commercial man in Buenos Ayres would hesitate to add his confirmation of the statement, that with such a guarantee as I have now described, there could not be the slightest difficulty in the payment of all the demands that would be made upon the Bank. At that season (midsummer) gold is never at the rate which induces shipments, and the value of the gold in the market in the country—the artizan in his work would be alike indifferent as to whether he could get gold or not for the paper which he might hold. It would still be a paper dollar for which he would be accustomed to work in the vocation which had been his lot, with the inevitable advantage of having no changeable value; and the feverish interest with which all classes now look at the report concerning the magic "board of the 'Idoles'" would cease as if by a miracle, and classes could require more freely and untrammelled.

For, no violent change would have taken place in the commercial world, no injustice be committed in favor of one class to the prejudice of another.

It is true that some would consider themselves injured, but as no possible harm can be done by the change, and no leave some part of the community to be less favorably situated than before, as this law could not be an exception—but the numbers would be very few, and their complaints mostly groundless.

That an unfavorable season—an internal convulsion—a severe drought—overruling—might possibly delay this consummation is possible—it could be but for a short time.

Should circumstances prevent the fulfillment by the National Government, of the obligations that it has assumed, then it would be necessary for the latter to make a slight sacrifice, and this is easily in their power. The 6 p. stock of the province is at present at par, owing to the reduced amount in circulation, and the proportionate magnitude of the sinking fund. Two millions per month of additional issues, with a slight increase of the fund for redemption, would probably command 90 to 95 p. with the certainty of going rising again to par, and thus the amount

for burning would be supplied at a comparatively slight cost until the National Government could again fulfill its obligations. But this is an altogether improbable condition of affairs, and the supposition is only made in anticipation of such a crisis.

With regard to the project of granting the privilege of emission to the Provincial or to private Banks, this is a subject which may well be discussed separately. It may or may not have been a hearing on what has been written according to the manner in which such privileges are conceded, but every measure of the kind should be done solely with the view of aiding in the grand object of redeeming the currency without disturbing those relations which exist between our commerce and the paper dollar.

PATAGONIA.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There was a rumour about yesterday, said to proceed from ministerial quarters, to the effect that Lucas Moreno had disbanded his army, and the Government of Montevideo abdicated, in view of the countless enemies and troubles with which it was menaced on all sides. The report is probably premature, and seeing its alleged author, we suppose 'the wish was father to the thought.'

To-day the Paven is due; she will probably bring us news from Chile, and we expect to welcome our untiring friend, Samuel Renshaw Phibbs, returned from his tour along the proposed route of the Grand Central Argentine.

Speculation is rife about Mr. Wells' balloon ascent to-morrow, but the weather seems worse than on the two former occasions of disappointment. Mr. Wells (*ponzo*) has a very aqueous name, and it is a strange fact, that every time he proposes to go up we have had weather. The clouds converge against him, to punish his audacity in invading their dominions.

The state of our streets is awful, and the question is in everyone's mouth, "What does the Municipality do with the 20 millions mte per annum?" The Calle Belgrano is almost impassable, and requires paving much more than Don Lorenzo Torres' barranca. The Calle Victoria is now torn up opposite the 'Tribuna' office: riders will please take care.

There is at present an unusual number of young Englishmen looking for situations, of course without success. None of them understand Spanish. They had better go to the camp.

Our packet edition will be published on Tuesday morning, 20th inst. The Mercury will have next day. (See advertisement.)

Some people have met with trifling accidents at night, crossing the Plaza Victoria. It is said the poles are left standing for Mr. Wells' benefit, but if Sr. Cazon is afraid to suffer the balloon to be attached to the clock-tower, why not let the aeronaut use the Recoleta arch: if by chance he carried off the whole Recoleta it were a clear gain for the city.

Whatever claims Flores may have as a revolutionary leader he has none whatever as a military writer; his proclamation to native and foreign residents is more in the style of a country pulper than an experienced military general.

Our colleagues are all farious about the Provincial Deputies not attending the Chamber on Wednesday night. We find every excuse for them however; in the first place it was fogging hard and the streets were covered with mud, and in the next the subject which was to be laid before them, a matter of division of the camp patidos, is a matter which they and almost everyone else considers should be laid on the table for the next five years.

The great automaton is at last again getting out of order, some Argentine officer having given one of the wires such a pull as really to displace it altogether; in fact the automaton has never been itself since the Montevideo catastrophe took place.

