

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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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.

"Alii audem si vel non audem dicere!" —Cicero.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1861.

ROBBERIES AND OUTRAGES.

San Francisco never was in such a state as this city is at present. There is no part of the uncivilized world where this state of things would be tolerated, and the necessity for — or some kind of summary justice is becoming every day more apparent, as the authorities by a culpable neglect only foster this lawless condition. Thirty-five murders and robberies, in the fortnight of March, perpetrated within a league of the town, shew the supremacy of the highwayman's knife, in spite of our boasted republican institutions. "Iuridico ante la ley" means that every man runs an equal risk of being assassinated, the law regarding the robber and victim as equally useful members of society. The organ of President Mitre throws all the blame on the Provincial Government, but to our mind both Governments are to blame: it is sad state of things if the supreme magistrate cannot take measures to prevent this city and its suburbs being converted into a den of thieves. It is an infamous slander, invented by the author of Monte-Cristo, that the outskirts of Rome and Campagna di Roma are infested by cut-throats. The writer of these lines has frequently gone from Rome to Tivoli and other parts of the Sabine and Alban hills, by day and night, and can testify to the security of the high roads. On the contrary it is imminent danger to leave F. Ayres for Flores, Palermo or Barras after dusk, and we had a case last week of a gentleman rubbed in broad daylight within a league of the Plaza Victoria.

The outrage list for this week is not uninteresting to those who are distant from the scene of action, although somewhat alarming to the residents of the suburbs.

A gang of robbers attacked the quinta of Sor. Lanuz, in Flores, but made a hasty retreat on signs of resistance by the inmates. The quinta of Sor. Riester was fired into, and six shots aimed at the family of our distinguished financier. Probably they thought the director of the River Plate Bank was a legitimate mark for their pistols, although the assassins had perhaps no jealousy of the institution, or preference for our skin-plaster Casa de Moneda. Dr. Eguiar was chased on leaving his house at Flores, by a couple of freebooters in the noon-day, but he owed his escape to the fact that some youths came up with a load of hides, and the robbers preferred the latter booty. The two murders in Lomas de Zamora have been succeeded by a universal sack of the farm-yards, and hens, turkeys, and other poultry are now as unknown in that locality as in the Island of Ascension. Belgrano and Barreco have also been visited by the kleptomania epidemic, and there is no hope of amelioration until five sanitary institutions, yester-gullows, be erected on the suburban thoroughfares, for the cure of the mad.

Whether, owing to the evil effects of republicanism, or the stupidity of our rulers, it happens that the police of the capital cannot pursue the robbers beyond the municipal boundaries, and as the outlaws are not held by such strictness, they move from town to Flores, and thence to Belgrano, at will, levying black mail without restraint.

A Government which works with indifference on such a state of things is a mere farce. We pay a frightful and enormous taxation, unparalleled throughout the globe; not that ministers may grow rich or policemen recline at ease on the marble seats in the Plaza, but simply for public protection. What matters it to the public who are Deputies, or which of our rulers understand international law, if there be no police? We don't want profound jurisconsults, or metaphysical statesmen, but a few active cigar-smokers or shop-keepers, to see that our citizens be not robbed or murdered in their houses and on the highways.

Next week we expect the list of outrages will exceed two dozen, and it behoves the public to call a meeting, or petition Government to lay as do these cursed elections, and take care that the number of voters be not diminished; although a sarcastic friend of ours remarks that the six thieves already arrested voted at the late elections.

CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR AND PILAR.

Again we are on Irish ground, and as we proceed in our tour of the province each partido seems to surpass its predecessor in the number and wealth of the foreign landowners. Capilla del: shor appears in page 4 of the report, with a limited area of 16 sq. leagues, including one league of public lands, but we have added up the various holdings and find a total of 231 sq. leagues. There are 44 estancias, 11 of which belong to Irishmen; the land is valued at a high figure (half a million dols.); and there are but five estancias exceeding a square league: Costa, Culligan, Fox (John), Gaynor, Scally (James). One third of the partido is held by Irishmen, their estates forming an aggregate of Four Millions dols., and paying a tax of 12,000 dols.: they are Messrs. Culligan, John Fox, Gaynor, James Scally, Lennon, Torrey, Pew, Cullen, Harrington, James Fox, and Patrick Scally. The town does not boast very costly edifices, only two houses (belonging to Lamarque and Rodriguez) being valued over 100,000 dols. Mr. Torrey has some house property, and Mr. John Harrington a chaera in the Capilla. The summary table (page 4) indicates a fall in the Contribucion for 1860, but this is as incorrect as the rest of that blundering schedule, for the Commissioner's report shews an increase of 18 p.c. on the returns for 1860, the sum having risen from 37,782 dols. to 45,39. There is perhaps no other district in which our countrymen form so large a ratio of the landed proprietors: the Irish population numbers about 1200 with an aggregate wealth exceeding £250,000 sterling, or £210 per head. This is the third Irish parish, and is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Curran.

