

# The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
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## The Standard.

All fatal accidents will be published free of charge.

Friday, February 12, 1864.

### FRENCH PACKET REVIEW.

This mail leaves us in a very undisturbed situation, although without immediate cause for alarm. Affairs both at home and abroad look equally in the provinces the spirit of revolution has not died out with the Chicho, but rather become more exasperated. In Buenos Ayres the elections are made the pretext for venting much ill-humor against General Mitre; while our relations with Montevideo and Paraguay are anything but amicable. Nevertheless the National Government can easily restore order in Cordoba and Catamarca by putting a stop to the shocking outrages committed by the rulers of those provinces, and we rejoice to find that President Mitre has taken decided steps to prevent a repetition of bloodshed at the forces performed in this city under the title of elections.

The British Minister's friendly offices between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have proved fruitless, and the 'entente cordiale' completely broken, even to the suspension of diplomatic relations. Our Government is fortifying Martin Garcia with all haste, but it is probable these symptoms will never reach maturity; and we do not anticipate any greater calamity than a waste of ink and paper in bombastic manifestos. Meantime, Paraguay seems to take the matter more seriously, and, possibly, dreading the annexation of the Banda Oriental to Buenos Ayres, and the blockade of the rivers, has sent peremptory notes to the Argentine Cabinet, being in a position, if necessary, to back the same with an armed demonstration, consisting of a dozen steamers and 50,000 well-disciplined troops. Those, however, who have studied President Lopez' policy, know that he follows the safe rule of minding his own business, and it is very unlikely that Paraguay will seriously interfere in the interminable question of Flores' invasion.

We cannot have greater evidence of the rapid progress which Buenos Ayres might make, if order were properly guaranteed, than the material advancements which it is our fortune to chronicle. On Friday 5th inst. the last section of the Northern railway was solemnly inaugurated and opened to traffic, President Mitre and the Governor of Buenos Ayres assisting, with their several Cabinets; but the banquet at San Fernando was improperly converted into a political meeting, and instead of toasting the Contractors, the Press, &c., we had a virulent effusion of party rhetoric. It is, we understand, proposed to prolong this line to the mouth of Lujan river, with the view of taking the coast traffic, which must prove very lucrative.

Next Monday week has been fixed for "turning the first sod" of the Great Southern railway: the ceremony will take place at the Plaza Constitucion, and be followed by a splendid 'dejeuner.' The agent of Messrs. Peto Betts advertised that he would receive tenders for constructing the earthworks of the first section.

The prolongation of the Western Railway, by Government, continues slowly, in direction of Villa Mercedes. The section to Villa Luxan will be opened about the end of June. We have no information respecting the Boca and Ensenada line. Mr. Beare, who went to England for an enterprise of traction-engines, has not yet been heard from; opinion is divided as to their adaptability to our interior provinces.

Our paper money depreciates daily, and tends to check business. Our police, both in camp and town, is becoming a public danger rather than a protection, in many cases rushing into men's houses, hacking inoffensive citizens with their swords, and firing at them in the streets. The escape of six murderers, last Monday, from the prison in this city, shows how justice is administered, and calls for immediate and sweeping reforms.

A terrible drought desolates our campaign, which is now as devoid of pasture as the desert of Sahara. Most of the Irish farmers have removed their flocks to the frontier lands, but enormous losses have been sustained averaging one-fifth of the total stock. Dust storms which darkened the sun at noon have swept over the province, in some places filling up the wells, but most of the houses are deserted, the owners having gone off hundreds of miles with their flocks in search of grass and water.

Immigration flows in steadily, but infinitely smaller than the wants of the country demand. Men of capital, and farm servants, would do well to come hither: again, we say, genteel youths (with more pretensions than money) are not wanted.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Saintonge leaves to-day for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Bordeaux, at four p.m. The mail bag closes at noon.

The Bogota, s.s., was to leave Liverpool for Chile, via Montevideo, on the 29th January. She will reach the latter port probably in twenty-four days, so that we may hear of her soon, with later news than next French packet.

We have received circulars from New York, per Eudora, stating there was great demand for hides and wool. The dates, however, have been anticipated, the report before us being Carle's, Nov. 14th.