Our camp friends will hear with pleasure that a flock of sheep has been sold, the other day, in the partido of Quilmes at the very high price of 48 paper dollars a couple; the sheep were not to say the best, and yet they sold for this very high price.

Some idea of the horrible state of the roads down south can be formed from

the fact that there are carts which have been loaded five months ago for Rio Chos, and which have not yet arrived at their destination. After this, who says we don't want railways in the south!

The Casa de Moneda made a great haul the other night. A fire took place in the apothecary shop of Sr. Giovannelli, at the corner of calles San Martin and Corrientes; the place was not burnt down owing to the timely assistance rendered by the neighbors, but the damage was much enormous. The fire originated by a light falling on the office table, in the drawers of which was the title of 25,000 paper dollars, and also the bank book of the Pharmaceutical Society. The table and its contents were burnt to a cinder—the poor apothecary as a matter of course lost, and the bank gains 28,000 by the fire. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The new custom-house valuation of goods is full of errors. We advise our mercantile readers to make a call on the revisitas, who have detected the mistakes.

The 'Tribuna' and 'Progreso' still carry on the paper war; it is most convenient in the present dearth of news to get up such discussions. The 'Nacion Argentina' is 'chewing up' Sr. Bilbao for his political tergiversations, but we think it of very high value to have the sooner our politicians let 'bygones be bygones' the better. Few of our public men carry such a spotted purity of soul as to entitle them to throw the first stone.

The Native Clerks' Provident Association is at last about to prove a reality. The British clerks have set these young gentlemen a very noble example, and we trust, that the Native Clerks' Society will prove as successful for the foreign, which is suffering from a plethora of funds.

Minister Cardenas has taken up the question of the University, and is happy to say, is trying to introduce many useful reforms. The present University is a sort of head school, and altogether below the mark of European Universities. Little boys, seven to ten years old, are to be seen in the halls, whereas, properly speaking, no students should be admitted under fifteen. There is also a great want of convenience in the present establishment; and, indeed, we think it would be money well spent if the Government would build a handsome University for the city of Buenos Ayres.

The indecorous letter of an army officer, published in the 'Pueblo,' regarding Senator Pinero, meets with our most unqualified disapprobation. Such extremely personal attacks should never be admitted into the columns of a respectable journal.

Yesterday was a dull day in town. No storms, no sailing vessels, no chaperons. Things could not be better. Our office was crowded with friends from the camp, who have come into town to buy shirts and twine. They are all in the best spirits, as well as high, sleep at night, and the camp are good.

Our new 'Handbook' for 1865 is at last under way. We would feel most thankful if our friends could send us all useful information in their power. Advertisements are coming in fast, but we will only take a limited number.

The Directors of the Foreign Club, we hear, are about to have a new dance, made in front of the ballroom of the club. This has been badly ragged, as the mud at times is hideous in front of the Club house.

The arrivals of produce coastwise are very pretty; and it is pleasant to perceive that the industry of the country in the interior is increasing; but everything comes down to a mere show, but silver, and notwithstanding all the fabulous accounts of the inexhaustible silver mines of the interior, not an ounce of silver comes down coastwise in the bullock carts, diligences, steam boats, or little river boats. We are almost beginning to believe that the river of San Juan is something like the gold from Fray Bentos.

A PRINCIPLE DONATION.

The United Sanitary Commission, when beginning their labors, called on Mr. Vanderbilt, that gentleman offered to give a sum equal to the largest contributed by any other. They then went to see Mr. Steward, who at once offered to give a sum of \$100,000. To exemplify the generosity and riches of these merchant princes, we may observe that Vanderbilt (an Englishman by birth), presented the American Government with the steamer bearing his name, valued at \$800,000 (silver), and 500 tons burthen, the largest vessel in the world, after the Great Eastern. He is in fact of twenty-one steamers. As to Mr. Steward, whom we are proud to call an Irishman, he sent two vessels freighted for gratuitous distribution in the interior, and taking in the return voyage passengers gratis for the United States. It is calculated that he has given a million dollars in charity since the commencement of the war. In his native establishment in Broadway, New York, he has no fewer than 700 clerks; and this man landed in that city a poor emigrant a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt began life in an humble capacity, being cabin-boy on board a ship.

That they are not ungrateful to the country of their prosperity is evident from their splendid donations of two millions silver dollars. Truly the U. States is a great country, not only in facts and figures, but in the noblest sentiments of generosity.