The district of Pilar figures, in page 4, as 38 square leagues, but only 33 are subject to contribution: this is accounted for by the great number of infinitesimal holdings, which are under the minimum valuation; and, as large estancias are indicative of land not worth much, as these strips of estancia may be reckoned an infallible sign of that state of things where a man's estate is indeed a league in length, but so narrow that he has to build his house side-ways, and feed his cattle on his neighbour's land. There are 170 estancias, averaging one-fifth of a league each, and only two exceed a square league: Angel Pacheco 34, and Ponciano. Although there are 400 Irish in the partido, they mostly rent land from natives, and we find but two estancieros (Mr. Robert Kelly and Mrs. Nowlan) whose estates together make up only one-third of a league. The tax here was exactly doubled in 1860, rising from \$30,678 to \$60,104. The village of Pilar is small, and only remarkable for its fine church: the best houses are those of Julian Burgos and Vicente Castro, each valued at \$100,000. Although not appearing on this list, there are two fine establishments belonging to Irishmen—those of Messrs. Peter Healy and Thomas Young. The first is renowned for its fine rains, but the land is rented from a native. The second was, we believe, purchased after the publication of this report (May, 1860).

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The 1st number of the "Nacionalista" appeared yesterday, from this office: the editors count on a large circulation, taking 2,000 copies. The motto of the paper is "Go ahead!" The politics are apparently sane as this paper—peace and national progress, and the abolition of 14 Governors and pigny administrators."

We are glad to learn, from several quarters, that there are no longer any serious fears of a drought during winter, and the Irishmen of Yerres and Lujan have all returned, with their flocks from the frontier camps.

During the recent Indian invasion at 25 de Mayo, the savages came within three leagues of some Irishmen who had driven their flocks thither in search of pasture. From all accounts, we believe the southern frontier is most exposed, while the partidos of Rojas and Junin are comparatively safe. We

regret to learn that M. Mohr, the "barraquero," lost 19,000 sheep, taken by the Indians, which he had sent to an estancia some distance beyond Aul.

There is really no safeguard to the frontier, and our garrisons are useless.

The shareholders in S.J. Mining stock are surprised not to receive any news from that quarter. We have not heard the issue of the riot of the miners, or of Major Rickard's quarrel with Gov. Sarmiento and the local Directors. No news is not always good news.

Three new Doctors yesterday: Juan A. Argerich, Ramon Videla, and Sor. Lemos. We have to congratulate the public, for as the Municipality is effete, and the Medical Board a humbug, it is likely we shall soon have the plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and a large number of practitioners will be required.

We have at present nearly half the British squadron of the East coast in this port: the Admiral's ship Triton, the Curlew, and gunboats Spider and Dotterell. The last-named is at present in the Tucio, repairing. Our town is thronged with British navy-officers.

The admiral is not going to Salto, as we had heard, but to Colonia. This is his farewell visit to Buenos Ayres, as he is going home to England in a short time.

The Shakspeare's ter-centenary celebration is likely to be a failure both in London and Buenos Ayres. So much for the immortal bard.

We rejoice to notice signs of returning vitality among the Glee Club, as will be seen by advertisement. "Come brothers aróuse."

The English vessel damaged in the late gale was the Kestrel of Newhaven: we understand she lost her bon-spirit and some rigging.

The theatricals of H. B. M. officers of the Forte came off last night at Solis theatre, Montevideo. We expect a full report from some one of our usual correspondents. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Clemmings, and Surgeon Sweetnam of that vessel have returned, after a short visit to Buenos Ayres.

