

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

660—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864

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. 8

For balances in favor of customers 6p. 8

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 12p. 8

For balances in favor of customers 7p. 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or

currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

Maau Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The office of this bank having

been removed to the above spacious

building, in order to suit the increas-

ing flow of business, the public is

informed that the following transac-

tions are carried on in currency

and specie in this Bank.

In Bills and obligations with good

guarantees are discounted on conven-

tional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercan-

tile 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 conveyed under conditions

established for such class of opera-

tions.

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

deposits being allowed to retire at

any time by means of cheques

paid or the full amount at their

pleasure, save when the quantity exceeds

hundred thousand dollars or one

hundred thousand dollars in specie,

in which case 48 hours previous

notice is to be given to the

Treasury of the Bank.

7th Bills or letters of credit are

drawn and taken on Monte Ro-

sario, Sta. Fe, Salto Grande, Cay-

sandó, Rio Janeiro and other places

in the Brazil, England and France,

as also on other places of which no-

tice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes

& executes all legitimate transactions

within the orbit of banking opera-

tions.

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 under-

mentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 Hous.

To be given in exchange for 4,000

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 fol-

lows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance

during the month .. 6p. 8

Charged 12p. 8

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For Sixty days .. 7p. 8

For Ninety days .. 8p. 8

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 Depo-

sits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank

notifying any change in the rate by adver-

tisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further an-

ouncement the rate for this class of De-

posits will be 9 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 OCHOABUCO, 13.

Sept. 20

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LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, and

Merchandise, Manufacturing and Mining Works, Ships, and

all other property, and for the issue of Life Policies, and

all other business connected with Insurance, the Company

is prepared to accept of business on the most liberal and

favorable terms, and to pay the claims as they become due.

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

THOMAS AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

ROBERT C. L. BRYAN, Esq., Secretary.

JOHN H. BARNARD, Esq., Secretary.

CHARLES C. L. BRYAN, Esq., Secretary.

EDWARD H. BARNARD, Esq., Secretary.

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EDWARD H. BARNARD, Esq., Secretary.

JOHN H. BARNARD, Esq., Secretary.

CHARLES C. L. BRYAN, Esq., Secretary.

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 remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS.

No. 7 Calle Mayo.

MESENERIAS NACIONALES.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pilar every day

Capilla del Señor every day.

San Antonio de Areco, all

even days.

Zarate, all even days.

Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,

25, 29.

Returns from Pilar, every day.

Capilla, every day.

San Antonio, all even days.

Zarate, all even days.

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

22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLAN and MESQUITA.

Great and Useful Invention.

No more Mortality for want of Water.

See 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

camp of Buenos Ayres, I have deter-

mined to dedicate to the Estancieros

an Apparatus at once simple and in-

fallible for procuring as much water as

they may require.

120 Bordonas per hour (it seems

fabulous) is procured with my appar-

atus, 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

Bordonas; 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

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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.

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Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished,

in an English house. Board given if

required.

Also a few Gentlemen can be ac-

commodated with Board.

Unfailing Cure

for Scurvy and footrot in Sheep and every

kind of diseases in horses and other

animals.

Calvert's Phenylene and

Terebane.

In addition to the satisfactory account

we have received of the success of this

specific from all parts of the camp in its

application to the cure of Scurvy, we can

say that it has been equally successful in

healing sorebacks and other diseases in

horses. In fact, it is a specific for all

kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Apply to HESS Brothers & Co.

Calle Rivadavia No. 234.

or to WESTON & Co.

Recoleta Vieja No. 3

ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collar and Collards celebrated

plannofories

Apply as above.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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

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Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower,

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John Boustead, Esq. (Price and

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Tate, and Co)

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300 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 things under the sun are in a state of flux."
— Cicero.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Packet leaves to-day, taking with her many foreign residents and their families. We wish them all a pleasant voyage, and speedy return.

The long-talked-of elections come off to-day, and in order to preserve order the city is under, we may say, martial law. Sticks, whips, and horses are strictly prohibited. Our readers had better keep aloof from the polls, as at the club meetings last night there were very high words, and it is possible that, notwithstanding all the precautions taken, some of the tables may be capsize.

There is a rumour through town that Mr. Luchantel is negotiating a large loan in this city for the Montevideo Government. We have not heard the terms, but suppose that the unfortunate Montevideo Custom-house will be the security offered. The most ardent supporters of Flores must now see the ruin which this man is bringing on his country, and yet there does not seem the remotest hope of a speedy termination to this scandalous revolution.