On the day after to-morrow the great battle of the Cruces and Corderos is to come off, for the election of six Deputies to Congress. It will be seen in another column that order is likely to be maintained.

In yesterday's paper we published the declaration of Carlos Burengo who was hunted like a mad dog and fired at by a gang of policemen, for refusing to sell beer to the Alcalde, on credit. The 'Nacional' states the Chief of Police winked at the affair, through the interest of the alcalde's friends. Surely these official ruffians should be at once shot if there is justice in Buenos Ayres.

The outrages at the Boca and Barracas, by policemen, should be punished. Also the alcalde, who was found in a man's house with a drawn sword, at midnight, near San Telmo. These things, coupled with the escape of six notorious assassins, last Monday, make us believe the country will shortly be a prey to cut-throats.

A correspondent of the 'Nacion Argentina' defends the police ruffian who butchered poor Conwell at Villa Mercedes. He represents the scoundrel Diaz as a mild, benevolent, and unoffending individual, who used his side-arms with moderation! Good God, the Druses are humane, compared to the fellow who backed our countrymen and finally killed him by cutting his head in two.

We are happy to learn that the Paraguayan cotton fields are thriving: some of the plants are three to four feet high, and the most of them in flower. We calculate the crop at eight to twelve hundred arrobes clean cotton. It will be seen the Paraguay lot sold in Belgium at 5 silver reals per lb.

Our commercial review to-day is meagre, as none of the circulars came out in time, owing to the Carnival.

It is rumoured three men were stabbed, during Carnival, at the Retiro, and another killed at Pasco Julio, but this wants confirmation.

Rain has fallen plentifully in some parts of the camp: at San Vicente, on Monday evening, and in the North since then. There can be, however, no hope of pasture before a couple of months.

### THE PARAGUAY MAILS.

The Igurey brings dates from Asuncion to February 6th. The country is progressing in the arts of peace. The accounts from Belgium, of the sale of 14 bales of Paraguay cotton, are very flattering:—

"They commanded great attention, on the part of the brokers and manufacturers. The fibre is long and strong, resembling the Jumel cotton of Egypt, and has been classed as 'good ordinary,' being valued at 3.75 francs per half-kilogramme, or 17 dollars per arroba, although so high a price could not be obtained on so small a lot (54 arrobes). If largely imported, it would fetch the same price as Low Louisiana. The fibre is almost equal to Long Georgian, and 1 lb. will give a thread 70,000 yards long. The lot has been sold at 3.10 francs per half-kilogramme (30 pence per lb.)." This price exceeds that obtained in England or France for similar lots sent as specimens.

Plentiful rains had fallen, and the reports of the tobacco crop were very favourable. The tramway from the

railway terminus to the arsenal is finished. The Club Nacional was struck with lightning, but happily without injury. President Lopez paid a visit to Itaugua, where he has a country house, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

Great discontent is felt in Asuncion, touching a new customs regulation, which requires the Paraguay steamers to take out a manifest, *en passant*, at Corrientes. These vessels have the privileges of men-of-war; and it is a foolish step of the Argentine Government to vex Paraguay as the consequence will be that the mail-boats will not stop at Corrientes.

The 'Sentinaria' states that the relations with Buenos Ayres are not very satisfactory. President Lopez having strenuously demanded an explanation of the treachery practised towards Montevideo in favouring the filibuster Flores: the replies of General Mitre were vague. The fortifications at Martin Garcia are considered a menace to Paraguay. The 'Tacuari' war steamer has returned after a cruise in the River Plate.

The Bolivian envoy, Dr. Arce, was unable to conclude his mission satisfactorily, about the Pilcomayo navigation. The old question of boundaries arose (Paraguay has a weakness this way), and the Cabinet declared they could not treat with a minister not fully empowered. Expressions of friendship were however interchanged, and at some future day this grand enterprise may be carried out.

The chief of Police, who never loses an opportunity of insulting foreigners, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Several vagrants under arrest for not having some defined occupation have been very wisely sent to remote settlements to work. The new law of Patents has been a stumbling block to merchants, and is generally condemned as vexatious. A new levy for the army has been called out. At Areagué, the feast of the Purification (or fast), was celebrated with great pomp. Caravia's Cotton manual has been published for general use; also a Catechism of Agriculture.