A friend of ours from the South calls our attention to the absurdity of sheep farmers paying such enormous prices for Negretti and foreign rams. He states that he purchased a ram from Mr. Hammah, for \$2000, which gave him 7lb. of wool, when only 7 months old, and 19lb at the shearing next year. Moreover local industry should be protected, when offering such splendid results. The 19lb fleece will be shortly shown on exhibition at Mr. John Smith's barracks.

The "Nacion Argentina" complains that the N. Railway issues tokens of \$1 in giving change, and calls this forging. The custom is quite legitimate, the tickets bearing the signature of the railway company; moreover our colleague said nothing about the same practice at the Paraná cañada. We ask whether these billets are not, after all, superior to those of the Caso de Vaca; the former represent value to be given, the latter nothing.

Governor Saavedra has handed over Palermo and its palace to the municipality of Belgrano. The question was long disputed, whether it belonged to B. Ayres or Belgrano. If to the former it would come under the National federal authority, so the Governor has cut the Gordian knot, by placing it in his extra-mural jurisdiction. It will be a fortunate event if Sor Olivera takes his new protégé under protection as the edifice and gardens were fast falling to decay.

The Coidado papers make sport of the "Tutana" for a "lapsus pennae" in stating that "two young ladies died last week had ceased to exist." Our absent-minded friend may console himself with the adage "aliquid omittit Homerus."

To-morrow night the Lyric Co. will give Bellini's opera of the stranger: we are as unacquainted as not to know whether it is founded on Kotzebue's celebrated play, but the name of Bellini, and the talents and attractions of Brion and Mollo, ought to command a full house. The hour has been very properly changed to 8 p.m.

On Saturday the Juez Correcional will hear a cause of D. Francisco Llovet versus the Editor of the Tribuna for slander: we don't know the particulars. Apropos, how did the Maun suit against the same paper end?

The Chambers of B. Ayres were to meet yesterday in General Assembly to scrutinize the elections of Deputies to Congress.

The new editor of the "Nacionalista" E. E. Have Messrs. Keen and D'auco retired into that privacy so congenial to their talents? This paper is always changing hands—a bad sign.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AIRES.

The 11th number, corresponding to March, has just been distributed—"Historia Americana; Reminiscences." This is a kind of curtailed statement of some of the principal events in the history of this Continent, immediately succeeding the War of Independence, events in which the writer figured, sometimes as standard-bearer, sometimes as soldier, and always as trumpet-

ter. The reader of Spanish South American history, must be forcibly struck with the great number of field-marshals, generals, and colonels in the Patriot Armies, all of whom to use the phrase of Colonel Snodder, "are, perhaps, the most extraordinary men of our country and time." He must be forced to wonder whom do these officers command. Do they command one another? That must be the case, as they seem to have no private.

The principal part of such papers is, as we mentioned before, copies of official documents, given in extenso; and one whole page is occupied with the names of those who signed a despatch, after a skirmish which took place near Tucumán.

Thomas Cochrane, Lord Dundonald, spoiled an otherwise readable book, by his interminable complaints to Governments, and copies of their official answers. For, readers, the old patriot generals would have made things more agreeable, had they done, like the late Sir Charles Napier, in his celebrated despatch from Seinde, and written as shortly as possible. Sir Charles summed up the whole affair in one word, "peccavi." Eleven and a half pages are occupied with extracts from the "Army List," which is almost an interesting reading as Johnson's Dictionary.

"Campanas Marítimas," is a continuation of an article which appeared in the former number. There is a sketch of the various naval skirmishes which took place during the years 1811 and 1812, and is well worth reading, if for nothing else than to see the gigantic strides made in the science of artillery during the first half of the century.

"Recuerdos Históricos sobre la Provincia de Cuyo," is also a continuation of a former article, and is devoted chiefly to the career of Dr. de la Rosa, for sometime Governor of Mendoza, in which capacity he displayed himself as a most fidgety, intermeddling party, and one who might, with perfect right, have been invested with the order of the dish-clout, a dignity conferred on those who mix themselves up in feminine affairs.

"Festos de la América Española," is a continuation of the Chronological Events, in connection with Spanish South America, from the year 1493 to 1829. Some of the events chronicled will give rise to much cogitation on the great change which has taken place in the manner of those who go down to do their business in the deep. Christopher Columbus, in one of his voyages, is mentioned to have been caught in a storm, and despairing of saving himself, invoked the aid of that religion, which he professed, with great fervour. Nowadays our sailors act differently, for they work during a storm, and pray during calm weather.