The accounts we receive from the Banda Oriental respecting the state of the camps are truly alarming. The cattle are all dying, and if the rain does not come soon the sheep will perish also. Such a drought was never before experienced in that country. An English merchant, who has just come over from the Rio Negro, assures us that the camps are like the streets of Buenos Ayres, covered with dirt and dust. The state of the camps in this province, in parts, is also very bad, but by no means such as that of the Banda Oriental. Near the Villa Mercedes, particularly, the grass is very scarce. We think that our friends who moved their sheep out last year had better be in no hurry to return, as the approaching winter does not look the most promising.

The works of the Boca Railway have at last been recommenced, and we are happy to learn that the contractor for the earthworks is a fellow-countryman, who has at present a gang of fifty men, all of whom know more about working on railways than speaking Spanish or taking mate. Countrymen will now find good employment at high wages without being compelled to live with a lot of Italians and ———. We hope that this new Argentine Dargan will succeed, and make a first-rate job of it.

The works of the Southern Railway are progressing rapidly; and about the Lomas de Zamorra has increased greatly in value, as it is thought this picturesque little suburb will, one of these days, be a very large town. We hear of a large "cardul" in that neighbourhood having been bought by two well-known English gentlemen, at a very high figure.

It is most surprising, that notwithstanding the number of enterprising men in the River Plate, chances for making a fortune are few and far between. In Montevideo, owing to the revolution and drought, maize is selling at over 2000 dollars per fanega, whilst in Rosario, and many parts of Santa Fe, maize is so abundant, that it is even difficult to get one and a-half Bolivianos for it. In San Nicolas maize was selling a few weeks ago in the Plaza at 30 cents per fanega. There is a good chance here for making a small fortune, if any of our friends has time, money, and energy enough to look the matter up.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety to hear positive news from the mines in San Juan, mail after mail arrives, and we hear of nothing, save political stuff, which none of us care to read. The only news of importance, by the San Juan mail, is that the Government has "left to Chile" to buy some iron rods for the Plaza, but about Mr. Richard, and the Mining Company, not one word. We greatly fear that things in San Juan are not as we could wish. The Governor has refused to disburse the subsidy from the National Government, alleging that it is at present over thirty odd thousand dollars to that province. If

we recollect rightly, San Juan has been already paid large bills, which were sent in last year; and it does seem surprising, that a province so distant, and small, should have suffered in a pecuniary point of view, so much more than all the other provinces: it would seem that there are some good accountants in San Juan. It is time now that we should hear something of the mines. We hope next mail will bring us some good news.

In Montevideo, the only subject of conversation is Mr. Lettson's grand dinner. Our colleague, the "Comercio," in describing it, says—

"To-day Ministers Herrera and Marmol sat with Mr. Lettson. In such dinners, the good dishes speak and inspire cordiality, and good diplomatic wines sharpen the appetite of brotherly love. Which will be the best dish served? Will it not be cooked interdicted, with potatoes English style, and white sauce?"

We think if our friend, Mr. Lettson, has nothing else for dinner but "cooked interdicted," it will be a long time before Marmol or Herrera will ever dine with him again; and if our worthy representative limits himself to such indigestible dishes, it will be years before he arrives at that *cul-de-sac* so essential to all diplomats. We are curious to know how one feels after a couple of bottles of this celebrated diplomatic wine, about which our colleague speaks. We do not mean, for a moment, to insinuate that any of the select dinner party becomes *profoundly* refreshed, but our colleague states that this wine sharpens the appetite of brotherly love; and very possibly before this celebrated dinner party terminated, some peculiar demonstrations of fraternal affection were made by some of their Excellencies, which might induce the unwashed to believe that their diplomatic wine was nothing more nor less than some of Jameson's Dublin Whisky, which was sold at auction last week by Mr. Gowland.

One of the most extraordinary things is the vessel which arrived here with railway iron and coke to nobody. The captain has advertised in all the papers, but as yet the owner is in *tabula rasa*. We should advise the master of the vessel to call and see Don Manuel Haedo, who is at present importing a largely, probably if he will sell his cargo on time, or take bran new paper dollars from the bank in payment, Haedo will give him a good price.

