

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD

80 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 5s.

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.

"Mi first undian ult ver non: nadeum dleers."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our remarks on the "Drought" have met with general approval. People admit that the "Standard" is right, and that so far from this present season being excessively dry, for years past we have not had such a wet summer. We are told that the rain has fallen in torrents in some parts of the south and north, but except in open and thinly-stocked camps, it has done very little good. From Góles to town the camps have as much grass on them as the Plaza Victoria. A person arrived the day before yesterday from beyond the Carmen de Areco, informs us that all the sheep from Areco, Villa Luxen, Moron, and many parts of Pilar, have disappeared. He went up to many houses for a drink of water, but, although the tables, chairs, and beds were there, not a living soul was to be found. The farmers seemed to have rushed off with their sheep, as if a plague had made its appearance. Nothing can be more lamentable than the present state of the north. Since foreigners settled in the camp as sheep-farmers, there never was such a year as the present, as there cannot be the slightest doubt that this year will silently effect one of the greatest changes ever experienced in this country. Irishmen, not natives, will now drive back the Indians. The splendid frontier lands, which for years have been but the subject of speculation amongst the friends of the Land office clerks, will henceforward be domiciled by men who pay more attention to sheep farming than politics. Sheep farming will again prove as lucrative a business as in former years. Forty thousand sheep from one estancia near Luxen, three hundred thousand from San Antonio de Areco, and over half a million from other parts, are this moment marching to the frontier camps. Along the roads and adjoining camps there is nothing seen but migrating shepherds. To such an extent has the moving been carried that in many parts a rule has been introduced, where the travelling flocks are only allowed to stop so many hours.

The Postmaster, we are happy to say, has taken the dispute between the Rosario Postmaster and the French Consul into his own hands, and, we understand, that the Consul will be allowed to receive all letters as usual. The Postmaster-General of England has agreed to Mr. Poada's request, regarding the making up of separate mail bags for Rosario, and abolished the custom, as the clerk in the English Post-office, not knowing the geography of the country, frequently sent up letters to Rosario for people residing here in the camps, which was extremely inconvenient.

Mitridates Vides, an Athenian and countryman of Glaucon, was the person who, at the imminent risk of his own life, jumped into the river, and rescued the drowning Argentine on last Sunday evening. We erroneously supposed that the heroic individual in question was a Frenchman; but, it appears, we were mistaken. Mitridates is servant of Mr. Drummond, who is Secretary to the British Legation here.

The Brazil and River Plate Mail, which we received by this mail, can be had at our office by all who desire to subscribe to it. We perceive that the editor has extracted some anecdotes respecting "Bautin," or better known as "Do Bools."

There is a rumour through town that Flores (padre) has been wounded, during his attack on Paysandú. We do not know, however, whether it is true or not, but of one thing there is no doubt, Flores has returned from before Paysandú, and is limping back to Faytinos.

The National Government, wisely judging that the eight millions of reales being entirely expended in Buenos Ayres, and exclusively for the benefit of the inhabitants of that happy province, judging we say, that such state of things was not exactly calculated to increase in the provinces a love for the union, made several concessions, such as naming two or three of the fallen party to unimportant posts; got a bill for the Central railroad passed; a bill for the emission of bonds for a million of dollars for roads and bridges, (which however will be mostly spent in Buenos Ayres, or on Buenos Ayres)

so persuaded to return. Mr. Qawford, we believe, comes in his place. We regret that we have not as satisfactory news to publish respecting the Argentine Central Railway. Owing to the state of the money market at home, the stock could not be introduced on the market. It was believed in London that the Bank Directors would keep raising the rate of interest until it reached 10 per cent.

The Legislature of Santa Fe has refused to accept the resignation of Sr. Cullen, who has started for the Chaco frontier, accompanied by Colonel Conesa, the Commissioner appointed by the National Government to establish a new frontier line to the north of the province of Santa Fe. This projected new line will extend from the Fort of San Xavier, upon the Parana, along the banks of the Salado, to the Port of Morteros, the last fort in the province of Córdoba.

Government has ordered to be paid 100,000 dollars for the construction of a new church in Junín, and also 50,000 dollars for the completion of the schools in San Isidro.

From Cordoba we learn the following:—Since the 18th December, Col. Arredondo, with his troops, has been quartered in Rioja. This gallant soldier has effected the most brilliant successes in the departments of the Llanos, thus relieving the province from the frightful burden under which it has been groaning for more than forty years. The Colonel entered the capital amidst the most flattering ovations of the people, who all flock to the Plaza, ready to give the air with loud buzzes, and almost mad with enthusiasm for their heroic liberator.