In 1812 the British ship, George Canning, arrived from England, with Col. Jose San Martin, the Baron of Oleuberry and others, who installed the first lodges of Freemasons. 1-1 is celebrated principally for the foundation of the "Great White Claim," which was only settled shortly since, and Admiral Brown seizes the great "ballast depot" of Martín García. 1824, the Cascos are born this year, the Argentine Congress having determined that the city of Buenos Ayres should be the capital of the Argentine Confederation, naming its extension at 7 leagues in circumference, the rest being the province.

The "cause celebre" is an account of a quarrel which arose here between some of the dignitaries of this city on a point of etiquette. This gives one a very good idea of how strict the old Spanish laws were with regard to the dress of their governors, and how everything connected with public authority was thrice ruled out, so that no mistake could possibly take place between a governor and an alcalde of police, and an admiral and his cook's mate.

"El Fin de Una Historia," is a Peruvian sensation novelle, in two chapters, and contains the usual amount of guilty love, murder, and repentance. The hero is a Franciscan friar of the old Indian capital, Cuzco, and he it is who makes a tilt through the seventh and ninth commandments, and, as a matter of course, comes to grief.

"Recuerdos de Egipto," No. 3, is a series of apostrophes to the skies, the temperature, and the moon, which might as well have been written on the Mole of Buenos Ayres as in Egypt, if they were written there. Till now, we were not aware that the Queen's English was so generally spoken amongst the fellahs of Egypt; but from the fact of "private rooms," "ladies," and "shocking" living household words, we are led to believe that English is as well understood by the Alexandria donkey boys as Arabic.

GREAT STORM IN THE CAMPS.

All account agrees in representing the late storm as one of the most terrible which has visited our campagna for several years. Its ravages have been more general in Mercedes and Luxan than elsewhere, surpassing the famous gale of April 30th, 1862. Several houses have been blown down, roofs carried off, and "corrals" torn

up, but happily no greater calamity has occurred than the mixture of some flocks of sheep.

A native estanciero, near Luxan, had his zinc roof carried a considerable distance from his house, and Mr. David Clavin (who is an Irish estanciero), and perhaps the only one not a subscriber to the "Standard" had the misfortune to see his shingle roof lifted up and deposited on a neighbour's land. Near La Chona, several wells overflowed from the torrents of rain, and those who had not ditched to carry off the water were inundated. A number of trees was blown down, but the houses sheltered by "montes" generally escaped serious injury. In one place a man imprudently left his door open, and all the plaster was torn off the walls; others had their sheep-pens levelled, and the flocks driven before the wind.

We learn that a native farmer had all his sheep (except 200) drowned in an "arroyo," the animals having taken fright when the "corral" fell. The millers of Luxan had their establishment flooded, sustaining a loss of 200,000 dols. All the "arroyos" have risen so much as to be, in some parts impassable; but notwithstanding these local injuries, the farmers are, on the whole, very content to see the grass springing up, and the camps improving notably.

INDIANS.

The "Constitucional" of Mendoza says that the Comandante of Quartel San Rafael publishes the following despatch addressed to the Colonel-in-chief of the Frontier:—

Quartel de San Rafael,  
March, 1864.

I have to advise you that the Indians who came to rob as far as the Corral de la Llave, 18 leagues to the east of this place, situated upon the Rio Nuevo, I pursued with two light companies of soldiers and some National Guards. I completely routed and took away from them 500 head of cattle and some horses, which they had stolen from the haciendas of Arenas and other villages on the banks.

Comandante Areozma, who had command of the National Guards, pursued them till within one day's journey from their toillas, to the south-east of Plamerito: these savages only escaped on account of their being well mounted, but they did not succeed in carrying off a single cow.

These Indians must be the same who pillaged the troops who were carrying clothes for the 1st Regiment for at the halting-places they have left, amongst other things, some few articles of the said clothing.