PROGRESS OF BRAZIL.

1,000 Miles of Railway Voted.

Few people in the River Plate have even the remotest idea of the rapid advancement of our neighbor, Brazil, especially in railways. A concession has passed, prolonging the Dom Pedro line 25 leagues, in two sections; a branch to Porto Novo, (36 miles), and another to Rezulu, (40 miles). The estimated cost is \$1,555,000. The length of road is but one-third of our Cordoba line, the cost of the former being nearly \$200,000 per mile, and the latter only \$400.

But the projected network of railways will form a grand junction at San Francisco, of the three lines, to Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Bahia, and prolong the San Paulo line to the banks of the upper Parana. The Rio line will be pushed on 75 leagues from Sabara to Patro Rios; the Bahia will be prolonged 35 leagues, the Pernambuco 110, and the San Paulo 25; in all 315 leagues or about 1,000 miles. The cost of the Bahia and Pernambuco lines is estimated at \$27,000 per mile. The Dom Pedro at \$30,000; the San Paulo at \$35,000—about an average cost, based on the lines constructed, of \$28,000 per mile. The prolongation of these four lines, as projected, will cost \$28 millions sterling, a sum equivalent to five times the annual revenue of the Empire. The Chambers have already authorized the Imperial Government to grant concessions for these gigantic enterprises.

The guaranteed interest on the capital invested, is 7 p. for 30 years, or 5 p. for 50 years; this would involve a heavy obligation on the Brazilian Treasury, of 12 to 2 millions sterling per annum, in case the receipts, as on the Bahia line, leave no dividend to the shareholders. Besides this, the Government pays a subsidy of \$16,000 per annum to the San Francisco river steam-navigation.

The railways at present open to traffic in Brazil are: Bahia and Pernambuco 60 miles, Dom Pedro (Rio Janeiro) 90 miles, San Paulo 60 miles: total 210 miles. Hurrah for monarchy and progress!

THE PERFORMANCE OF IONA.

The new opera has been a splendid success. On Thursday night the house was crowded, notwithstanding the rival performance at the Victoria. President Mitre and family attended the latter, but the public, including a large proportion of foreigners, assisted at Colon. The last act went off brilliantly, the chorus of Gladiators being well sustained, and Lolani and Mollo playing Glaucus and the slave with consummate taste. Mme Briel was quite at home in the role of heroine, but Celestino sang the part of Arbaces without vigor.

The tavern scene at Pompeii was truthfully depicted, carrying the spectator back to the days and habits of Ancient Rome. The 2nd Act gave us a very pretty duo between Garbo and Nidia, and the delirium of Glaucus could not have been surpassed. Act 3rd opened with the market place of Pompeii, and a fine chorus. Arbaces improved very much in his soliloquy. The garden scene and shrine of Isis, with the elliges of Iona and Arbaces was one of the grandest fests of scenic representation ever witnessed in B. Ayres, and equal to Covent-garden. Briel was quite inspired in this passage. The splendid Roman drapery so exactly copied, had a fine effect. Glaucus was attired in a splendid tunic and toga virilis. Iona looked the personification of Virginia, or the mother of the Gracchi, or any other female celebrity of the Mistress of the World. The dress of the others was in keeping, and showed that no expense had been spared to render this dramatic opera a complete triumph. In Act 4th the streets and buildings of Pompeii with Mount Vesuvius in the background produced an excellent idea of the ill fated city, and the scene, in front of the amphitheatre was like. The 'denouement' of a happy union of Glaucus and Iona, and the terrible catastrophe of the city gave a splendid effect; and the finale, with the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and awful earthquake, was a grand scenic spectacle. The house rang with thunders of applause, and indeed Mr. Peraldo merited a popular ovation for the spirit, taste, and labor displayed in catering for the public entertainment. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's drama had full justice done to it, the music is not like that of the other traster, and we cannot pass a judgment on it from our present experience. It will be repeated to night, and we are promised a professional critique by an English amateur.

ONCE REFORM.

