

# The Standard

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# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

1861 - THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MARCH 17 1861

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

### MAUA BANK

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

**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.**  
For balances in our favor 12p. 3  
For balances in favor of customers 6p. 3

**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.**  
For balances in our favor 12p. 3  
For balances in favor of customers 7p. 3

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.  
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.  
P. P. MAUA & Co.  
William Leslie.

### Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.  
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd. Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th. Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

5th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Grande, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

6th. Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.  
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29 1862.  
P. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

**NATIONAL BANK**  
Can be obtained from  
**WANKLYN AND CO.,**  
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Adrian	Albion	Albion	Albion
Albion	Albion	Albion	Albion
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### Camp for 8000.

To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 6 or 8 hours journey by steamer, from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 cents to \$2 mcs. per arroba, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Paraná.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 Calle P. de las.

Also an estancia to rent, with 12 puertos, including ranchos, corrals, galpones, and permanent water, alfalfa fields &c.

Apply as above N 17, m.

### London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank

(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

Capital—£1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

**IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.**

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month .. 6p. 000

Charged .. 12p. 000

**FIXED DEPOSITS.**

For Sixty days .. 7p. 000

" Ninety days .. 8p. 000

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling thereon, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 5 per cent per annum.

B. A., 31st December, 1863.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

### THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Office,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS

LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Sept. 20

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall Mall LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Houses and other buildings, Goods, area, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Carriage of such Ships, also, Ships Building and Repairing, and other property, on Fire, Marine, and General, and on all other risks, in any part of the world, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Augustus Gifford, Esq., Chairman.

William R. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Robert C. L. Brown, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Charles Carter, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Edward H. Chapman, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Henry Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

George H. Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Samuel H. Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

James H. Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

John H. Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Wm. H. Gifford, Esq., Esq. John Richardson.

Esq. John Richardson.

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### La Zingara.

All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,

D. 3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

### GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE

89—Calle Reconquista—89.

B. D. KISSO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. — THE ME

NAY leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fare 8 and 4 pata.

### 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

uneven days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18,

22, 26, 30.

Returns from Pillar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18,

22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

### Great and Useful Invention.

No more Mortality for want of Water.

Sure wealth to Estancieros.

By the Robert Apparatus.

Being notorious the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long (seca) that afflict the camps of Buenos Ayres, I have determined to dedicate to the Estancieros an Apparatus at once simple and infallible for procuring as much water as they may require.

120 Bordaças per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.

This machine is worked by one horse and in one day's work can give 4 Bordaças; that is to say, sufficient water for 20,000 head of cattle.

By these figures can be calculated the immense advantages gained by its use.

Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.

**GREAT MODIFICATION.**

I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerado, Paris.)

One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other.

ROBERT.

J 29, 2 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

### For New York.

The A 1 English Clipper Barque

"C. RIOTA,"

308 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

### 247, Calle Peru

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN

Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in an English house. Board given if required.

Also a few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.

M. 1 m

### Unfailing Cure

for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

**Calvert's Phenylne and Terebauc.**

In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the comp. in its application to the cure of Scab, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing scrofula and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Apply to HERS Brothers & Co.

Calle Rivadavia No. 234.

or to WESTON & Co.

Rosario Virja No. 3

### ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collart and Collards celebrated pianofortes.

Apply as above.

### FIRE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

### DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq.

(Peck Brothers and Co.)

Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower,

Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

John Boustead, Esq. (Price and Boustead)

George Thos Brooking, Esq. 1a, St Helen's place

Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J and J Colman)

Charles Curling, Esq. (Charles Curling and Co)

Edwin Fox, Esq. (Lulliday, Fox, and Co)

Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq. (N Griffiths Tate, and Fisher)

S. Hanson, Esq. (S Hanson and Son)

F. W. Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)

S. Harrison, Esq. (Harrison and Crossfield)

D. Hart, Esq. (Lemon, Hart, and Sons)

F. Hicks, Esq. (I and F Hicks)

J. Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co)

J. G. Homere, Esq. (Gresham House)

S. Humphrey, Jun. Esq. (of Hay's Wharf)

M. Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co)

F. Larkworthy, Esq. Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand

William Leask, Esq. Eastcheap

A. Sim, Esq. (Churchill and Sim)

J. Adam Smith Esq. (Smith, Wood & Co)

J. R. Thompson, Jun. Esq. (J. R. Thompson and Co)

John K. Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co)

James P. Woodhouse, Esq. (J and C Woodhouse)

Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson.

Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollans.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES:

**BRADY BORN AND CO.**

Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Office—CALLE PIEDAD, 208.

J 16 1 m

### 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.

Vines 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 Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

### Receptor or Correspondent

A German, 29 years of age, is in want of employment in an office as book keeper or Correspondent; speaks and writes the English, German, and Scandinavian languages fluently, and has a good knowledge of French, Spanish, and Italian; has had eight years' experience in England. Address X, Standard office.

m 3, 3 p

### River Plate Steamship Co.

SS. "URUGUAY."

1103 Tons—O. E. SMITH, Master.

Will leave this for Liverpool, Saturday 24th inst,



# **SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD**

\$50 PER MONTH.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

## **The Standard.**

"All that a nation will ever have is what it deserves."—Cicero.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

### **ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**

The festival of the Apostle of Ireland again comes round, and claims the cordial salutation of Christendom in general, and of Irishmen in particular. Nor are there many countries where the name and memory of St. Patrick are not reverently celebrated, nor is there a son of the Emerald Isle who forgets that to-day is his national anniversary. At one hundred thousand altars, the sacred rites perpetuate the name of the sanctified prelate, and in ten million of breasts the heart throbs proudly at the mention of St. Patrick's Day. The word is a talisman which unites Irishmen of every creed and color, for the glorious figure of our Apostle stands forth in its magnificent proportions, and in the full blaze of Christian and patriotic fame, unshaded by the prison of sect or party.

Mankind accepts as one of its greatest heroes the missionary who converted that country which subsequently earned the title of Island of Saints, and shone as a lamp of learning in the dark ages, preserving Art and Science within its happy domains and offering food and instruction to the youth of all Europe. From that same island has sprung a legion of Christian soldiers, and one-fourth of the Catholic bishops and missionaries of the globe are descendants of those who imbibed the Gospel precepts from the sacred orator of Tara.

So manifold and cheering are the recollections of to-day, that Ireland and Irishmen forget their griefs on the 17th March, and hope for that happy era of futurity, destined perhaps never to come though foretold by our immortal bard.

The nation have followed and thou art still young.  
Thy sun is but rising when others are set.  
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,  
The full moon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.  
Kiss, oh kiss! through long to the shade,  
Thy star will shine out where the prophet shall fade.

Alas! the ruin and desolation of Ireland is not due to foreign agency but to the divisions and dissensions of Irishmen. The emblem of unity which St. Patrick chose to represent the Divine Trinity we wear in our hats but not in our hearts. Irishmen have some evil genius which makes them believe that patriotism consists in hating their brethren. This was not the mission or teaching of our Apostle. May it please Heaven that the spirit of unanimity with which our forefathers received his precepts should return to our distracted country! Irish energy and talent is freely used in the service of foreign nations: America, Australia, India, and even some European States count distinguished and industrious Irishmen in every department, whose united labors would suffice to raise their native land to a lofty position.

The Aurora of this day, finds thousands of enthusiastic devotees in every land between the Poles and the Equator, anxiously looking for the first golden beams of the East which usher in St. Patrick's morning; and the festive board is spread in every clime, beneath the shade of tropical vegetation, or in the snow-covered dwellings of the North, to hold communion with the land of our nativity, and with brothers on far-distant shores.

Last year our humble celebration in Buenos Ayres was re-echoed from London to Melbourne, and the sentiments then spoken, caused a thrill of friendly recognition in Canada, the United States, Ireland, and elsewhere, making known to the world that there were Irishmen in La Plata, and that they were neither ashamed nor forgetful of the land which bore them. The man who loves not his country, is a bad member of society; and we would fain believe that the failure of a public celebration this year, is owing to the awful disaster of drought which has befallen our countrymen, rather than to any lukewarm patriotism or indifference to the memory of our patron saint.

