

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

001—SECOND YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

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

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank have been removed to the above spacious building.

IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON. CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

IXELAND. Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Camp for 8 flocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province.

English Tailor. 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited). 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co. 101 CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13. Sept. 20.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES. Messrs. JOHN BEST and BROS. 02 RIVADAVIA.

Good News. The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.

PUBLIC NOTICE. The undersigned respectfully requests all Parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay.

Wanted. A Housemaid for the country. Apply 286 Calle Parque.

La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage.

A Quinta de Moya. Situated on the road from the Esquina Corredores to the Alsina bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Corral.

Bill of Exchange on London. For amounts, as required, can be obtained from HENRY N. HART, 33 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Creditos contra la Nacion. En las botijas de Concepcion, Salto y Payson las encaminadas por el vapor "Gualeguay" el 7 de Octubre pasado para esta destina las que, como es de notoriedad, venian bajo custodia de estafetas, y en virtud de un certificado del Correo de Comercio tres recibos de la Comision Clasificadora de la deuda emitida en la Confederacion Argentina, endosada en Union con el siguiente N. 186 del 16 de Mayo por sueldos militares, por \$ 233 00.

Royal Hotel. ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON. Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England.

Notice. We beg to give notice that we have opened a Branch House in Montevideo under the firm of DARBYSHIRE & Co.

To be Sold. A House, situated in Calle de Rio Bamba between Tucuman and Templo in front of the Irish Convent, No. 23, with eighteen yards of front and seven in depth.

For and Gronson. Have removed their Office to Calle Chacabuco, No. 17. Jan 8. 12p

Wanted. In a first class School in the suburbs, an English Resident Teacher. Reference required.

Wanted. An efficient Clerk, for an English Importing House, apply at 13, Calle Urquibano, Jan 8 3p.

Wanted. For 4 or 5 flocks of Sheep of superior quality, containing a Brick House of 7 Rooms in the best of repairs; it is warranted to be the best of Land, and can be delivered immediately as there is no Stock on it. Apply, Calle Reconquistas, 46. 10 9p

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon-Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo. Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all the branches.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY, Public and Official Translator, 140 CALLE PARQUE.

Morono Church. The editors of the Standard are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.

Just arrived, price \$130 South American Sketches, on A Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata, and the Paraná.

For San Antonio de Arce. MENSAJEROS ARGENTINOS. Starts from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, on the 1st, 15th, 29th, and 31st of each month.

British Steamer, KEPLER, Capt. JOHN CARROLL, 1499 Tons Register, A 1, at Lloyd's, Is appointed to sail from this Port on TUESDAY, the 10th inst.

FOR LIVERPOOL, Calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon, and is now ready to receive cargo for any of the above-named ports, for which passengers are also taken at the following Fares:

First Cabin, Liverpool £10, Rio de Janeiro 50 pats, Lisbon 170.

English Clothing Store, Wholesale and Retail, 80-CANGALLO-80. Mens' Ready made Clothing. Youths' do do do Boys' do do do

Wanted. A good steady man to go to an English estancia Parita de Arce, to mind sheep. Must be a Teutonic.

Commercial Notice. The undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced business here and at Montevideo, as Merchants and Commission Agents.

Governors. A young Lady recently arrived from Dublin seeks an engagement as Resident Governess in an English Family; the highest references can be given.

Important Notice. For Sale, the Boat and Shoe Shop No. 100 Calle Defensa. Ad persons buying accounts for or against said establishment will please call and settle them within the term of eight days.

Wanted. A Cook at Calle Reconquistas, 149.

Worts, Shorries, Brandies. This undersigned have just received, and will always have in stock, a choice selection of the above. All superior classes, in quart, octaves, half do and bottles.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (the Flor del Plata, No. 2146) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City.

Argentine Diligences. 101 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 135. Leaves for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, on the 1st, 15th, 29th, and 31st of each month.

WESTERN RAILWAY. On and after the 9th Nov. the trains will start as follows:

WEEK-DAYS. Salidas del Parque. 1.º Tren a las 6 de la mañana llega a Moreno a las 7 30.

HOLIDAYS (1). 1.º Tren a las 6 de la mañana llega a Moreno a las 7 30.

REGRESOS AL PARQUE. 1.º Tren de Moreno a las 7 30 llega a las 9.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Vessels Loading by JOHN P. BOYD & CO., Ship Brokers, CALLE SAN MARTIN, No. 66.