The feast of St. Blas, patron of Norwich, Ragusa, and Paraguay, (Feb. 3) was kept with every solemnity. Bishop Palacios singing High Mass at the Cathedral. The saint's image was carried in procession, all the state officials assisting, and passing in review before the Government palace where the President was surrounded with his staff.

The American Minister arrived on the 10th ult. from Buenos Ayres: the Bolivian Minister left for same place on the 21st. Two grand balls took place at the Club on January 20th, and February 3rd: at the latter, the Oriental exiled family, Estrazulas, assisted.

Arrivals in January—4 steamers, 9 schooners, with 35 passengers.

Sailings—3 steamers, 17 schooners, with 48 passengers.

Imports—\$91,233. Exports—\$261,763. Customs' Duties—\$40,348.

### MONTEVIDEO.

During the past month affairs in the Oriental Republic have been dragging their weary length at a lazy rate. President Berro effected a *coup d'etat*. Having quarrelled with his Chambers, he seized several of the members, and without trial, banished them to different parts.

At a meeting lately held in the President's house, the majority of those present were in favour of re-instating the Chambers, as being the only means of saving the country.

On the 1st of March next, according to the constitution, the Chambers should appoint the interim President of the Republic. In case of their not meeting, the President of the Tribunal of Justice would have to take the reins of Government pro tem.

Flores had approached as near as twenty leagues from Montevideo, evidently having become tired of the unsuccessful siege of Paysandú. The revolutionary army amounts to about 1500 men.

Gonzalez' army was in good condition, but sadly felt the want of artillery.

Colonel Olid, who lately left Montevideo without orders, and gathered together a force on his own account, has been defeated by the rebel forces near Rocha.

After, for so long, leaving the entrance to the Oriental Republic open to the filibusters who flocked from this side to join Flores, the Montevidean Government have determined upon proving the inutility of locking the stable door after the steed is stolen, by passing an edict obliging all who may land on their shores to present themselves at once to the public authorities.

What is now most to be feared on the Government side is want of union amongst the military chiefs. Longuass, who was for some time Chief of the Litoral, has resigned; jealousy is supposed to be the cause of this step, as Gonzalez had called half of his battalion to head quarters. The opposition papers state that desertions from the Government ranks are of daily occurrence, the army in general becoming demoralized, whilst Flores is gaining strength. These statements however must be taken *cum grano sili*.

### Precautions for Preserving the Peace during the approaching Elections.

The President of the Republic has issued the following orders with the view of keeping order during the elections on Sunday next. General Nazari, Colonels Roza, Diaz, and Conesa have been appointed in the name of "extraordinary commissioners" to look after the quietude of the city during the hours of the elections. Each is to have different districts assigned to his charge. The Chief of Police and his men are to be placed at the disposal and command of the Commissioners. Every person not belonging to the public service will be arrested, if he be found with arms on his person—arms to include sword canes, loaded whips, slung shot or life preservers, and sticks of all kinds. All people except the Commissioners, and those authorized by them, are forbidden to ride through the streets during the pollings. During the whole of Sunday more than six men together are prohibited from walking or appearing on the streets. No one, either native or foreigner, shall be permitted to approach the polling table except he be an elector belonging to that parish. From nine a.m. till sunset, the traffic in spirituous liquors is prohibited under a penalty of a fine of 500 dollars. The police may grant special licence to natives or foreigners to ride on horseback, when they prove urgent necessity, and then they will receive a stamped ticket.

The commissioners and police are instructed to lend their assistance to the examiners at the election tables.

Apart from the above, the native papers give an extract from the 'Law with reference to Elections,' passed 14th Sept., 1863.

Such as cause any disturbance in the Supreme Court, the Courts of the Judges of the Section, or in any meeting for the election of Government officers, will be adjudged to four months imprisonment, or be fined twenty eight hundred dollars.

Those who may be found guilty of falsifying, in any election, the list of votes or voters' names, or otherwise tampering with the election returns, will be liable to imprisonment for six months or three years, or to a fine of from 150 to 900 hard dollars.