### **ARGENTINE ARMY.**

The following tabular statement of the regular forces of the Republic, extracted from the *Ferro carril*, will show what a very inefficient army the National Executive counts on for the maintenance of order in a country half the size of Europe. We decidedly condemn the enormous taxation levied in this country, and while advising an increase of the army, suggest rather a more prudent management of the public money than an additional expenditure. In Europe, where taxes are 60 per cent less, the standing forces are usually 1 per cent of the population; the Argentine Republic should therefore have double its present number of soldiers, and until it be raised to 18,000, we have little to show for the immense expenditure. The way to avoid extraordinary expenses, such as the recent Chacho campaign, is to have a respectable army, and this is, after all, the best economy.

Reg.	Station	Commander	Strength
1st	Mendoza	Segovia	450
2nd	Frailé Muerto	Villar	250
3rd	Rojas	Vidal	250
4th	San Luis	Irujo	250
5th	29 de Mayo	Diaz	200
6th	Santa Fe	Charras	200
7th	Rio 4th	Raigorria	450
8th	Cordoba	Alvarez	150
N. C.	Melincue	Prado	150
	Azul	Gomez	100
Total			2450

Reg.	Station	Commander	Strength
1st	Buenos Ayres	Rosetti	350
2nd	do do	Orna	350
3rd	Azul	Rivas	350
4th	25 de Mayo	Calvete	350
5th	Tandil	Segui	350
6th	Rioja	Arredondo	400
7th	B Ayres	Lerza	350
8th	Salta	Wilde	350
Legion	Buenos Ayres	Charlon	400
Do.	Azul	Pipo	200
Total			3450

Reg.	Station	Commander	Strength
1st	Buenos Ayres	Rosetti	350
2nd	do do	Orna	350
3rd	Azul	Rivas	350
4th	25 de Mayo	Calvete	350
5th	Tandil	Segui	350
6th	Rioja	Arredondo	400
7th	B Ayres	Lerza	350
8th	Salta	Wilde	350
Legion	Buenos Ayres	Charlon	400
Do.	Azul	Pipo	200
Total			3450

The strength of the national army amounts nominally to 6650 men. Some of the battalions will have a little more than the number stated, but the majority of the corps are rather under than over.

Battalion 6th, under command of Comandante Arredondo, does not exceed 200 men.

The regiment of Olasecoaga, now stationed in San Rafael, scarcely reaches 100 men.

That Baigorria cannot collect the 400 men, of which his regiment should consist, and so with many other corps.

We shall notice the manner in which the national forces are distributed: almost all the cavalry, with the exception of the following regiments, are in the provinces. The following are in Buenos Ayres or on its frontiers:

No.	Regiment	Strength
3	Rojas	250
5	25 de Mayo	200
Under charge of Comr. Guim�-Azul		100
Almost all the infantry and artillery are in Buenos Ayres, with the exception of the following battalions:		600
No. 6	Rioja	400
8	Salta	250
Total		650

	650
<i>Resumen.</i>	
In the Provinces	3100
In Buenos Ayres	3550
	<hr/>

### **EDITOR'S TABLE.**

Notwithstanding all the noise about San Nicolas, it appears that Colonel Quintana resumes his place there as military agent of the National Government. This will be gratifying news for many of the Colonel's friends in that quarter.

There seems no longer any doubt as to Gov. Sarmiento's leaving for the States. He is expected in town shortly, but who his successor will be we are at a loss to know.

A milkman from San Martin has sent us an account of the 'Funcion' on last Sunday; it would seem there was hot work in the newly made town, and one of the Ministers lost his hat.

Colonel Olid, one of the most powerful opponents of Flores is dead; he died surrounded by friends, and having received every religious consolation. Brave, active, and decisive, he allowed himself to be carried away and to disobey his Government; overcome by his indignation at the weak, tedious manner in which Medina carried on the war, he struck out for himself, and

though in a military point his conduct may be wrong, still it is to be regretted that when Flores invaded his native country there were not more men of the same stamp as the son of the respected Mr. Holiday.