For Antwerp. The Prussian Brig FORTUNA, 200 tons register. Captain Wieman.

FOR NEW YORK. The Dutch Schooner, MARCHENA, 173 tons register. Captain Weppert.

FOR NEW YORK. The British Brig ARAB, 140 tons register. Captain Lombard.

Wanted. A Cook at Calle Reconquistas, 149.

Cojogo Anglo-Porteño, 205-MALPU-206. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of applicants will be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years.

The Boca Iron Works. JAMES HODGE, Proprietor. Four dry iron Iron Works. Steam engines, condensing and high pressure, for marine and land purposes.

Groat Chanco. To rent a fin puceto with corral, etc. on moderate terms. Also for sale the stock of shoes which is at present at said puceto.

English Grammar School. Director—Mr. P. FINGERARD. Ex-Professor at the London University College.

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS. (Calle Esquina). The Director of this Institution has the honor to inform the Parents of his Pupils that the 11th class will begin on the 27th inst.

Extensive Grounds, Germantown, and Cold Baths now combined to offer the best prospects of investigating the body and securing the health of the Pupils.

AGENTS TO PURCHASE. Commission Merchants and Insurance Agent receives Orders of the Standard Office and at 206 C. D. Ven 2nd.

Lead for sheep. At a distance of 45 leagues from town, towards the West, there is for sale the action to many lots of one or two square leagues.

To be Let. That splendid House No. 12, 14, and 16 Calle Maypan, one of the most beautiful houses in the city of Buenos Ayres.

For Antwerp. The Prussian Brig FORTUNA, 200 tons register. Captain Wieman.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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

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

The Standard.

All letters must be in full and addressed to the Editor. - Cienfuegos.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

REVIEW FOR FRENCH PACKET

Since the sailing of the English packet we have been all plunged into inexpressible affliction by one of the most ghastly tragedies ever known in ancient or modern history—the burning of two thousand human beings in the temple of the living God. The particulars of this awful sacrifice were published in last week's number of the 'Weekly Standard,' but as many of our foreign readers only receive the packet number by the French mail, we think it right to recapitulate them.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE BURNED IN CHILE.

The most disastrous affliction hangs at this moment on Chile. The people refuse to describe such a human sacrifice, because the world's history records no such dreadful catastrophe. The Company, one of the largest and handsomest churches of Santiago contained the most select of the 'bell, sex, of that capital attracted by the last' function of the month of May.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 lamps of liquid and gas oil, burning in all parts of the temple. Those of the high altar reached 50 ft., and just opposite burned brilliantly a half circle of gas. One of the burners burst, and the fire broke out, and immediately reached the dome. At the same time the crowd was all confusion. Half escaped. And the rest? Oh, horror! Search for a door, but none could be found; owing to the rush and confusion they had all been closed. Hundreds of beautiful women, struggling with death, fell in numbers, until nothing remained but a funeral pile. It is horror reaches to the highest point. Every part of the temple is a mass of flames, not half a yard over the multitude. Frightful cries and heart-rending moans are heard, followed afterwards by silence. And what a stillness! The stillness of death! The stillness of the tomb! The spectacle is indescribable. The fire reached the principal door. There heads burned to a cinder and skeletons met the view on all sides.

About nine o'clock at night all was over. The fire reached the heifer altar, which are all in ashes. Oh, who can form an idea of the ruin and desolation in this awful spot at this moment. Lamentations are heard in the houses and in the very streets, of those mourning the loss of parents, husbands, brothers, and sisters.

In the annals of the world, in the history of misfortunes and catastrophes which have afflicted humanity, we doubt if there ever has occurred a more awful visitation of Providence. Two thousand human beings hurried into eternity, at the very foot of the altar of the Most High. The catastrophe is so awful, that we feel utterly unable to give expression to our feelings. We simply give a detailed statement of facts. At only a Santiago, but half of Chile is mourning.

What heart-breaking moans of women, half burnt—children almost smothered. The number of victims is almost incredible. It is said 17,000 to 20,000. The majority of the victims belonged to the highest class of society in Santiago. More than seven houses are left completely desolated, not a soul having escaped.

The Minister of the United States succeeded in saving several lives, and wrote a letter of condolence to the Government. The total amount of corpses found number 1800. It would seem that the majority of the victims were smothered, not burnt, as many were discovered about the slightest mark on their person or clothes.