The Pávon arrived yesterday, bringing us files from the interior. Every thing is going on well in the provinces; in Rosario Consul Hutchinson was invited by the Minister to attend with the Government at the church on Holy Thursday. Captain Bruce, the owner of the Parana line of steamers, arrived yesterday; he leaves to-day with his family in the English packet. A man who has so faithfully and punctually served the public merits more than a passing farewell from the "Standard." His family leave for England, but he will probably not proceed beyond Rio with them. We understand that there is a first class steamer in that port for sale, which if Mr. Bruce finds will suit the river Parana, he purposes buying. We wish him every success in his undertaking, and hope that he will soon return amongst us—indeed, in his exertions to establish a regular steam communication between this city and the river ports, he has to thank the public more than the Government for the support which he received. Captain Bruce with his line of steamers has done his quota for advancing this country, in fact we cannot do without him in the Parana, and the trifling privileges which he asked of the minister after his many services should have been instantly accorded, instead of being refused. There are this moment some dozens of parties looking after the Pávon, as they know Mr. Bruce's contract terminates in May, but to our mind the President should give a preference to the man who has done so much for steam navigation in the River Plate. We should be glad, however, that Mr. Bruce would come down from Rio in a first class steamer of his own, put her on the Rosario line, and drive the Pávon to Martin Garcia.

The firing of rockets yesterday was something awful in the plaza and south part of the town; we could hardly attend to business the day was so great; no accidents we believe occurred, although rockets were flying in all directions.

We read in a Montevideo paper that Dr. Lorenzo Torres has accepted the mission to Paraguay, and will shortly proceed to Asuncion. On the same authority we learn that the Bank Maza is about to make a loan of five millions ptes., to the National Government. It is also said that our San Juan friend, Sor. Sarmiento, will possibly become one of the National Ministers, and succeed Sor. Costa, but we discredit this in toto.

Regarding Flores, we hear from parties who arrived from the Uruguay that the revolution is dying out. Carralho is off in the mountains somewhere with only a few men. Waldino Urquiza, Lopez, and some others are marching, with 200 men, towards Salto. Cristo and his Indians are along with them. A most traffic affair had occurred at Poyandit. A young Argentine was in love with the daughter of Sor. Viscarro; the young lady repelled his advances, but her lover was furious. He

went on the night in question and demanded an interview with the lady, which was granted, and, failing to persuade her to accept him, he drew a pair of pistols from his breast, and shooting first the girl in the face, he put the mouth of the pistol to his chin and fired. Strange to say, the discharge did not enter the brain, but he was determined to kill himself; and, wounded as he was in the most horrible manner, he went over to the "pozo," or well, which is forty yards deep, and threw himself headforemost into it. The young lady was wounded, but not killed, and is now recovering.

Minister Granel, from Santa Fe, appears failed in his mission to Buenos Ayres; the National Government have declined to supply arms to the National Guards of Santa Fe.

In Mercedes, in the Banda Oriental, a great robbery of hides has been discovered. Some 2000 hides of different marks, belonging to foreign estancieros, have been smuggled into the town, and were on the point of being shipped when embargoed.

From Entre Rios we learn that the camps are in splendid condition, the grass abundant, and the lagunas all full. Many people in town think that there will be a revolution in that province, but we opine the contrary.

The steamer from Paraguay arrived; it had rained a good deal, and the cotton crop was in a flourishing condition. The only news of importance is that Sr. Calvo, the Paraguayan ambassador to France and England has resigned, and Sr. Candido Barreto has succeeded him. The railway is to be opened to-day to Arroyo Estrella, which is about two leagues further towards Villa Rica.

HOLY WEEK INCIDENTS.

On Wednesday night we regret to say a lot of boys having raised the bry of fire in Sto Domingo church, there was a rush for the door; as however the sermon was over, and the religious ceremonies concluded, the majority of the congregation had either left or were in the act of leaving. Nevertheless several ladies in the rush stumbled, and narrowly escaped being trampled upon. We hope that the authorities have caught these ruffians who attempted to play so practical a joke in the temple of the Most High.

It is calculated that there were over 2500 coloured persons in Santo Domingo. Such a number was never before seen assembled in Buenos Ayres. Every one proceeded, however, with the greatest decorum, save the juvenile ruffians, who raised the alarm about fire. The sermons delivered were eloquent and soul-stirring, but owing to the miserable acoustic arrangements in many of the churches it was impossible to hear the preacher at times.