We notice, in the 'Tribuna' of yesterday, a question put to Mr. Solveyra, as to the publication of his 'directory' for last year. We believe that our talented friend has more than he can do at present with his newspaper.

The Juez de Paz of Magdalena, we hear, is one of the best in the country. All the murderers and ruffians in his partido have skeddaddled since Sr. Zapiola has taken office. We hope that the neighbours will assist this model judge in protecting life and property. We understand that several cut-throats have been sent by him to town; and have been taken out of prison by order of ———, and placed in Martin Garcia.

The pocket brought out in gold thirty thousand pounds sterling for the Bank of Maú, and two hundred pounds to order.

We have received from England, per last packet, circulars and prospectuses of a new description of cotton-gin, invented by Mr. W. Wanklyn, who, we believe, is brother to the distinguished River Plate broker, so well and universally known amongst us. Persons anxious to purchase any of these self-acting and double-cleaning gins, will call at our office, where plates with every information can be had.

Twelve sheep came out in the packet for Messrs. Getting and Co. The number of imported sheep, we perceive, is daily increasing. We hear that a German house has sent home for a whole flock of Silesian ewes, for an Irish sheepfarmer in the north.

Mr. Thomas Gowland, the popular auctioneer, will sell, on Friday next, 194 boxes of real Irish whiskey, ex Raymond, from Dublin. The whiskey in question is of the celebrated brand of Jameson and Co., of Dublin, lovers of a good tumbler of whiskey punch, should attend the auction.

We regret to see that our old friend Rodriguez, the diligence man, is about to be sold off. This gentleman, for a long period, carried the 'Standard' to many parts of the camp for us, and we sincerely sympathise with him in his troubles, which have been mainly caused by the drought.

Governor Saavedra, we learn, has presented the wheelbarrow used at the 'inauguration,' of the Great Southern Railway, to the Museum, where it is to remain as a memento of the industrial progress of the country during his administration.

We understand that a gentleman, recently arrived, purposes giving a series of lectures in English. The first, we hear, will be on the 'paper dollar,' and the second on 'Buenos Ayres water.' The subjects are well chosen, and, we hope, will be well managed.

There was a great meeting held in the Provincial Bank to-day, at which all the Directors in company with the National Finance Minister, attended. The burning of the currency was the subject of discussion. We believe, at least so it was rumoured, that an arrangement has at last been made by the Minister for the regular burning each month of the paper money.

The opera company has been engaged to sing the *Stabat Mater* in the Cathedral on Good Friday.

On Tuesday morning last Francisco Tolosa, who was convicted of murder was shot in the Plaza de Lobos. We chronicle this execution, as now-a-days it is rather a novel thing to hear of a murderer being executed—the majority of them escape either before or after trial.

The flour mills all through the country are at present working very hard, as wheat is very abundant, particularly up the river. The wheat market in Buenos Ayres is very drooping and flour also has a downward tendency.

Our advices from the camp are not to say the best, the burning scorching sun is turning the young grass quite yellow, and farmers are beginning to be nervous about the winter if the rain does not come.

### **Content Funnies in San Martin.**

Screened by the sloping hills of Moron, and surrounded by numerous old bullock-carts and filled-up ditches, exists the dusty mushroom village of San Martin. It would seem as if some apopleptic Basques, anxious to insult the memory of a General so much revered by modern Argentines, could find no better way to perpetrate their malvolence than by calling a lot of Argentine wigwags, got up in the greatest speed, after the defunct San Martin. However this may be, we leave to those well read up in local matters to decide, but, certain, since the day when the mud was first mixed for building the delightful houses in that town, things have been monstrously dull. Houses, to be sure, were intended to be built, pulpiteries opened, and each Sabbath witnessed the 'sortija' played in a dusty burnt up plain known as the Plaza, but

nevertheless the town was going ahead, 'a la Congrega,' for the last few years. A hotel was opened in the vain delusive hope that visitors would come, but not one even auctioneer; went out there in the morning of San Martinian existence, but they were all done up, and notwithstanding the most alluring puffs in the 'Tribuna,' and the united exertions of the beggared property holders, San Martin was drifting fast to the dogs.

