

# The Standard

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## The Standard.

All text and news not verified by the Standard office.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury yesterday drained the Standard office of every paper published since the 1st of January. For many months we have not experienced such a severe demand as this. Strangers, with sixpences and shillings, were, up to eleven o'clock, flowing in. The number of recently arrived foreigners is incredible.

The Buislay family seem to have outdone the opera. This speaks badly for the public tastes. Sor, Pestalardo has gone to extreme expense in supplying us with an excellent opera company, and yet, strange to say, our acrobatic companies seem to attract more attention than the lyric. Foreigners, however, as a general rule, prefer the opera and leave room for their Argentine friends on a robotic nights. This evening we have Traviata, with the captivating Madame Bril.

We regret to hear that in the Banda Oriental the farmers are beginning to experience a drought in several parts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Montevideo; the grass has completely disappeared, and the dust is becoming a nuisance. Colonel Olid seems determined to carry out his scheme. He marched the other day to a place where the Government had a large troop of horses, and seized six hundred of them. The 'Tribuna' states that Olid has rebelled against the Government in favour of Flores, but this is incorrect. Olid has risen up simply because he is tired of the lengthened continuation of the Flores rebellion, and is determined to put the fellow down single handed and alone.

M. Hector P. Varela has written a letter to the 'Pueblo,' denying that he has lent his brother money to purchase the 'Moquito' and furthermore stating that since his arrival from Europe he has not meddled in politics, his only exertions having been devoted towards cementing the great split which has occurred in his party during his absence. We earnestly hope that he will be successful in his efforts. We are glad to see that Dr. Hector goes in for peace; it shows that he has travelled to some advantage.

The meeting of the Club del Pueblo, on last Sunday, was crowded, General Hornos made a good speech. It seems that there is a regular split between the Provincial Government and the Club Libertad, and the members of the Club are most indignant at the conduct of the Ministers.

Governor Saavedra, it appears, does not believe it possible to convoke a special meeting of the Legislature at the present season, in order to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of the scandalous riots which took place at mouth at the elections. Meanwhile, the President refuses to sanction the last Municipal elections, or to call for new ones, until the Provincial Government adopts measures to preserve the peace. We approve of the action of the President, and consider not in the absence of any special legislation, either the Governor or the President should station what force they consider necessary for the maintenance of order during the polling days.

The news which our colleagues publish respecting Bragg's defeat is rather stale, having been published in the Standard the day after the arrival of the last English mail.

Callo Delena is at present perfectly passable, owing to the pavement being in up, and piles of Martin Garcia ones thrown about. It behoves the Government to have the repairs made without delay, as it would never do to have these stone wall barricades during approaching elections.

President Berro, although engaged at present in a civil war, has still time to pay attention to more peaceful matters, as witness the following. He posed—

st. To have a supply of drinking water for Montevideo.

nd. A double line tramway from the station to the Villa de la Union—at first is to be a tramway only, but is to

be constructed that if necessary a locomotive can be used upon it.

3rd. To build a bridge across the Arroyo Pantanos.

4th. A steam ferry adapted for carrying cattle from the bar of the river, Santa Lucia.

Contracts for these undertakings will be received by the Government until two o'clock of the 15th February next. The 'Tribuna' calls the President mad for thinking of such things; we leave our readers to say which is most insane, the 'Tribuna' editor or Pres. Berro.

The captain of the British ship Granada arrived at Valparaiso last month from the Falkland Islands, reports having boarded the Sea Snake in lat. 36° south, and long. 78° W. on 5th December. The Sea Snake left the Falkland Islands on 24th Nov., bound for Vancouver's Island. All on board well. The same day he boarded the Anne Cheshire from Liverpool for Valparaiso. Nothing new on board. Off the Horn he had very good weather.

### THE CAPITANIA AGAIN.

It is not long since we recorded a barbarous outrage, committed by one of the myrmidons of that mediæval institution, ruled over by the Captain of the Port. The high authorities of the State found themselves obliged to make amends for the Japanese conduct of these officials; and we had fondly hoped that a spirit of decorum would henceforward characterise the repentant administration of the Capitania.

The complaint now before us is an unhappy proof that our port officials seek to gain themselves the reputation of a public nuisance. Mr. N. N. lends very valuable service to the trade and passenger traffic of Buenos Ayres, by means of his whaleboats, and is well and favourably known to both natives and foreigners. One of his boats has been sunk by the Capitania, under the following circumstances—

"It seems there is a regulation at the Capitania that no boat shall anchor within a certain distance of any 'falua' (boat) belonging to the Mole, and on Sunday night one of the sailors of the Capitania informed the officer (Don Angelo) that she was too near the 'falua,' whereupon the latter ordered him to cut her adrift. The man obeyed, and the boat was thrown loose at the mercy of the gale that blew on Sunday night until she knocked about and bumped against some anchors, making five holes in her keel and then sinking."

We understand that Don Angelo is a countryman of Columbus who formerly retailed fruit on the Mole, and is well acquainted with Mr. N. N. It would have needed little trouble to inform the latter that his boat should be removed, instead of wantonly cutting her adrift at night time, when no one was there present to apprise the owner or lend assistance. On inquiry, next morning, being made, Don Angelo admitted that it was by his order.

