

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 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 take and send not yet non audient dicitur."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.

\$20,000 mpc. for the apprehension of the Assassin.

The following lamentable account of the murder of an Irishman in the partido of Navarro, we have just received. The letter needs little comment from us as it speaks for itself. We earnestly hope that some foreigners will translate it, and read it to Gov. Zaviedra and his rather celebrated Minister Acosta. Heaven grant that the rulers in these countries will take heed in time of what we say, and exert themselves more to protect the lives of honest and industrious people, for murder is greatly on the increase, owing to the scandalous impunity for crime which at present, we regret to say, exists both in town and country.

Estancia del Durazno.
To the Editors of 'The Standard.'

Gentlemen,
A frightful murder has been committed on my estancia, in Navarro. The victim is a young man, named William Nannery. He was seen on the morning of the 17th (St Patrick's Day), about ten o'clock, in the camp, with his sheep, and about 2 p.m., was found by a peon of his uncle's, with his throat cut in a shocking manner, in his house, with the door locked. The key was found near the well, where it is supposed the murderer dropped it when washing his blood-stained hands. Deceased lived alone, was a native of the county Westmeath, of quiet, inoffensive habits, could scarcely speak any Spanish, and was never known to have an enemy, either Spaniard or Irishman. In fact, I have often heard people say William Nannery was the only person of their acquaintance whom they thought to have no enemy. The house was not robbed of any thing except a pistol and a bit of meat. The crime must have been committed by some wretch, whom deceased well knew, as when the murdered man was found, he had a pipe and a box of matches still in his fingers, showing plainly that the poor fellow was not the least on his guard.

The probabilities, whether the murderer will be taken or not, stand pretty even; but, of course, even though the murderer is taken, there will be great difficulty in convicting him. Two horses were seen tied to his palenque (Nannery had no horse), from about ten a.m. to one, by the Irishman of the adjacent puestos. A cartman of Navarro, who passed close by the house on that morning, says one of the horses was saddled, the other not; the saddled horse he did not see well, but thought him to be a 'colorado'; the other was either a very dark 'saino', or else an 'oscurito'—he was a small thin horse. The peon of the nearest puestito says that once, when he looked towards the house, he saw two men standing in the patio; but one of them may have been Nannery, as the horses remained much longer, and it is not likely the murderer would remain long after finishing his diabolical work. What may account for the unsaddled horse is, that Nannery was looking to buy a horse, and perhaps the murderer was offering to sell this one to him previous to committing the murder.

The best chance of the murderer being taken is, that there are many native ranchos quite close, and even though it be one of them that shelters poor Nannery's murderer, still the worst of them, with such a large reward before their eyes, will do their best to earn it. The reward is \$20,000 mpc.

either for the arrest of the murderer, or for information on which he may be taken. The reward will be paid by me, at my estancia, as soon as the murderer will be convicted of the murder, and condemned to death.

I know that some people (who do not know him) will say that poor Nannery drew this upon himself. They will say that he was in the habit of getting drunk and quarrelling with natives, and that they had seen money with him; but all this is utterly impossible, as Nannery was never seen drunk, nor had he at the time twenty dollars in the house; then perhaps they will say that he was fond of talking with natives, and allowed them to

visit him. To this I answer, that he could scarcely speak any Spanish, and that he had a fear and an aversion to all natives whom he did not know, as if he had a foreboding of what was waiting for him poor fellow.

Finally, I will remark, that this is the only murder of which I have ever heard for which I can assign no cause, except gauchito blood-thirstiness.

I guarantee every word I write to you, and do not for a moment believe that I give Nannery's character any polish more than it really was, or as every man who has ever known him would give him.

I remain, &c.,
LAURENCE CASEY.

STATE OF THE CAMP.

We regret sincerely to remark that the frost has come, and rather earlier than usual: on Monday night, notwithstanding the heavy appearance of the weather it cleared off towards midnight, and in the morning there was a white frost. This is about the very worst news we could get, as if the frosts set in before the rain, the camps are completely destroyed. We begin to feel seriously alarmed for our countrymen in the camp, who have suffered so much last year. Although it is impossible that the land will be as heavily stocked this year as last, still those whose flocks are not at present lambing had better take measures in time. Unfortunately at this season nearly every flock in the country is lambing, and consequently cannot be moved; but in a few months hence, when the lambs will be strong, flocks can be easily moved to camps with grass; besides winter is a better time for moving sheep than summer, as the scarcity of water is no inconvenience. For the last few years, in fact since 1857, the seasons seem to have been completely changed, farming or sheep breeding has become one of the most precarious business in the country. Previous to 1857, the sheep farmers enjoyed years and years of unbroken prosperity, and the hard working industrious man received from the bounteous hand of Divine Providence ample remuneration for his labor, but since 1857 agricultural prosperity has been but partial; when losses were experienced in the South the farmers in the North were doing well, and vice versa.