Any one presenting himself at the voting table armed will be fined from 25 to 100 hard dollars, independent of the punishment for carrying arms.

Those who may steal or make away with any election documents will suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, of from one to three years, or be fined 1000 hard dollars.

### STATE OF THE INTERIOR.

On 3rd inst. an emente took place in Cordoba, but was fortunately put a stop to. It appears that the soldiers of the garrison were the prime movers. It was not put down without loss of life.

In Rosario all is quiet, if we except one or two petty difficulties, such as the merchants growing against the postmaster for the delay in delivering the correspondence, and against the comptroller of customs for some new regulations about deposits.

The Entre Rios elections take place on Sunday next, and are expected to be hotly contested.

Catamarca is busily engaged with the approaching elections, which promise to pass off quietly.

### European Fleets in Foreign Ports.

In expectation of an European war, the Russian fleet which was paying a visit to the United States had gone up the Potomac.

It is generally supposed that this movement is intended to leave the Muscovite fleet free in case of a war between France and Russia. The latter nation learned a severe lesson during the war of 1854-5.

The Italian war-steamers which had arrived in Rio Janeiro, on her way to the Plate, has been recalled to Europe. Approps of looking after the safety of fleets: it is to be wondered at that Switzerland, or some other maritime nation, does not follow the example of Austria, which, in 1858, previous to the Sardinian war, announced to the European Powers that she purposed sending her navy, consisting of the 'Navarro,' on a scientific cruise around the world. Accordingly her guns were taken out, and instead of gunners, gunners' mates, armourers, and masters-at-arms, she entered on her papers astrologers, geologists, botanists, and artists, and started on a cruise—thus saving the Austrian navy from the clutches of the French.

### Cotton Association, Entre Rios.

Paraná, Feb. 8, 1864.  
To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

As I expected to have the pleasure of a visit from Mr. M. G. Mulhall, on his return from the cotton fields of Paraguay and Corrientes, I delayed until now writing to you for the purposes indicated to me by the Association. I take the present opportunity, of D. Abdon Sabala's departure for Buenos Ayres, to do so: this gentleman is a partner in the enterprise, and has orders to pay anything we may owe you for the seed you kindly forwarded us through Consul Hutchinson.

D. Pedro Calderon received a letter from Mr. M. G. Mulhall, dated on board the steamer Esmeralda, which was read for the Association, and a vote of thanks was passed to you for your generosity. Although the bearer will be able to give you every information about our cotton plants, I will mention a few details thereon.

As you are aware, our first plantation comprised 100,000 hills. The drought which ensued, coupled with a worm resulting from the same, and the bad quality of a portion of the seed laid down, caused us to lose the greater part, reducing our plantation to about 60,000 hills. Having procured new seed, and the worm not re-appearing, we replanted again, and have now 120,000 hills in good condition. All those of the first sowing which survived are in flower these some days back, and I think we shall begin to pluck the cotton before a month. We are planting over again the parts which failed, more to keep our hands busy than with the hope of increasing this year's crop.

Our plantation covers 24 squares (80 acres) of ground, but next year we will increase it four-fold: a few days hence we will begin fencing and ploughing a tract of 80 squares, conceded to us in the district of Villa Urquiza. We have already bought the posts, and contracted for the work of fencing it in.

We are sorry to see our example has not been followed at the colony (Villa Urquiza), for there are only two colonists who have so far two or three thousand hills each. It is to be hoped that next year many will begin to plant, as everybody admires the condition of our cotton fields, and thinks we are going to make a fortune.

For your information I may add, that the land granted for the V. Urquiza colony was a square league (5,500 acres), of which one-half is already settled on. It is governed by a police delegate, D. Francisco Antelo, an active intelligent youth, well-liked by all the colonists. He is endeavouring to get a church built, and this would, no doubt, conduce to the general welfare.

Permit me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to congratulate you on the success of your efforts, and remain, Yours very truly,  
ANTONIO SABALA.

\* The letter was accompanied with a present of a sack of cotton seed.

