

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

601—SECOND YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1894.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

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

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

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La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money in the above mentioned ship, are requested to call at my office...

A Quinta. Situated on the road from the Esquina Corredores to the Avda. Biedma...

Bills of Exchange on London. For accounts as required. Can be obtained from HENRY N. HART.

Creditos contra la Nacion. En las balijas de Concha, Sabe y Payson se encuentran para el vapor 'Guineas'...

ROYAL MAIL. ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON. Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable...

Koer and Gronow. Has removed their Office to Calle Ocho y No. 17.

Wanted. A good steady man to go in an English steamer...

DR. P. BOHNS. American Surgeon Dentist. No. 101 CALLE PUZANGON. Would respectfully advise his clients and the public...

JOHN G. KEENE, V. Public and Official Translator. 140 CALLE PARQUE.

Western O. Hill. The editors of the Standard are hereby authorized to collect and subscriptions for the above Claret, by the Commission.

British Steamer, KEPLER. Capt. JOHN CARROLL. 1400 Tons Register, A. 1. at Lloyd's.

English Clothing Store. 50 - CANGALLO - 50. Men's Ready-made Clothing.

Wanted. A good steady man to go in an English steamer...

Notice. The First General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the South Plate...

Forta, Sherris, Brandies. The undersigned have had received and will always have in stock, a choice selection of the above...

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (No. Four) 1st Plate, No. 1145 of the above Fraternity Society...

Argentine Diligences. Calle Rivadavia, No. 11. Locomotives, Steam Engines, and other machinery.

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

REGRESO AL PARQUE. Tren de Mercedes a las 7:30. Tren de Mercedes a las 9:30.

Vessels Loading. JOHN P. ROYD & CO., Ship Brokers. CALLE SAN MARTIN, No. 56.

FOR SALE. 140 tons register, Captain Lombard. Consignee, E. P. Bouillon, 1549.

Georgio Angli-Fortelle. After the 1st of January 1904, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted...

Vasos nuevos. Se aplica una orden en la calle 25 de Mayo...

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

La d for an exp. At a distance of 45 leagues from town, towards the West...

FOR SALE. 140 tons register, Captain Lombard. Consignee, E. P. Bouillon, 1549.

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DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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

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

The Standard.

All that is not in our power, we will do.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

Our remarks on the "Bright" are not with general approval. People admit that the Standard is right, and that so far from the 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 Olta to down the coast have as much grass on them as the Plaza Victoria. A person, arrived the day before yesterday from beyond the Carmen de Arce, informs us that all the sheep from Arce, Villa Lujan, Moran, and many parts of Elizar, 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 rustled 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 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 the subject of speculation amongst the friends of the Land office clerks, will henceforward be dominated 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 Lujan, three hundred thousand from San Antonio de Arce, and over half a million from other parts, are this moment marching to the frontier camps. Along the roads and adjoining camps there are to be seen but migrating shagheras. To such an extent has the moving been carried that in many parts a rule has been introduced, which the travelling flocks are only allowed to stop so many days.

The Postmaster, we are happy to say, has taken the dispute between the Honorable 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 acceded to Mr. Po's request, regarding the making up of separate mail bags for Buenos Aires, according to the custom, as the clerks in the English Post-office, not knowing the geography of the country, frequently send letters to Rosario for people residing here in the camp, which was extremely inconvenient.

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

The Brazil and River Plate Mail, which was 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 "Basilin," or better known as "Bo Bolo."

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

be persuaded to return. Mr. O'Connell believes, comes in his place. We regret that we have not an extra factory 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 Sr. O'Connell. The Commissioner appointed by the National Government to establish a new frontier line to the north of the province of Santa Fe. It is projected now the line will extend from the Fort of San Xavier, upon the Parana, along the banks of the Salado, to the Fort of Montevideo, the last fort in the province of Cordoba.

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

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 Limos, 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 declared that the Plaza, reeking the air with loud hurrahs, and almost mad with enthusiasm for their heroic liberator. Since the putting down of the revolution from the capital, the Plaza 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 the country is beginning to tillage and other honorable occupations. The sad traces of war are rapidly disappearing, and the people are turning their minds into praiseworthy paths. At last, the province is assuming a more settled, pleasing aspect, and in a short time will enter on the path of a steady moral and material advancement.

The discoverer of gold in Tacaureano, Mr. Theodoro Chacon, who was lately imprisoned in Montevideo on political grounds, has been ordered that he should be allowed to go to Mr. Letson, who declared that they were not of the brass candlestick quality represented. We hope this distinguished gold hunter 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, which was very calm, and at the weather there was very little sea, was rather low in arriving at Rio. The cargo had no motion out to get the quantity of which was in the bottom of the vessel; the cargo however suffered not the slightest damage.