It is said the new Minister is determined to effect very possible reforms in the camp. He has a noble field to work on, and if he confirms this report he will earn for himself a name and reputation that the highest in the republic may have cause to envy. Placing implicit confidence in the truth of this rumour, and believing the Minister to be both willing and capable of fulfilling his promise, I respectfully call his attention to the present system of *Pases* or Passports. A revised system would, in a great measure, do away with murder and horse-stealing. &c. The decree of June 18th 1863 was believed by many to have annulled passports; perhaps the persons who gave this belief at their excuse for being found without them, were interested in giving it this turn; however that may be, the law as it stands, even if it were strictly enforced, is almost useless for anything, with one sole exception: that of saving the person made a soldier by a "Consigne" if he has no other object in view, but to fight with any other object; but it could be made an instrument of the greatest protection to life and property were a clause or two added to it, so that, if all persons travelling with more than one horse were obliged to have a "pase" in which should be inserted the number of horses, their colours and marks; and these persons bound to produce said "pase" for inspection, to any estancia on their route who would demand it, horse stealing and its coteries would be very seriously checked; those having more horses than the "pase" stated, or otherwise in contradiction with it, could be handed over to the next alcalde. The principal, in fact the sole check on such delinquents would consist in the estancia's right to inspect the "pase" and horses.

Some such clause as this would be a death-blow to all those miscreant vagrants, who go about representing themselves as "reseros," and "reseros," persons, under which guise they are always well received by the stockowner, who is naturally anxious to make friends of such gentry, with the view of encouraging them to buy his fat stock, but nineteen of these self-constituted "reseros" turn out to be spies who stay a night or two at each house, during which time they see where and how he minds his horses; they learn the in and out of the house, they see what he has worth stealing, and they then depart; the robbery, &c., generally speaking, does not take place for some time after the visit.

Another death-blow to travelling gentlemen of this stamp would be, the order prohibiting all persons from giving lodgings to unknown travellers, unless they are provided with a passport, or at least a "papeleta."

FIELD-MARSHAL BROWN.
The Chambers of Brazil have ordered a half pension to the widow of the late Gustavo Henry Brown, field-marshal in the Imperial army, and the deceased officer who attained to a high rank in the Brazilian army was apparently an Englishman.

Public Works.
The sum of \$70,000 mte has been paid by Government for building the new school at José de Flores. For the church of Catueles \$30,000 mte has been ordered to be paid. For the new tower of Salado \$20,000. For the bridge of Arceites \$40,000 (2nd sub. sidy). It is also proposed to build a school at S. Pedro.

FOUR MURDER CASES.
In the Judicial list for to-day, we observe: Jose Brantano, Justo Gigenas, Juan Brunet, and another on charges of wilful murder. We never remember a case in Buenos Ayres of an innocent man tried for murder; in fact none of ten assassins escape. Yet we venture to say not one of these four criminals will be shot.

English Arrivals.
The "Salto" from Montevideo brought on Thursday 55 English immigrants.

The Uruguay.
The Liverpool steamer "Uruguay" will leave port on Tuesday. This is a good opportunity for those who think the Royal Mail rates of passage too high. We understand she takes a full cargo.

Charitable Subscription.
The friends of the late Captain Sardi have collected 3,438 dol. mte for his widow. A list is open at the "National" office.

Vincennes Society.
The members of this charitable fraternity will have a grand religious function, to-morrow, at the Merced church, in honor of their founder.

CONGRESS.

PAPER-MILL.
The Deputies sat yesterday. Committee reported on the Bultana arbitration, and army-flogging bills, which will form order of the day for Monday. A project was read, soliciting for Mr. Perkins (an American recently ar-

ived) a patent during 12 years, for the manufacture of all kinds of paper also of "Flore" and cotton, and of kind of gun-cotton to be used instead of powder. Another from Mr. Florencio Fond (appropriate name) for the manufacture of fish-oil in Six Es, to be exported duty free. Both sent to committee. Sr. Elizalde stated, that committee had no objection to pass Mr. Davis's flooring & bill, provided the concessionaire's name were suppressed.

"NATURAL NOVELTY."—During several days lately a small vessel has been cruising about the port under a rig, which by its strange appearance has elicited a variety of remarks from the maritime part of the community. The peculiarity of the "rig" consists in the arrangement and formation of the sails, &c., the upper ones being triangular, which circumstance has acquired for it the term of "Delta Rig." The owner, Mr. J. P. Dodge has fitted this vessel out for the purpose of practically testing the invention, which he conceives to be an improvement on the present mode of rigging vessels; but the Delta is to be considered rather as a model, showing what the inventor proposes as a "rig" for larger vessels than one sailed for the experimental vessel herself. We are informed that she has been inspected by competent naval authorities here and at Falmouth, and that they concur to a great extent in awarding to the new "rig" all the merits claimed for it by the inventor—among which are economy in the outfit, spreading more available canvas, sailing near the wind, &c. These are qualities which our naval friends will better appreciate than ourselves; we shall therefore only remark that an inventor which proposes to work a ship efficiently on an economical scale (particularly during these times) deserves the investigation of all interested in our maritime welfare.—*Despatcher and Plata Telegraph.*

Mr. Dodge at present follows the pursuit of marine art in this city, and was employed last week to make a painting of a Brazilian war steamer; his pictures are first-rate.