In the great epidemic of 1859, when many of our northern farmers lost over 50 per cent of their capital, our friends in the South were signally prosperous. Last winter, when in the south, half the sheep were dying from starvation, the flocks in the north increased over 50 per cent. The drought in the summer last year caused more hardship than loss, but now we are approaching winter, and farmers both north and south cry out for rain.

In other countries, when rain is so much wanted, a special day of prayer and fasting is appointed, and in every parish church in the country the faithful pray to the Almighty for this most necessary of blessings; here, however, prayers are seldom offered up at all, and never all through the country simultaneously.

The present state of the weather and the camp is so alarming that we hope the Bishop will appoint a general day of prayer. Since Reman's book has got a circulation in this country, people seem to forget their utter and total dependence on Heaven for every blessing which they enjoy. Not all the sophistry of the free thinker, not all the mis-guided genius of the French writer, should be able to convince us, that when we want the blessings of Heaven we should not ask for them. The country will be laid desolate if we have not rain soon. Then let us all offer up our humble prayers to the Almighty for this most necessary of blessings.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Sheldrake' left yesterday evening for Montevideo, taking with her the mails. The Doterell, we hear, is in the Tigre undergoing repairs.

Our readers will be horrified on reading the account of the murder of poor Nannery, at Navarro. We hope the Minister will send out orders to have the whole partido scoured, as it is thought that the murderer is hiding in some of the miserable ranchos in the neighbourhood. Mr. L. Casey, the proprietor of the estancia upon which the murder took place, offers \$20,000 reward for his capture, or information which will lead thereto. We hope the assassin will be caught and executed, although the chances are that the \$20,000 will be earned, paid, and the villain ultimately get off. When we receive further particulars respecting this cold-blooded murder we shall publish them.

The President seems determined that, on Sunday, here shall be no disturbance at the elections: he has published the same order which was so effectual in keeping peace last month, and it is to be hoped it will have the like effect on the 27th. It is rumoured that some of the politicians are determined to have a brush at the tables, but we apprehend that this is more talk than anything else. Our friends must bear in mind that on Sunday next no whips, cane, or sticks are allowed: the fine is very heavy.

In the Lomas de Zamora there is a sort of embryo row going on about the locality of the railway station. It appears that the townspeople want the station-house alongside the church, and have petitioned the Government accordingly; but the Minister very properly refused to interfere in the matter, judging, of course, that it was rather late to attempt to change the plans already sanctioned.

The Admiral and the Captain of Martin Garcia have been summoned up to town, by the President, to explain to his Excellency about the statements published in the 'Standard' the other day respecting the buoys which were placed at the canal and stolen. After all, it seems, the President pays attention to what we say at times. Not one of our colleagues spoke about this highly important matter, save the 'Nacion', which republished our remarks in Spanish: the next day the President sent for the Admiral.

We call particular attention to the fact that yesterday's 'Tribuna' Mr. J. C. Gomez's speech at the Italian function was published word for word, whilst to this hour, Varela has not thought proper to print Pres. Mitre's at the Southern Railway inauguration. We are surprised that M. Varela would leave himself and his paper open to so serious a charge of unfair play. We regret to be obliged to remind him of the many obligations he and all his family are under to the very class of foreigners which President Mitre complimented: when the assassin robbed the present editor of the 'Tribuna' of a parent who was deservedly respected by our countrymen, it was not Italians who subscribed for the widow and fatherless children. Dr. Gomez's speech may be regarded by M. Varela and friends as every way worthy of publication in his paper, and President Mitre's not; but we leave the public to decide the matter. The plain state of the case is, that Dr. Gomez's speech at some insignificant meeting, complimenting the Italians, the 'Tribuna' publishes, whilst Pres. Mitre's speech (on one of the most important occasions in this country's history) complimenting Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, is not permitted to be published in the columns of the 'Tribuna'.

Two deserters from the Artillery corps were caught the other day in San Fernando, trying to escape to the Islands; they shot themselves sooner than be carried back to the barracks.

With much reason our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' complains that the members of the Legislature behave most scandalously in not attending at the Asamblea General, it would seem as if this was a sort of trick by the opposition members of the Legislature.