On the whole, the occurrence is anything but creditable, although nominally in fulfilment of a standing order, just as was the sentinel's assault on Consul Parish.

### THE CHACO.

We have the great pleasure to advise our readers that the National Government has taken a step in the right direction.

General Ferré has been commissioned to go to the Chaco with the object of treating with the Indians in a similar manner to that employed by the United States Government with its frontier tribes.

The personal influence and local information of General Ferré are sufficiently extensive to warrant the belief that he will be successful in his endeavours; and this innovation in Government policy is very creditable to our friend Dr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior.

General Ferré left a fortnight ago, per Pavon, and we suppose is, at this time, actively engaged in the scene of his labours.

### COTTON-FIELDS OF PARA- GUAYI Y YAGUAYON.

Itaigua, Jan 4, 1864.

Having rested nearly four hours at Pirayu, I obtained fresh horses and left my compliments for the Gefe of the district, that functionary being asleep. Here I may remark that it is usual for travellers to visit the Chief of each village they pass through. A postilion accompanied us for half a league, and the horses were so miserable that I wondered he gave himself the trouble to come for the purpose of fetching them back. The storm of yesterday seemed to return with double force, for the thunder was echoed from hill to hill, and murky clouds shielded us from

the still burning rays of the sun. We had yet three hours journey before us.

The first post-house was a wretched 'ranchito,' where two men and three women were sleeping, while half a dozen naked children, almost black, were running about or rolling on the ground. One of the men as soon as he had opened his eyes fetched me a chair, and I sat under the shade of an orange tree, while my guide and the postilion removed the saddle. These horses were a little better than the last, and the road being very level I attempted to gallop, but found the animal's motion so uncomfortable that I had to forego the idea. The Cordillera of Taipacuá advanced before us in the form of a half moon, till meeting the file of 'Cerro's' which terminates at Itaigua; these chains forming the E. S. and W. boundaries converge northwards towards the lake of Taipacuá thus forming the plain or square (cajon) of Pirayu. Yonder stone pyramid, which seems a gigantic tombstone, is the peak of Mbatovi; my guide informed me that large fragments are seen at the foot of the hill, and tradition speaks of a volcanic eruption. The last of the same range is Santo Tomás, which attains a height of six or seven hundred feet, and has a remarkable cave. The railway earth-works run across the plain on the left of our road, and on the right, amid luxuriant vegetation are numerous small 'copueros' of tobacco, cotton, and maize.

We reached the second post at 5 p.m. the occupants were two old men and a boy. From the roof-hung several large branches of tobacco, under process of drying; it was of a light straw color. In a corner I perceived a new wooden cross about 6 feet high, which I was informed had just been made to order, for an old lady who died suddenly in the Plaza of Pirayu. Several of crosses are seen on the high roads, for sudden deaths are very frequent from lightning, apoplexy &c. and when one of these lugubrious miles-once falls away it is instantly replaced by a new one.

The road passed over some marshy ground till we came to a rivulet, where some boys were bathing; after this, much underwood. Huts and gardens less frequent; the hills on the right receding, the Cordillera appearing nearer and more gloomy. The horses were completely beaten up when we arrived at the 3rd post, and to our consternation no fresh ones could be got. Meantime the storm thickened, and with difficulty we proceeded to the next post close to the line of railway, where our postilion left us, and having procured two tolerable hacks we set out at a gallop for Paraguarí, which lay behind a 'cerro' next to that of Santo Tomás. Soon after sunset, it commenced to rain along the ridge on our right, and when we rounded the crest overhanging the village, the lightning careered across the horizon, the thunder was quite deafening, and Paraguarí was enveloped in a terrific storm.

At full speed we entered the plaza, and drew up before the Gefe's door. Presently the rain poured down like a deluge. The village magistrate invited me to take refuge, but I was anxious to find Dr. Fox, and when the tempest subsided I went to his house. I need not say I was a welcome guest, for he received me as if I were an old friend, although self-introduced. After supper he took me to visit the family of Sor Baez, composed of the father and three agreeable daughters. On retiring to rest we talked of England and B. Ayres until we fell asleep. My guide had taken the precaution to solicit horses from the Gefe by daybreak, and the latter promised to have them in readiness.

Paraguarí was formerly one of the Jesuit missions, where the fathers kept three farms with 3000 head of cattle. The old college and chapel are the only relics; the first serves as an hospital for the workmen engaged on the railway; the second is being restored, having fallen to decay. Last year there was but one brick house in the village; now there are ten; the rest is a collection of squalid huts. It would seem as if this and the neighboring hamlets had been completely ruined, on the expulsion of the Jesuits. Not far distant is the Cerro Porteño, so called because a B. Ayresan invading force was there annihilated A. D. 1811. The peak of Acaí rises to a great height in the direction of Villa Rica, and the view on all sides of the wretched village is charming.

The morning was fresh and cloudy but Dr. Fox would not suffer me to leave without breakfast, and the young ladies next door had sent me a kind of sponge-cake as a souvenir. At 8 a.m. the horses were not yet forthcoming, and I found the 'Gefe' and 'pai' (priest) just about to start for Itaigua. The former assured me I should have them at once, but it was ten o'clock before I was in the saddle.