Since the putting down of the revolution the Department of the Llanos has remained quiet; however, picquets have been stationed in such parts as may be considered likely to be again disturbed. In other departments of the province all is quiet, the people looking forward to a prosperous future; and it is probable that, within a short time, and at the expense of a little exertion on the part of the authorities, that they will arrive at the desired point of a lasting peace. Business is beginning to feel the good effects of this state of matters—men are returning to their houses, and are employing themselves in tillage and other honorable occupations. The sad traces of war are rapidly disappearing, and the people are turning their swords into pruning-hooks. At last, the province is returning to a more settled, pleasing aspect, and in a short time will enter on the path of steady moral and material advancement.

The discoverer of gold in Tacuarembó, Mr. Theodoro Gacón, who was lately imprisoned in Montevideo on political charges, has arrived. He states that he showed the samples of gold to Mr. Letson, who declared that they were not of the brass candlestick quality represented. We hope this distinguished gold finder, will send a few samples to our office, say half a pound, just for the use of the office.

It may be interesting to some of our commercial subscribers to know that the rumour which was so industriously circulated respecting the Sicilia's cargo being damaged is utterly destitute of foundation. It appears the Sicilia, when only three days out from Montevideo, broke her shaft, and as the weather was very calm she was rather long in arriving at Rio. The cargo had to be taken out to get at the spare shaft, which was in the bottom of the vessel; the cargo however suffered not the slightest damage.

The particulars respecting the fire in Mr. John Smith's barraca will be found in another column.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES

The political state of the provinces has not been disturbed by any change since the date of our last review, although the same thing cannot be said of Buenos Ayres, which is suffering under one of the crisis so frequent in that city, which contains, and has always contained, since the first year of the revolution, the elements of the worst passion that have for so many years disgraced the pages of the history of this country.

Whatever may be the nature of the convolution which may take place, it is certain to have had its origin in the midst of that clique of unquiet spirits, the politicians of Buenos Ayres.

The trouble now existing in the capital is derived from the division of the members of the great party who, triumphant in the last revolution, divided amicably the spoils of the whole nation amongst themselves, very much in the same way as William the conqueror did with the vanquished Saxons.

The National Government, wisely judging that the eight millions of reales were being entirely expended in Buenos Ayres, and exclusively for the benefit of the inhabitants of that happy province, judging we say, that such state of things was not exactly calculated to increase the love for the union, made several concessions, such as naming two or three of the fallen party to unimportant posts; got a bill for the Central railroad passed; a bill for the emission of bonds for a million of dollars for roads and bridges, (which however will be mostly spent in Buenos Ayres, or on Buenos Ayres)

contract us); a bill for the expending of fifty thousand dollars on the port of Santa Fe, (which there appears little chance of getting); a cap of a thousand dollars a month to each of the provinces, or rather to each of the Governors of the provinces, and a bill for the recognition of the public debt of the former government, with full powers to entail, deduct and reduce the value of the documents representing it, according to the good pleasure of a commission composed, of course, of Buenos Ayres.

This is as far as the *recognizance* goes,

as for payment, that is a question which still hangs in a very hazy distance.

These concessions, such as they are,

wonderfully offended the *parasang*

particular, which desires to see the provinces treated as a conquered nation of savages and every name on the map obliterated except those of Buenos Ayres and her provincial towns.

Well, between those who desire to do something for the Nation, and those who only desire the aggrandizement of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, and the destruction of the other provinces, there is a mighty struggle for supremacy.

If the first gain the day, there will probably be a revolution in Buenos Ayres; if the second win the battle, it is probable that a separation will be the consequence, and Buenos Ayres and the thirteen provinces, who always have lived, and always will live a cat and a dog life linked together, will be divorced for ever.

We will sketch the situation of the provinces in few words.

Santa Fe, the most important of them all, as a great agricultural and pastoral country, and as the key to ten provinces, is probably in the best position of any of the others. With a good government and an industrious population, she has kept aloof from vexatious party strife, and notwithstanding her being the most severe sufferer from the disunity of the "powers that be," refusing to pay the public debt, her own resources are so great that we may safely congratulate the province on an undoubtedly advancement towards prosperity.

My magnificent pasture lands so far superior to those of Buenos Ayres, are daily attracting sheep farmers from the latter province. Her wheat and corn crop this year are exceedingly satisfactory, while those of Buenos Ayres have been almost a total failure. Immigrants are pouring in, and populating the wild lands lately the patrimony of tribes of savages, and although the commerce of Rosario has not regained its former prosperity, on account of the prostration of that of the interior provinces, this result is only a question of time and the completion of our great railroad.

The intercourse between Rosario and Montevideo is becoming daily more intimate. The latter port as well as its commercial facilities, are no superior to those of Buenos Ayres; that these advantages coupled with the well-known hostility, not probably of the National Government, but of subordinate offices to Rosario, is fast driving our business transactions entirely to the capital of the Uruguay Republic.