Owing to this very long chase, our horses are completely knocked up, and it will take some little time to make them fit for service; and as we are considerably informed of another invasion to take place in Ayacu, 18 leagues to the south, I have determined to march to Punta del Agua, 35 leagues to the south-east of San Rafael, a spot well suited for operations, as they will be able to frustrate the invasion, and at the same time give the savages a good thrashing, besides giving my horses a run at grass, the fodder at that place being very good. I will hold myself in readiness for any other part of the frontier, because I am convinced that if we remain in San Rafael the Indians will ravage the whole frontier line, and winter coming on, the horses we have at present will be of but little service to us.

MANUEL J. OLASCOAGA.

FLORES' PROCLAMATION.

The revolution, as stated before in my manifest of July, has been called into existence by the total ignoring of all principles, and all rights, by the obsequious and villainous leaders of the Government of Don Bernardo Berro: I have said that the rights of the people should never be curtailed, so long as they have courage and strength to oppose the usurper. Resistance to the generous efforts of this people has called forth a demand for Law and Protection. We have been fighting for a principle for now nearly a year, and on every occasion, our arms have met with victory. For eight years the usurping power has been gathering around it new forces and new stability, which three victories gained by our troops have been unable to overthrow; for at the commencement of the revolution, the terror caused by so many years' tyranny had paralyzed the minds of all. The struggle then will not be finished until the whole country, being convinced of the ruin caused by civil war en masse.

But at the very moment, when the legal powers of the Legislature and Executive had terminated, the Executive power was illegally transferred to the hands of Don Atanasio Aguirre. What should be decided by arm, has been decided by event: they have broken the chain of injustice by which one administration pretended to succeed another, and have left the field free for the re-organisation of powers which do not present themselves steeped in vice and crime. Public affairs are now without a head: what is left for us to do is, to restore them; what other course

can be pursued but appealing to the people, when events, such as have happened, interrupt all public order?

The revolution which I have headed does not desire the proscription of any one, it only wishes free voting. It wishes all rights to be guaranteed; and should the wish of the people be against this, then it would give way to public opinion.

The resistance of the false legalists can mean nothing else, and if it did not, it deserved to be overthrown by their own partisans who blinded by passion and hatred have severed them till this present moment, but who have still retained a spark of patriotism which prevents their sacrificing the future of their country to the luxury of vengeance. Consequently the lofty principles proclaimed by me after the victories of Onganí and Vélez, and which placed me at the head of this revolution, represent my banner to-day, to which should flock all who wish no more war, no more ruin, no more usurpation, and who desire to see at the head of public affairs

avenue departments, £4,411,732; pocket service, £905,022; Kertch' and Yenikale prize money, £85,925; making the supply services of the year £38,750,581 14s. 11d. Adding all the above items of expenditure together, the total ordinary expenditure of the year is £66,910,987 11s. 10d., which with £900,000 for the expenses of fortifications, makes the total expenditure of the year £67,810,987 11s. 10d. leaving, as already mentioned, a balance of income over expenditure of £2,622,632 13s. 11d.

The balances in the exchequer on the 31st December, 1862, amounted to £5,699,603 3s 7d. The money raised in the year ended the 31st December 1863, was £220,000. The repayments on account of sums advanced for the purchase of bullion and for local works, under various acts of Parliament, were £1,392,903, from which were to be deducted advances for similar purposes amounting to £26,774, making the excess of repayments over advances £676,186.

In the same year was issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt £378,573, from which was to be deducted, as amount applied to redemption of deficiency bills, £259,630, leaving available for reduction of national debt, £89,573 17s. 9d. In addition to this there were exchequer bonds paid off, dated November 8, 1858 (series F), to the amount of £1,000,000, and exchequer bills paid off in money, £1,107,300.

The balances in the exchequer on the 31st December, 1863, were £7,491,813 3s. 9d.