On the same evening a drunken man having entered one of the churches and approached the steps of the altar, where he was causing serious disturbance, was forcibly ejected by an Irish gentleman who happened to be present. The matter caused a deal of fuss, but the highest praise is due to our spirited countryman.

On the same night the rush at one of the churches was so great that the sentries shut the doors whilst the church was crowded within. We regard this as a highly dangerous practice: thousands of persons were in the church at the time, and had any accident or false alarm been given the consequences would have been fatal.

On Holy Thursday the attendance at the churches, morning, noon, and night was something extraordinary. The procession in the cathedral attracted thousands; the altars in the several churches were most magnificently decorated. At half-past twelve o'clock the vigils, all neat, clean, and orderly, marched in two to the cathedral, shortly afterwards Sr. Cozon led off the municipality (who were all dressed with considerable elegance) to the Government House, where the President was waiting; they then marched off headed by the President, his aides, general officers, ministers, &c., and visited the seven churches, commencing with the Cathedral. The President was dressed as a general officer, and looked rather well. In his tour he passed down Belgrano, and when in front of our office we have no doubt offered up a silent prayer for our prosperity. The day was beautiful, the streets crowded, the ladies dressed out in the very pink of fashion—towards evening the throng became greater, and at night time, not only the churches but even the streets were impassable. At Santo Domingo and San Francisco hundreds of persons knelt before the door of the church, as entrance was out of the question. The plaza was crowded, and the band played some lugubrious airs to the fashionable promenaders.

On Good Friday, the churches were crowded, and the whole city wore a garb of mourning. At night, the Plaza

Victoria was so thronged, that promading was out of the question. The seats around the Plaza were occupied by ladies, but the conduct of some of the young men towards these ladies was most unbecoming. We heard many complaints, and several ladies were obliged to leave the Plaza, owing to the immodest jokes of these swells. We must protest against this conduct: nothing can be more improper on such an occasion. The crowd, it was supposed, was composed of persons who, in the exercise of their religious duties, were going round from church to church; yet in the Plaza a very different scene was going on. A gang of young men went from seat to seat, striking wax matches, and looking at the ladies. We only heard of one robbery, perpetrated by two boys, who stole a cigar case from a foreigner, and although the owners saw the boys running off with his property, he was unable to catch them, owing to their having got in amongst the ladies, and escaped.

On Holy Saturday, all the wealth and beauty of Buenos Ayres was in the Plaza; business was forgotten; the sailing of the steamer was unheeded; all crowded to the Plaza to see the ladies decked out in jewels and diamonds. The burning of Judas (scarlet took place as usual, and in an hour all were fled, the Plaza occupied only by unemployed Italians and sleepy policemen. The firing of rockets, however, continued until a late hour, but luckily no accident happened.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

(Not by Dickens.)

Foreigners newly arrived must be perfectly disgusted at seeing the awful state of slavery in which the Argentines are groaning: the worst feature of the matter is, they do not seem to be at all aware of their chains. Are they aware that since November last they have only had two elections, and another takes place to-day? They have been so ground down by tyrannical governors, that they have lost all spirit, and care not now to assert their right to elections every day. Were we, by good luck, Argentine citizens, we would never rest till we had elections day after day, elections for everything: the changadores might vote for municipals; murdering gauchos for Jueces de Paz; thieves for alcaldes; lottery ticket men for serenos; and last, but not least, newspaper editors for President and managers of railways. By this means, every one would have a chance of electing the powers with whom he was most likely to come in contact.

The general idea in Europe about the Argentine Republic is, that there is an annual revolution. Elections every twenty-four hours, and paper money without any value, therefore invaluable, and that it is as near an anarchy as what Samuel Slick, Esq., would call A.P. (Airtight Paradise) (really Argentine Provinces), as is to be found in this wicked world. We have, thanks to the grinding heel of a despot, a revolution very seldom; elections, not often; and once a month, and paper money that is never paid for, but which can still buy railways.

The Great Lord Chatham finished his last speech with "Were I an American, as I am an Englishman, and a foreign country to invade my land, I would never lay down my arms, no, never, never." These same grand words, slightly altered, would just suit the Portenos, who are groaning under the burden of not having elections all the year round. Let our worthy colleague, with the Trojan name, drop the "forum," and take advantage of these words which, although uttered by an Englishman, are wonderfully stirring.

Another Shipwreck British Brig Lost.
A British brig, the Royal Dano, bound from Cadiz to Montevideo, has been lost at the Island of Polona. The British gun boat Spider has proceeded to her assistance. No particulars of the disaster are known. The admiral, the moment he heard of the disaster, immediately took steps to send her relief.