The Club del Pueblo met on Monday for the purpose of proclaiming the list of candidates which the club will support in the elections on Sunday next. One of the new members, ex vice-president of the Club Paxon (Crudos) Sor, Senra, proceeded to ask the cause why Sor. Peña appeared in the list, when he was in the Orado list at the last and forthcoming election. His voice was soon drowned amidst the shouts of 'Fuera el Crudo' (kick him out). At last the president quitted the assembly, when the elected orator gave a 'Viva el Club Pueblo' to prove his adhesion to the new cause; the speaker continued, but being tied away by his enthusiasm, forgot where he was, and finished his speech with a stentorian 'Viva el Club Libertad.' This caused a grand uproar, and the worthy member soon was obliged to make his exit on the shoulders of some half-dozen enthusiastic Cucidos. This row was scarcely over when a shower of scraps of paper deluged the pit. Here came the scurrying the worthy president thought they were the lists of the unruly Crudos, and got most indignant; but, to his discomfiture and the general amusement, it was discovered that they were nothing else but hand-bills, announcing a grand ball at the Argyle Rooms of this city, very properly baptised 'La Pandora.' The unlucky distributor was soon ejected from the assembly, and the 'Nacion Argentina' informs us he was lodged in the Hotel Cazon for the night. The Club shortly afterwards broke up, and retired in good order.

We call attention to a splendid collection of articles of *genre* which residents revisiting the old country should not fail to examine. A greater collection of Argentine curiosities we don't think ever before was offered to the public; the advertisement is in another column.

Landing of the Steamer 'The Feliz Colon.'

On Sunday, the 20th inst., there was launched at the Boca the first steamer built in Buenos Ayres—rather a strange day for such a business.

At eleven a.m. the larger part of the guests were on board, and at that hour two carriages drove up, containing the Minister of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and several other gentlemen, who went at once on board and were received by the captain of the steamer, Captain Catone. After making a minute inspection of the vessel, the Minister, the Postmaster-General, and the Captain proceeded to the bow of the steamer, and the Minister, receiving in his hand a bottle of champagne, assisted by the Captain and the Postmaster, performed the usual ceremony of dashing the bottle against the vessel's side, naming her 'The Feliz Colon,' amidst the loud hurrahs of the assembled multitude and crews of the vessels lying alongside, decked out in the colors of all nations.

The ceremony being finished, the Minister pronounced, with his usual felicitous eloquence, a short speech, which was loudly cheered by all the listeners, more especially by the financiers. We are sorry we were unable to report, *in extenso*, his eloquent remarks, as we were not invited, and even if we were, we should not have time to say, that one of the builders, who had been keeping in the background, ascended the poop, perspiring and blowing like a porpoise, returned his most sincere thanks to the orator for the many kind wishes expressed by him, and for his hopes of the prosperity and happiness of the builders. The Minister shook the hand of the workman in a most friendly manner, and invited him to go to his house.

An elegant and excellent breakfast was then served, and the usual toasts drunk with enthusiasm.

Captain Catone proposed the toast of 'The happy union and progress of the Argentine Republic.'

The Minister, as sponsor, occupied the head of the table, having, on his right hand the captain, and on his left, the Postmaster-General, and proposed 'A long and prosperous career to the Feliz Colon.'

The Postmaster-General proposed 'Railways and steamers,' so that the present snail-like posts might soon be abandoned, and the correspondence conducted by means of steam.

Don Hector Varela proposed 'The speedy advent of that happy day, on which the events, caused by the sanguinary struggle at Barracas, would be forgotten, and the whole of the Republic enlisted under one ensign.'

Don Juan Cruz Ocampo proposed the health of 'Captain Catone,' whom, he said, he remembered as master of a small boat, and who was now owner of the Feliz Colon, and many houses in Buenos Ayres.

The breakfast being finished, the little steamer, the cause of all this joy, managed, not without trouble, to reach the Mole, and then, with a small gun which was on board, saluted her sponsor, who landed amidst the loud cheers of the spectators.

The Feliz Colon then made a short run, to show herself, and to-day she will commence her regular career, a career which has opened so auspiciously. We understand that this steamer is of such small draught, that she can come to the end of our Mole when the river is moderately full. If we could only get some more vessels of this class, we might bid a joyful farewell to the present risky mode of landing in carts.

ANOTHER.

We really do not know what heading to put to this, for we and all our printing staff are perfectly sick and tired of the horrible word 'Murder.' Our pen is so accustomed to trace these letters that whenever it is put to write a word commencing with a capital M, it glides imperceptibly into 'murder.' When shall we be freed from this terrible incubus? Day after day, have we to chronicle more acts of bloodshed, and of late, foreign blood like foreign capital, seems to be run upon.