The doors of the church were narrow, and some persons in the general rush having fallen, a general block up took place. In vain the crowd from behind pushed and shouted, the piles of smothered human beings at the door were increased each moment; those at the door were trampled and crushed to death; those behind, scorched, burnt, and smothered. The courts public offices, and houses of business were all closed spontaneously, and Santiago given up to a general mourning.

The walls of the ill-fated church have been ordered to be raised, and it is said that either a park or a cemetery will be opened on the site. As a matter of course, a general feeling of indignation is entertained against the clergy, and the most violent attacks have been made on them. But although we condemn the usage of such an extraordinary number of lights, and the great want of precaution in having but one means of exit in a church capable of holding so many thousands. Still we cannot lend ourselves to charges which are utterly destitute of foundation; the clergy were everywhere to be seen struggling to save their fellow-beings from the flames, and succeeded in rescuing several hundreds. Our foreign readers must not think that two thousand is an exaggerated estimate of the number of victims. On the contrary, subsequent information received by the overland mail from Chile, shows that the loss of life on that awful memorable night, was still greater. The whole continent is plunged into mourning and grief, and we doubt not that when this melancholy intelligence reaches Europe, the sensation will be as great as in martyred Chile and weeping South America.

In Argentine affairs we have little to write of interest to the foreign reader. The disturbance in Entre Rios has been quelled by the energetic steps of Urquiza, and in every part of the Republic we have peace. Owing to the proximity of the elections, politics are at present in the ascendant. A very strong party has been formed for the purpose of ejecting the capital of the Republic from the city of Buenos Ayres, but all the merchants and capitalists in the country are in favour of the present state of things, it is more than probable that the anti-capitalists will succeed in their attempt. The revolution in the Banda Oriental still continues. Flores has attacked an important river town called Paysandu, but was repulsed; the British gunboat Spiler has gone up to protect British lives and properties. Owing to the praiseworthy efforts of our Minister, Mr. Thornton, steam communication between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres has been resumed, and the difficulties so long existing between the two Governments are in a way of adjustment. We cannot too highly praise the conduct of Mr. Thornton in using his best exertions to preserve peace in the Plata. Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have at last arrived at San Juan after a most tedious journey. The machinery is still on the road. The news from the mines is the best.

The steamer Paramo and Kepler arrived safely; the latter made a splendid passage. Emigration is steadily on the increase, but we cannot too strongly caution clerks and others from coming to this country unless they are willing to endure hardships which they cannot even imagine. Our farmers are suffering severely from the drought, and we regret to say sheep are dying in thousands. All who can do so are moving out to the frontier with their flocks, where the grass is good and water abundant.

Our English Companies here are doing a very excellent business. We refer to the Northern Railway and the London and River Plate Bank, both of which we are happy to say are doing as much business as they can attend to. M. G. Mulhall, editor of the 'Standard,' is at present in Paraguay inspecting the cotton plantations, which, we are happy to say, are in the most promising condition. He informs us that in Paraguay there are about seven millions of plants in the very best condition. His tour through the plantations in Corrientes convinced him of the fact, that with the very slightest efforts, cotton on a large scale can be grown in that province. A full report of his travels, in the cotton regions of the Plata, will, on his return be at once forwarded to the Cotton Supply Association, in Manchester.

The British barque, Golden Eagle, has proved a total wreck, but a good deal of her cargo has been saved. The foreign colony of Papezanza, in Santa Fe, has had a splendid harvest this year: in wheat alone the colonists have over twenty-two thousand mags, and in all the other crops a proportionate return. The colonists, from being poor immigrants, are all now men of property and capital. No even in the emigration statistics of the United States or Australia, can we find an equal to the signal prosperity of this colony. In Buenos Ayres business is rather good, freights very steady, money a little tight, but the province, in fact, the whole country, is rapidly regenerating.