LETTERS.

Lying at the Standard office:—Mr. James Henry Kilduff, Kilduff, Señor Da. Henrique Desery.

ON CHANGE.

Paper price of ounce, 148.
Price of sovereigns, 141.

There was a regular stampede on the Bolsa to-day. Patrons ran down to 28.95, and if any courageous "bear" had tried the market, he might have been run down to 28.80. The Government project is the sole talk on "Change": the brokers here and; how, and from the whole business, and insist that the Minister will do more harm than good with his project. The fact, nevertheless, is incontrovertible: the interference of Government is bringing down the price of specie.

First price for patagons 29 05
Second 29 00
Third 28 95
Fourth and last 28 90

Cash sales, 33,333.

TIMK SALES.
For Tuesday 3,375 29 00
Wednesday 2,500 28 95
Saturday 8,400 29 00
July 31st 106,300 28 95
Dec. 31st 16,000 28 65
Aug. 12th 6,000 28 90
Dec. 31st 8,000 28 85
Sept. 30th 16,000 28 80
Aug. 2d 10,000 29 05

Total sales, 335,408.
Average brokers, 21.8 per mte.
The brokers were rather busy to-day, and averaged very handsome commissions, but it was an expiring effort. The project has caused the most gloomy forebodings on Change. Some think that the Bolsa will have to be sold at auction when the value of the paper is fixed, unless the brokers can get up some speculation in San Juan shares or Cerecra lands.

The ship brokers did nothing to-day, and the produce brokers complain of the weather and the multiplicity of they say the fund in the plaza is truly awful. The only sales in the plaza we heard of is some fifty dozen of fish sheepskins at 280 per dozen.

In exchange on England we hear that some £100,000 has been passed at 49½. Takers are said to be very abundant at 60c.

PRODUCE SALES.

800 mte wool, good mixed 475
700 do 480
100 cow hides, madero 130
300 do camp 120
100 doz. sheepskins 220
150 do mixed 200
150 do do, lump 155
41 caskstallow, mixed, Entre Rios, on board, without 144 s r
3700 American hides 361
500 do do hides, saladero 381

MARITIME NEWS.

SAILED.
21st.
Montevideo, Haoverian ex. Villar.
Havre, French ship Racine.

32nd
Brazil, national brigantine-schooner, Solferino.
Galeague, English barque Catherine Morisini.
Uruguay, Hamburg brigantine Augusto.

Montevideo, English barque Hound.

21st
French ship *Marine* for Havre, by Segor, with 1075 dry ox and cowhides 3082 salted do, 100 dry horse hides, 1278 salted do, 219 pipes tallow, 221 bordelozos do, 195 sales skins, 25 do hair, 4 do goat skins, 1 do fowls, 317 fanegas salt.

Hamburg brig *Augusto* for Uruguay by Rossi, with 329 fanegas salt, 30 empty pipes.
Necklenburg brig *Die Brant* for Uruguay, by Boyd and Co, with 150 empty pipes.

22nd
English brig *Florence* for Liverpool, by Green and Co, with 6126 salted ox and cow hides, 2038 salted horse hides, 84 calf skins, 150 salted calf skins, 372 bolts wool, 1 bag do, 2 do hair, 2 boxes merchandise, 15 bolts sheepskins, 334 sales wool, 7,000 shishbones, 7650 lbs bones, 250 fanegas salt.

English Brandy
EXTRACT OF PUNCH
For Sale at Store Corner of Fiedad and Reconquista 3 p 23.