The person who was stabbed last Saturday in Calle Guaya, and who has since died of his wounds, was a Frenchman called Jean Jaquemont, a manufacturer of ink; and it is more than probable that other two deaths will indirectly follow this assassination, for his wife is *en route*, and this blow will likely cause both her death and that of the infant. Naturally, the perpetrator has not been caught, and even were he, we suppose he would be let off unpunished.

Who is to answer for all this crime? We boldly reply, the authorities, who by their misnamed mercy, allow the eyes of the nation to increase hourly

It is not mercy—it is murder—to allow these fellows to escape. The disease has so sunk into the body of society here that pills and potions are of no earthly use, and, if we wish to save the nation, we must have recourse to amputation: violent complaints require violent remedies. Should this state of affairs continue, the scheme of a Vigilance Committee (as in California) must be introduced, and the feeble constituted authorities can wash their hands of the consequence.

We do not advocate Lynch law; for Lynch law and governing by a vigilance committee are two very different things. What would Australia or California be at this moment had prisoners been left to the tender mercies of sheriffs? A howling wilderness! There is no use in mincing matters: Buenos Ayres is not yet sufficiently advanced to take an example from London or Paris—she must go back to the alphabet of nations, and learn how they struggled in their youthful days. Our worthy President seems to be a student of his story, and he must then well know, laws are in force in old countries cannot be tried in younger, with the same efficacy.

We have the same horror of Lynch law as all law loving British subjects, but we, who have seen the working of the Vigilance Committee, are strongly in favour of it. The principal duty of the members of the society is to see that offenders be caught, tried fairly, and if found guilty, punished, allowing no molly-coddling ideas of misplaced mercy to govern their actions. They have nothing to do with the trials: what they demand is justice, in the full sense of the word—justice to the victim and also to the offender. We shall, perhaps, be accused of disseminating seditious doctrines. We deny the charge, but we claim the right of every human being to be protected by the laws of the country, and if the appointed authorities cannot do so, we are bound by all laws, human and divine, to do so ourselves.

Comparison of Punishments.

As an example of absurdity, firing a 72-pound shot against a mosquito is frequently quoted, but we have had lately something, every bit as absurd, presented to our view by the Argentine Dogberies. A man convicted of a most atrocious murder of a man whom he denied to be his 'friend,' but acknowledged as his 'acquaintance,' was reprieved, sent to the provinces, and afterwards allowed to return to Buenos Ayres, where he was received with open arms, and looked upon as a martyr to circumstances. He was allowed by the press of this city to make use of their columns to apologise for his misfortune in his victim not being his 'friend,' and also to point out the great mistake under which the intelligent public was labouring, in supposing that his own family thought any evil of him. A few days ago, a poor unfortunate was sentenced to two years' hard labor at Martin Garcia for what?—for forging the paper money of this republic! Dean Swift, one time, made an eloquent appeal to save the life of a man found guilty of forging Wood's rapt. He said that the rap itself was a forgery, and that the forgery of a forgery was like two negatives, equal to an affirmative; therefore, the second forgery must be equal to legal current coin. The same plea might be advanced for the intemperate visitor to Martin Garcia. Leaving the crime—if crime it be—to one side, the mental state of any man who would forge the paper money of this country should be taken into account.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Our readers who take an interest in this much disputed question will learn the real state of the case on reading the following remarks, written by a Liverpool merchant:

The union of the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein dates from the year 1363, when the Counts of Holstein became also Dukes of Schleswig. Christian I. of Oldenburg, in 1448, was elected King of Denmark, and in 1460 he was also elected Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, his title being made subject to the condition that Schleswig and Holstein should remain together for ever undivided. In this manner the connection was formed between the Duchies and the Kingdom of Denmark; however, their relations were never any other than dynastic or personal, of the same kind as those which formerly subsisted between Hanover and Great Britain. The united Duchies and the Kingdom of Denmark proper always formed two distinct political bodies, each of which was governed by a separate Board (Collegium) established at Copenhagen. The two Duchies had, since 1848, been fused into one state, and their affairs continued to be administered by one and the same Board. The local government of the two Duchies was carried on by a Lord Lieutenant, resident at Schleswig; the Supreme Court of Appeal for the two Duchies had its seat in Holstein, so that, for all purposes of administration and justice, they were thoroughly amalgamated into one organic body, and they were separated from the Kingdom of

Denmark by a line of customs. This incorporation of the two Duchies continued uninterrupted until the time of the Revolution, in 1848, whilst the only link between them and the Kingdom of Denmark was that afforded by the person of their common Sovereign. But this personal union carried within itself the seeds of disunion, inasmuch as the laws of succession, inasmuch as differed in these two portions of the state. In Denmark the female line could succeed, whilst in the Duchies the right of succession was confined to the male line.

