

The Standard

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi autem nil veri non autem altera."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1861.

THE CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

On Sunday the elections came off and all irritation of party spirit seemed to have evaporated in the clubs. The Crudos submitted to a disgraceful defeat with great resignation, and thanks to the prudent measures taken by Pres Mitre, the much dreaded day came and went without bloodshed.

At the Merced church, the scene of the December riots, not a harsh word was heard, and General Nazari with an escort of four officers and four soldiers, visited his outposts without sighting a single enemy to public order. A large majority for the Cocidos showed that the authors of the former disturbances did not represent the prevalent party in this parish.

Mr. Billinghurst had never had so quiet a day's work at the College porch, and his efforts in favour of the *soi-disant* national party were crowned with a victory of 200 votes to spare.

San Miguel also pronounced in favor of the Cocidos, without any attempt at disorder. San Nicolas gave 22 of a Cocido majority, the numbers being nearly even.

At Concepcion the Cocidos counted 29 more than their adversaries. San Telmo gave just the same majority for the Crudos. The Recoleta was also in favour of the latter.

Bulvanera was one of the few scenes of disturbance. One Colonel Garcia, a resident of Belgrano, attempted to vote, but was objected to by a parishioner, whom he, therefore, insulted with the epithets of 'cut-throat,' &c. Commissioner Sosa decided that Garcia could not vote, and obliged him to retire. In this parish the 'crudos' won by a large majority, owing to Garcia's efforts.

Socorro was also riotous, D. Mateo Martinez insisting on being admitted, although not a parishioner. Colonel Sosa prevented him, whereupon he drove off to the Recoleta, and being reinforced by three others, attempted to get out of his coach, but was vigorously repulsed, and obliged to withdraw. The Commissary-General, Albaracin was attacked by Colonel Forrest, but the former was protected by his friends: a great majority resulted for the 'cocidos.'

The only serious row was at the Piedad, where Colonel Martinez played an active role, although not a parishioner, as required by law. D. Adolfo Alsina was also in the *frances* under the same circumstances, but drove off in his coach before it ended. A black soldier, stated to be drunk, was struck by some one, for calling the parishioners 'cut throats,' whereupon the row began, and Colonel Mateo Martinez was unfortunately stabbed with a penknife in the side, and very much knocked about. Commissioner Sosa probably saved his life, by riding up at this conjuncture and dashing aside the mob. The 'cocido' list gained.

Barracas (N.) was very quiet, and the Cocidos won. The total result in the city is approximately thus: Cocidos, 1250; Crudos, 900. It will be seen that not quite two-thirds of the registered citizens voted, possibly fearing for their personal safety, but Sunday's was the first legal election in B. Ayres for many years past.

The suburbs have nearly all declared for the Cocidos. Flores, Merlo, Lomas, and elsewhere had demonstrations in the evening to congratulate the victory, with shouts of 'Viva Mitre!' The camp returns not being yet known, it is impossible to state the actual result, but the chances are now 10 to 1 for the Cocidos.

CRUDO REPORT UP TO 3 P.M.

	Cocidos	Crudos.
City (majority)	275	0
Barracas	33	18
San Isidro	133	119
San Jose	13	99
Lomas	2	84
Mercedes	9	293
Belgrano	5	113
San Fernando	06	09
Cochabamba	38	62
Matanzas	11	75
Lejanes	18	341
Pilar	48	197

Moron	0	186
Quilmes	71	91
Magdalena	0	393
Eurecudá	18	130
	775	2286

The Crudos have also won in Cañuelas, Chivilcoy, Capilla del Señor, Exaltacion, and San Justo. The Cocidos had won in San Vicente, and Zarate, but up to this hour there are no official returns.

FIREMEN.

There is some talk of getting up a society of 'bomberos' to be supported by the merchants and people in general. There are proposed to be four companies, each with a separate district and engine, and to be composed of fifty-three men. The providing of engines, men, and laws is very simple, but there is one drawback to the scheme, and that is, want of water. A great portion of the city would be burned down before water could be obtained from the river. Supposing a fire were to take place five squares from the river, of what good would four engines be? It would require that number to keep a fifth working at the scene of the fire. One of the four would require to be in the river, and in less than half an hour it would be almost useless, from its suction-hose being choked with sand.

Another serious drawback to the plan of one engine supplying another, is, that in case of a large mob having collected, so as to facilitate robbery, the hose are generally cut.

To make the fire companies of any real service, it is necessary that supplies of water be placed all over the city, either by means of wells or pipes with plugs. In other countries, where fires are prevalent and water scarce, there are generally attached to the fire brigade two companies, one of 'hook and ladder,' and the other 'guardia de propiedad.' These two bodies of men are wholly devoted to saving property from the burning buildings, and looking after its safety, when rescued, from robbery.