The particulars respecting the fire in Mr. John Sanguin's business 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 crises 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 dogged the pages of the history of this country. Whatever may be the nature of the convulsion which may take place, it is certain to have had its origin in the midst of that class 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, which judging that the eight millions of revenue 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 do good to the rest of the nation, made several concessions, such as naming two or three of the fallen party to unimportant posts; got the bill for the Central railroad passed; a bill for the railway, or for a million of dollars for roads and bridges, (which however will be mostly spent in Buenos Ayres, or on Buenos Ayres)

concessions); a bill for the expending of the money voted by the Congress of Buenos Ayres, (which there appears little chance of getting); a sop 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 curtail, 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 regular law goes, as for payment, that is a question which still remains a very busy distance. These concessions, such as they are, were, unfortunately, offered the pro-vice president, as a conquered nation of savages and every trace on his 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 province 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 a 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 strifes, and notwithstanding her being the most severely suffered from the discovery of the "poverty" that, refusing to pay the public debt, her own resources are so great that we may safely anticipate her paying on an independent advancement towards prosperity.

Her magnificent pasture lands so far, superior to those of Buenos Ayres, and especially in the best position of any of the others. With a good government and an industrious population, she has kept aloof from vexatious party strifes, and notwithstanding her being the most severely suffered from the discovery of the "poverty" that, refusing to pay the public debt, her own resources are so great that we may safely anticipate her paying on an independent advancement towards prosperity.

The intercourse between Rosario and Montevideo is becoming daily more intimate. The latter port as well as its common rail facilities, are so superior to those of Buenos Ayres, that the advantages, coupled with the well known hospitality, not probably of the National Government, but of subordinate officers to Rosario, is fast driving our business transactions entirely to the capital of the Uruguay R-public.

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

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 taxes. A strict and honest administration has been the only means by which such a gratifying result has been attained. At even the public lands have been neglected, scarcely any sales having been made to aid the Government.

Entre Rios, which on account of its fertile soil and its position as a centre of importing in a list of the province, is also enjoying a season of repose. It is true that on account of some disturbances 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 party town which drew the wary Governor out of his place. Things look black on the horizon of the Central Uruguay finds it convenient to take a military expedition through this province or to himself thoroughly acquainted with the public feelings of the Province.

There is little doubt of General Urquiza supporting the policy of the present National Government. The political cities of the exalted party of which he is the chief, the provinces of the Urubay and the Western provinces, are all in direct the Government to arm a crusade against Entre Rios, have ceased, as well as others tending to embolden the Argentine Government with that of other ideas. The menacing attitude assumed by the Brazilian Government may probably have had something to do in causing the ill-illuminated feelings of the provinces. (To be Continued.)

ARGENTINE STORIES.

NATIONAL BONDS. Buenos Ayres has at present outstanding in six per cent. Bonds \$276,000 sterling. The interest on these bonds is payable on the 1st of July and 1st of January each year; last quotation, 93.

There is also another funded debt of this colony, named Deferred Three per Cent, which amounts to £1,400,000, the interest of which is payable half-yearly at the same dates; last quotation, 94.

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 been paid, selling at 4 per cent. premium; looking very bright.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway; capital, £75,000; the shares are £2 each, £1 paid up, selling at par; looking dull also.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank; capital, £5,000; shares, £1 0 each; £1 paid up; last quotation of shares, 93. The Bank had advised a meeting for the 18th inst. for the purpose of raising £100,000 for the New Shares, £12 each, and to slight premium.

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

A committee of Russian ladies has been formed at Warsaw, under the presidency of the daughter of General Mouraviev, for the purpose of supporting the nationality and the Russian character in the Kingdom of Poland and the western provinces of the empire. From Poland news continues to arrive of the most sickening and horrible character, the very personal witness of the most virtuous indignation of every loyal subject, and humanity, the unlimited employment of the lash—the deportation to the regions of Siberia of hundreds of women and children—the arrest and execution, upon the most trifling and unimportant offences, of a large number of the Polish nobility—see but a few of the crimes in the black catalogue of crime for which in the history of Russia a fearful tally will witness the doom of the nation. These atrocities, so far from crushing the insurrection, appear to sustain its vitality, and tend to deepen the hatred previously existing between Pole and Russian, and to excite to a more energetic and manly spirit; the Polish for no concessions at the hands of their oppressors, but they demand their nation will not recover it until it is free in the attempt.

The addresses sent by the inhabitants of various districts in Poland to the Emperor of Russia cannot be looked upon as a trifling matter. It is not only favourable to this Government, but it is now well known that most of the signatures were obtained by intimidation and fraud. Indeed, in some governments the willingness to sign a congratulatory address to the Emperor has been made the test of loyalty, and refusal to sign has been immediately followed by confiscation of property and imprisonment. The rigours of the Government are now, it appears, directed against capitalists. Mrs. Daszkowska has been arrested because she had 200,000 zlotys in cash were found in her house; the money was, of course, confiscated for the use of the Russian authorities.