#### POPULAR DELUSION.

When Faust invented the printing press, and men saw with what marvellous facility the most bulky manuscripts could be reproduced in almost unlimited numbers, they ascribed the invention to a person who had been obliged to bear not only his own sins, but those of all the world—the Devil. Hence arose the wild German legend of Dr. Faust and the Devil, which the genius of Goethe has immortalized. Such would have been the fate of Hollo way had he lived in those times, for his celebrated medicines have worked and are working such wonderful cures, that our superstitious forefathers would have ascribed it all to his Satanic majesty, in spite of the inconsistency of believing in old Nick's caring for the good of man. They would have burned him for a wizard, but we in a more enlightened age are content to reap the benefits of his philanthropic labours, and to look upon him as the great benefactor of his race. Through his means we may bid defiance to suffering and disease in any of the thousand forms which it assumes, and look forward confidently to a long and happy life. May he live long in the full enjoyment of that great blessing which his Pills and Ointment have done so much to bestow upon suffering humanity, is the prayer of millions who look upon him as the saviour of their lives and limbs, or the restorer of their health. Now, we have often heard it said that these pretended cures are all moonshine, and that nothing but a bold front and large means have raised Holloway to his present position; but a moment's reflection must dissipate such a delusion, for can it be supposed that he would have been permitted to have gone on for so many years past, as shown by his advertisements setting forth marvellous cures with names and addresses of thousands of persons of all ranks of society—no ask, is it likely that such an imposition, if it such it had been, could have been palmed off year after year upon the public at this enlightened age? Would not thousands who paid for his medicines have denounced him as a public cheat, and as one who had fleeced them out of their money? But as none have raised a voice against them, then the most sceptical amongst us can but admit that Holloway's medicines possess efficacy of such an extraordinary merit.—*Maryville Press.*

#### MARKEWS.

On the 6th inst the following produce has entered the various plazas of this city:—510 cowhides, 60 horsehides, 23 calfskins, 1000 do sheep-skins, 24 arr. horsehair, 6000 do wool, 70 do tallow, 62 do mares' grease, 40 flocks wheat, 800 sandins, 100 incions, 24 cartloads firewood, 500 bundles straw.

#### LOCAL EVENTS.

**The Rain.**—The good folks in this country are not unlike the frogs who prayed to Jupiter for a king. King dog, in the shape of rain, has been granted, and now the frogs are croaking about the damage done by his majesty. At San Fernando, the water has risen to the barrancas, and as far as three squares up the Plaza. On the Northern Railway a part of the line is under water; and in Barreiros the inhabitants are using boats in the street. Master Bolus also seems to have been spicing, for besides the damage done by his worship amongst the shipping on Monday last, he blew down some ranches, and a kitchen in the Plaza de Constitución, and in the Plaza de Constitución the walls of a house in course of construction.

**The Northern Railway and the Press.**—The cronista of the "Pueblo" has

been studying arithmetic, if we may judge from the sum in the rule of three which he proposes. Here, then, is a single question in proportion:—If nine tailors make a man, how many Jerusalem ponies are required to make a native cronista? Answer to be in vulgar fractions, which will make it easier for him.

When a man talks "bosh," he is generally said to be talking metaphysics; and there appear to be a good number of metaphysicians at present in Buenos Ayres. Our advice to the native cronistas is: let them stick to their carreta conversations and elections, and let railways and things they don't understand alone, else they'll find themselves in the position of Dr. Deo's servant, who raised the devil and then did not know what to do with him.

**Brotherly Conduct.**—The Argentine Cronista in Valparaiso, Don Gregorio Beccie, informs his Government that the Chilean authorities had advised him of a malon intended to be executed by the Pobezuas Indians, situated in the Cordillera, upon the Argentine Provinces. This information was received from the Governor of Aranco. It is conduct like this that leads nations closer together than all the rotten treaties which are made by individuals, dubbed plenipotentiaries; and on this occasion it is a good idea like heaping coals of fire on the Argentines' heads in return for the noble and generous alacrity they displayed in assisting the Chilean sufferers by the fire of 8th December last.

**Exports.**—Exports are still continuing slack. On the 5th inst the Emma cleared out for New York, with 23 bales of wool, 10 bales nutria, 8336 250 bales calfskins, 3728 carpincos skins.

**Provincial Chambers.**—A committee was appointed yesterday to make the scrutiny of elections for Congress, and the Chamber retired to "cuarto intermedio" and *mata*.