We would humbly suggest to the proposers of this scheme, the propriety of obtaining an official order for the proper fastening of doors of churches and theatres, as much for the safety of their own men as for that of the public, because few 'nozzle' men care to enter a burning building, except their means of escape are sure and certain, which they can never be, so long as the doors are liable, at any moment, to close in such a manner as to render the egress quite impossible. We have seen men who would not hesitate to enter a burning house with a keg of gunpowder, wrapped up in a blanket, sturdily refuse to enter with the 'nozzle,' until the door had been cut down, and this operation, however expert the men may be with their hatchets, takes up some time.

MONTEVIDEO.

Assassination of Mr. Newman.

The rebel party cannot be wholly exonerated from atrocities, as its advocates pretend. We read in the 'Reforma' (14th inst.) a letter from Salto (4th inst.) announcing the murder of Mr. John Newman, a respectable German resident, by one of Flores' soldiers, at San Eugenio on the 11th December last. Deceased had received ten stabs, and the assassin was seen in the act of robbing his victim of £35 sterling concealed beneath his shirt. Immediately Mr. Gustavo Wild summoned the neighbours to seize the murderer who very coolly came into San Eugenio with Newman's horse and pistols in his possession. The Justice of Peace, appointed by Flores, writes to say that he was shot on the following day.

A police edict is published ordering all persons entering or leaving Montevideo to do so by the Calle 18 de Julio. Some parties have been lately seized, others released; among the former Messrs. Fraga and Benavides. On Saturday evening groups of besiegiers were seen close to the Cerro: Flores' headquarters is at Toledo. Caraballo is said to have crossed the Santa Lucia and reinforced Flores on Friday. The mails from Mercedes and Colonia were seized by the rebels at Paso de Molina. Firing was heard off the coast on Saturday night in the direction of Aguada. The Treinta-tres steamer was hourly expected with Col. O'Id, who is coming to aid President Berro.

Letters from Yaguari and Artigas state that the rebel generals Fidelis and Borges are on the frontier, having released Colonel Borges whom they captured in a recent defeat (3). The commander in Rocha writes (Feb. 7th) that Colonel O'Id is badly wounded, and the garrison of the place only 10 strong.

Lucas Moreno's despatch to the Generalissimo at Montevideo, Antonio Diaz, states that on the 10th inst., 20 rebels made an advance on the bridge of Paso Molina, obliging him to retire. Next day a body of 300 made a reconnaissance near Paso Molina, supported by a column of 800 men, which Moreno thought prudent not to face. Another division of 200 came down on

the Cerro, but afterwards retired, with a loss of 24 horses, which fell into the hands of Major Quijano, of the Government forces.

President Berro, by decree February 12th, has declared Montevideo and the suburbs under strict martial-law, all the courts of justice being closed. The theatres, however, are still open. Frederic Donnelly, an Argentine citizen, has been sent to the pontoon a prisoner.

The 'Comercio,' of Saturday, in a stop press, announces that Flores has retired to Arroyo Manro, distant four leagues, with his entire army of 800 men, having given up all hope of assaulting Montevideo. The Government pickets made excursions to Tablada and Union without meeting any rebel force.

This news is very improbable, as latest reports show that the city was still closely invested, and it was even rumoured had fallen into the hands of the besiegers.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The elections passed off as quietly as a Flower-show. The greatest politeness prevailed at the various polling-booths, and the commissioners patrolled the street as if on parade. The result, contrary to our expectation, was a complete victory for the 'Cocidos.' Two old men were taken to the Policia for being unable to walk without a stick, and we have heard of two persons slightly injured.

Iكتور F. Varela now takes up the *Tribuna*, and as D. Mariano has been unfortunate in the elections, it is likely he will take a trip to Jerusalem as 'absent friend,' while his brother unfurls quite an opposite political banner to the torn one of 'Crudos.'

The opera of Norma to-morrow night at Caceri will probably attract a full house, as the present Co. gains great laurels, and this is a favorite opera with Englishmen.

The mail brings news of some illustrious deceased. Besides the novelist Thackeray, are Lord Charnelton, aged 81 years, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and Brigadier-General Corcoran.

We give a report of the city elections: also a list favoured us by a 'crudo,' showing some camp returns, which quite turn the balance in favour of the 'crudos.'

ENGLISH NEWS.

According to existing arrangements, the Queen will return to Windsor Castle on February 11th.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Osborne in the second week of January for the purpose of selecting a day for opening Parliament and issuing a proclamation summoning both houses to meet for the despatch of public business.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eleven months which terminated on the 30th of November last were issued on Tuesday. Comparing these returns with those for the corresponding periods of 1862 we find that during the year just closing the trade of the country has flourished to an extent which is as cheering as was unexpected. The declared value of the exports in November last was £12,738,000; in November, 1862, it was but £9,761,000. In the first eleven months of 1863 we exported goods of the declared value of £32,000,000; in the corresponding period of 1862 the amount was only £113,000,000.