In these days of Argentine go-aheadism, however, I am proud to say, that no matter how great the emergency, there are always found men who, with the most meritorious intentions, and instigated by motives which are latent in the breast of every patriot, come forward at the eleventh hour to save their country's honor and prosperity. Actuated by these praiseworthy motives, a few of the leading men of San Martin, who gain a precarious living by mind-juggling, driving 'busses,' and loading waggons, determined to apply to Government to do something towards driving the place ahead. A prolonged discussion on the matter at the Government House ensued. Minister Dominguez was of opinion that to start a newspaper would be the most effectual way to resuscitate the town, and, if possible to open a circulating library.

Acosta laughed at the idea, and swore that the place only wanted a 'banco sucursal,' or branch of the Casa de Moneda, to give value to the lands and hereditaments, whilst Gov. Saavedra, with an eye to business believed that a saladero for killing pigs and biscachos would be sure to pay and give employment to all. An ambitious pulpero, however, settled the question, and floored the Governor and his ministers. We want (he says) the emblems of Argentine civilization—i. e., a juez de paz and a municipality. Create San Martin into a partido, make me judge, and a few of my friends municipals, let there be a grand inauguration—as nothing now-a-days is thought anything of without this—and besides doing San Martin a favor, you will double the traffic for one day, at least, on your railway. The Governor declared that he was convinced, and accordingly decreed that on the 13th March the affair should come off. Arrangements were immediately made for the feast; but here ensued another difficulty. The Hotel de la Paix man refused to supply the 'dejeuner' unless paid in advance; the Providence gentleman told the embryo judge that it was not in his line—all the hotel people in town seemed unwilling to attempt the affair.

Finally arrangements were made with a confectioner in Flores or Moron, and on last Sunday this extraordinary blow out came off. Long before Aurora made her appearance there was a stir noticeable in San Martin; people took 'mate' rather earlier than usual, in town the first train was so crowded that the engine driver refused to set the *grate* going unless somebody stood treat. The second train was just as full, and the third train carried down Saavedra and his fortunes: one of the Ministers, I don't know which, in the hurry of the moment put his head out of the window when steaming by Velez Sarsfield's station, and unfortunately lost his hat. This was rather awkward, as he was obliged to put his head in a handkerchief. On arriving at San Martin, his excellency descended from the railway carriage in a graceful and elegant manner; the crowd was great, the heat intense, but the music struck up and marched off for the plaza—surrounded by the lovely girls of San Justo and Moron, and followed by a motley crowd of retired flow tradesmen. His Excellency proceeded to inspect the town; then came the *Te Deum*, then the breakfast, and then the toasts. A gentleman dressed in black, who appeared rather indisposed either from having eaten too much 'carne cou cuera,' or the excessive heat, rose and said:

San Martinians—Permit me to give you a toast; I drink to the prosperity of this place. Aware as you all must be of the blessings of peace, I beseech you to keep on good terms with San Martin; convert not your partido into a South American Schleswig Holstein (tremendous cheers and shouts of 'go on'), and if ever unfortunately the hour should come when the province of Buenos Ayres requires your aid to defend her integrity, be honest enough to come forward and help us. This town has a great future—San Martinians you supply us with milk; I call upon you not to damage your reputations by mixing too much water with it. You ask for a statue in your plaza, but what nobler monument can you have than that pile of empty milk cans in the corner. But if milk is your staple, why not also make butter? why have you not these streets filled with firkins and piled with cheeses? Oh, San Martinians, I have come out here this roasting hot day to inaugurate you, forget me not. Here the orator dropped his voice, and a gang of enthusiastic milkmen having got possession of their cans, the feeling pervasion was lost amidst the din.