### Anglo-Argentine Publications.

The second number of the 'River Plate Magazine' is a great improvement on the former month. The History of La Plata (chap. 2 to 5) comes down to Cabot's Expedition. Admiral Brown's Biography concludes; it is a very interesting subject, but not translated with sufficient elegance. Consul Hutchinson's Paper on the Chaco and other Indians, throws some light on those unknown people: it is furnished with a wood engraving, 'Ruins of a Tolderia,' but we hear some exceptions to various statements. Mr. H. has entirely omitted the famous Matabo tribe, and does little justice to the Jesuits. Fountain's Abbey is a pretty sonnet, by one of our fair British residents, giving an example that deserves imitation. J. K. contributes a critical review of Buenos Ayrean Spanish, and the Indian tongues: his definition of the Quechua word 'china' is incorrect; otherwise it is very good.

M. Poncet has a very appropos essay on the influence of mothers on education. The Italian element in Buenos Ayres is also treated in a masterly manner, while 'Foreigners and Natives' winds up an excellent assortment of articles. We had almost forgotten the 'Pampa Grass,' nicely illustrated: there can be no doubt that the publication, apart from its national character and local interest, really deserves public protection on the grounds of its literary merit, but we advise the editor to correct his proofs.

The Brazil and River Plate Mail is read with interest in Buenos Ayres, and some persons have lately subscribed in this office for our transatlantic colleague. It reproduces largely from our columns, and does a service to the country by further circulating our news: the Argentine Government ought to subscribe for copies for the various Consuls in Europe.

### DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

Amongst other criminals now loose on society, we are creditably informed, is Señor Alzaga, the murderer of Alvarez. Since his departure from this city, on urgent personal affairs, he has had to deplore the loss of his wife. It will be remembered that, some time ago, a lady was taken to the Recoleta in a coffin, under the belief that she was dead. This victim to premature interment was the lady of this ruffian, Alzaga.

Of a truth, Buenos Ayres may well boast of her delightful society now that, exclusive of the above mentioned Alzaga, there are other six human demons loose. No one is now safe, even in the midst of a thickly populated city: we fully expect soon to hear of these seven men having returned to their old habits, and of murders being as common as small-pox.

### LOCAL EVENTS.

**Defeat.**—The Colorado troops have completely routed Colonel Olid in the neighbourhood of Rocha, thus ridding Berro of one more enemy. Of a truth Berro's throne is not a bed of roses without their corresponding thorns.

**Accident.**—While playing carnival, a young child of Comandante Urien fell from the roof of a house and broke one of his legs. Although we have not heard the particulars of any other misfortunes, it is not at all probable that the semi-idiotic pastime of playing carnival has passed over without some serious accidents. To a new comer, carnival, as played in Buenos Ayres, must appear to be got up for the benefit of water carriers, tailors, and compounders of quack cough mixtures, for these seem to be the only people benefited by this outrageous legalized nuisance of water-throwing. The Argentines need not be at all afraid of losing any ground for being ranked amongst civilised and Christian nations, were they to put a stop to this enormous nuisance, as it is now a-days only played by the lowest of the low.

**Montevideo.**—By a sailing vessel we learn that Flores was at Montevideo, twenty leagues from Montevideo. His scouts had advanced as far as Santa Lucia. His army is now supposed to amount to 1500 men. The National Guard of Florida had been summoned to cantonments, and the state of general fright is something awful. All the bravados of former days have ceased.

**Maritime.**—Last week the pilot boat Angelito arrived in Montevideo, having on board Captain J. B. Starr and four sailors of the American ship Ocean Stead, which was bound from Cardiff to that port with 2,000 tons of coal. She struck, on the morning of the 6th inst., on the Punta de Rocha, and it is feared that she will be a total loss. Thirteen of the crew remained on board to look after the ship.

**The Lowest Pitch of Meanness.**—Some few days ago a poor unfortunate was arrested on the charge of forging Argentine money. To what extremities must he have been reduced ere he could be tempted to commit so base an action! 'The poor man whistles in presence of the robber,' used to be a favourite saying with paupers, and till now we really fancied that the utter worthlessness of Buenos Ayres paper dollars would have been their best protection, but it seems not.