A commercial correspondent directs attention to the fact that the stock of cotton in Liverpool on Jan. 1st, 1864 was precisely equal to the stock on December 31, 1863, while present prices are nearly quadruple those of seven years ago.

Parliament shows a majority in favour of Lord Derby of fifteen votes. In point of fact, there is strong reason to believe that when the day of account arrives, as soon it will, the Whigs will be driven out by a majority even larger than this.

During the week which ended on December 19, there was an increase of 2046 in the number of persons receiving relief in the 27 distressed cotton-manufacturing districts under the inspection of Mr. Commissioner Farnall.

A letter has been addressed to the Mayor of Liverpool by the National Polish League, requesting his worship to convene a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to take steps to liberate Poland from Russian thralldom and oppression; and similar communications have been addressed to the Mayors of Manchester and Birmingham. These provincial gatherings are intended to be preliminaries to a grand demonstration in London, immediately prior to the meeting of Parliament. Lord Campbell has promised to bring the question before the House of Peers; and Mr. Hennessy will probably undertake a similar task in the House of Commons. We may mention that the National Polish League is an English organisation, and counts amongst its promoters and supporters many members of both houses of the legislature.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held on the 18th Dec., at the London Tavern; Mr. H. Bruce, chairman, presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. A. E. Smithers) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the seal of the company was affixed to the register of transfers and the share list, and the following report was read:—

"This being the first ordinary meeting of the company, your directors have to report their proceedings since its formation. Having succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. John Henry Green, who had been the managing partner in Buenos Ayres of one of the first houses connected with the River Plate, the gentleman proceeded thither on the 8th October, 1862. Considerable delay and some difficulty necessarily arose in obtaining the legalisation of our statutes by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and subsequently by that of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Much credit is due to Mr. Green for the very able manner in which he accomplished these most important objects in time to enable him to open the bank for business on 22nd January, 1863, since which date the business has steadily increased, and the bank now occupies a very high position as regards credit and general confidence. The board having considered it advisable to appoint a consulting director at Buenos Ayres to assist the manager with his advice and influence, they obtained the consent of Sor. D. Norberto de la Riestra, the late Minister of Finance, to accept of that office. At a later date an agency was opened at Montevideo, and the statutes were duly legalised by the Government of Banda Oriental. On 7th July, 1863, the agency was converted in a branch, under the management of Mr. J. Clement Ruding, formerly secretary to the company; and the progress made is quite equal to the expectations of the directors, taking into consideration the caution that has been rendered necessary by the political disturbances of the Banda Oriental. The directors have much satisfaction in assuring the shareholders that both branches at the latest dates presented the most encouraging prospects for the future, and that the increase of business fully proves the expediency for their recommendation to the shareholders at the extraordinary meeting held in November, that the capital should be increased to £1,000,000. The directors have to report that the whole of the new shares created at that meeting were taken up, except 632, of which a portion is held subject to the option of a shareholder in Buenos Ayres; the remainder will be held by the directors till a fitting opportunity occurs for disposing of them for the benefit of the company. The premium arising from these new shares, amounting to £30,000 will be carried to the credit of the reserve fund. The directors have now to present a statement of the accounts, which have been made up to the 30th Sept. at the branches, and at the head office in London, also a statement of the profit and loss account, which shows that, after deducting £10,722 15s. 11d. for rebate of discount on bills not then due at the branches, £1,000 in diminution of preliminary expenses, £201 12s. in for depreciation of furniture, &c., and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, there remains a net profit of £9,564 6s. 10d., out of which they recommend to the shareholders to appropriate to the reserve fund £2,000, in addition to the £2,000 premium on reserved shares issued in February, and to declare a dividend of 30s. per share, which is equal to 7 1/2 per cent. per annum on the deposits and several calls from the date of their receipt till the 30th September, 1863."

A statement of accounts up to the 30th September is appended to the report, and shows the bank to be in a very flourishing and prosperous position.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, in rising to move that this report be received and adopted, I will make a few observations. In the first instance, I have to give our reasons for not supplying the shareholders with the copy of the report and the accounts prior to the meeting. You are all, no doubt, aware that the accounts were received by the mail, which did not arrive till the 19th of November. These accounts embrace all the transactions of two branches and different agencies which have each a different currency. Buenos Ayres has two currencies, and it needed the display of no small energy on the part of the secretary to get the accounts fully audited previous to this date. (Hear, hear.) We were anxious to have the meeting to-day rather than in Christmas week, because if it was held next week it would deprive us of the pleasure of seeing many of you here, and we were also anxious to have the dividend paid before the end of the year, which would not have been the case had we postponed the meeting to a later date than this. Of course, at all future dates we will endeavour to place the accounts in your hands previous to the meeting, but if we cannot do so I am sure you will take the will for the deed. I will now make a few remarks