The 'cerveza' and 'gaseosa' being finished, the company separated, the Governor and his Ministers having been induced to walk round the town whilst waiting for the train; off they started. I leave the people in town to imagine the shine his Excellency cut as he walked about preceded by the milk men; the band played something like 'pop goes the weasel,' the milk-men some horrible Pyrenean air, the sun was awful. At last the train arrived, and the almost melted Governor with his perspiring Ministers departed for town. I started to look after my cows, and get my battered cans ready for the morning.

Yours, &c.  
**A SAN MARTIN MILKMAN.**

### **IRELAND.**

Another special meeting of the Corporation was held on January 16th, to consider the important question whether the statue of the Liberator should be left in the niche it occupies at the side of the City Hall, or be promoted to a more commanding position in the centre. The Conservative members opposed the contemplated change, on the ground that it would be an unwise precedent to establish, and also that it would be giving O'Connell an apparent precedence over one of her Majesty's ancestors—a statue of George III. having formerly stood on the proposed site, from which it was removed because it spoilt the appearance of the hall. The debate lasted more than two hours, and, as on the previous occasion, became extremely personal. Alderman Reynolds observed that there were some statues in the hall which he would willingly see removed—statues of Dutchmen, and worse than Dutchmen. Ultimately his resolution was adopted by a majority of 13, amid great cheering from the occupants of the gallery.

The Federal agents are persevering in their endeavours to fill the thinned ranks of the American armies with the youths of Ireland. One of these persons has been pursuing his avocations in Galway for the last week with considerable success.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 15, a very interesting report was read upon the linen trade and the growth of flax. It states that the past year was one of general prosperity. All the machinery used in its different branches was in active operation, and the production of linen yarns and goods has exceeded that of any former time. Operatives were in constant employment at good wages, and the general trade of the town was consequently very favourably affected. The crop of flax in 1863 was unprecedented in extent, 214,600 acres having been sown. The yield per acre was also above the average, and the crop was estimated at 6,000 tons, producing to the cultivators upwards of £4,000,000. This is an immense amount to receive for a single crop in one district of the country; but, unprecedentedly large as the produce was, it found a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. Nor has the manufacture of linen been overdone in Belfast, which is to the linen trade what Manchester is to the cotton trade. On the contrary, the year closed with stocks of yarns and linens reduced to the lowest point. The council report also that the external trade of Belfast is making such progress that the existing docks are quite insufficient for the commerce of the port, and that the Harbour Commissioners have consequently entered into contracts for the construction of a large floating dock and a large graving dock, the works of which will be immediately commenced. Ship-building flourishes there also. Last year 80 vessels, all iron, of an aggregate tonnage of 7,070, were launched, one being a screw steamer of 1,000 tons, and there are now five ships on the stocks.

The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, which took place on the 4th Feb. was the most magnificent entertainment of the kind given in the Mansion House since the office of Lord Mayor was held by Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness. The immense space of the King's Room was covered with tables as closely as they could be conveniently ranged, while the dais, on which tables were placed for the Lord Mayor, the Lord Lieutenant, and the most distinguished guests, stretched round the room in the form of a crescent to more than double the usual extent. It was completely filled, as were all the other tables. It was calculated that nearly 1000 persons sat down to a very sumptuous dinner. The Lord Lieutenant, as usual on these civic occasions, came in great state, attended by most of the officers of his household. He sat on the right of the chair, and next to him was the Lord Chancellor. On the same side were Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Powerscourt, and Sir George Brown. On the left were the late Lord Mayor, the Recorder of Dublin, Viscount St. Lawrence, Sir Thomas Larcom, and the Solicitor-General. There were a great number of the Judges present.

Lord Carlisle's health was received with great enthusiasm, and when he rose to speak the cheers were again renewed. There was nothing, he said, calling for comment in the internal affairs of the country, and no exceptional mention of Ireland in the Royal Speech. This was not a little in the midst of a convulsed and warring world. Alluding to some remarks of the chairman, he remarked that emigration was certainly increasing; but he did not think that would be a subject of lamentation till wages rose to at least

10s. a week. The simultaneous growth of wealth and population was, no doubt, the model idea of a flourishing State. He would not go the length of the poet Goldsmith, who said:—

"I'll leave the land to hawking its prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

He thought the land would fare worse if the reverse were the case—if men accumulated and wealth decayed. Here the noble lord was interrupted with loud cries of "no, no."