Now, in 1848, the imminent danger of a disruption of the Monarchy, by a failure of heirs in the direct line, inspired King Christian VIII. with the desire to avert it, by introducing the Danish law of succession into the Duchies; and he issued the famous letters patent, announcing his determination to this effect.

While thus the King was trying to carry out what was called the 'whole monarchy scheme,' in which he was supported by the old Conservative party of Danes, the Democratic party in Copenhagen pursued a different plan. Young Denmark, acting on the so-called Scandinavian idea, was desirous to incorporate Schleswig with the kingdom, separating it from Holstein, the loss of which appeared to them a matter of comparative indifference, as all they cared for was the foundation of a Scandinavian realm reaching as far as the Eider (hence their nickname of Eider-Danes.) In his hatred of the Schleswig-Holstein union, one of their leaders (the late Prime Minister Orla Lehman) declared that 'they would write their Danish laws with bloody swords on German backs.'

The Revolution of 1848 placed this Eider-Dane party at the head of affairs at Copenhagen; the new King Frederic VII. was obliged to accept a Ministry at their hands from their own ranks, which at once decreed the separation of Holstein from Schleswig, and the incorporation of the latter with Denmark. But the United Duchies rose in insurrection, and opposed the Danish army which invaded Schleswig. The German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, under the influence of the revolutionary leaders then in power, marched an army to the assistance of the Duchies, and the Danes were on the brink of ruin, when they were unexpectedly saved by an act of unheard-of treachery on the part of the Prussian Government. As just mentioned, it was from motives derived from the disturbed state of affairs at Berlin that Prussia sent her troops to Holstein; but no sooner did the Court and the Royalists feel a returning degree of strength, than they despatched secret instructions to their general in Holstein not to injure the Danes, and an assurance to the Danish King that all should be conducted so as to prepare the way for a submission of his rebellious subjects in Schleswig-Holstein. Whilst, therefore, the poor betrayed insurrectionists were encouraged to fight in reliance on Prussian aid, they suddenly found themselves deserted by their allies, who, on the 2nd of July, 1850, concluded a separate peace with Denmark, by the terms of which the status quo of 1814 was re-established. This shameful desertion of the Duchies was the act of the reactionary Government then again in power at Berlin; whilst the German nation gnashed its teeth in impotent rage, and has never ceased to consider this page of its history a- one fraught with shame.

The unfortunate Duchies continued the struggle, and kept the Danes at bay in Schleswig; but as, by the conditions of the Peace, the Danes could claim the assistance of the German Confederation to re-establish them in the possession of Holstein, they appealed for help or that purpose; and, to the astonishment of the world, and the consternation of the German people, an army of 30,000 Austrians and Prussians took possession of the Duchies, completely suppressing the revolt, in the name of the German Confederation, and with the concurrence of Nicholas of Russia, imposing peace.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Murder in Pernambuco.—Two slaves belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Rodolpho Joao Barata de Almeida ran away, taking with them jewelry and money to the extent of 2300 dollars. Some few days afterwards, one of them was found dead with six knife wounds near the fort of Buaco.

The outlaw Joaquim Antonio de Nascimento Belja Flor, guilty of five assassinations, has been captured by Police Captain Joaquim Francisco de Oliveira.

Shipping Disasters at the Azores.—The first two days of the month of February have been very stormy, and two vessels the British schooner Alfred Ridgewater and the Hamburg brig Johanna have been lost. The first was taking in cargo, and was wrecked during the night at Calvoira, when it was impossible to obtain assistance. All the crew were lost, and only some 4000 lbs. worth of cargo was saved. The brig, which had lately arrived leaking, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of copper ore, had been condemned as unseaworthy. After she was discharged, her hull was sold at

2400 dols., and the purchasers scarcely saved a sixth part of this sum. Luckily no lives were lost, as those on board had time to reach the shore. Two English sailors say that the vessel which was burned a short time ago, in sight of these islands, was an English barque which was expected in London from the East Indies.