on the accounts. You will observe that we have set aside the large sum of £10,722 as rebate of discount on bills not due at the branches up to the 30th September. This rebate has been calculated on a very liberal scale, as the managers have, according to the instructions of your directors, taken the average of the two preceding months. So I think we may really look upon this rebate as being very ample for the occasion. We have also made a calculation of the interest on all deposits, which have been taken into account, before striking the balance of net profits. Then we have deducted £1,000 for preliminary expenses, and £200 for the depreciation of furniture, which I think you will admit is a very liberal allowance. It is proposed at this meeting to commence a very sound principle, namely, to appropriate a considerable part of our profits to a reserve fund. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose we intend, with your approbation, to set aside £21,000, which, together with the premium on the reserved shares issued in February, and the premium on the new shares issued last month, will make our reserved fund at present £34,000. We have also set aside an ample fund to cover all bad and doubtful debts. After all this deduction we are able to declare a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. on the calls and deposits of the shareholders for the time they have been at our disposal. (Cheers.) You will observe that premises in Calle Florida, in Buenos Ayres, are set down in the account. These premises are not at present occupied by the bank, but as the premises we now occupy are held on a short lease, our manager considered very wisely that it would be proper to secure premises in the business part of Buenos Ayres, which, like London, is very limited, and premises are very hard to get, and are exceedingly dear. He had the good fortune to ascertain the premises at the corner of one of the best business streets were for sale, and he secured them. For this same property he was immediately offered a profit of £2,000—(cheers)—so that you will see he has not been at all mistaken in making his purchase. (Hear, hear.) So long as we do not occupy our new premises, they yield us an income of 7 1/2 per cent. We are thus made totally independent of our landlord, and the premises being freehold, I consider it a very great acquisition.

I must do our manager the justice to inform you of the numerous difficulties he had to contend against in the formation of this bank. You are aware that in Buenos Ayres there are two distinct currencies. There is the paper currency, which fluctuates every day—in fact, four quotations are posted up in the Balsa every day—which shows what a fluctuating currency it is, and there is also the gold currency—the doubloon—which is, I am sorry to say, of very limited amount, for we have been trying to purchase doubloons both in London and Paris, but we have been unable to do so at anything like a fair price. We have great difficulty to contend with in these currencies; but our arrangements prevent the possibility of our being losers by the paper currency, inasmuch as we distinctly stipulate that all transactions with this bank, which are paid in paper currency, should be repayable in paper currency alone, and all transactions in gold payable and repayable in gold. (Cheers.) Bills of exchange must also be paid in gold alone. Another great difficulty we had to contend against was the legalisation of our statutes, but the judgment, discretion, and address of Mr. Green, aided by our coadjutor, Señor de la Riestra, the late Minister of Finance, overcame this obstacle, and they obtained from the three Governments—namely, the Government of the Argentine Confederation, the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the Government of Banda Oriental—a full and formal recognition of our articles and statutes. Therefore we are now in full operation as a bank, and I believe that the explanations which Mr. Green so wisely gave to the Government had the effect of removing any doubts which existed in their minds and the minds of the public with regard to the meaning of the word 'limited,' inasmuch as he showed them that published statement of accounts would be circulated, besides having double the amount of capital paid up, left as a security for the debts of the Bank. (Cheers.) Another very serious matter which has engaged the attention of the directors from the first, has been the prevailing system of banking in Buenos Ayres, where they were accustomed to have interest allowed on their daily balances. Any person acquainted with banking must at once see the absurdity of that system, especially when interest was high. We have set our faces against this system, but it required some time to do away with a mode so pleasing to the public, but so injurious to the bank. We have the pleasure to inform you that our manager, after taking the precaution of fortifying himself with ample funds to pay off every depositor, has at length introduced the minimum monthly balance system, and we anticipate great advantage from this. (Cheers.) You will observe by the papers, no doubt, that the Republic of Uruguay, which we call Banda Oriental, has been in a very unsettled position owing to the proceedings of General Flores. That does not interfere with the securi-

ty of our property, but it has rendered great caution necessary. Our late secretary, Mr. Ruding, has exercised great discretion, and has at the same time produced a very favourable return for the time the branch has been open. I have great confidence in that branch, and believe that in future it will be very prosperous. I remarked on the last occasion, when we had the pleasure of meeting you, that we hoped to obtain from the Monte Videan Government the right of issuing our own notes, but the state of the country is such that we have been unable to obtain it. We, however, have every reason to believe that at the first meeting of the Chambers we shall obtain that privilege. (Cheers.) I may state for the satisfaction of those gentlemen who hold new shares, that we shall give them the pleasure of paying a call in the beginning of February. (Hear, hear.) I have now to move 'that the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.' (Cheers.)