Passing a number of cotton plantations in excellent condition, we soon entered a thick forest, through which we

travelled for an hour, meeting nothing but a way-side cross, a solitary woodman, and two women on foot, carrying bundles of linen. If this forest were in the province of Buenos Ayres, two men travelling unarmed might have reason for alarm, but here the police system is perfect, and the people harmless. I confess I felt some remorse to have left my revolver in Asunción when I saw the emblem of Religion under such ominous circumstances, and recollected that tigers are seen at rare intervals in this wood. The trees sometimes exceeded 100 feet in height, and those levelled by the storm almost blocked up the road.

We changed horses midway, and I got a glass of cane and water, although it is bad to drink under such circumstances, but I was quite faint from the scorching influence of a tropical sun. The rest of the route to Yaguaron was ornamented with tobacco and cotton plantations, palm trees, and a tree called by a Guaraní name, signifying 'red wood.'

At noon we sighted the peak of Yaguaron, towering above all around, and after some minutes the village appeared on the far side of a 'lagoon,' which the postilion carefully waded, bringing us up to another of the famous Jesuit Missions. We went to the chief's house, but he was gone to the capital; I at length made out the justice, D. Rafael Velasquez, who heartily welcomed me, and, after a short rest, conducted me to the ancient church. This was one of the last and greatest works of the Jesuits, and bears the date 1755. The exterior is simple; a portico and tile roof, without belfry or turret. The interior is highly ornamental, having pillars of carved wood, an antique pulpit, fancy roof, and fine altars. There are daubed frescoes on the walls, representing the Passion, but I think they are more modern and in bad taste with the rest. The doors and scierity are beautifully wrought, the brickwork is seven feet thick, and the edifice about 30 feet high. There are two bells outside, hung from a wooden scaffold; their dates are 1774 and 1782, both subsequent to the expulsion of the fathers. The church is called Sto. Buenaventura, and stands in the midst of what was once a town, but is now only a ruin-built hamlet. The Jesuit College is now the district prison. There is a chapel dedicated to San Roque hard by, and perfectly useless, for Yaguaron is only visited at intervals by a priest; this chapel was erected by an Indian cacique, in fulfilment of a vow. On the crest of Yaguaron Peak stand two immense crosses, placed there by the Jesuits, who have identified their name with almost every object we meet in Paraguay. The village has two schools, attended by nearly 300 children, for the neighbourhood is very populous.

Sr. Velasquez obliged me and my guide to remain for dinner, which was served up in first rate style. The day looked cloudy, and instead of taking 'siesta,' I ordered the horses and gave the word 'ya-ha' (in French 'en avant'), setting out for Ita at a smart gallop.

### EAST MERCEDES TRAGEDY.

A Irishman murdered by a policeman.

The following petition has been laid before the Criminal Judge of L. Justacia. During a month the assassin was allowed to go at large, but at length the authorities were induced to arrest him, and he is now in custody.

I, Maurice Connell, neighbour of Vilvo Mercedes, aged 25 years and upwards, declare that a horrible crime and outrage has been committed by the authorities on the person of my son (since dead), for which I come to demand justice on the culprit, that when the case is proved he may be condemned to 5 years imprisonment and to pay costs and indemnities. The crime being an abuse of authority is thereby aggravated, and the following are the particulars, to which I certify on oath, and which are confirmed by eye-witnesses.

On Sunday, 14th inst., my son Charles Connell was sitting in company with several friends and relatives, in the house of business belonging to Mr. Frederick Swengel, where Irishmen are wont to assemble after Mass. All were busy purchasing the few stores required before returning to their several homes in the camp. There was not the least sign of disturbance, when about 3 p.m. a policeman named Eulogio Diaz presented himself, enquiring in a loud voice "who were the parties lighting?" The landlord, Swengel, politely replied that "no body was lighting." Diaz insisted, evidently with some sinister intent, and stared each of those present, with a defiant look. All remained silent, except my son who had taken a little drink and asked Swengel "what the police had come for?" Diaz only waited this excuse and immediately striking my son, ordered him into the street. My son said "very well" and was going towards the door, when he

topped to call his uncle and brother-in-law who were inside.

Scarcely had my son turned around when Diaz with a curse struck him a terrible blow, and threw him into the street under the horse's feet. Then drawing his sword he inflicted a number of murderous wounds on the back of my son, until the latter succeeded in seizing his arm. At the same time when all the spectators were horror-struck at the tragedy, they saw the Teniente alcaide, Ezequiel Quiroga, running up with his sword drawn; and without waiting to enquire into the circumstances, he commenced to strike my son right and left with his sword. My son letting go Diaz' arm, fell on the ground, senseless, and Diaz striking him with the edge of his sword cut open his head, besides inflicting other wounds on his face and neck.

My son appeared dead and was picked up in that state. The Teniente alcaide alarmed at the crime fled to his house protesting that he had only meant to aid the policeman, whom he supposed to be acting with justice. Diaz also retired and came back after some time, with three soldiers to seize my son's body. Mr. Swengel refused to let it leave his house, as there were signs of vitality, and the physicians of the town were called in, whose report is before your Worship.