**St. Valentine.**—Sunday will be the feast of this saint, whose name is associated with 'billets-doux,' cupid's darts, and other amatory devices. The day, however, is unknown to Argentines, and even forgotten among our British compatriots.

**General Hornos.**—I here is no longer any doubt that this gentleman has come to the same conclusion as myself, that it matters not a paper dollar which candidates win. The 'Pueblo' has a romantic article accounting for Hornos' desertion from the post of president of the Pueblo Club, but the fact is, he was disgusted with B. Ayrean politics, and has wisely retired to end his days quietly at Uruguayana, near Entre Rios.

**Immigrants.**—On Monday half the whole boats in the river were busy in bringing ashore some hundreds of Italian immigrants; the Mole was absolutely covered with boxes, &c., belonging to one newly adopted fellow-citizen.

**Dangerous Sport.**—During the playing of Carnival on Sunday last, one indignant stranger, who was stopping in one of our fashionable hotels, flung a bottle of ale out of his window across the street, by way of a bit of fun. The bottle smashed through the window, and burst like a shell on the floor of the room, to the no small astonishment of the occupants. A duel, it is said, is likely to ensue from the affair.

**St. Cazon.** we understand, has been applied to, but the intrepid Carnival player was found missing.

**Passengers for Montevideo.**—In consequence of the great number of loose and suspicious characters who have of late been flocking to the Oriental Republic, that Government has decreed that, from this time forward, all persons who may land at Montevideo must present themselves at once at the police court.

**Fatal Quarrel.**—During carnival one of the 1st of the line of Artillery quarrelled and fought with a companion in Calle San Martin. The soldier killed his antagonist and escaped - not, however, without being wounded.

**English Packet.**—The Mercury did not arrive yesterday, but will probably to-day. Our colleagues omitted the news from Europe, waiting her arrival.

**Colonel Crawley.**—We have seen a copy of the 'Times,' Dec 24th, in which the sentence of the court-martial is ratified by the Queen. He is acquitted on all counts, and the witnesses severely reprimanded. All the officers of the regiment are to be exchanged. Colonel Crawley keeps his command, and Sergeant Lilley in his comfortable grave, must feel that justice has been done him.

**Quilmes.**—On the evening of Monday, the 7th inst., during a heavy fall of rain, a thunderbolt struck a house in the neighbourhood of Conchitas and killed a young man of about twenty years of age.



**The Money**—This steamer, in her last trip to Montevideo, got out of order when only ten leagues short of that port, and had to land her passengers on a part of the B. Ayrean coast.

**Sirge of Montevideo**—The 'Pueblo' of last night states that a sailing vessel has come in with news that Flores is besieging Montevideo.

#### IMPORTS.

**Salt**—The decline noted in review for January 10th has continued still further, and prices may be said to be nominal, at 7 rls. per fanega, and every sign of a greater fall. Our saladeros are not doing much, and all well stocked. There is, therefore, no hope of a reaction, more especially as heavy arrivals are expected from Cadiz.

**Coal**—No improvement: nothing done since the beginning of the month.

**Havre Tiles**—Repeated arrivals have caused a fall, and our market is now nominal, at \$23 silver. Marcellite tiles also going down: the stock is enormous, and we cannot look for a favourable change, for some time to come.

**Lumber**—Still very dull.

**Wine**—Two cargoes, Spanish, realised prices below last quotation; French, on the contrary, is sensibly improving.

**Sugar**—Just the same: no change up or down.

**Liquors**—Not much in demand; prices unchanged.

**Flour**—Going up.

**Yerba (Mate)**—Has slightly fallen; in Parana no alteration.

#### REMARKS.

The following shipments have been made for Europe and the States:—

For Havre—2 bales cowhides, 54 cowhides, 180 pipes tallow, 9 bales feathers, 74 bales horsehides, 1 case feathers, 2 bales slung calveskins.

Marcellite—500 dry cowhides, and 2 bales do.

Bordeaux—10 pipes tallow.

New York—204 dry cowhides, 51 bales deerkins, 4 bales feathers.

Antwerp—40 bales deerkins.

Liverpool—109 bales copper, 4 bales tobacco, 131,550 shibbons, 10 bales rags, 37 tons bones.