Mr. Holt seconded the motion. Mr. Lumley asked how many shareholders there were abroad. The Chairman replied—Only one in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Sichel asked whether the 7 1/2 per cent. interest was calculated on the last call of £10, which was only paid on the 21st September. The Chairman said it would, though it had only been paid on 21st August. Mr. Sichel remarked that the dividend was really on £30, and not on £40, which showed the property to be much more valuable.

The report was then unanimously adopted. The Chairman then moved the adoption of a dividend of 30s. per share on the profits accrued to the 30th September, the appropriation of £20,000 to the reserve fund, and the carrying of the remainder to the profit and loss new account. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Holt and carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman then said it had been the duty of the directors to appoint auditors on this first occasion, and if the shareholders knew the labour and attention the auditors had bestowed on the interests of the bank, he thought they would feel very much indebted to them, and would acknowledge that the directors had made a very good selection. He then moved that the sum of £25 each be paid to the auditors for their services in auditing the accounts. Mr. Holt seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said it was now the duty of the shareholders to elect two auditors for the ensuing year. He merely said that they had been fortunate in having not only the assistance of Mr. Vanner, but of Mr. Deloitte, who with his great experience as a professional accountant, had gone into the accounts with an accuracy and research which showed the directors everything was correct. (Cheers.) He left the matter entirely in the hands of the meeting.

Mr. Sichel moved the re-election of Mr. Vanner and Mr. Deloitte as auditors. The Rev. F. W. Becker seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and directors for their valuable services since the formation of the bank, with the utmost unanimity and cordiality.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, said it was the wish of the directors to pay the dividends half-yearly, but they did not pledge themselves to do so.

Mr. Sichel asked if any steps had been taken to reduce the amount of the original shares? The Chairman replied that the subject had been under the consideration of the Board, but they thought it better to leave the matter in abeyance till the payments on the new shares reached those in the old.

Mr. Sichel impressed upon the board the necessity of early attention to the question. The Chairman, in reply to the Rev. F. W. Becker, said the amount of the call to be made in February would not exceed £2 10s. He then returned thanks for the vote of thanks and moved a vote of thanks to the managers in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video for their efficient management of the company's business. The resolution was unanimously and heartily carried.

A vote of thanks to Sor. Riestra was also moved and carried unanimously. Mr. Vanner moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Smithers, the secretary. He as an auditor, had opportunities of knowing how able a secretary he was, and what very great abilities he brought to bear upon the business. The whole of the accounts were kept with very great clearness indeed, and were a very great credit to him. (Hear, hear.)

This was seconded by Mr. Deloitte, who remarked that he could most fully endorse all that had been said.

The Chairman, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said he could assure them that the vote was most deservedly given to Mr. Smithers for the time and attention he had bestowed on the company's affairs. He was sure they would all cordially approve of it. The resolution was then unanimously carried, and the meeting terminated.—*Brazil and River Plate Advt.*

MONTEVIDEO.

News, twenty-four hours later than our last, informs us that the state of that capital can scarcely be more desperate than it is at present.

RIVER PLATE PRODUCE

New York, Dec. 18. The dullness in trade noticed in my last circular has continued, and no great improvement is anticipated until the new year commences.

Dry Ox and Cowhides—The arrivals since 20th November are as follows: From Buenos Ayres, Emilia, La Plata, Concordia, Margherita, Talisman; from Montevideo, Queen, Anna, bringing 91,011 dry, and 2,261 wet salted River Plate hides; from Rio Grande, Immanuel, Sophia Henrietta, bringing 16,918 dry, and 1,664 wet salted hides.

Sales foot up 59,300 River Plate hides at 29 1/2, 29 1/4, 29, 28 1/2, 28, 28 1/4, 28 1/2, 29 cts. lb. nett cash; 15,000 Rio Grande hides, at 28 cts. lb. nett cash.

The transactions have not been large until recently, and there has been a slight advance in price, and some parcels sold to arrive.

Wet Salted Ox and Cowhides Receipts—2261, River Plate, 1664 Rio Grande. Sales—2200 River Plate, 50 lbs. average, private terms, 46 1/2; 11 G, 50 lbs average, 14 1/2 cts lb, nett cash. Some of these parcels were sold to arrive. Cowhides are in demand for upper leather.

Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips—Only a few are reported sold. Good lots are in demand at near the price of hides.

Stock—The whole stock of dry and salted hides for sale, in importers and speculators hands, is 231,604, of which 121,200 are Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 80,000 Rio Grande, and 21,600 all other kinds.

Horseshair—Imported since last circular—106 bales and 11 packages Buenos Ayres; 11 bales and 18 bags Rio Grande; of which all, but 10 bales of the B.A., was for manufacturers' account. Sales are very trifling, and stock only 21 bales B.A., and about 40,000 lbs R.G. Buyers are not willing to pay an advance on last sales, but importers do not feel anxious to sell at old prices.