The Justice of Peace was then informed, but he has shewn himself an accomplice in the crime, for, although requested, by divers persons, six times, to institute a process, he refused to do anything, stating that "probably the English themselves were to blame." The witnesses who can vouch for the truth of this my declaration are: Francis Mc Kernan, Michael Mc Dermott, John Carmely, James Carmely, Thomas Kernan, Frederic Swengel, Francis Cleary, Michael Kelly, John Kelly, Paul O'Regan, Martin Sinnott, John Campan, Pedro Cardoso, John Cotter, Pierre Fernand, Juan Casanora, and other neighbors of this town, all eye-witnesses.

These facts being established, it will appear that the crime was committed by Diaz, with the direct complicity of Ezequiel Quiroga and the indirect criminality of the Justice of Peace.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17th 1863.

We understand that the unhappy victim of barbarous police officials died in great suffering, and the affected family has resorted to the British Minister for relief. The conduct of the Justice of Peace reminds us of that of his worthy confrere of Guardia Monte in the former tragedy, fully bearing out our assertions respecting such authorities. It behoves Government to take some steps in the matter, but we have little hope of change under the Ministry of Sr. Acosta, who has a paternal affection for camp latrines.

### NORTHERN RAILROAD.

We hear that the works of this line are not to be continued beyond San Fernando, yet we think we can offer a valuable suggestion to the company, in pointing out the advisability of establishing three tramways to Las Conchas, the Tigre, and Carupa, especially as if the locomotives are brought up to the Castan-house, the omnibuses, horses, &c., of the tramway will be useless.

A tramway to Carupa would bring into the Northern line almost the whole of the passenger traffic from the Northern districts, now travelling by the Western road into town, at the same time Las Conchas and the Tigre are suburban situations, rapidly rising into sufficient importance to defray the small expenses of the tramways.

### THE PARAGUAY MAILS.

We have the 'Semanario' of the 10th inst., on which day President Lopez reviewed the garrison, 'en grande tenue.' A festival took place at Trinidad on the 11th inst.: 17 bulls were baited and killed. The weather was a little cooler, as plentiful rains had fallen. Specimens of wild silk and cotton had been received by the Editor, Sr. Benitez, from San Pedro. The works of the dry dock had to be suspended, owing to the sudden rise of the river. The fund for erecting a statue to the late President, amounts already to \$41,000 (£7,000). Our colleague, in publishing a letter of farewell from M. G. Mulhall, makes a serious misprint, calculating this year's crop at "10 to 15 thousand arrobes ginned cotton;" for *arobes*, read *tons*. A new committee of the Club has been elected for 1864, under the presidency of Colonel Barrios (brother-in-law to President Lopez.)

### THE BOCA OUTRAGE.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,  
I have to beg you will insert the following lines in answer to an article published in the 'Tribuna,' under the above heading:—

To the Tribuna Correspondent.

Sir—I have just read your article on the Boca outrage in the 'Tribuna,' 20th inst. I know not whether to ascribe it

to your ignorance of the individual whom you therein libel, or to a violent party spirit ever prone to insult, or in fine to make vain show of severity of principles, that you accuse J. Moreno, Rosas' Chief of Police, of having permitted outrages on the part of his subalterns.

I defy you, sir, to cite a single case in support of your assertion. During my father's seven years of office (1845-52) he never suffered anything of the kind to pass unpunished. I will give you a proof. After the fall of Rosas (Feb. 1852), my father remained one year in office, under the new order of things, and yet during this interval not a single complaint, injurious to his reputation, was lodged before any tribunal. Nay! his very confidential agents were continued in office, after him, and are still so. Perhaps what was then deemed a merit, is now a cause for condemnation.

But why these false and gratuitous libels?

It may be easily understood that it is easier to criminate the absolute power of such an office, than to prove any of these vague assertions. And indeed the importance of my father's post serves still more to establish his integrity, since after his removal not a justifiable charge can be laid against his administration of office.

Public opinion will impartially judge the conduct of a man who, in such hazardous times, watched over public security, and received pledges of gratitude both before and after the fall of Rosas.

I will say no more, as my only object in this communication has been to clear my father's name of the calumny contained in your correspondence.

DERVAL MORENO.

B. Ayres, Jan. 25th, 1864.

### MEXICO.

Dates are received from Mexico and San Luis de Potosí, the provisional capital of the Republic, up to the end of October. The French expedition to Queretaro had sustained a check. Comonfort, Diaz, and Negrete were in that city at the head of 30,000. The route from Vera Cruz to Puebla was still obstructed by the Constitutional forces. General Cuelleros was in command of the troops, and was keeping the invaders in constant alarm.

The 'vomite negro' had broken out in Vera Cruz and Tampico, and was decimating the French. The Mexican guerrillas are said to have made some important prisoners. No new reinforcements having arrived for the French, they were becoming weaker daily.

A passenger from Colima, on 26th November, reports that the French to the number of 13,000, assisted by 3000 Mexicans, had seized Queretaro—also that General Comonfort, with five of his officers, had been captured by a body of Indians and shot.

An agreement for a contract for five years, for a monthly line of mail steamers between Panama and New Zealand has just been completed between the Hon. Grosbie Ward, on behalf of the colony, and the Directors of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Packet Company, which for some time past has had a line of steamers between Australia and New Zealand. The time to be occupied between Panama and New Zealand is thirty days, under penalty for excess and bonus for shorter periods, and the subsidy is to be £75,000 per annum for the entire route to Panama, New Zealand, and Sidney, guaranteed by the colony of New Zealand alone. The service is to commence about the 1st of January, 1865, and it will complete the circle of British mail steam service round the globe.