The special correspondent of the Times writes from Warsaw, says that that much of the news forwarded from Poland by telegraph is uncredible, and that information is constantly or living Paris and London, of events in Warsaw which are not known to one heard. He says that during his visit in Warsaw on the "average two lines per week have been taken by the Russian Government, and hundreds of political prisoners have every Sunday morning been sent into exile. A letter from R. Roscoe, a Russian official in Warsaw, has been published, calling for a public attention to certain classes of Russian atrocity, every one of which he denounces.

ST. DOMINGO & HAITI. News of the most disastrous character continues to be received from St. Domingo. The insurgents, numbering about 110,000, and carrying on a war of extermination, and Spanish families are flying in terror by the steamers which leave Saint Domingo for Havana, Porto Rico, and Santhome.

The draft of a treaty between Madagascar and France has been prepared. It gives religious liberty and complete freedom of trade to the island, and the Queen the power to make laws.

INDIA AND CHINA. The India news has not yet arrived, but the news brought is not of an interesting character. From India we learn that the "Red Light" has been engaged in a conflict upon the frontier which has cost the lives of wounded, including three officers, killed and two wounded. The statement published in English journals of a French officer being killed in Japan is contradicted. This general aspect of affairs is that country is very unsteady. Numerous assassinations of native merchants have taken place, and

large bodies of armed men having appeared in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, the Governor has warned the British Consul, and stated that he will not undertake to control them. The Dutch are preparing to avenge the insult done to their flag by the Japanese. Major Gordon was reported to be within 180 yards of the walls Saighan, so that he could assault the place at any moment.

COTTON FIBRE.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. Newall's Buildings, Manchester, Dec. 18th. Dear Sir—Your last favour came daily to hand, to which I have delayed replying until the eight days of vacation arrived, which you mentioned; and I have now to advise its due receipt in Town of Liverpool. It appears to have been badly stored on shipboard, as it arrived here very wet and evidently considerably damaged by the voyage. A good proportion of it is also much stained, but the cause of this we consider is its overexposure, having been allowed to remain too long un-packed. On the whole it turns out rather worse than we anticipated, and we shall suffer a small loss upon it, as it will not realize more than two-thirds per lb when cleaned, but to cover its original cost it should sell at 2s 10d to 3s per lb. We of course attach no fault to ourselves, but must give you all credit for the best of motives, having as stated you in a purchase. My last 100,000s however introduced by this association cannot pursue transit in its native form, and I intend to do so on the suggestion of the Committee that it would be desirable no more consignments should be made at the risk of the association. The Committee being fully absorbed in the subject the association was founded to promote, they cannot enter upon the question of mitigation; indeed to raise any system of mitigation of our factory operatives would bring much discredit upon us, the major part of our best supporters being great employers of labour, and it is of course un-pleasant that a security of labour would be as bad as a scarcity of cotton. The Committee will be glad to receive your valued communications, whenever you are disposed to favor them with such. I am dear Sir, yours truly, ISAAC WALES, Secretary.

Mr. North West's Letter.

Hotel Globo, Jan. 4, 1861.

The Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir—Having read the letter of Hoshli Weller in your journal, and being a stranger, I thought I should suppose me and I arrived here about the same time, viz. just four months ago this day. I will give you the result of my experience here. First of all, our countrymen gathered to me letters of introduction by the score, by leading London merchants, private consuls, naval and military officers, who have relations and connections at home and at Montevideo. I said, my dear fellows I left my mother a long time ago, and know that a starting stranger in the greatest number of a country can have working 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 this morning, and which had been on his table for two years. Well a week after my arrival I went one day and presented the note; I observed it, and the inward "copy" of the note, which was the usual query of "Would you be kind enough to advise me what I had best do, and the best part to go to." I then said him, and with good morning, he told me, in my part, as all was stamped on me yet. "Well come again in a few days, and I will tell you." I then said him, and with good morning, he told me, in my part, as all was stamped on me yet. "Well come again in a few days, and I will tell you." I then said him, and with good morning, he told me, in my part, as all was stamped on me yet.