Nutrin skins—Receipts, 41 bales, of which 23 were for manufacturers' account. Sales, 13 bales, part at 90 cts lb 6 mos., and a few bales of superior heavy dressing skins at a reserved price.

Goatskins—Receipts, 56 bales heavy skins, which are reported sold at, or a trifle more than 55 cts per pound. No stock.

Deerskins—Receipts, 1 bale stag or cervo skins, also 716 capincho, or water hog skins. No sales reported.

Hide cuttings—No transactions. Skin-bones—20,000 just arrived. Ostrich feathers—No stock, and in demand.

Unwashed Mestiza Wool—Transactions are not large, footing only 531 bales mostly to manufacturers, at prices from 24 to 36 cts. lb as in quality and condition. There has been no demand of consequence since my last circular. Some of the parcels purchased in Europe have arrived, but the high cost of the most desirable will not enable them to be profitably placed in the present state of our market, which is now unusually dull.

Unwashed Mestiza Wools—No transactions of consequence to report, market value for good condition 19 to 21 cts lb.

Unwashed Common Entre Rios, Rosario, San Nicolas, and Buenos A. Wools—No sales reported, I would quote a good article 17 to 18 cts. for Common Buenos Ayres, and 19 to 20 cts for Entre Rios.

Washed Cordova, Santiago, San Luis, and Mendoza Wools—Receipts—120 bales Cordova, and 475 cerones San-

ago. Sales—118 bales Cordova and San Luis, at 42 1/2 cts lb nett cash, and 260 cerones Santiago, at 43 1/2 cts lb nett cash. Stock in first and second hands very small, demand high. Rio Grande Wool—No stock of consequence, sales can easily be made at 40 cts per lb for washed common.

General Remarks on the Wool Market—The wool market has been for more than a month unusually quiet, and no sales of consequence have been made either to manufacturers or dealers. This state of inaction it is presumed will continue until the middle of January, when the wants of the manufacturers will compel them to come into the market to obtain supplies. Being near the close of the year, many persons are engaged in taking account of stock and settling up their books, and until this work is arranged we suppose their attention will not be given extensively to purchases of wool.

Exchange—Gold remained at 153 1/2 and 163 until 23d November, when it began to decline, and reached 143 on the 27th inst., again rose to 165 1/2 until the 7th inst., when it again declined, and has been fluctuating between 149 and 151 since, standing at 150 1/4 yesterday. Sterling Exchange has ranged from 168 to 160, transactions yesterday for Bankers' Bills being 164 1/2; Government Bonds 1881, 109; 7 3/4-10th Treasury Notes, 106 1/2; 5-20 years Bonds, by subscription, par, in the market 1-11.

P. S. This morning gold opened at 52, and has declined to 51 1/2.

Vessels left Europe for the River Plate.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes vessels like Alike, Cadix, Coriolan, Bordeaux, etc.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Colon Theatre.—The masked ball announced for Sunday night was put a stop to by order of the police. However, not to force the conquered party of politicians to remain at home, moralizing on the instability of mundane affairs, and so as to detract their attention from their shattered hopes, the Brothers Buisly threw themselves into the breach of omnia, and gave a performance in the theatre.

Barbarous Atrocity.—The Major Encizo, at the attack on San Jose, was dangerously wounded, and fell into the power of the Blanco forces, who severed his head from his body, placed it on a lance and exposed to the public gaze in the plaza of San Jose. The 'Nacional' is accountable for this statement, which it says is received from a foreigner.

Mendoza.—A mutiny broke out amongst the troops of the 1st line, who who rose against their officers, shouting 'Down with the Unitarian savages.' Luckily it was put a stop to, and two of the mutineers shot. Seemingly the object they had in view was derision, and this was principally got up by some Cordovese recruits.

Murders.—As scarcely a day passes without our having to record some throat-cuttings or shootings, one might almost be led to suppose that the great bulk of Argentine ganchos were corresponding members of a society started some years ago in London, whose object was to look on all sides of murder, and consider it as one of the fine arts. After much agitation and debating, the members unanimously agreed to the following result—which is at the disposal of the Argentine authorities—and it is known, ledge is generally supposed to proceed from East to West, the good folks here may learn what the experience of the Eastern sages came to, and what they may look forward to, if murders are to increase in Buenos Ayres. From the many instances which have been brought before and studied by the so-

ciety for considering murder as one of the fine arts the members find that if a man once indulges in a little murder he soon comes to think nothing of theft, from theft he descends to drinking, and from that—easy step, to sabbath-breaking and ineivility.