As far back as the middle of last century, one of the French monarchs ordered the workmen taken from the Edystone Light-house by a French cruiser, during war time, to be set at liberty, saying that although he was at war with England, he was not with mankind. In the River Plate the folks are so engrossed with party politics and chronic revolution, they have no time to attend to the arts of peace, and nourish their life-blood. Scarcely a month passes that we have not to record some maritime disaster or other in this river, all owing to want of proper lights, and the channel being buoyed. If not already, very soon this river will have gained such an unenviable notoriety that ship-owners and underwriters will not allow vessels to come here, and then see if Flores' name be sufficient to sustain the country. Were our colleagues only to advocate, with one half the zeal, which they devote to rotting the rivers, and proper laws for lighters, they would find that their country would be a gainer by this change of subject.

The Cork "Cout" gardes."

Our French colleague devotes a short paragraph to this body of gentlemen guards, worthy descendants of the "Guides" of last century, and states that they have been enrolled by a well known foxhunter who has been brought somewhat prominently before the public lately. The following are the particulars of his notoriety:—

A gentleman residing in Cork, of considerable eminence in the scientific world, as well as distinguished in the hunting world, and in social circles, was recently at a ball near Queenstown at which a young lady of great beauty was present. In the course of the evening the gentleman, who had been but a short time previously introduced to the lady, managed to monopolise a large share of her conversation, so much as to excite some little annoyance among various other gentlemen present who naturally felt somewhat displeased at being so much shut out from any share of the attention of the belle of the room. Amongst these were two English officers, one of whom in the course of the evening made a remark to the Irish gentleman in reference to his monopoly of the lady's attention, and added some phrase which, by implication, meant that he (the Irish gentleman) would not be as successful in more manly contests. The Irish gentleman at once accepted the implied challenge, and said that if the lady to whom reference has been made would give him her bracelet to wear as a gage at the next day's hunt, which was to come off near Fermoy, he would undertake to come in at the finish before either of the two officers; and would then write a song to be dedicated to the lady and in her praise, which he would get set to music, and afterwards have sung before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Cork theatre. The wager was at once accepted, £20 being the sum staked. The lady with much spirit gave her bracelet, the hunt came off, the gentleman wore it, and rode in triumphantly at the head of the field. He afterwards did compose the song, and got it set to music, and this was the pretty ballad which Mr. Bowler sang so charmingly after the opera on the night of Tuesday week. To secure the large house on that night, the patronage of the foxhunters of the south of Ireland was obtained by the gentleman who played such a prominent part in the transaction, and the highly successful result was to be found in the crammed condition of every part of the building. The next morning, a letter was delivered to the hero of the adventure, containing a cheque for £20, from his rival, with whom he had made the bet, who thus acknowledged our countryman's superiority as a courtier, a cavalier, and a poet. This little bit of romance, which we have the best authority for asserting is true, is peculiarly refreshing in these prosaic days. The following is the Song:

Thy colours in my cap I wore;
Thy presence in my heart I bore;
Surely a charmed life was mine
Since it in thought was linked with thine.
Dora mia, Dora mi
Only love me as I love thee
No craven fear my bosom cross'd;
I cared not if the race were lost;
So thou couldst look on me with pride,
For thee I'd willingly have died.
Dora mia, Dora mi
Only love me as I love thee.
But thanks to fate the word's reversed
And I can sing what I've rehearsed
So often in the weary night,
For thee I win! for thee I fight!
Dora mia, Dora mi
Only love me as I love thee.

Then as reward for every task
Performed by thee, I only ask
One single, simple, glance of love
From the bright eyes of my own love.
Dora mia, Dora mi,
Only love me as I love thee.
Cork Examiner

DUNDREARY ON DENMARK.

At the request of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Right Hon. the Lord Dundreary, T. R. II., delivered, a few evenings since, a popular lecture on the Danish or Schleswig-Holstein question. The room was densely crowded. The chair was taken by Professor Teufelsdröckh.