#### ON EXCHANGE.

April 7th.  
Patrons sold 324,000.  
First price 29 10  
Following price 29 05 29  
Saturday 9th April 29 05 29  
Various dates 29 10 28 95  
Closing price 29

Merchants and brokers seemed to wear a gayer aspect to-day, but it would be difficult to define the reason. The fall in specie no doubt was a good omen, but it is likely there were as many losers as gainers by the circumstance. The Music hall Co. may have given a tinge to the public countenance: the site being already acquired the contract with the architect was to be agreed on and signed at 3 p.m. the shares are \$8,000 each, and only a few remain, to be disposed of. The Caumartin mystery is cleared up, and our anticipation verified: he has gone to the U.S. States, from Montevideo, which latter place he is supposed to have reached in a whale-boat. It is even said that he has written to a friend here, pledging his honor that he took only as much money as would pay his passage. He is said to have lost heavily on Boston speculations, for which he kept a private ledger, perfectly unintelligible to his friends. Both the foreign books are rumored to be "put in" for small amounts.

In Exchange little has been done these days. On yesterday some small sums were taken at 66.8, and to-day 67. was offered, but no takers.

The recent rains have affected the wool markets; in the South Plaza some of the wool is damaged, and buyers are very careless.

The cargo of coi, ex Italian barque Esercito, from Cardiff, was sold at 11 pds. to be delivered at San Nicolas.

The Dutch barque Libra has been placed on the book for London, by G. W. Benn and Co.

#### PRODUCE SALES.

12,000 ox horns, saladero, at \$70 0 per thousand.

520 cowhides, dry matadero 8135  
430 do do camp 130  
650 do do do 180  
507 do do do 128  
160 do do do 137  
2000 do wool, matiza, good 80  
2700 do do do 75  
700 do do mixed 70  
50 do do do 65  
60 do sheepskins, ordinary 60  
80 in hair, South 122  
50 do do 12  
80 fan, wheat 210

#### VESSELS CLEARED—8th

For Barcelona, Spanish schooner Chronometro, with 1105 salted cowhides, 1833 horns, 2241 dry cowhides, 629 dry horsehides, 1881 dry calfskins, 1 table cloth calfskin, 20 fangas salt.

For London, Austrian brig "Tita," with 100 pipes tallow, 150 bales sheepskins, 78 bales wool, 5 bales nutria skins, 47 tons bones, 45,000 shank bones.

#### DRAUGHT ALE,

FROM  
IND COOPE & CO.  
Moore, Punch & Tudor,  
Calle Peru 88.

48, 67 p

#### Glee Club.

The Weekly Meetings for practice will recommence on Monday April 18th, at the usual hour and place.

48, 3 p

#### FOR LONDON.

Now loading for this destination the fine first class Dutch Brig.

#### "LIBRA" 83 LIL.

This vessel can still engage salted hides, dry hides, and bales, at current rates, and will have quick despatch.

For further particulars please apply to the consignees—

Messrs C. T. Getting and Co.  
or CHAS. WM. BENN & CO.  
Ship brokers, &c.,  
Calle 25 de Mayo 49.

48, 6 p

#### To Let.

Two Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in Calle Peru 384, with an English family.

48, 6 p

#### Notice.

We beg to inform the Public, that we have been appointed Agents for the Committee of Marine Insures of Autwerp.

G. D'ESARNAUD and CO.,  
Calle de Potosi, 125.  
Buenos Ayres, April 6, 1864.  
6p. AS

#### RENTS TO RENT.

One League in Matanza, with Poblaciones; Half League, Guardia Monte; Quarter in Viedma; Half in Fortín Areco; Half in San Pedro with Poblaciones and 6,000 Sheep; two leagues of excellent land in Entre Ríos.

Apply at Calle Reconquista, No. 46.

3 p. 8

#### 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

#### ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

The largest

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

The Hibernian House,  
64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD

Just Received,

Heavy Woolen Plaids  
Striped Linseys  
Heavy French Cashmeres

9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter Blankets.  
White and coloured Quilts, Linen  
Tickeys, Sheetings,  
&c., &c.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,  
64, 66 and 68 Piedad,  
m 31 6 p

PRODUCE SALES.

12,000 ox horns, saladero, at \$70 0 per thousand.

520 cowhides, dry matadero 8135  
430 do do camp 130  
650 do do do 180  
507 do do do 128  
160 do do do 137  
2000 do wool, matiza, good 80  
2700 do do do 75  
700 do do mixed 70  
50 do do do 65  
60 do sheepskins, ordinary 60  
80 in hair, South 122  
50 do do 12  
80 fan, wheat 210

Open from 8 to 4.