Almost the only flag which is to be seen in the port of Rosario is the Montevideo.

Santa Fe, as we have before said, is in a state of profound peace, which makes up for many grievances. The revenue of the province has been raised from ninety thousand to one hundred and fifty, without recurring to new imposts. A strict and honest administration has been the only means by which such a gratifying result has been arrived at. Even the public lands have been respected, scarcely any salving been made to aid the Government.

Entre Ríos, which on account of its isolated position, we scarcely think of including in a list of the provinces, is also enjoying a season of repose. It is true that on account of some disturbance in La Paz, General Urquiza considered it necessary to raise a force and march in person to the place; but there is no doubt in the world that it was not a petty row in a petty town which drew the wary Governor out of his place. Things look black on the horizon of Buenos Ayres, and it is *barely* possibly that General Urquiza finds it convenient to take a military excursion through this province or in himself thoroughly acquainted with the public feelings of the Potosí.

There is little doubt of General Urquiza supporting the policy of the present National Government. The foolishies of the exalted party of which the more foolish papers the *Tribuna* and the *Nacional* are the organs to induce the Government to arm a crusade against Entre Ríos, have ceased, as well as others tending to embroil the Argentine Government with that of Montevideo. The menacing attitude assumed by the Brazilian Government may probably have had something to do in calming the belligerent feelings of the portuguese.—*Perry-Garril.*

(To be Continued.)

ARGENTINE STOCKS.
NATIONAL BONDS.

Buenos Ayres has at present outstanding in Six per Cent. Bonds £970,000 sterling. The interest on these bonds is payable on the 14th of July and 12th January each year; last quotation, 99.

There is also another funded debt of this country termed Deferred Three per Cent., which amounts to £1,400,000, the interest of which is payable half yearly at the same dates; last quotation, 86.

RAILWAYS.

Buenos Ayres Northern Railway: capital, £15,000; dividends due, 10th July and 10th January; shares, £1 paid up, and also £10 shares, on which £2 10s. has only been paid, selling at 9 per cent. premium; looking very dull.

BANKS.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank: capital, £5,000; shares, £1 0 each; £1 paid; last quotation of shares, £52. This Bank had advertised a meeting for the 18th instant their New Shares, £5 each, at a slight premium.

POLAND.

Accounts received from several governments in the kingdom of Poland speak of the increase of the insurrection. Numerous bodies of the peasants have joined the insurrection, and in two regiments the Russians have been defeated. The Russians avow their determination to depopulate Poland by the transportation of its inhabitants, of whom one thousand were sent away last week.

A committee of Russian allies has been formed at Warsaw, under the presidency of the daughter of General Mouravieff, for the purpose of supporting the nationality and the Russian church in the kingdom of Poland and the western provinces of the empire.

From Poland news continue to arrive in the subject the association was founded to promote, they cannot be too upon the question of emigration; indeed to favour any system of deportation of our factory operatives would bring much discredit upon us, the major part of our best supporters being great employers of labour, and of course sugar that a scarcity of labor would be us a scarcity of cotton.

The Committee will be glad to receive your valued communication whenever you are disposed to favor them with such.

After leaving Mr. — office, I set to work to find out the places where the sheep-farmers, large and small, met together to chat over camps, wool, hides, &c., and in a fortnight had obtained all the information I required, having invitations from both rich and poor settlers, from all quarters of the camp, to go out with them and stop a week, or a month, or more. I availed myself of their kindness, and during three months' journey in, north, south, east, and west, I never met with a more hospitable set of men in my life: the best the house contained was for the stranger, whether hard biscuit, grilled mutton, and Carlton wine, in the poor man's hut, or lobster salad and champagne, in the houses of the rich, all was given with a hearty, kind welcome, and an assurance, on parting from my hosts, that if you settle near us, we will do everything we can for you; we were strangers once ourselves.

I perfectly agree with H. W., that this is no place for young clerks with soft hands, and much either money or status, but I think it is a very good country for a working man, or a young man with a little money, and sense to keep it together, and a will to go to work to make his living, in any of the numerous modes of life open to every one in a new country.

Let not clubs, balls, dinners, races, wine, or women, enter into the thoughts of the fresh man, at least until he has earned the right to have them. I found myself to all effect, on parting from my hosts, that if you settle near us, we will do everything we can for you; we were strangers once ourselves.

The Committee being fully absorbed in the subject the association was founded to promote, they cannot be too upon the question of emigration; indeed to favour any system of deportation of our factory operatives would bring much discredit upon us, the major part of our best supporters being great employers of labour, and of course sugar that a scarcity of labor would be us a scarcity of cotton.

The Committee will be glad to receive your valued communication whenever you are disposed to favor them with such.

I am dear Sirs, yours truly,
ISAAC WARIS, Secretary.