A MAN ENJOYING HIS OWN FUNERAL FRASE.—A few days ago the master of the Strand Workhouse wrote to the friends of one John White, of Painswick, an inmate of the house, stating that he was dead, and it was thought he would be buried in due course as a pauper. The friends of John White, however, at once set about getting him a 'comfortable coffin,' and providing an entertainment according to rural custom, for his funeral. A barrel of beer was provided, a gammon of bacon was cooked, hearers were engaged, and a party of friends were invited to follow the deceased to the grave, and regale themselves at a funeral feast in celebration of the event. Friday was fixed for the funeral, and a cart was despatched to Stroud to bring the body to Painswick to be buried in a grave which had been dug in the cemetery there; but the driver, on seeing the corpse, expressed strong doubts whether it was that of John White—if it was, he said, he was a much thinner man than he used to be. The master insisted that it was the body of John White. The driver still doubted, when the master recollected that there were two John Whites in the union-house, and to shorten the story he was convinced that it was not John White who had died, and that he had written to the friends of the wrong man. The driver said the friends of John White, Painswick, would be much alarmed if they returned without him dead. Would the master, then, allow White to accompany him to Painswick alive? So reasonable a request could scarcely be refused, and John White rode into Painswick solemnly welcomed.



by the tolling of his own funeral bell, and greatly to the astonishment of his mourning relations. The story told, John White, instead of being laid in the grave, sat down to his own funeral feast, and none enjoyed the gammon of bacon or quaffed the beer more heartily than he did. And, after a very merry meeting, the founder of the feast returned to his old quarters in the Union to die on some future occasion.—*Patman's Weekly News.*

**A STRANGE STORY.**—Sir James Graham in the last week of May, 1834, with great regret, left the Cabinet of Earl Grey, to whom he was much attached, and surrendered the high office of First Lord of the Admiralty, which was very agreeable to him, on account of the decision of the Cabinet to entertain the question of appropriation of Church property to secular purposes. In the first week of June, 1834, Mr. George Blamire, a native of Cumberland, differing from Sir James Graham as to politics, and very much opposed to him, appeared in the House of Commons, and having been so pleased with Sir James Graham for abandoning office and quitting his party upon principle, urged by a conscientious sense of duty, that he had made his will, leaving to Sir James Graham absolutely all his real and personal property, worth perhaps 40,000*l.* Mr. George Blamire died in the summer of 1835, and his will has been proved, but Sir James Graham has died in October, 1861, the legacy lapses, and Mr. George Blamire's property will be divided among his next of kin.

**THE OYSTER.**—It might be supposed that secure and sheltered in his ocean bed, the oyster is entirely indifferent to "winter and rough weather." Error! The memorable year of rain and cold which ushered in the Volunteer movement, but failed to daunt the courage and temper of our British youth, inflicted a heavy blow and sore discouragement upon the British oyster. Every cold and ungenial summer is fatal to his tender aspirations. The milky juice which rises to the surface of the water above our oyster beds in the month of May asks for a kindly sun to harden it. When the weather is cold, and the sun turns gloomy and shrouded face on the oyster beds, the spawn, we are told, swims out to sea, and is devoured by numberless enemies, but when, on the contrary, the sun is bright and free, the milky substance soon sinks into its parent bed, and here, by means of a glutinous substance, the spawn fixes itself so fast to pieces of wood, old oyster shells, stones, and other substances at the bottom of the sea, that it can only be repaired by force. Given a series of cold and inclement seasons, and the oyster beds being no longer renewed by young, become exhausted, for a "native" ought to be four years old, and is better in his fifth year. From such a cycle of ungenial summers we are, it may be hoped, at present emerging; but under the most favourable calculations, it will be three or four years before the old equilibrium of supply and demand is established. Nay, unless some artificial means of propagation can be devised, it is doubtful whether, in the lifetime of the present generation, "native oyster" will ever be "twelve for sixpence" again. This is a melancholy look-out, and our men of science cannot too soon cast an eye upon these romantic and tender creatures to see if anything can be done for them in their island home.—*London Review.*

**MINERAL WALTHAM CANADA.**—"It never rains but it pours." This motto old proverb may well be applied to this country as regards the mineral wealth which the hand of the explorer is almost daily turning up to the rays of the sun. A few days ago we noticed the discovery of antimony in the township of Ham, of gold and silver quartz at Tyndinago, in the county of Hastings, and of further deposits of copper in the rich belt of country which extends northward from Lake Memphremagog to Point Livi. We now hear of lead deposits, said to be of unusual richness, in the same county of Hastings. In the short space of half an hour 40*lb.* of pure soft lead was taken from a hole about 2*ft.* deep and 3*ft.* in circumference. The prospect seems favourable, and there is scarcely any doubt that a mine of great wealth has been tapped. We also learn that the Maricopa iron and copper mines are again about to be worked by a new company, principally from Quebec, who propose commencing operations with a capital of \$1,000,000, and will endeavour to float half of it off in the moneyed centres in the Northern States. The mine in question will produce ore of good quality, equal, in fact, to any imported. The mineral wealth of the country promises in time to employ a large proportion of that hardy floating population which has in the past been attracted to the neighbouring States by the apparently high prices offered there.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Statements are current that a conspiracy is on foot in Ireland, and that there is to be a rising as soon as an expected expedition from America appears off the coast. It is asserted that bodies of men are being drilled.