Riot on the Dom Pedro Railway.—In consequence of information received, Dr. Werneck de Azevedo de policia, proceeded to the station of this railway on the estate of Uba, to search for the murderer of an Italian called Cubano, and who he was led to suspect was amongst the railroad workmen. The workmen rose en masse and resisted the authorities, and a serious conflict took place, and several times the engineers of the line were in danger of their lives.

The Dom Pedro Railway.—The temporary road through the tunnel of this railway has been finished. Unfortunately the engines ordered expressly for this part of the road have not yet arrived, so that the public cannot yet have the use of the tunnel. In three or four months the line of rails will be laid as far as the bank of the Paratyba, the road as far as the station of Mendes, Santa Anna and Banas do Piratyba having been already delivered.

Arrested. The individual whom we mentioned last week as being subject to a mania for thrashing people with a whip, has been arrested by the police. We hope that, now the police have their hands on him, he may receive a small taste of his favorite amusement, and perhaps when he again joins the circle of admiring friends he will, on the principle of a fellow feeling making us wondrous kind, be a little more charitable to his fellow citizens.

Rain in the Cape de Verde Islands.—The accounts from these Islands have been very disheartening. The houses of those who were supposed to be well off were perfectly besieged by people begging assistance. It is said that over 40,000 people have left these islands on account of the great scarcity of provisions. In the Santo Antonio the crops are sufficient: in Maio and Boa Vista there is great want. San Vicente and Salento are much in their usual state; San Nicolas is suffering, and San Deigo is in the worst possible condition. From May last until October last, over 40,000 people have had to be supported by the Government. Their rations of cheap soup could not be less than 2 1/2 dollars daily, and at this rate, amount to 432,000 dollars in the six months 5000 dols. have still to be recovered by the Government for duties on exports and imports. 3000 people could be employed on the public works, and by the Commission of Relief, but the people do not care to take the work offered them. The Relief Commission assists sick persons with money, and the public works, if commenced now, would only afford employment for about three months, and then the Government would require to maintain the workmen. Some of the press are agitating emigration to Guinea. 400,000 dollars will be required for the assistance of these islands, and the revenue cannot yield a tenth part of it. The last accounts from Guinea are favorable, as far as the public health and the Government are concerned, but there is also a slight deficiency in the crops, and rice is scarce. The subscriptions for the Cape de Verde Islands in Porto amount to 5,000 dols., and in Lisbon to 14,000 dols., and it is expected that the subscriptions in other parts of Portugal will amount to a large sum.

Tremendous Crowd.—Yesterday the Cabildo was completely blocked up, and there was no passing up or down the street. "What is it?—what's the matter?" were the questions on all sides. Our readers can guess the cause of all the fuss: President Mitre's speech at the inauguration was posted up by us. We carried out our promise to our colleagues.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. Sr. Lomas has at last taken his chair of office as Minister of War. Colonel Lamiela and Nadal accompanied General Lamas to Montevideo. Colonel Perez has sent in his resignation to Government, which was declined, as the President intends to organize a new battalion for him. General Lucas Moreno had started from Montevideo to join the army; he promises to finish off Flores without delay.

Flores it is said crossed the Rio Negro on the 13th, having sent Suarez to Cerro Largo, and Carabini, Fidelis and Borges to Minas. The first of these fellows was pursued by the Government troops, and nearly caught. Bizurra it appears is in the Mount, and has been charged with forging the Maua Bank notes. We believe he has taken an action against the Reforma for publishing the charge.

Mr. Buchental gave a splendid *fete champetre* on Saturday last: all the ton of Montevideo was there—breakfast, dinner, and ball. Several English gentlemen were present, and the ladies completely outdid the Portenas in dress, many of them being attired in Swiss costumes, &c.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 22. Business on the Bolsa to-day was very dull, a few patacons were sold, but there was no animation whatever in the market. We are glad to see that there is even amongst ounce-brokers a religious feeling, as owing to this being Holy Week, very little speculation is going on. Patacons opened at 91, and closed at 92.10. Cash sales 61,354. For Saturday 10,000; at 91.15. For the end of the month 6,400, at 91.15. On long dates there was not a single sale. The total sales of the day only amounted to 99,304.

In the Wool Flazas things are also very dull. A few lots of good wool were disposed of at extreme rates, but the weight of the clip has been brought in and sold. Mr. H. de la H. is the heaviest importer at present. Where, or how, he is going to pay for all his railway materials, nobody knows, as drawing paper out of the bank is only a sham to the country mill-owners for the rails, freight, as a matter of course, are going down, so that it is almost better to leave in ballast than to take cargo. We heard of a French vessel chartered to load hides in the Uruguay, at 0 francs out we do not know her name. Exchange on England is the same. A good many bills have been passed, nearly £2,000 sterling.