MR. HOSKIN WELLS AGAIN.
Hotel Globo, Jan. 4, 1861.

The Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir—Having read the letter of Hoskin Wells in your journal, and being a stranger like himself (I should suppose he is), I arrived here about the same time, viz., just four months ago this day. I will give H. W. the result of my experience here. First of all, before leaving England, I was offered letters of introduction by the score, by leading London merchants, private gentlemen, naval and military officers, who have relations and connexions out here and at Montevideo. I said, my dear friends I left my mother a long time ago, and knew that a starting stranger is the greatest nuisance a merchant can have walking into his office in business hours; so I thanked my friends and declined the letters, all but one to a first rate merchant here, given me by a post captain who had been on this station for seven years. Well, a week after my arrival I went one day and presented the note; I observed the outward smile, and the inward "confound the fellow," as I made the usual query of "Would you be kind enough to advise me what I ha' best do, and the best part to go to?" I had the general answer, "—in the camp, of course; to-morrow if possible." I said, what part? as all was strange to me yet. Well come again in a few days, I will tell you." I thanked him, and with good morning en led the interview. I found out from practical persons that my mercantile friend knew all about South America's camps as I do about the interior of the moon: he was never ten leagues from his office in his life: however I called again as desired, when he showed me a map with a pin stuck in it, in a spot the furthest from his office which was shown in that map. I remarked to him that there was written "campus deserto—Indios del Sur"; he then moved the pin a little nearer to his office. I thanked him for his kind advice, and promising to send a bundle of ostrich feathers by the first safe opportunity for himself and wife, I took my leave, saying to myself, on closing the door, *ta-ta, my boy, your eight hand has been your best friend for many a long year, you must look to it here; God helps the man who helps himself.* Now my dear H. W. don't suppose that I have been used to cold shoulder, just the reverse; it's not so many years ago since I was a gay young lieutenant in a first regiment, and can recollect when I was "bored to death" with people sending me more invitations to dinners and balls than any human being could stand, and leaving the houses with the best smiles of propriety and three daughters, who let me understand that they always ride with papa in the park at six o'clock, when the afternoon was fine; luncheon always on the table at two, and not to forget their invitation to dinner was for Friday the 3d.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mail has arrived, but the news brought is not of an interesting character. From India we learn that the 1st Highlanders had been engaged in a conflict upon the frontier, in which 60 men were killed or wounded, including three officers killed and two wounded. Two statements published in English journals of a French officer having been killed in Japan is contradicted. The general aspect of affairs in that country is very unsatisfactory. Numerous assassinations of native merchants have taken place, and,

THE MERCEDES OUTRAGE.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen—Oblige your countrymen by giving publicity to the following outrage committed on the person of Charles Connell, Villa de Mercedes:

Sunday, 13th Dec., 1863, witnessed a melancholy incident. This being the Sunday our priest the Rev. Mr. Caro, officiates at our village, a number of our countrymen gathered to comply with the commandment of the Church, as is customary here every Sunday, especially when the Rev. Father Caro visits us.

Mass being over, many Irish and others called at Mr. Swengel's to provide themselves with the groceries they stand in need of. Perfect good order reigned among the inmates, when the police officer, D. Eulogio Diaz, avenger Españo, entered and accosted Mr. Swengel in these words—"Where are the men who want to fight?" Mr. Swengel answered—"All here are peaceable." The officer, leaning on the counter, stared at each one daringly.

One man, named Charlie Connell, inquired of Mr. Swengel if he came at his orders. Mr. Swengel answered, "I did not send for him."

The instant he spoke Diaz took him by the arm and shoved him out of the store, saying, "You are inebriated, retire." Connell said nothing and was about to mount his horse, when the police officer, drawing near, pushed him strongly, Connell falling between the horse's feet. He said to Diaz, "Sir, do not treat me thus;" but treatment more cruel followed. He unsheathed his sword, and fell to beating his victim most unmercifully. Connell put his hands on Diaz shoulders to save himself from the stripes. Presently the teniente, Don E. Qirato, arrived in a great hurry, sword drawn, and renewed the task, the other was kept performing, varying it by piercing him in the side, till the pain forced Connell to let go his grasp, and immediately Diaz set to work again, striking him on the head

The Juez de Paz came the sixth time he was sent for, and not till then, Connell's brother-in-law and other relatives demanded justice. The Juez promised to have justice done. Six days elapsed, and the Juez said no more about the case. So Mr. Connell (father) and fifteen witnesses appealed at the Juzgado del Crimen, to swear to Connell having received such treatment without giving any cause for it.

Connell is at present in a very critical state; the doctors have very little hope of his recovery.