After leaving Mr. — office, I set to work to find out the names here the sleepers, large and small, not together to chat over camps, wool, linen, &c., and in a fortnight had obtained all the information I required, leaving 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' journeying, north, south, east, and west, I never met with a more hospitable set of men in my life: the best the humane contained was for the stranger, whether hard bitten, grizzled nation, and Carlin wine, in the poor man's tent, or in the house of the rich, all was given with a hearty, kind welcome, and an assurance on parting, from my hosts, that if you could not see 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 their money and miss their 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 a few connections, 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 elms, bails, dinners, rades, wine, &c., enter into the thoughts of the fresh man, at least until he has earned the right to have them. I found myself to all the camp parties, and was informed to very good opinion about the prospects for the last two years, or for the years to come. So I have put my position of the matter, and I beg the attention to another business, and one of these days I shall want the services of a young man with soft hands and Albert chain. Now, H. W., if returning to no place, why not see something else, and never say "die." By water, if nothing better turns up; if you are an Irishman, or can do a little business, you will have all the servant girls in the town waiting your coming, with their bright blue eyes, and the dirty coppers in their hands, and since no better would be as good as yours. I know a Cambridge R. A., who made his thousand pounds at Montevideo in a year that game. Don't cavil, says East.

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, on the 13th of Sunday, 13th Dec., 1862, witnessed a melancholy incident. This being the Sunday our priest the Rev. Mr. Caro has officiated at our village, a number of our countrymen gathered to me with the commandment of the Church, as is customary here every Sunday, especially when the Rev. Father Caro officiates.

As I was being over, many Irish and other called at Mr. Swenell's to provide themselves with the groceries they stand in need of. Perfect good order reigned among the inmates, when the police officer, D. Eroles Diaz, accompanied by several of his men, entered and accosted Mr. Swenell in these words—"Where are the men who want to fight?" Mr. Swenell answered, "All here are respectable." The officer, leaning on the counter, stated at each one dutifully.

One man, named Charles Connell, invited Mr. Swenell to go to the window. Mr. Swenell answered, "I did not send for him." The instant he spoke Diaz took aim by the area and showed him out of the window saying, "I saw you were a retire." Connell said nothing and was about to mount his horse, when he 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 unheeded his sword, and fell to beating his victim most unmercifully. Connell put his hands on Diaz's shoulders to save himself from the stripes. Presently the tenents, Don E. Quiroga, arrived in a great hurry, sword drawn and renewed the task, the officer was kept on performing, varying it by piercing him in the side, till the pain forced him to cry out, "I am dying, I am dying." Diaz set to work again, striking him on the head, the face, and the neck several times with the flat of his sword. He continued to strike him with great and unceasing force, until he was nearly dead; he fell to the ground, covered in blood. Diaz thought this was cruel enough; he then went away and thought to take him to prison, but as more than thirty were witnessing the deed, and of these four or five relations, they prevented him from doing this, and bound the wounded man into Mr. Swenell's house, who sent for the two doctors of the villa, and sent the judge down at that time Sr. Manuel Galvan. While treating the wounded man, Diaz again entered, accompanied by two soldiers, to take his victim with him. Sr. Swenell refused to assist him, and he began for the first time to be angry with the barbarous treatment Connell had received at the hands of the police officer, without the least provocation.

The jury de par came the sixth time he was sent for, and not till then...

On the same day that Mr. Connell, sen, presented himself and witness at the Juzgado del Crimen...

It is to be taken for granted, from the above amusing order, that Mr. Swengel, family, and friends...

Dear Sir, The letter from a 'Merchant, not an Estanciero, in reply to the impolitic petition of H. Wells...

It is to be taken for granted, from the above amusing order, that Mr. Swengel, family, and friends...

WOOD MARKET. Messrs. W. Greene and Co's Liverpool Chamber of Dec. 1 gives the following price current...

THE HOLLA. Patences opened at 28.8, at which price one sale alone was made...

LOCAL EVENTS. Hospitality in a virtue of civilized life. As a rule it is, but there are exceptions...

rice states, that in "Tumbuctoo it is customary for some tribes to show their respect for a stranger...

THE HORROR, which is situated in Calle Solis, between Rivadavia and Victoria, was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst...

DISRESPECTFUL FAVORITISM. More than 600 citizens have been signed in the election tables last Sunday on various pretences...

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Gran Hotel de la Paz. This magnificent establishment, situated in the Udo de la Plata, and without equal perhaps in South America...

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MARTIME NEWS

ARRIVALS. 14th. Montevideo, national steam Menay, Barcelona, Spanish police 'Leticia' SAILED.

Notice. J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the holders of the shares of the said company...

Notice. 14th given that the firm of Doby & Co. of this city, was in debt on 31st December last...

Notice. A splendid Camp Establishment in Entre Rios, 1/2 League of the best land in the province...

Wanted Immediately. A good English Cook for the country for a few months. Apply at Standard office.

Wanted. A Female Servant to go to San Jose de Flores during the summer season. Apply at Recoquinta street No. 215.

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Notice. Mr. HAVIS beg to acquaint her Friends and the Public that a notice of this establishment will be required (D.F.) on the 8th inst.

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