Stampede, foaled in 1860, is a bay horse, with white star in the forehead, and with his off hind foot and part of the same hoof white; also his near hind foot slightly marked with white, but he has three black hoofs and a few white saddle marks. Stampede is by Orlando (bay) winner of the Derby, out of Stamp (bay), &c. for further pedigree see 'Racing Calendar.' Stampede was bred at the royal paddocks, Hampton-court, and sold as a yearling for four hundred guineas to R. C. Naylor, Esq., Hooton-hall, near Chester, by whom he was sold to S. R. Phibbs, Esq., Argentine Consul, Liverpool, to be shipped to Buenos Ayres by the royal mail steamer from Southampton on the 9th January, 1864, for W. C. Thompson, Esq., of Buenos Ayres. Stampede, alike from his pedigree and points, is in every way suited for stud purposes, for which object alano he is shipped, and not to be trained or raced.

Consul.—Foaled March, 1862, is a beautiful dark bay colt without white, by Newminster (bay), out of Elfrida (dark brown, no white) by Faugh-a-Ballagh (dark brown) out of Espoir, by Liverpool, &c. (see 'Racing Calendar'). Newminster (by Touchstone, the sire of Consul) is one of the most fashionable and valuable stud horses in England, and five thousand one hundred, three thousand, and two thousand guineas, were paid within a few weeks for a three-year-old, a two-year-old, and a yearling, by that celebrated horse, while he is serving this year at 50 guineas a mare. Faugh-a-Ballagh, the sire of Elfrida (dam of Consul) was a winner of the St. Leger, and got by Sir Hercules. Consul (named since purchase) was bred by R. C. Naylor, Esq., of Hooton Hall, near Chester, and sold to S. R. Phibbs, Esq., Argentine Consul, Liverpool, to be shipped to Buenos Ayres by the royal mail steamer from Southampton on the 9th January, 1864, for W. C. Thompson, Esq., of Buenos Ayres.

Consul is sound in every respect, and is one of the best bred colts in or out of England; and if broken in and trained with care, quietness, and judgment, and encouraged in his growth by liberal feeding and exercise, he ought to give a good account of himself as a racer before being devoted to stud purposes. S. American securities.—Northern railway B A 9s. to 15s. prem.; Great Southern (£3 paid) at par.; R. Plate bank £40 shares, price £50, dividend 4 p. Buenos Ayres bonds have risen 2 or 3 p. Baring brothers announce the usual dividend.

THE BOLSA.

Table with columns for date (Feb. 15), total sales (169,870 patacones), opening price (28 70), following prices (24 65, 28 55), Saturday price (Feb. 20, 28 60), various prices (28 70, 28 55), closing price (28 60).

PRODUCE SALES.

Table listing various goods and their prices: 400 dry cow hides (\$125), 150 do do camp (122), 700 do do do (120), 600 ar. wool, mestiza, fine (100), 800 do do do mixed (80), 300 do do do do (72), 100 doz. sheepskins (128), 100 do do lump (100), 60 ar. hair, south (115), 50 do do do (113), 100 lb. feathers (50), 600 dry horse hides (29), 2000 ox horns (740).

FREIGHTS.

The Dutch brig Jeanette Mariaunc has been placed on the berth to load for New York, at current rates, by Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co., ship-brokers.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ellsworth (U.S.) American barque, 14th; Brazilian war steamer, 15th; Mvideo, Paraguay steamer Igurey, Uruguay ports, Nat steamer Salto, 14th; Rosario, National steamer Pavon, Uruguay, Spanish smack Ardilla, Brazil Portuguese brig Lucitana, 14th.

DEPARTURES.

At Valparaiso, on the 16th of Nov. last, the lady of George Brownell, Esq., of a son.

LETCHFORD'S WAX V STAS.

R. Letchford & Co. has themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Letchford's make, as others are often substituted.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

Large advertisement for 'FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE' featuring a detailed railway schedule with columns for 'Salida' (Departure) and 'Regreso' (Return) times for various routes.

Previsora Argentina.

This Society having, in conformity with its bye-laws, to invest in landed property the first collection, pertaining to the liquidation of 1863, requests any person who may have properties for sale, to send in their offers to the office of the Directory, Calle San Martin, No. 87.

J. AND E. MARTEL'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

In casks and bottled. Agents: MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR. Peru No. 83. f 14, 3 p.

Woman-cook.

Wanted a good cook: good wages given. Apply at the last house but one in Calle Temple, before arriving at Plaza Parque (right hand side). f 11, 6 p.

Situation Wanted.

A widow lady not long in the country wishes to obtain a situation as House-keeper in an English family. The highest references can be given. Apply B. Standard office. f 12, 3 p.

To the Irishmen.

For Sale, the right for the term of eight years to one league of excellent land, situated in the district of Pergamino, 31 leagues from the town. It will be sold cheap. All the landers are Englishmen and Irishmen. For particulars apply to Urien and Burke, Calle Rivadavia, No. 774. f 12, 3 p.