On the same day that Mr. Connell sent, presented himself and witnessed at the Juzgado del Crimen, Mendoza, Caldeira Juez, whether to show his friendship towards Diaz or not, sent Mr. Swengel the following order, being the more remarkable as only sent to Mr. Swengel:

Yours, &c.,

B.

Juzgado de Paz,
y Comisaría de la.

Villa Mercedes, Dec. 10, 1863.

Frederick Swengel, must abstain in future from allowing intoxicated people to meet in his house on Sundays and holidays. In case of infringing this order, he will be proceeded against as the law directs.

(Signed)

ADOLEO M. CALDEIRA.

Seal of the

Juzgado

do Paz

It is to be taken for granted, from the above amusing order, that Mr. Swengel, family, and friends, are allowed to indulge on other days of the week in intoxicating liquors to any excess, and carry out their own ideas of noisy conviviality, however contrary these may be to the opinion of this Argentine Justice Shallow.—Editor.]

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Dear Sir,

The letter from a 'Merchant, not an Estanciero,' in reply to the impulsive plaint of H. Wells, reminds me of what occurred in a court of justice, during those good old times when George III. was King, when it was a common custom for judges to sit on the bench, flanked on either side by a bottle of port, from which they sought inspiration in the more ticklish points of law: 'sober as a judge,' was only applicable to those distinguished men at certain periods of the day. Do not, for one moment, suppose, that by this preamble, I at all insinuate that the 'Merchant, not an Estanciero,' & (more pity for him) was at all, to use a Cockneyism (in the use of which a 'Merchant,' &c., compliment me), 'mops and brooms'; but I merely wish to recall to your mind the state of the bar in those days, and, while to a charitable disposition, may afford a plea for the strange reasoning of a junior counsel. The vermine of the judge was frequently studded with the leeches of port wine, and why should not one can lose his right of voting unless he content himself with private grumbling instead of appealing to the proper quarters. We understand that of the 60 disfranchised citizens over five hundred are merchants and capitalists who simply believe in supporting the Nat. Government and preserving the country in Peace.

DISTRICT OF FAVORITON.

More than 600 citizens have been disengaged at the election tables last Sunday, on various pretexts.

In order that their vote by not lost these citizens should present a memorial to the commission, pointing out that they have been refused the inscription which they requested according to the law in force, so that they may again present themselves at the poll, and in case of a second defeat, they may appeal to the Federal judge.

Although the registers be closed no one can lose his right of voting unless he content himself with private grumbling instead of appealing to the proper quarters. We understand that of the 60 disfranchised citizens over five hundred are merchants and capitalists who simply believe in supporting the Nat. Government and preserving the country in Peace.

WOOL MARKET.

Messrs. W. Greene and Co.'s Liverpool Circular of Dec. 1 gives the following prices current, but no sales reported since the public sales on the 6th ult.

Buenos Ayres and Entre Ríos.
Merino, wash'd and pretty s. d. s. d. free from burr ... 1 1 to 1 6
Merino, interior and incrusta ... 1 0 " 1 2
Merino, common ... 0 7 " 0 9
" unwashed ... 0 5 " 0 9
" Cordova washed 0 10 " 1 1
" in greasy 0 5 " 0 6
Good foreign combing wool in demand.

We take the following from Messrs. Hall and Webster's London Circular:

"The concluding sales of the year commenced on Nov. 6th, and terminated Dec. 1st. The following quantities were offered:—Colonial, 72,268 bales; foreign, 3,338 bales, of which 344 bales were Buenos Ayres; total, 75,801 bales. The attendance at the opening sale, was very numerous and bidding spirited, the general soundness of the trade and the lightness of stocks in manufacturers' and staples' hands enabling buyers to give an advance of about 1d. to 2d. per lb. upon Australia, and 1d/2d to 1d upon Cape, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the money market. The prices for Buenos Ayres were:—In Grease Merino, 8 1/2d. to 9 1/4d.; 1st Merino, 7 1/4d. to 8 1/2d.

I do not know if this be the line of argument intended to be followed by 'Merchant,' &c., as he, in the most emphatic manner, corroborates what I say, with regard to the value of letters of introduction.

The object of my letter, was simply to point out to young men, what they might expect in this country; and far be it from me to think of attempting the thankless task of cleansing out the Augo stables of British ships abroad.

'Merchant, not an Estanciero,' has done more towards my object, than poor I could do in that unlimited space of time, 'a month of Sundays.'

Before saying a long adieu to my merchant, 'kind and true,' I will take this opportunity of remarking upon some of his statements.

'Hospitality is a virtue of semi-civilised life.' As a rule it is, but there are exceptions. One of the greatest bores in the clubs of London was a well-known wealthy County M.P., who had contracted a habit of speaking his thoughts aloud (he never could be accused of being only semi-civilised). He had an idea, that it was necessary to invite to dinner every young man introduced to him. One day, upon meeting one of his fellow-clubmen, he soliloquised aloud, 'I suppose I must ask this fellow to dinner.' When, fancy his astonishment, he heard his friend mutter, 'If this old pig invites me to dinner, I suppose I must go—horrid boy!'