Ghent—23 bales hide cuttings, 11,571 dried cowhides, 8,000 horns, 866 qals iron.

Spain—6178 salted cowhides, 5600 horns.

#### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The sales of Saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are—

29,503 ox hides at 30 1/2 to 37 1/2 rls.

Last price 37 rls, 60 lbs guaranteed.

Sales since 1st Nov. 1863, 164,500 hides

Slaughter 166,500 "

Fortnight's slaughter 35,500 "

Hides unsold 4,000 "

Hides to make 2,000 "

In Saladero Tallow the sales are—

545 pipes, almost all in halves at 13 1/2 rls.

In Saladero Horse Hides, no sales.

Mixed Grease, worth 47 dols mpc without cask.

In Jerked Beef the sales are 9,000 quintals at 18 and 19 rls. Stock 140,000.

The total sale of Dry Hides during the fortnight are 49,000 hides.

The total stock of all classes now remaining unsold is 51,000 hides.

In American Hides the sales are—

32,000 hides at 41 1/2 E. Rios, 39 1/2 Corrientes. Classified 33 1/4 39 rls.

Stock of classified, 8 00 hides.

In German Hides the sales are 4000 hides at 33 rls camp cows, 44 rls camp ox, 8 39 mat. cow, 45 mat. ox.

Stock of classified, 8000 hides.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides the sales are—

13,000 hides, at 33 1/2 34 rls for kips

30 rls for wide

58 39 for Cordova

11 for Paraguay.

#### WOOL.

Fine qualities in good condition are much sought after and going up.

Arrivals from the camp slow, not more than 10,000 arrobes in the fortnight; large lots have been put in deposit.

The drought has prevented much wool from coming in from the camp.

From the upper provinces, no sales of importance, but the prices are going up.

Of B. Ayrean, about 80,000 arrobas have been sold: fine wool, 100 to 110; good mestiza, 88 to 98; middling, 60 to 85.

Vessels sailed since January 20th

For Antwerp—Fortuna and Wubbo Williams, with hides and wool.

Genoa—Witch of the Wave and Clelia.

Havre, Corneille and Pablo, with hides.

New York, M. A. Herrera, hides and wool.

#### FREIGHTS.

Rates have again fallen, and although this is the busy season, vessels can hardly find cargo at current rates. This is more particularly true of France, very little being done for that destination, although we have several large vessels on the berth. Rates at present are nominal.

A cargo of beef, 5000 quintals, has been sold, to load at Santa Candida, price 18 rls on board.

#### CHARTERS.

New York, Dutch barque Dorothea Henricite, current rates.

Antwerp, Dutch brig Amicitia to load in Concepcion salted hides and tallow, 45a and 5 p; bones 10a and 5 p.

Havre, French barque Mere de Famille, tallow, 60 fra. salted hides 32a, bales 60 fra. Belgium brig Guria load in the Uruguay salted hides 32a and 5 p.

#### BANK MIVA & CO.

Balance-sheet for the Month ending January, 1864.

Dr. Capital realiado ... \$2,000,000 00  
Depositos y Cuotascorrientes ... 6,600,089 68  
Emision en circulacion 2,155,367 49  
\$10,755,457 03

Cr. Valores a cobrar ... \$3,409,636 24  
Cuentas corrientes ... 6,473,388 04  
Caja, existencia en efectivo ... 872,232 75  
\$10,755,457 03

S. E. O.  
Montevideo, 6 de Feb. 1864,  
Pp. Maua and Co.,  
F. L. DA COSTA GUIMARAES.

#### THE BOLSA.

February 11.

Total sales—131,121 patacones.

Opening price, cash 28 70

Following prices 28 75

Sat. Feb. 13 28 75

Various prices 24 75 24 70

Closing prices 28 75

#### PRODUCE SALES.

1000 cow hides, dry, mat. \$1 31

480 do do do 130

400 do do do 127

290 do do do 125

100 do do do 113

1500 arr. wool, mestiza, fine 91

1300 do do do good 83

400 do do mixed 70

1000 do do do 57

280 do do do 65

600 do do ordinary 48

85 doz. sheepskins 160

60 do do lump 95

200 bordaleses tallow 48

1500 hides Cordova 38 s.r.