The accounts from the camp are truly frightful. In all parts of the camp within 30 leagues of town, the drought has assumed the most alarming proportions. We hear of one Irish estanciero, who out of four thousand sheep, which he had a couple of months ago, has now only two hundred. In every part of the country, bands of sheep farmers are to be found moving out to the frontier lands. From all quarters, we hear nothing but complaints. If the rain does not come soon, not a live animal will be found within 40 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The particulars of Flores' defeat at Paysandu will be found in another column. Yesterday evening, owing to the heroic exertions of a French gentleman in Argentine saved from being drowned. It appears that the saved man had taken it into his head to have a bath; and to the no small astonishment of the crowd, stripped off at the landing immediately under the Reguardo's office. He had hardly entered the river, when he got into what 'Kerryman' called an 'Argentine tub,' or, in other words, one of the mud holes made for the accommodation of the washerwomen. Down he went, and then up he came: his clothes were heard by hundreds, but not offered to save him, but a little Frenchman, who stripped in an instant, and grasped the expiring Argentine by the hair of his head, as he was descending for the third and last time. We think such heroism worthy of note, and hope the Frenchman will be rewarded by the Municipality.

Sunday being the last day for registration, the polling rooms were crowded, and some of the most laughable scenes occurred in many of the parishes. We are pleased to say, that in every part the 'Nationalists' were in the majority. Owing to the extreme heat, many who left their houses 'en masse' in the morning, were 'cacidos' before night. The Northern Railway will be opened to San Fernando, we hear, by the end of this month. M. Rossi has published a most interesting table of exports for the last two years, by which we perceive our exports have rapidly increased in every article, save that of jerked beef. We intend to publish the table at the earliest opportunity. The soldiers who are at present guarding the frontier in the invasion of the India s, are to be changed on the 1st of February. As this is the first packet which takes to Europe the news of the awful Chilean catastrophe, we publish part of the 'Standard' in mourning. We send to the 'Times' a list of the names of those who perished, which we were unable to publish in the 'Standard,' owing to its magnitude.

President Mitre's tea parties, it is said, are giving great offence to the new 'clique' of Argentine 'Know-nothings,' who state that the President ought to do as Rosas did, treat his guests to 'mate' and in token of his visitors to Parisian easy chairs should have nothing in his house but 'cows and horses' heads. We have received a letter, relative to the great Chas accident, which we will publish to-morrow. It appears that what we imagined, Mr. Chas and family, we are happy to say, escaped unharmed. On Sunday last, the Recoleta was crowded, as the ceremony of blessing the Basque Monument took place. Thousands of Basques and Gallegos assisted. Latest advices from the provinces: Juan Carlos, the celebrated rebel, had expired in prison. Carlos Angel, another notorious revolutionary, is in prison. Arredondo is expected shortly in Rosario with men. We understand that he brings with him Pomme's widow. Buenos, it appears, will be elected the Governor. He is at present the most popular candidate. Several Irishmen left in the Pavon on Sunday, for Rosario, where they are about to look for camp for their sheep. Both parties, the 'crudos' and 'cendidos,' have made out their lists for the elections. We hear, however, that the President is also about to make one, which, as a matter of course, will carry the day. On Saturday, all the Anti-National or Club Libertad party were struck with terror by the very belated part the Government had taken. Several officers, who had themselves rather prominent in politics, were sent with despatches of importance: some to Rivas, others to Bahia Blanca, and a few out to Junin. The measure had the desired effect over three hundred members of the club, we hear, at once resigned. In another column will be found the monthly balance sheet of the Bank of Mata for December. We highly approve of the Baron publishing his balance-sheet, as it is the best criterion to go by in judging of the business of any banking institution. In San Fernando, on last Sunday, there was the greatest excitement owing to the registry of voters, the little town was thrown into the greatest uproar, as both parties worked hard to

bring the day. The Club del Pueblo, or Government party, were happy to say, had a sweeping majority. It is rumored that a good deal of specie is expected out in the 'packet. We cannot say, with what truth or not, but our impression is, that gold is rather scarce at home to remit much to the River Plate, unless it be from Rio Janeiro that the gold is expected.

On Sunday evening, an almost fatal accident occurred in the old Plaza. A sailor, who had hired a horse, had just left one of the stables, when the horse took fright at some children who were playing: the tar pulled hard at one of the reins, the horse turned suddenly round, and down came Jack. How the children were saved is unaccountable, as they were taken out from the horse's feet. The rider got an ugly fall on his head being harder than the pavement, he was up and off in a moment.

On Saturday night, at Quilmes, some furious person or persons, set fire to a hay-rick, at the Casa de los Llanos, the residence of Wilfred Latham Esq. THE MONEY MARKET. Since the sailing of the English packet, our money market has suffered a slight stringency, which, owing to the rise in the rate of interest by the Provincial Banks, has been increased rather than otherwise.