Am I to understand that British merchants, when they retire to their quarters, 'by rail,' become more hospitable, and, therefore, 'semi-civilised?' As I leave on the 25th, I am sorry that I shall be unable to visit my friends in their *rues de rues*, and judge for myself.

Guaco states, that in Timbuctoo it is customary for some tribes to show their respect for a stranger, by rubbing noses together. Father Hito makes the same statement with respect to the Chinches Tatars, but 'A Merchant, not an Estanciero,' seems to think, that pulling that useful feature would, like charity, cover a multitude of shortcomings. He should also recollect, that when a man loses his temper, blusters, and threatens assault and battery, the bystanders are liable to suppose that he has the worst of an argument, besides running the risk of being introduced to the other party's bookmaker.

'Hong,' not 'factory,' is the word now used—he latter term being exploded—and a very comfortable mode of 'pigging' it is. Thanking 'A Merchant, not an Estanciero,' for his so kindly and promptly seconding my feeble endeavours to save young men from this howling wilderness of truly empty civilities.

I remain, yours, &c.,

H. WELLS.

Friro in Mr. John Smith's Barracks

We have now received more particulars of this calamity, from the official report of Sr. Cazón.

The barraca, which is situated in Calle Solís, between Rivadavia and Victoria, was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., but luckily the flames were extinguished by the serenos.

Some two or three thousand arrobes of damp wool had been burning the day previous, and from some of the heaps of this same wool the new fire is supposed to have taken its rise.

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In order that their vote by not lost these citizens should present a memorial to the commission, pointing out that they have been refused the inscription which they requested according to the law in force, so that they may again present themselves at the poll, and in case of a second defeat, they may appeal to the Federal judge.

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The object of my letter, was simply to point out to young men, what they might expect in this country; and far be it from me to think of attempting the thankless task of cleansing out the Augo stables of British ships abroad.

'Merchant, not an Estanciero,' has done more towards my object, than poor I could do in that unlimited space of time, 'a month of Sundays.'

Before saying a long adieu to my merchant, 'kind and true,' I will take this opportunity of remarking upon some of his statements.

'Hospitality is a virtue of semi-civilised life.' As a rule it is, but there are exceptions. One of the greatest bores in the clubs of London was a well-known wealthy County M.P., who had contracted a habit of speaking his thoughts aloud (he never could be accused of being only semi-civilised). He had an idea, that it was necessary to invite to dinner every young man introduced to him. One day, upon meeting one of his fellow-clubmen, he soliloquised aloud, 'I suppose I must ask this fellow to dinner.'

When, fancy his astonishment, he heard his friend mutter, 'If this old pig invites me to dinner, I suppose I must go—horrid boy!'

Gran Hotel de la Paz.—This magnificent establishment, unparallelled in the Rio de la Plata, and without equal perhaps in South America, affords to these guests who may honour it with their patronage, every comfort elegance, and attention, as in the principal hotels in Europe.

To raise it to the highest perfection, the owner, Mr. Vincent, has spared no trouble or expense, as it has been his constant desire to found such an establishment as might do honor and keep pace with the giant strides made by this beautiful country within the last few years.

It central situation (forming an angle of the streets Ongollo and Reconquistas) distant two squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, the Colon Theatre and the mole, and one from the Commerce al Excelso: its beautiful, and lofty Mirador, from which a magnificant view can be had of the outer and inner roads, and the city and its environs; its sumptuous furniture, cleanliness of halls, gas, in all parts of the house, electric clocks, telegraphic communication between the different rooms, and the servants' hall, recherche dinners, a d a 'lift' which carries, with speed, meals to the different apartments; baths and other accommodations too numerous to mention; all these tend to rank his a first rate hotel.

Although to provide all these advantages has required and still demands great outlay, the charges are very moderate, ranging from \$ 5 up to \$ 50 per day, according to the accommodation. Numerous distinguished persons, who have honored this house with their presence, have expressed their highest satisfaction.

The owner strives to satisfy daily more and more.

Boarders.—Desirous of raising the 'cuisine' to the level with this magnificent hotel, Mr. Vincent has for some time been making great improvements in this department. Apart from the spacious and well furnished and ventilated dining saloons, private dining rooms have been built. Thanks to some important changes just effected, the viands are all that can be desired—every delicacy in the markets is to be had at the Hotel de la Paz.

Wines, charged extra, are to be had at all prices from 10 dols up to 20 dols up, according to class.

The prices for boarding and extras are moderate, as below.