100 pipes tallow 14

#### EXCHANGE.

Transactions by this packet have been trifling. At first the rates were same as last quotation, but the French subsequently declined, while the English stood firm. Total amount drawn

\$150,000, thus:

England, 68 67.

France, 86 84.

Antwerp, 84 1/2.

Hamburg, 84 1/2.

United States, 4 per cent. discount.

Rio Janeiro, 29,500.

Bolsa shares, 12 per cent.

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#### RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

##### THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER "LA PLATA"

1,165 tons R-register—Cap: PARMAR.

Will be despatched for Liverpool, via Montevideo on the 2nd March.

Taking cargo also for London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which through Bills of Lading will be signed and cargo forwarded from Liverpool by Steamer (and/or) Railway at option and expense of the company but at shippers risk.

Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows—

First cargo ... 40s

Second cargo ... 40s

Third cargo ... 40s

Fourth cargo ... 40s

Fifth cargo ... 40s

Sixth cargo ... 40s

Seventh cargo ... 40s

Eighth cargo ... 40s

Ninth cargo ... 40s

Tenth cargo ... 40s

Eleventh cargo ... 40s

Twelfth cargo ... 40s

Thirteenth cargo ... 40s

Fourteenth cargo ... 40s

Fifteenth cargo ... 40s

Sixteenth cargo ... 40s

Seventeenth cargo ... 40s

Eighteenth cargo ... 40s

Nineteenth cargo ... 40s

Twentieth cargo ... 40s

Twenty-first cargo ... 40s

Twenty-second cargo ... 40s

Twenty-third cargo ... 40s

Twenty-fourth cargo ... 40s

Twenty-fifth cargo ... 40s

Twenty-sixth cargo ... 40s

Twenty-seventh cargo ... 40s

Twenty-eighth cargo ... 40s

Twenty-ninth cargo ... 40s

Thirtieth cargo ... 40s

Thirty-first cargo ... 40s

Thirty-second cargo ... 40s

Thirty-third cargo ... 40s

Thirty-fourth cargo ... 40s

Thirty-fifth cargo ... 40s

Thirty-sixth cargo ... 40s

Thirty-seventh cargo ... 40s

Thirty-eighth cargo ... 40s

Thirty-ninth cargo ... 40s

Fortieth cargo ... 40s

Forty-first cargo ... 40s

Forty-second cargo ... 40s

Forty-third cargo ... 40s

Forty-fourth cargo ... 40s

Forty-fifth cargo ... 40s

Forty-sixth cargo ... 40s

Forty-seventh cargo ... 40s

Forty-eighth cargo ... 40s

Forty-ninth cargo ... 40s

Fiftieth cargo ... 40s

Fifty-first cargo ... 40s

Fifty-second cargo ... 40s

Fifty-third cargo ... 40s

Fifty-fourth cargo ... 40s

Fifty-fifth cargo ... 40s

Fifty-sixth cargo ... 40s

Fifty-seventh cargo ... 40s

Fifty-eighth cargo ... 40s

Fifty-ninth cargo ... 40s

Sixtieth cargo ... 40s

Sixty-first cargo ... 40s

Sixty-second cargo ... 40s

Sixty-third cargo ... 40s

Sixty-fourth cargo ... 40s

Sixty-fifth cargo ... 40s

Sixty-sixth cargo ... 40s

Sixty-seventh cargo ... 40s

Sixty-eighth cargo ... 40s

Sixty-ninth cargo ... 40s

Seventieth cargo ... 40s

Seventy-first cargo ... 40s

Seventy-second cargo ... 40s

Seventy-third cargo ... 40s

Seventy-fourth cargo ... 40s

Seventy-fifth cargo ... 40s

## LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS. OFFICIALS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President. D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager

"Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President. "Eustaquio Riera, Sub Manager

"Antonio Marcó del Pont. "Juan Casado, Secretary.

"Jacobo Paravicini. "Constant Santamaria.

Offices—37 calle SAN MARTIN.

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

This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the most modest classes.

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

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 37 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENSA—57.