The largest

freshest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at

The Hibernian House,

64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD

Lithographer.

Wanted, for Rosario, a young man of good character and experience, who knows something about lithographic printing. Apply at M. Demarchi's, calle Defensa in front of Santo Domingo. f 12 6 p.

Woman Co-k.

Wanted one at 359 Calle Peru. f 12, 6 p.

Joint-Stock Company.

SAN JUAN MINES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent, from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the period fixed for such payment, at the Bank of Mass and Co., is from the 15th to the 29th February. JOSEPH ANT. DO COUO, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Notice.

The Master of the British Barque 'CRESTED WAVE,' now in the port of Buenos Ayres and now in readiness to receive cargo as per his charter party dated London, 13th November 1863, and signed by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming as charterers, is desirous of their agents presenting themselves to him, in order to give them due notice when his vessel is ready for receiving cargo. A protest has been entered with the British Consul, as the consignee has not come forward. Please apply to Captain R. Dobson, at 49 Calle de Julio. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1864. R. DOBSON, f 6, x.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same. JAMES HASTINGS, 466 Calle Parque. f 6, x.

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 selected, and comprising all kinds of grocery, deli ware, ironmongery &c. he counts upon the patronage of foreigners. A comfortable sitting-room is provided for visitors, and accommodation for horses. The Stagnara, latest files, always on the premises. f 27 mo.

For Asuncion

Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay steamer 'Y GUREY' Commander—Jose Alonso.

Leaves for the above-mentioned ports on Thursday, February 13, at 10 a. m., taking cargo for Asuncion, only passengers for all the other ports, for which she has excellent accommodation.

Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 2 o'clock on Wednesday 17th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to

E. VOGEL & Co., Cuvo, No. 32.

Book keeper.

A young man having several hours at his disposal during the day is desirous of obtaining some occupation in this line, or in any other kind of writing work. Speaks English, French, and Spanish, and can offer satisfactory references.

Address F. B., at this office. f 11, 1 m.

For Sale.

The American-built Yacht 'STELLA,' 71 tons register. Built of white oak and Pitch Pine, sheathed with yellow metal, and well found in sails and rigging.

The 'Stella' has lately arrived from the United States, and being a very fast sailer is well adapted to the piloting business.

For further particulars apply to the consignees,

SAMUEL B. HALL & CO. Reconquista 24 f 14, 1 m

AVISO

Sigo enseñando el idioma Ingles, el Español y el Frances. Quien quisiero aprender cualquier, o todos estos idiomas se servira pasar al No. 194 calle de Salta a cualquier hora del dia. Traducase tambien a esos idiomas. f 11—6p. BRADISH.

Sheep-corral.

A large quantity of 'listones' for sheep-pens, 12 1/2 feet by six inches, on sale at 10 reals per foot, cheaper than any other house in Buenos Ayres. Apply at 359 Peru. f 13 9p.

For New York.

The A 14 English Clipper Barque 'CARLOTA,'

305 tons register—Captain Wilkins, is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

Consignees—Messrs. George Bell and Son.

For further particulars apply to A. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker, 40—Calle Cangallo—40 f 12, 1 m

Moving Sh-ep.

Parties wishing to move sheep to any part of the country, north or south, can apply to John Stevens capoa buyer, 11 de Setiembre, or to f 12 6p Mr. Michael Duggan.

To the Commercial Public.

The business which was carried on here under the firm of True and Millard, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be carried on in future by Ferdinand True, who is authorised to liquidate the concern. All claims against the late firm must be sent in within eight days. Ferdinand True, Leon Millard, 135 Calle de Cangallo, B. Ayres, Feb. 4th, 1864. f 12, 3 p

To Lot,

A House and Barraca in the Calle de Lorea with one square of ground fronting the new market in the Huaco de los Sauces. For particulars apply to the Calle Chacabuco, No. 151. f 14, 3 p.

Governess.

An English Lady experienced in Tuition desires a re-engagement as Governess. She is competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, Music, and Drawing. References will be given to the family with whom she at present resides. Address E. C., at Messrs. Mackern's, 21 Calle San Martin. f 14, 6 p

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA

Wednesday the 15th February.

NORMA.

Norma: Mign. Brial. Adalgisa: Mollo. Polione: Sr. Lelmi. Orovesu: Celestino. Half-past-eight, p.m.

Spring van

Wanted a four wheeled spring van, with two horses and harness complete; or a part of the above.

Answer, with particulars, to be addressed Spring-van, at this office. f 16 6p.

Passengers to England.

The clipper ship Enterprise, L. Worthington, commander, has superior accommodation for a few first or second class passengers at very reduced rates. Apply No. 23 calle Mayo. f 16 4p.