The noble Lecturer came directly to the heart of the question. He said:—Schleswig and Holstein are two Duchesses united in one—no, not two Duchesses, for who ever heard of two Duchesses united? Duchesses are women, and two women never get married except in the "Arabian Nights," where a woman got married because she thought she was a man; but that's not true, you know; only it just occurs to me that two women do get married sometimes, because I had two sisters myself, and they got both married! But I think Schleswig and Holstein can't be both two Duchesses; or perhaps one is a Duchesse and the other is a Duke; or one is a Duke and the other isn't a Duke; but which is the Duchesses and which isn't the Duke is one of those things no fellow could understand. Holstein belongs to Germany, and

Schleswig doesn't belong to Denmark; but Germany wants to put Schleswig on Diet that Denmark thinks can't agree with her. Of course, it's very wrong to insist on changing a fellow's Diet if a fellow likes it; but Federal Diet is better than no Diet at all. Half a loaf, you know, in the hand is worth two in a bush; but I never saw a loaf in a bush, I'm sure, and I don't know what loaves would want in bushes unless it was the bread fruit-tree that fellow says grows in China, or Copenhagen, or some other hot place. We're going to have a war, and England is going to fight on both sides, because our Prince is married to Germany, and you can't ask us to set families by the ears. Blood is thicker than butter, and no parsons; and the fine words are half the battle. So England is going to stick to neutrality and non-intervention and to fight on both sides; and, then, you see, we must win one way or the other. It's hedging, in fact—that's where it is. Besides, if we beat ourselves we won't hit so very hard, and it won't hurt us half so much if any other fellow beat us. Fellows ask me what the Federal soldiers will do; but I'm sure I don't know what the Federals have to do with it at all. Down at Liverpool there're all Confederates, and they abuse the Federals all day long; but I always thought the Federals were in America—brother Sam wrote me the other day that they were, and he ought to know, you know, because he was in Australia, and now he's come back; in fact, he is gone out again, only this time he's going to China, so, of course, he knows all about it, and he said the Federals were in America, and, therefore, I don't see why they should interfere with Denmark, because Denmark is in Asia, and, of course, if an American fellow pokes his nose into Asia, he knocks up the balance of power in Europe; and I should think Earl Russell isn't going to stand that. If Germany goes into Denmark, the balance of power is knocked up; and if Denmark goes into Germany, of course the balance of power is knocked down. But where the balance of power is no fellow can make out; and I think it seems to be a sealy sort of affair altogether. Denmark wants to put herself into the balance, and I suppose if she wants it she will do it, because you know, people say that where there's a will there's a way. Earl Russell knows that Germany wants to upset the balance, and he says the scales have fallen from his eyes; and Germany I suppose wants to catch hold of them, and make off with them. So it must come to a fight, you know. And if Denmark doesn't keep Schleswig then Germany oughtn't to keep Holstein, because Schleswig once belonged to Germany and now it belongs to Denmark, and we call it Schleswig-Holstein because there never was any Schleswig-Holstein, only Holstein belonged to Schleswig and Schleswig didn't belong to Holstein; and if Holstein wants Schleswig then Schleswig mustn't have Holstein, and Holstein and Schleswig must be made into one because they were always separate, and Schleswig and Holstein must be separated because they were always together, and two of a trade, you know never spoil two houses; and its all of those things no fellow ever could understand.

Loud applause followed his Lordship's conclusion, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him for his luminous and convincing lecture.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

It is rumoured that the questions between the Argentine and Oriental Governments have been arranged amicably at Mr. Lettson's dinner party.

In Minas and Maldonado a fellow called Manduca has named the local authorities all Floristas.

The Brazilian gunboat Parahiba, which left Montevideo for Salto on Monday, took up Colonel Trillo, who is appointed military commander north of the Rio Negro.

On Monday night a fellow named Juan Barrero murdered a black man, name unknown, in the cuartel or section Cordón.

Yerba from the Misiones, Corrientes, is arriving in Montevideo and sells well.

In Cerro Largo there has been some fighting, and the Reforma states that Goyo Suarez and a Brazilian Colonel with some 40 men were killed. The total loss of Flores is estimated at 300.

Manduja Carabajal was in Rocha, and Borges in San Carlos on Monday. The new Chief of Police at Maldonado has given five days time for all persons to come forward and pay their contribution directa to Flores.

Commander Libares has been arrested on suspicion, and placed a close prisoner in the fortress.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The Argentine barque "Adelaide" which arrived in Montevideo from Buenos Ayres on Monday, bound for Antwerp, struck several times on the Ortiz bank, and was obliged to put into Montevideo in distress as she was making water fast. We hear that the vessel has to discharge her cargo and to be repaired before she can proceed on the voyage.