100 barrels of Ale, Tennent's mark, at 16 3/4 s; 300 do Foster's mark, at 16 1/2 do. do.

PRODUCE SALES.

900 dry cowhides, matadero \$140;
650 do do do 140;
500 do do do 135;
300 do do do 123;
100 do do do 120;
100 do do do 125;
1200 ar wool, mestiza, fine, 85;
140 do do do 80;
1220 do do do mixed 69;
300 do do do 67;
100 do do do 62;
130 doz sheepskins 25;
4500 qd beef sold in Montevideo from the Parasa saladeros 19 s 1/2.

OTED. On the 15th inst., at Montevideo, Mr. Samuel Hunt, an Englishman by birth, aged 24 years.

On the 11th inst., at Montevideo, Mr. Nicholas Cummins, a native of Ireland, aged 58 years.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
Cadiz, Norwegian barque Nord.
New York, English barque Anselm.
Montevideo, English pilotboat Stella.
Montevideo, Oriental brig Lucitana.
SAILLED.
Valparaiso, English barque Dinah Mulock.
Montevideo, French barque Anna.
Antwerp, English barque Sprite of the Pym.
Havanna, Spanish polacre Daria.
Valparaiso, Italian barque Vittorio Emanuele.

MURDER, MURDER.
20,000 Dollars Reward.
The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Nannery, late of the Partido de Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death. Navarro, March 20, 1864.
LAURENCE CASEY,
E-tancia Dura no.

VAIO-DADES!!!
A las personas de gusto que estan para viajar a Europa & Norte America, se ofrecen en venta, a precios moderados, siendo reemplazados de no mucho valor, una buena y estesa coleccion (unica en el pais) de articulos curiosos y raros del Paraguy y Bolivia, &c. &c.
El gran numero de los articulos es demasiado largo para publicar en un aviso de un diario la coleccion entera, por eso se nombran unos pocos de los renglones principales, y son los siguientes:
Un Tipoi de Camisa de Señora, de lienzo del pais, muy bordada de lana negra, y con encajes anchos, acompañados con dos collares para adornos.
Un Pato & Chal de lienzo del Paraguy, muy bordado, con encajes finos, oara muy delicada y de mucho gusto, es superior en clase.
Un paño del pais regular.
Cinco costes de encajes para fundas muy a la moda y bordadas.
Un juego de Arco con flechas, trabajados con mucho esmero por los Indios Paraguayos.
Dos pares calzoncillos de lienzo del pais, hechura particular, con fleco muy largo.
Un par de medias muybordadas.
Seis chifles de Asta, finidos colorados, y dos jeros de id, peinetas, &c.
Tambien hay muchas otras cosas para llamar la atencion del curioso.
Los interesados pueden ocurrir en los altos, calle Peru, 102, desde las 8 de la mañana hasta las 10 y, y desde las 3 de la tarde hasta las 6.
En la misma casa hay habitaciones para hombres solos, y muy a proposito para escritorios.
CALLE PERU, 102, en los altos.

SOREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
27 LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation. Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Plating and Iron Frames. Estimates and particulars forwarded including delivery at every port in South America.



J. M. WOOD & SON,
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS and HATS, the only suitable head dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest but most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the cheapest head dress in use.

J. ELLWOOD AND SON,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HEMIS HATS AND CAPS OF ALL KINDS.
Great Charlotte Street, London, S.



The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Rutch & Curlew, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Sunday, the 27th inst. At Rio de Janeiro the "Mersey" will meet with, and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), Lisbon and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark, before 4 p.m. on the above-named day, as the vessel will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board. For information, as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.

AURAHAM ROBINSON.

English Painter and Paper-hanger.

Parties having such work to be done will please apply to the undersigned. If not at home, they are requested to leave their address on a slate hanging up near the door, when such orders will be immediately attended to.
ROBERT HANSSON,
No. 370 Calle Piedra.
m 22, 1 p

Wanted

By a young man, who has had five years' experience of the management of sheep in the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios, Sheep on Shares, or a situation as Manager on a sheep establishment. Satisfactory references as to character and ability.
Address G. A., office of this paper.
m 22, 6 p

B. Ayres Great Southern Railway.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any goods delivered without a printed order, signed by the authorized agents of the corresponding departments.
The Contractors,
PETO & BETTS.
m 23, 8 p

For Montevideo.