Plato-layer.
An experienced plato-layer who has worked 1 years on the Brazilian railway seeks employment.
Apply at this office to above address 3 p 23

Green Mandarin Tea
Just received for the first time, only a small lot of this tea, the quality is superior to any other ever arrived here, in China only the Mandarin (Nobility) dare take of this valuable article, its taste is of the finest aromatic flavor and only can be sold at 100 dol. a pound in the Store Calle Peru No 77. 4 p 23

Wanted
Wanted a house suitable for a small family at 4 or 5 squares from the Plaza Victoria to the north would be preferred. Apply by letter to A.B. at MacKern's Library Calle San Martin. 8 p 23

Wanted
A good servant for the service of a small family. Apply 200 Calle Estados Unidos 23, 3 p

Wanted
A Lad of 15 or 16 years of age who understands something of the Drapery business, and who can speak Spanish and a little English. 23, 3 p

English Housemaid.
Wanted one for a small family, at No. 178 Calle Maypu. 23, 3 p

JAMESON'S
Real Old Malt Whiskey,
3 years old,
and bottled off sherry casks.
T. F. LALLOX,
61, 66 and 68 Piedad.
23, 6 p

Fresh Goods—Just Received
Ladies' Colored Petticoats
6-4 All Wool Tartans
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers
Extra Fine 3-4 Hue for Children
Ladies' Merino Hosiery, extra fine
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets
Linen Table Cloths and Napkins
Ladies' Kid Gloves
White and Coloured Flannels
Ladies' Black and Coloured Chemise
Extra Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27.
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
23, 15 p

Medianeros.
Wanted a few with capital, on some of the best camps in the North. For further particulars apply between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock at 108 Calle Artes. 23, 3 p

Tutor.
The Advertiser, who has had some experience as school-teacher in England, seeks a situation as Tutor in a family in town or country. Address J.S. Standard office. 23, 3 p

D. T. Fortin.
We have received your letters and sent them to Ireland.

Not ce.
Having discovered that a German Importing House in this city has lately received, and is now offering for sale large quantities of common Perfumery with *POISON LACRIS* in imitation of Eugene Rimmel's celebrated manufactures, we beg to caution the trade against such a dishonourable imposture, and to remind our dealers that none can be genuine unless imported by us.
MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR,
Sole Agents to Eugene Rimmel.
23, 3 p

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
8th performance of the Season.
Saturday, 23rd July.

IONA
on
The last day of Pompeii.

Sunday 24th.
9th performance of the Season,
N. A. R. T. A.
At Eight o'clock.

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 plaid, plain and striped flannels, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, flannel 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 plain sheeting vest from Belfast, &c. Lamb's wool dress, drawers and stockings cotton do do.
Boys, youths, and men's 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 vests every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLOX,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
3 p. 61x

Advice to the Estancieros.
Yesterday 17th arrived by the French ship *Abd el-Kader* from Havre Eighteen Huns and six Shropshire, bouillet, from the establishment of St. Anne and La Motte, appertaining to Mr. Roulier Chansseaux.
Their intelligent producer obtained the golden medal in the following courses:

At Dijon (Cote d'or) in 1861
" Malm (Seine & Marne) in 1862
" Clermont (Puy de Dore) in 1863
" Har le Duc (Meuse) in the last month of May 1864.

The above-mentioned twenty-four animals are to be sold in the Barraca of P. Guerin and Son Plaza Monserrat No 121 23, 3 p

Wells, Bookhaus & Co.,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS
Have removed their office to Calle Piedad, No. 173. 23, 3 p, 119

J. S. Wylie & Co.,
GROCERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Camp Street, Buenos Ayres, Chacabuco, 9, 2m.

Good Camp
To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus
"Rumblers Southern Express Wagon" carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 2-3 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning.
Passengers 140 dol.
Freight 20 " per arroba.
Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

NUEVAS
Mensajeros Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day
" Capilla del Senor every day
" San Antonio de Areco, all
" every seven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pila, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN and MESQUITA.

Brazil and River Plata Mail
And South American Mercantile Journal.

This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Buenos Ayres, the River Plata, the 9th and 23rd of each month. The "Brazil and River Plata 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 those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the "Sala de Comercio," or at No. 35 Calle 24 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the "Standard" Office.

British Library Catalogue.
PRICE 43.
On sale at this office or at the Library Book month. We will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix. a x

Mr. Dodge, F.R.S.
(Artist General in the British Navy, &c., &c.), still continues his professional duties at 11 Cayo. Hours 10 to 11. j 19 6 p

Notice
The owner of a coop of fowls, received per S. S. Uruguay is requested to call on the undersigned.
H. A. GREEN & Co.
85—Reconquista—85
6 p 19.