Breakfast and dinner 37 60 p. month
Extra breakfast 15
Extra dinner 20

N.B.—For banquets either held in or out of the Hotel, Mr. Vincent provides a complete table service, such as is not to be had in any other hotel.

The servants speak English, French, and German, and the 'Standard' newspaper is taken. We recommend the hotel to our English friends.

New Physio.—When Doctors quarrel, the patient has a chance of recovering.—A Dr. ener attacked a Mr. Masera, apothecary, in his own shop in Rosario, by firing two shots of a revolver at him, one of which entered his arm. The apothecary not approving of this method of taking pills, tried to escape, when his assailant discharged the three remaining chambers at him, but luckily the man of drugs got off without further damage.

The 'Ferro-carril' on noticing the event, hints that the real *cansa beili* was some profane point.

If Dr. Menier be not more expert in 'disposing' of his regular patients his income cannot be very extensive. Let us charitably suppose that in this instance it was the first time he had tried his hand at such an operation.

THE BOLSA.

Jan. 14.

Patacones opened at 28 8, at which price one sale alone was made, and fell to 28 7, at which price all the cash sales were made, and closed at 28 7, 1,370 sold for cash.

In the liquidation-room, buyers at four p.m., at 28 75.

TIME SALES.

Jan. 15.	7,780	28	70
16	13,000	28	70
23	2,400	28	05
31	89,800	28	00
Feb. 25	4,000	28	00
29	4,000	8	63
Mar. 31	2,400	28	00

PRODUCE SOULS.

100 dry cowhides	6125
300 do	118
150 do	113
200 do	112
1700 ar wool, mestiza, fine	100
500 do	95
800 do	90
20,000 do	82
1,400 do	80
10,000 do	75
1,100 mixed	65
600 do with abrojo	62
100 do hair, south	110
1,600 lids, Cordoba	837 (s)
500 do Mendoza	87
350 horse hides	84
300 ox hides	37
1000 burlapless tallow	13

BIRTH.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the lady of — Klappenstein, Esq., of a son.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

14th.

Montevideo, national steamer Monay. Barcelona, Spanish packet Felicia.

SAILED.

14th.

Rosario, national steamer Pavon. Uruguay, nation steamer Anagru.

Notice.

J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Olavarria and surrounding districts that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the Principal Plaza).

Pr. in the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they will endeavor to supply goods of every description in Olavarria at prices which will bear favourable comparison with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assortied Stock at Gravity, Drapery, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed to be the best quality; and no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population.

116, 17 p.

Notice.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WM. M. BENN & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, May Bentor
and Concepcion, the National Steamer

SALTO

Captain F. Eiderz,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
C. N. ORDIA.

Leaves Payandu every Wednesday and
Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto,"
being in combination with this Payan.

FOR MONTEVIDEO
Calling at Zavala, Baradero, San Pedro
Oligaldo, La Uspalma, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the "Feria de las Palmas,"
taking Caravan and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
J. O. ORCIPAS,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Boat de la Nueva Vuelta"
every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon
and returns each Tuesday, by which time
the Passengers leave here every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and other Jenkins Ports, the Mail
Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after a arrival of the Pavon and returns every
Tuesday to hand over Passengers' luggage
to the Pavon, which leaves for
Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Quilmes de
Esquina, Quilmes de Goya, Bella Vista,
and Empedrado, the British Steamer

EMPERALIA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the
Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and
returns on Friday, Jan 20.

PASEOS:
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patrones
Zarate do 4 " "
Buenos Aires do 6 " "
Obligado do 10 " "
Buenos Nicolas do 12 " "
Rosario do 16 " "
Buenos Lopez do 18 " "
Diamantina do 20 " "
Buenos Pdo do 24 " "
Parana do 32 " "
La Paz do 36 " "
Esquina do 40 " "
Goya do 44 " "
Bella Vista do 48 " "
Empedrado do 52 " "
Corrientes do 62 " "
Quilmes de Chubut 11 " "
Concepcion 13 " "
Concordia 17 " "
Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6 " "
Buenos Nicolas 6 " "
Parana 10 " "
La Paz 10 " "
Bella Vista 10 " "
Esquina 12 " "
Goya 12 " "
Corrientes 12 " "
The Uruguay Pd 10 " "

FOR GUAYABO,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná
Barrientos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thibault de S. Bellocourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pesos
Rosario 20 "
Parana 28 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asuncion 50 "
Corumba 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the
steamers without tickets.