88 RIVADAVIA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE,

The entire Stock, consisting of first class Goods, to be sold

immediately by private bargain at greatly reduced prices.

Just Received Direct.

J. M. JONES & CO.,

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 55

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY**  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
**W. M. T. TE AND CO.**  
30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR PAYSANDU**  
Calling at Nuevas Palmas, Finca Bentos  
and Concepcion, the National Steamer  
**SALTO**

Captain F. Fidanza,  
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday  
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and  
Friday.

**FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,**  
The National Steamer  
**CONCORDIA.**  
Leaves Payson every Thursday and  
Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto,"  
being in combination with this Steamer.

**FOR ROSARIO.**  
Calling at Zerato, Branderio, San Pedro  
Obligado, Los Intendentes, and San Nicolas  
Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas,  
taking cargo and passengers, the National  
Steamer.

**PAVON,**  
Captain Price.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at  
12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday  
and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAZ,**  
The National Steamer  
**DOL ORCITAS,**  
Leaves the "Boca de la Nueva Vueltas"  
every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon,  
and returns each Tuesday, by which time  
Passengers leave here every Thursday  
and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA,**  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail  
Steamer  
**ESPIGADOR,**

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours  
after arrival of the Pavon, and returns every  
Tuesday in time to land over passengers  
to the Pavon, which leaves for  
Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de  
la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista,  
and Empedrado, the British Steamer  
**EDWARD'S**

Leaves Rosario in combination with the  
Pavon, on Tuesday, March 29, and  
returns on Friday April 1st.

**PAXERS:**

To Zarate (cabins)	8	atmospheres
San Pedro do	8	"
Obligado do	10	"
San Nicolas do	12	"
Gual puny do	16	"
Rosar. do	16	"
San Lorenzo do	18	"
Diamante do	20	"
Santa Fé do	22	"
Pavon do	32	"
La Paz do	32	"
La Esquina do	36	"
Goya do	40	"
Bella Vista do	44	"
Empedrado do	48	"
Corrientes do	52	"
Nova Palmira do	6	"
Fray Bentos	11	"
Concepcion	13	"
Paysandu	17	"

Dec. Half-price.

**EXPLORERS:**

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Resario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	"
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	"
Goya	"
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Resario, Parana,  
Jorriente, Asuncion, and other Brazilian  
ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARQUES DE OLINDA**

Captain Thibault do S. Belcourt,  
Leaves on the 4th May.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	16 pds.
Resario	20
Parana	28
Corrientes	60
Asuncion	50
Corumba	142

No passengers allowed on any of the  
steamers without tickets.

**HONEY ORDERS.**

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by  
the undersigned, payable on demand at  
any of the 62 branches of the

**NATIONAL BANK.**

Drafts also granted on  
Messrs. Prosser, Grote & Co., Bankers

LONDON.

And on J. Barnet & Co., Bankers

LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at  
the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange  
Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite  
the玻les).

THOMAS B. HALL

**DRAFFS AT SIGHT**

**ON THE UNION BANK**

o2

**IRELAND.**

ISSUED BY THE

**LONDON, BUENOS AIRES**

AND

**RIVER PLATE BANK**

Calle de la Plata No. 60.

61 CORRIENTES 61

**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.  
**Bobederos de Hierro** desde 60\$ para  
**Majones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Carcos de Hierro** para Hoces, Chacras, Potreros, Corales &c.

**Placas de Hierro.**  
**Varas Magazinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Máquinas** para cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

**VAN DE VELDE** Hermanos,  
Calle Orden 245, entre Chile y México.

**MESAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES**  
**INICIADORES.**

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.

The Disigences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.

From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

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

57—DEFENSAS—57

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

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

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

37—DEFENSAS—57.

(Corner of Potosi.)

N.F.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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## SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUD & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.—

**BUENOS-AIRES.**

The inconveniences of *Accounts* firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the citizens already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maud & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maud & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1861.

p. p. Maud & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

**CONDITIONS.**

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p<sup>o</sup> 6] per annum which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand silver dollars the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

6th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will make up the difference between the amount deposited and the amount paid by the depositor.

7th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

8th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

9th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

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19th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

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22nd. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

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27th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

28th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

29th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

30th. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

31st. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

1st. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

2nd. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

3rd. The Bank of Maud & Co. will pay interest on the amount deposited.

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