Mr. A. Gladstone, a nephew of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made his debut as a novelist in a tale of real life, entitled "The Man of the Hour." (What Mr. Gladstone will this be? He does not belong to the Liverpool branch of the Gladstone family.)

Over Stonewall Jackson's grave waves a diminutive Confederate flag, not larger than a lady's handkerchief. This tiny emblem is fastened to a staff not more than two feet long and placed at the head of the grave, and there waves as if to illustrate the modest pretensions of the great hero of the Valley of Virginia. Close by his side a small grave is to be seen, which contains the remains of his child, who died a few years ago, and not far distant is the grave of his first wife, "Elinor," the daughter of George and Julia Jukin, with a plain marble slab at the head.

#### LOCAL EVENTS.

**House Building.**—We hear that the new house of St. Bosch, being built close to the Bolsa is to be four stories high and will present a beautiful appearance.

The new buildings of Messrs. Atucha, Lumb, Losch, the Exchange, Ancla Dorada, Mada Bank &c. thus grouped together in one of the most central situations of the town will give to our city a very handsome and decidedly European appearance.

**Cashiers.**—The comandantes Lanagotia and Nieto have been degraded from their rank in the Oriental army, and stigmatized "cowards and traitors" for having served in the revolutionary forces.

**Montevideo.**—The soldiers who attacked Paysandu have been rewarded for the extraordinary feat of not landing at Paysandu, and allowing themselves to be defeated at Salto.

Olid had started for the field. On passing Paulo he seized 300 horses belonging to the Government, and which were at grass there, killing one of the soldiers who had charge of them.

Colonel Acuña had sailed for Maldonado with 60 militia, charged to arrange the differences between the chiefs.

**El Mosquito.**—Mr. Hector P. Varela has written to "El Pueblo" distinctly denying the statement of his having advanced funds to purchase the "Masquito." He also says, that since his return to Buenos Ayres he has had no connection with the press; that what little he has said on the subject of politics has been only for the purpose of settling differences, which have unfortunately broken out.

**The Theatres.**—On Sunday night the Victoria was occupied by Señor Abbella, the conjurer, and the Colon by the Brothers Buislay. In both the attendance was moderately good. M. Hector Varela was in Minister Elizalde's box, and seemed greatly amused at the Buislay's performance.

**Northern railway.**—The opening of the station to San Fernando is fixed for the 31 of the ensuing month. On Saturday last the first train of material was run through. The station, which is spacious, embraces four crossed lines of rail, with a platform 250 feet in length, also covered; a saloon 50 feet in length, with requisite offices and apartments for station master. We are informed that the station at the Retiro will shortly be re-modelled to proportions somewhat similar.

**Seizing Time by the Verelock.**—In Rosario the first mask ball was held on 17th inst. This is going ahead of the world.

**Death of News.**—In the present lamentable state of "pumped-outness" of "creristas" we notice that our Spanish colleagues try the small game of inventing in their columns imaginary dialogues, in which the ladies say the most frightfully sharp things about the blind god, and which invariably have the same effect on their hearers as knocking them down with bricks and stamping on their bodies. The oldest inhabitant does not remember ever to have seen local events so dull—not a single good murder, or scandal of any kind. In England things are managed differently: by some strange freak of nature an immense gooseberry or a shower of red rain or frogs, opportunely makes its appearance.

**River Parana.**—Within the last few days this river has wonderfully increased. All suppose that this sudden rise will be on a par with the extraordinary lowness which has been experienced for some time past, so that the people on its banks are afraid of suffering much damage from its overflowing.

**The Mosquito.**—This periodical seems to be in a bad fix for want of friends—none desire to have their names connected with it. Don Hector Varela (as will be seen in another part of this paper), denies having advanced capital, and now Señor José C. Paz requests the "Tribuna" to contradict the report that he has anything to do with the editing of that scurrilous little print.

**Tupungato.**—It is reported that silver in bar has been discovered in the Cerro de Tupungato. Now with the San Juan mines, gold in Catapungu, and silver in Tupungato, a glorious prospect is opening up for this country.

**Sewing Machines.**—These useful articles are becoming very fashionable, and no doubt are a great saving of time and labour. In our humble opinion they are however not to be compared to the one we saw many years ago, when we were particular about the tie of our cravat and the parting of our hair. It was about 18 years old, dark hair, sweet voice, and answered to the name of Juinita.

#### ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 26, 1861.  
Patacones opened at 28 60 and subsequently rose to 28 65, after which they closed weak at 28 60. Owing to the sailing of the packet very little was done in specie.

In the south plaza a good deal of business was done in wool; the highest sale made was at 90. In the north plaza there are fewer arrivals than in the south. Maize and wheat are very firm.

The Paraguay steamer arrived this morning, and left this evening for Montevideo.