The paper currency, the total circulation of which is estimated at about three hundred and fifty millions, is suffering a most serious depreciation. When it is borne in mind, that of this amount over one hundred and fifty millions are held by foreign merchants and estancieros, it can at once be seen what a heavy loss this fluctuation in our circulating medium is causing the foreign community.

In Exchange on England and France, we notice a very increased animation, over £220,000 in bills, principally on London, have been drawn and taken. Exchange opened on England for this packet at 51 pence per silver dollar, and at five francs on France and Germany per patacon, or silver dollar. Over £20,000 was negotiated at these quotations, but as drawers became more numerous, the rate went up, particularly in bills on France, the following are the quotations:—

Table with exchange rates for England, France, Antwerp, Hamburg, Buenos, Geneva, Spain, United States, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo.

Table with provincial bank rates for Paises metallic, Paises mte, Gves metallic, and Gves mte.

Table with bank of London current account rates for metallic pays, do charges, and money current.

Table with bank of Lima and Co. current account rates for metallic pays, do charges, and money current.

PRICE OF SILVER DOLLARS. Jan. 11-2 80. Bolsa shares, \$120

STORING OF PAYSANDU.

1000 invaders beaten by 42 men. The city was conquered yesterday with the Paysandu news. Flores with his four thousand veterans was beaten back from the city of Paysandu by only 42 men of Lengua's men, 42 in number, who just landed at the very moment Flores was marching in column up the main street of Paysandu. Lengua's men never expecting to come in contact with the rebels, had not their fire-locks in readiness, but like the invaders at Fray Bentos they at once betook to vegetable weapons of offence, spallows and cabbage-stalks were to be had on all sides, so they let the rebels have it. Astonished at the awkward position in which he found himself, Flores ordered his men into the ditch. The Government officer in the plaza preserving the movement began to play with them, at shooting at their own pantaloons. Meanwhile it being about dinner time, the neighbours came out to join in the sport, armed to the teeth with hair-pieces, the wild became general. A 2nd or 3rd shot was heard, and reader in other Leipsa ensued. Flores retreated, his son terribly wounded, his men were killed, but, wofully, comorised, and Paysandu stands a monument of patriotic valor and vegetable strength.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The steamer Menay arrived yesterday morning. There is positively no thing of any importance in the slate city. The members of the foreign club are complaining that the directors have not held an annual meeting. President Berro has left town, for San Jose, it is said, in order to pay the troops.

The gale of the night of the 9th inst. not satisfied with putting to rout the pleasure-seekers of the Plaza, with breaking the shop windows, and playing all manner of mischief with cyano lines, must needs try its force upon and damage the Mecklenburg brig 'Julius' and British brig 'Lyon.' These vessels were anchored in the outer roads, and had only arrived a few days previously—the former from Rio Janeiro and the latter from Cadiz. Business was rather good. The Mersey was expected on the 12th.

RUMOUR CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

We read in one of the Havre journals that the far-famed Alabama has been at last captured by the United States war-steamers San Jacinto. As the particulars of the fight are not given, and as the latest we heard respecting this celebrated privateer, per Kepler, was that she had been at the Cape of Good Hope, where several of her men deserted, we are inclined to regard the rumour to be too good to be true.

Log of the steamer 'Chile.' CAPTAIN C. H. SIVEL. 31 days passage from Liverpool to Valparaiso. Shortest passage on record.

Table with ship arrival and departure times for the steamer 'Chile' from Liverpool to Valparaiso.

The greatest speed attained was 14 knots an hour—average speed 12 1/2 knots. The weather throughout the passage in the Atlantic was generally good, with the exception of a paucity experienced immediately after leaving Montevideo, and which lasted 24 hours. In the Straits of Magellan she had also good weather as far as the Chilian settlement of Punta Arenas; but from that point it changed entirely, and she met with squally weather, accompanied by thunder, lightning and hail, and which continued during the rest of her passage in the Straits.

From Cape Horn to the Island of Mocha, she experienced a series of strong gales from N. E. to N. and a heavy sea; during the strongest gales the 'Chile' far surpassed the most sanguine expectations formed of her and proved herself to be a first rate sea boat. Her speed during the heaviest weather was never less than 10 1/2 to 11 knots an hour.

ATTACK ON PAYSANDU.

FLORES REPULSED.

January 9th 1864. Yesterday at half past four p.m. Flores made an attack on Paysandu, with great vigour, but fortunately he was driven back at all points, and obliged to abandon the good position which he held.