The fast sailing Clipper Schooner "STELLA,"
Leaves this port on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at Four p.m., with Passengers and Correspondence.
For further particulars apply to the Agent,
LUIS VAC LEAN,
Pasco de Julio, 5.

Belgian Barque "President."

T. H. KRUSE, Master of the Belgian Barque "President," arrived from Cardiff on the 15th inst., requests the Convenience of his cargo of Coal to apply to the Belgian Consulate without loss of time, otherwise he will make him responsible for all consequences.

English Grammar School,

CALLE LARGA DE HARRACAS.
The Parents of the Pupils of this School are respectfully informed that the Easter Holidays will begin on the 24th inst., and that the day fixed for the resumption of the scholastic duties is the 1st of April.
The Director,
P. FONGERARD.
Not-co.

All Persons indebted to the late

firm of Richard Hastings and Co. are hereby requested to call and pay same with the least possible delay.
RICHARD HASTINGS,
Delegado, 78.
m 23, 1 u

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, March 22, 1864.

| SALADERO PRODUCE. | | VARIQUS. | | PROVINCIAL BANK. | | FRESHLY-KILLED MEAT, wholesale, for ships. | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| At silver via per 60 lbs | | Combined, cut | 80 to 105 dols. | Exchange for paper money | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do mixed | 105 to 110 | Charges for paper money | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, South | 110 to 115 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, West | 115 to 120 | MAUJA BANK. | | | |
| do do | | do, North | 120 to 125 | Exchange for paper money | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, with hales | 125 to 130 | Charges for paper money | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 130 to 135 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 135 to 140 | LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK. | | | |
| do do | | do, fur | 140 to 145 | Current Account. | | | |
| do do | | do, fur | 145 to 150 | Exchange for paper money | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 150 to 155 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 155 to 160 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 160 to 165 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 165 to 170 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 170 to 175 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 175 to 180 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 180 to 185 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 185 to 190 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 190 to 195 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 195 to 200 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 200 to 205 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 205 to 210 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 210 to 215 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 215 to 220 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 220 to 225 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 225 to 230 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 230 to 235 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 235 to 240 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 240 to 245 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 245 to 250 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 250 to 255 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 255 to 260 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 260 to 265 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 265 to 270 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 270 to 275 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 275 to 280 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 280 to 285 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 285 to 290 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 290 to 295 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 295 to 300 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 300 to 305 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 305 to 310 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 310 to 315 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 315 to 320 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 320 to 325 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 325 to 330 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 330 to 335 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 335 to 340 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 340 to 345 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 345 to 350 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 350 to 355 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 355 to 360 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 360 to 365 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 365 to 370 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 370 to 375 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 375 to 380 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 380 to 385 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 385 to 390 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 390 to 395 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 395 to 400 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 400 to 405 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 405 to 410 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 410 to 415 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 415 to 420 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 420 to 425 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 425 to 430 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 430 to 435 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 435 to 440 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 440 to 445 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 445 to 450 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 450 to 455 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 455 to 460 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 460 to 465 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 465 to 470 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 470 to 475 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 475 to 480 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 480 to 485 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 485 to 490 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 490 to 495 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 495 to 500 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 500 to 505 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 505 to 510 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 510 to 515 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 515 to 520 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 520 to 525 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 525 to 530 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 530 to 535 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 535 to 540 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 540 to 545 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 545 to 550 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 550 to 555 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 555 to 560 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 560 to 565 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 565 to 570 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 570 to 575 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 575 to 580 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 580 to 585 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 585 to 590 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 590 to 595 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 595 to 600 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 600 to 605 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 605 to 610 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 610 to 615 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 615 to 620 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 620 to 625 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 625 to 630 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 630 to 635 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 635 to 640 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 640 to 645 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 645 to 650 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 650 to 655 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 655 to 660 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 660 to 665 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 665 to 670 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 670 to 675 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 675 to 680 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 680 to 685 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 685 to 690 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 690 to 695 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 695 to 700 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 700 to 705 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 705 to 710 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 710 to 715 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 715 to 720 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 720 to 725 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 725 to 730 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 730 to 735 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 735 to 740 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 740 to 745 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 745 to 750 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 750 to 755 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 755 to 760 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 760 to 765 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 765 to 770 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 770 to 775 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 775 to 780 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 780 to 785 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 785 to 790 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 790 to 795 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 795 to 800 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 800 to 805 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 805 to 810 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 810 to 815 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 815 to 820 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 820 to 825 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 825 to 830 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | at 100 |
| do do | | do, fur | 830 to 835 | do do | at 100 | at 100 | |