NUEVAN
Mensajerías Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223-CALLE VICTORIA-223

Leaves for Pillar every day

" Capilla del Señor every day,
" San Antonio de Areco, all
uneven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,
23, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all uneven days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18,
22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

To be Let,
That splendid House Nos. 12, 14, and
16 Calle Mayor, one of the most conve-
nient houses in the city of Buenos Ayres,
having two large stores, besides a large
Dressing Room. It is situated within
two squares of the Plaza, and is the only
house of such dimensions to be let in a
central locality. To a good tenant it
place will be rented on lease for three
years. Apply Calle Rivadavia 81.
J. S. W.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM GIBSON,

Begs to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of
New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consist-
ing of

Men's and Youth's Moleskin and Cord Trouser,
Men's and Youth's Windsor Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youth's Doe and Tweed Trousers,
Men's and Youth's Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
Men's best Jean Stripe Shirts and Slitting Stripe,
Men's and Youth's White Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youth's Crimean Shirts (all qualities),
Drab and White Moleskin and Corduroy (best quality),
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Drapery,
Serge, Aberdeen Woollies and Winey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beggars,
Alpacas, Mohair, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Berries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Damask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans),
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Laces Squares,
Ladies' and Messrs' Cot on, Merino, and L. W. Hoses,
Men's and Youth's Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose,
Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose,
Smallwares of every description, best quality,

As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may
at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the
newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President
Bernardo Octavo, Vice-President
" Antonio Mariano del Pont
" Jacobo Paravent
" Constant Santamaría

OFFICIALS.

D. Antonio García y García, Manager
Eusebio Riesco, Sub Manager
" Juan Casado, Secretary

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

This bank has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious
citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a
good return.

This institution is intended to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of
the establishment to even the humbler classes.

Public attention is therefore specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and
the invention of funds, according to the rules of the association.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquid-
ated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be enti-
tled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for
settled by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is
returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of
this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional
part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or
yearly.

The capital of this Company shall be invested only in landed property (stocks),
and with the greatest security.

The Fund of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the
operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between
h. u. o. of 11—41 prospectus given in application.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUD & CO.

— No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and
appreciated in the t. o. great importations
o. the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very
few Merchants who fail to keep one at
the Bank in which they place the
most confidence.

The Bank of Maud & Co, in Montevideo has already provided for the
working class in that city, a safe and
profitable depository for their savings.

The sum deposited in that most
important institution are daily increas-
ing and already reach a very large
amount.

These advantages have not hitherto
been enjoyed in this city by an im-
mense number of Clerks, artisans,
working-men & servants of all classes
v conditions, who are equally interested
in putting their savings out at interest,
thus providing themselves with a
reserve fund in case of accident, sickness
or old age, instead of spending them
in the immoral gambling, in lotteries
and other vices.

The Bank of Maud & Co. of this
city following the example of their
neighboring neighbourhood,
Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863;

p. p. Maud & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency
or one dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated
every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money de-
posited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency
or one thousand dollars above the depositor if he wishes can open an account current
according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on
paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspaper.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both
Town and Country buyers

UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR

OR MACHINE FOR

CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,

Movable corras, ras-carras,
chiqueros.

LAND MARKS,

IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS,

POTREROS, &c.

Endless Iron Troughs, for
Sheep and Cattle,

IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy
conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

CHEAP CONVEYANCE

EASILY PLANTED OR FIXED

NOTICE:

Irish College, Lobys.
I beg leave to announce to my fellow
countrymen that I am about to remove my
Establishment to San Jose de Flores, and
that Dr. J. V. studies shall be duly resumed
in the Irish College de San Jose de Flores
on the 18th of January 1864.

P. FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph.
N.B.—The College House is in the
Calle Real San Jose de Flores, a square
opposite the Church.

Shipping List of

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Shipbrokers, &c.

FOR ANTWERP,
British, Parque,
CRYSTAL LINE,
A.L. 100 Tons,

Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and
sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.

Dutch Schooner,
HOORTJE WICHGER,
174 Tons,
Klaes, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing
at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.

Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SJ. SANA,
3-1 T. 147 Tons,
Urtyna, Master.

Can engage dry hides, and a few
sales.

Consigned to order.

Dutch Brigantine,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
5-6 A.T. 351 Tons.

Tenard, Master,

Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, Dordola and Univas.

National Barque,
RIYAD VIA,
347 Tons,

Norman, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, D. G. Gowland.

For further particulars, please
apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO

Shipbrokers, &c.

Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Notice.

This barn a business in Barracas, which
up to this date was established under
the name of Juan M. & Co., with house
be carried on under the firm of

MUHR & CLAUSEN.

Its As, 1st January, 1864.

Juan C. Muhr,

Henry A. Clausen.

to the more intelle. immunit.

For sale in the English Library of G.
H. Maier.

A Table showing the fractions of reals,
ollars, and onzas at \$17 reduced to
decimals and the relative value of reals, hard
ollars, and onzas of \$16 stated in decimals.

Precio 3 dolar the copy

J. 12.

River Plate Steamship Co.

The River Plate Association intend des-
patching the following Steamers monthly
from LIVERPOOL direct to

</div