The Royal mail steamer *Mersey* left at 6 p.m. for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The *Menay* is due here on Thursday, and will leave same evening for Montevideo, taking a supplemental mail.

The French barque *Admiral Hamelin* arrives for the bottomry loan of 8000 francs, in order to proceed to Callao.

The *Parana* will leave for Liverpool on Saturday at 4 o'clock, owing to the rough state of the river she has been unable to receive her cargo.

#### PRODUCE SALES.

150 dry cowhides, matedo	\$125
300 do do camp	116
200 do do do	115
120 do do do	112
1000 ar wool, mestiza, fine	85
600 do do do	75
800 do do mixed	65
500 do do do	63
20 horse hides	23
60 doz sheepskins	150
80 do do	150
800 cowhides, Corrientes, with reimportation	38 1/2
4000 salted or hides, 60lbs	37
4000 quintals jerked beef	18

#### MARKETS.

The following produce has been received in the different plazas:—	
Cowhides	615
Calfskins	30
Horse hides	62
Sheepskins (dozen)	378
Wool (arrobos)	11,285
Horsehair (do.)	52
Feathers (do.)	25
Tallow (do.)	28
Wheat (fanegas)	81
Firewood (cartloads)	32
Onions (strings)	2,200
Straw (bunches)	603

#### MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.	
25th.	
Asuncion, Paraguayan steamer Para guyo.	
26th.	
Amsterdam, Dutch brigantine Jeanette Mariand.	
Cadiz, barque Fanny.	
SAILED.	
26th.	
Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, English steam packet <i>Mersey</i> .	
Montevideo, national steamer <i>Menay</i> .	

#### TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.  
El Miercoles 27 del corriente.  
TRAVIATA.  
Por la Sra Briol y los Srs Loini, Celestino &c.  
A las 8 1/2.

#### A Safe Chance.

To be sold on an estancia in the North, one half or a whole flock of sheep. To a new beginner who wishes to go to a medianero, it's a splendid chance, as the camp is the best to-day in the province, and the sheep are first class, and have been fat all the year round.—Apply B. J., 66 Calle Piedad. J 27, 3 p.

#### Consulado de Francia.

El Sr. don Richard Mary, capitán de la buca Francesa "Amiral Homelin," de Dieppe, habiendo sido autorizado a contratar un empréstito a la gruesa para las necesidades de su buque, hasta la cantidad de ocho mil francos, las propuestas para este empréstito serán recibidas en el Consulado de Francia hasta el jueves 28 del corriente a la una de la tarde.

#### New English Store.

SALTO.  
Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres that he has opened a general house of business at Salto, two squares from the Juzgado near the river, on the left-hand side. His stock of goods being new and select and comprising all kinds of grocery, deli ware, ironmongery &c. he counts upon the patronage of foreigners.

#### Notices.

**J. S. WYLLIE and CO.**, beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus 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 (hacen esquina con the principal Plaza).

From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus 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 assorted Stock of Grocery, Drapery, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as 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.

J 16-17 p.

#### For Sale.

The fine large commodious house No. 489 calle Defensa, containing 11 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have boarded floors, and 6 rooms have balconies, in one, divided by large arches of masonry, 25 varas long, 10 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, analgic of splendid water, a galpon (tile roof) covering 100 square yards, suitable for stable, deposit for hay, carriages &c. the entrance is magnificently adapted. A small garden and lower vines covering the same, orange and pear trees, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply at said house.

J 19-24.

#### To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

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

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

#### NUEVAS.

**Mensagerias Nacionales.**  
Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223  
Leaves for Pillar every day.  
Capilla del Señor every day.  
San Antonio de Arco, all unoven days.  
Zarate, all even days.  
Baradero, 1, 3, 5, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Returns from Pillar, every day.  
Capilla, every day.  
San Antonio, all even days.  
Zarate, all unoven days.  
Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.  
Conductors and Owners: MERLIN and MESQUITA.

#### Horse shoers.

Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes. J m j 21.

#### Wanted.

By a thorough business man, familiar with the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, a situation in a respectable mercantile establishment. Address A. B. Z., Standard office.

#### Lost.

On the 22nd inst. a mother-of-pearl fan, from the corner of Peru and Cochabamba, to that of Defensa and Caseros; the person delivering same at Peru No. 467 will be rewarded.

3 p j 21.

#### Book-keeper.

A good book-keeper wants a situation, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter James office of the Standard. J 24 3 p. 3

#### Mr. Hoveldge.

The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano. J 22, 3 p.

#### Removal.

The Consulate of Sweden and Norway has removed to Peru street No. 83. 3 p j 21.

#### For Immediate Sale.

All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale with out reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition; amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses, superior draft and synze horses, parties requiring to purchase the largest number will have preference, of those requiring only a single horse. The horses can be seen at the stables opposite the gas works.

E. MURRAY & Co.

J 20 1 m.

#### For New York.

The new A. I. English Clipper Barque "PRIMA DONNA" Captain Sawyer—383 tons.  
Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch.

For freight and particulars apply to the consignees  
Messrs. E. H. FOLMAN & Co.  
or to  
A. H. MINTURN,  
Ship Broker,  
J 19-15 p 40—calle Cagallo—40.