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

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

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

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Notice.
The undersigned undertakes to transport sheep or horned cattle to whatever port the owners see fit to order, for which they have the best of vessels and men, answering for all losses.

Reconquista No. 46.
PARKER & CORDERO.
j 21, 3 p

Wanted
By a respectable young man a situation in a commercial house. Speaks Spanish and English. Good references given, and salary no object. Address M. F. Calle Piedad 66 and 68. 3 p 21

B Ayres English Dramatic Company.
Advertiser informs the public that he has almost completed his arrangements for inaugurating the above Company at the Franco-Argentine Theatre, in the beginning of August. A few gentlemen of dramatic taste and experience are preparing the repertoire, and solicit the aid of any others who may wish to take a role. Good terms will also be offered for any good actors and actresses who will join.

For further particulars apply at this office. 22, 3 p.

To Let
Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only. Enquire at 34, Calle Chile. j 1 m

Wanted.
By a Young Woman, a situation in an English or American family, as a household or general servant—has no objection to go to the camp. Best references can be given. Apply, M. C. Standard office. 6p, 222

Sinclair's Limerick Hams
AND
CORK BUTTER—1st Brand,
Hibernia House, 61, 66 & 68, Piedad. 3p, 222

English Boots.
Strong Leather, double soles, for boys and youths, for camp wear. 61 CORRIENTES. 61 10p, 222

On Sale.
Glasgow Coal, for steam or house purposes. Apply to
JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
3p, 222 San Martin, No. 66.

Fresh Alfalfa, Sood.
Buenos Ayres and Provincial.
04, 66, and 68 PIEDAD.
j 22, 3 p

Awful Calamity!!
10,000 PEOPLE NOT KILLED, SAVED.

On Sunday last (between Corrientes and Tucuman) "A Man of Straw" in a mutilated condition. The deceased is supposed to have descended from the Balloon.

Funeral will take place at sunset this evening.

N.B.—All interested are respectfully requested to attend.
By order, &c., &c. j 21, 2 p

To Let
Some splendid Rooms to the street, for gentlemen, in No. 2-4 Cangallo, between Esmeralda and Suipacha. j 21, 6 p

Furnished Rooms.
To be let at No. 90 Calle Parqui (together, or separate) a comfortable sitting room, and two bedrooms with or without board, in an English family. j 21, 3 p

Chas. Hermannseder,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Taty, Carnes de Areco. 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.

Charges are most moderate. Wines superb. Table d'Hote on European style. Board, with room, gas-light, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

The Standard Printing Office.
All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, 2500 per thousand; papelets, 8150 per thousand; circulars or placards 350 per hundred. a x

Just Published,
Price \$20.
"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes."
By M. G. MULLALL.
On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's

Great Reduction.
STREET-VIEWS AT 30c.
Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 30c. dol. Recoleta, Plaza Victoria. 2 m. J.

Governess.
A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globe, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred. Apply to Messrs. G. and H. M'Kern, 25 Calle San Martin. j 19 m

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 Baraca. The best references can be given. Address II. W. B. Standard Office. 3 p 20

Wanted.
A young Englishman, aged 27, recently returned from Liverpool, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house, saladero or baracca. Is well conversant with the import and export trade, having been for a number of years previously employed in a mercantile firm here, and at Montevideo, from whom he received a first class testimonial; can also speak the Spanish language. Being anxious to procure prompt employment, would accept a small salary to commence. Address Index, office of the Standard.

Notice.
For Sale, a splendid House, with almanac opening to the street and rear, eighteen rooms, two patios, and a carrol, in the Calle Belgrano, No. 126 & 128. 12p, 214

Unterricht in allen und neuen Sprachen, so wie in der Geographie und Geschichte wird erteilt.
Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 66; Zimmer No. 10. 12 p 13

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,000,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plata.
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 203.
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,
119 204 Calle Venezuela.

Hotel Harmony.
The proprietor of the Hotel de l'Harmonie has the honor to inform the public that from the 1st of August he will open a Restaurant and Table d'Hote.

Breakfast—first hour 9 o'clock, another at 10 o'clock. Dinner—first at 1 o'clock, second 3 o'clock. Every Sunday mock turtle soup.

Gentlemen who desire can be served in an extra dining-room, and parties attended to.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, or any kind of Dietes for families or companies can be strictly served, with very short notice. Prices moderate.

125—CALLE MAYO—124
j 21, 13 p