At the beginning of the skirmish the infantry of the Lengua's battalion, who had come from Salto, were landed about four squares below the port, and without waiting for the shelter of the town, they charged upon the foot guard and all the infantry of Flores, keeping up a sharp fire; these guerrillas, falling back by the Calle Real, sought the aid of the Guardias Nacionales and the civic company, and continued firing for about an hour. Afterwards the enemy's cavalry, to the number of three squadrons, placed themselves on the high road, a position favorable for the infantry on account of the ditches which extend as far as the quinta de Pao, where they were protected by the forces of the Mansa guard, suffering only a loss of three prisoners and two dead. Flores was wounded by a ball in his neck and another in his right hand, which carried off four of his fingers. We do not know if he is still living.

The fire from the port caused the loss of 9 dead and 6 wounded on both sides. To-day will be known all particulars of the attack. The action alone of 42 men possessing a guard and all the enemy's infantry, is sufficient to stamp these brave soldiers with glory. Flores was very dejected at the result, he met with, and said it said some of his officers have left him in consequence.

PRODUCE.

During the fortnight there has been a good deal of activity in our produce market. The demand for dry hides seems to have slackened since the new year. Wool sells well at present quotations, but purchases are made more to meet orders from foreign manufacturers than for speculation purposes. The finest classes and the coarsest are in great demand for the American market, but second class mestiza or ill-conditioned wools are disregarded, and are sold at some 15 per cent. under best prices. Superior wools are going up, and greatly looked for. A very superior lot belonging to a well known Irish estanciero of the partido of the Villa Laxan has just arrived, but the owner refuses to sell under one hundred and twenty-five dollars per arroba, which is some 25 p2 in advance of the market price. It is estimated that about half a million of arrobas have come into market, been sold and shipped as fast as baled.

Salted hides are at present very firm; they suffered a slight decline with tallow, but subsequently they stiffened, and both these articles are at present very firm. The total sales of dry hides during the fortnight amount to 67,000 of various classifications, of which 32,000 are for the States, 17,000 for France, Spain, and Italy, and 8000 for the North Continent. The principal demand is however from the United States; some descriptions have suffered a slight decline, whilst others have an upward tendency. (See prices).

The following is a detail of the sales effected since the sailing of the British packet. North American Hides.—Of the 32,000 hides sold those of Entre Rios realised 40 to 41 rs, of Corrientes 39 to 40; weighing 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 lb. Stock 10,000 hides. North Continent Hides.—Eight thousand were sold at the following prices: half ox half cow, camp 40rs, camp do. butchers 38 rs, ox do 44 rs; stock 4000 hides. Hides for France and Italy.—The following were the sales:— 2000 Corrientina at 39 rs. 2050 Entre Rios 40 300 calf 33 100 heavy 39 Spanish Hides.—2000 Paraguay hides at 41 rs, and 6000 Cordova do 37 do. stock 10,000 hides classified. Entre Rios Hides.—Sales from 40 to 41 rs; stock 4000. Corrientes.—Sales at 39 rs; stock 4000. Cordova.—000 have been sold at 37 rs; stock 6000. Paraguay.—000 hides sold at 41 rs; stock 2000 hides. Light hides sold at 33rs. Dry horse hides, command from 35 to 45 dobs mte. Carpancho skins.—Sales have been made at 4 sly rs. Present Stock of Dry Hides. Classified. For North America ... 10,000 Germany ... 8,000 Spain ... 10,000 Without Classification. From this province 30,000 From Cordoba 6,000 From the Paraguay 2,000 From Corrientes 9,000—7,000 Total 75,000 Hoods. The sales during the fortnight have been less than previously, which is mainly attributed to the fact that the arrivals from the camp during the same period have diminished. Wools are invariably bought of the producer in the paper currency of the country, the consequence is that although prices have apparently improved, owing to the depreciation of the currency, they are almost the same. The sales of wool during the fortnight are slightly under 20,000 arrobas. The wools of Buenos Ayres have suffered deterioration from dust: 140 bales of Cordova wools have been sold at 4 rs per arroba. Small lots of Entre Rios wools have also been sold at 26 1/2 to 28 rs; common do. to 22 rs. Corrientes wool show a slight rise, but sales 26 1/2 rs. Sheepskins with wool are very scarce and in demand.