#### For Antwerp.

DIRECT  
Now loading for this destination the fine National Barque.  
"Adelaide" 506 AIL.  
279 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry hides and Bales.  
For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DEETJEN & Co. or to CHAS. W. BENN & Co. Ship-brokers &c.  
49—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—19.  
6 p j 17.

#### Lawyers Office.

Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipo, No 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.  
J 20, 1 m.

#### Caravan, by Diligence.

For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—in 15 days.  
A Caravan will start for Chile on the 25th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given.  
J 15 1 m.

#### Grand Photographic Studio.

Pietro Tainolli, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 71 calle Belgrano. Likenesses taken of any size and with natural color. J x.

#### For Liverpool.

The splendid Clipper Steam-ship "PARANA,"  
1060 tons—Upton, commander, leaves this port for Liverpool, calling at Montevideo only, on the 27th inst. Has splendid accommodations for passengers.  
Cabin £4.  
Steerage £18.  
For particulars apply to  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.  
85 Reconquista.  
J 23, 6 p.

#### Lost.

In the first lane on the left hand side of the Calle Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a Book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring the same to 134 calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward.  
J 23.

#### Wanted.

A situation as Coachman or Steward, by a young Englishman of good character, aged 24 years. Address H. E. Standard office. J 27 3 p.

#### Land for sale.

In the Province of Santa Ed—twelve leagues from Rosario, four square leagues of superior camp, together or in fractions; its pasture is composed of tender and strong grass, which can resist the draught. For particulars apply to Mr. John Hughes, calle Reconquista No. 83. J 27 3 p.

#### REMA TE.

#### For Federico Silva.

En su casa en la de Patos número 121. De Tienda y Mercaderías.  
El Viernes 28 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se procederá a vender a la mejor postura y dinero de contado las siguientes artículos:

Cantinas de puro lilo, idem con vista, idem algodón, mantas, p-noles de vicuña, jaurería de algodón, idem de seda, lino de lila, frías bordadas, minigües de varias clases, acero para idem, cuartos de bilera, pinetras corey Orleans, gueno para vestidos, pultes de brin, un toles de mano bordados, idem de reboso de vacillo, idem de seda, corta plumas, aceites extractos, reco uergo, zarzas, branetas, lienzos, mucelinas para carteras, corbatas de seda, agujas, hilo, lustrina, paño negro, idem azul, conimies en coites y pizcas, canicutas de punto, anteojos, porta monedas, tijeras, sombreros de paja, idem castor, medias para hombre solera y niños, orgullas y muchas otras articulos y que por su extensión no se pueden.

#### Just received direct.

"EX PARANA"  
Mattersons Limerick Bacon and Hams, Cork butter (first brand) 14 firkins and  
McCaun's Oatmeal  
—all in prime condition—  
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,  
61, 66 & 68 ledad.

#### Sheep.

On sale at the North on good land 4000 sheep and in good order. We will also purchase 20,000 sheep at \$5 each, if the sheep are able to walk 5 leagues, and any man is fool enough to sell them. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46.

#### PARKER & CORDERO.

3 q j 1.

#### Hotel de la Paz.

This Hotel offers superior accommodations to English travellers as it has English servants and parti ular attention is paid, to move all foreigners as comfortable as possible.  
Notwithstanding that it is the largest and best Hotel in this city, it is also the cheapest. The terms are most reasonable. Hotel de la Paz corner o Calle Canallo and Reconquista.  
J 2 15 p.

#### Patrick and George Fleming.

Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.  
FRA PARISH.  
H. M. Consul.  
Buenos Ayres.  
J 16, 1 m.

#### The Musical Association.

SCOTCH CHURCH.  
The meeting called for Friday 22nd inst is postponed till the 29th and will be continued every Friday evening.  
By Order.  
3 q j 1.

#### Notice.

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons on board the *Zingara* on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned, GEORGE W. WILKES Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stocks the master of the vessel.  
J 17-1 m.

#### Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1861.

Latest Prices of Produce.				Discounts.		Freights & Cattle.	
SALADERO PRODUCE.		VARIOUS.		PROVINCIAL BANK.		FRESH MEATS—last prices.	
Cow hides, 33 slices per 100	100	Cowhides, cut	85 to 105 Ails.	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Cow hides, 30	80	Butter, South	100 to 110	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Tallow, 11 1/2	40	Butter, North	95 to 105	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 21	40	Butter, West	90 to 100	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 18 1/2	30	Butter, North	85 to 95	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 16 1/2	20	Butter, South	80 to 90	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 14 1/2	10	Butter, West	75 to 85	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 12 1/2	0	Butter, North	70 to 80	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 10 1/2	0	Butter, South	65 to 75	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 8 1/2	0	Butter, West	60 to 70	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 6 1/2	0	Butter, North	55 to 65	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 4 1/2	0	Butter, South	50 to 60	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 2 1/2	0	Butter, West	45 to 55	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0 1/2	0	Butter, North	40 to 50	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	35 to 45	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	30 to 40	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	25 to 35	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	20 to 30	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	15 to 25	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	10 to 20	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	5 to 15	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 10	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 5	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
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Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, South	0 to 0	MAIRA BANK.		Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, West	0 to 0	Receives paper money	100	Beef, for export	100
Butter, 0	0	Butter, North	0 to 0	Changes for paper money	100		