His Excellency then rose and proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and complimented him on having set a bright example to every young man in Ireland, for his expansive hospitality and magnificent entertainment. The Lord Mayor responded. He began life at the lowest rung of the ladder, and he thanked them for drinking his health now that he had arrived at the top.

### **WOOL MARKET.**

New York, January 22.  
The active wool market, to which the eyes of dealers and importers have been turned for more than a month, has not made its appearance. The principal transactions have been in domestic fleece, at 77 cts. to 83 cts. per lb., and as this description of wool is a necessity with some manufacturers, and the price here being quite as favourable, if not more so than in the Western States, they made their purchases here. There is also great difficulty experienced in the transportation of wool from the West, which keeps the stock from accumulating in the Eastern cities. It is supposed that the bulk of the clip is now out of the farmers' hands, and held by speculators there, purchased at high prices, so that for this kind of wool there is no probability of a decline, and the stock is not more than can easily be worked up.

In foreign wools the transactions are quite meagre, and sales have mostly been made of small parcels of particular descriptions for immediate use. The manufacturers generally have light stocks of wool, and will soon be compelled to purchase, as there is no falling off in the production of goods. The advance in gold has caused importers to ask higher prices, and while this advance is no material benefit to them, it is a positive loss to the manufacturer who has to pay it. Our manufacturers, in their excess of prejudice and persistent opinions, that wool will decline, may find that when one must purchase, others are in the same predicament, and the competition will not act favourably for a decline in price. As long as there is no decline in the premium on gold, there is not much probability that wool will be sold at lower figures. Although the quantity of foreign wool in the market is believed to be much more than the published figures, it is not excessive, nor more than can be consumed, and with our changeable and uncertain currency, our manufacturers act wisely in not purchasing a long distance ahead of their wants. There has been a rise in army goods, but manufacturers are not anxious to make without orders, and future contracts may be at higher rates for this reason.

The importation of Cape Wool, direct, amounts to 4279 bales, of which but little is sold. Market value, 40 to 44 cts. per lb. Carpet wools are scarce and in demand especially good worsted wools. Long staple Donskoi would sell 46 to 48 cts. per lb. In foreign wools, the annual statement of the import amounts to 47,571,900 lbs., 30 per cent more than last year, and nearly four times as much as in 1861. The imports at Boston are less than in 1862.

We take pleasure in recording that many of the recent importations from Europe are of a better description than previously came, and we trust importers will find them to leave better results than the 'rubbishy' wools supposed in England best adapted to the American market as mentioned in one of our circulars.

An auction sale of 463 bales of Cape Wool, and 90 bales of mestiza wool, took place in Boston on the 20th inst.; the Cape Wool was of inferior condition, and sold at 37 1/2 to 40 cts. lb., only one lot of the mestiza sold at 23 1/2 cts. lb., the balance withdrawn.

### **LOCAL EVENTS.**

#### **Good News for Rosario and Cordoba!**

—We have seen a private letter from London announcing the completion of all Mr. Wheelwright's arrangements for the Central Argentine Railway. The Company will soon place it on the Stock Exchange, and there is no longer any fear or doubt of its immediate realization. The rails were not shipped, owing to a strike among the iron operatives, who've annoyed Mr. Wheelwright very much, as they have been already paid for: the strike still continues (Feb. 24th).

**Doca and Ensenada.**—Respecting the Ensenada line, we may expect the first cargo of rails in May, and by another column we see the works will be rapidly carried on in the last section.

**Traction Engines.**—We are glad to notice the return of Mr. Peter Bear, whose visit to England, relative to Rosario traction-engines has been also successful. Mr. B. looks in excellent health and spirits, and deserves well of the country for his recent affiliation in the Wheelwright school.







