

The Standard

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ADDITION TO THE STANDARD

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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 falsi odorem hinc veri non audent deesse."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

FRENCH PACKET REVIEW

Our French mail-bag takes so little of interest, as hardly to merit a review for the fortnight. We will briefly recapitulate:—

1st. The disappearance of M. Caumartin, a French merchant of 33 years' standing, with liabilities estimated at £24,600 sterling; last week it was, however, ascertained that he neither fled nor committed suicide, but offered to give himself up, on certain terms.

2nd. The murder of Mr. Denholm, near Paysandu, by a gaucho, who came to rob the house, under pretext of asking for a glass of water; the ruffian also wounded the widow and children of his victim, but not dangerously. He was pursued by some friends and servants of deceased, and at once shot.

3rd. The commission of more than 50 highway robberies, or burglaries, in some cases accompanied with murder, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, during the last fortnight. Flores is the head-quarters of the banditti, and although seven have been arrested, no serious check is effected, the outrages continuing daily.

4th. The news from the San Juan mines has caused increased confidence. Some good veins are being worked at Castano; five boxes of metals arrived at Mercedes, besides 20 'cargas' at Hilario. The fires were lighted on March 19th, at Major Rickard's new factory, to burn 250 quintals of ore, and all went well: the refining furnace will be ready to work this month, and the Buenos Ayres shareholders are requested to pay a third call (25 per cent.) in order to provide funds for purchasing metals.

5th. The active prosecution of the Great Southern, the Western, and the Boca Railway works.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES

GREAT EXCITEMENT

MILITARY MUTINY

On Saturday, the 2nd inst., one of those unhappy mutinies, which, we regret to say, too often occur in these countries, took place in Corrientes, causing the greatest alarm in the town, and resulting in the death of some 20 to 30 Corrientinos.

It appears that the National Government had given orders to Colonel Leizaola, who was stationed in Corrientes, to bring his regiment to Buenos Ayres, and for this purpose had sent the steamer 25 de Mayo up to Corrientes. On Saturday, the day in question, it was known that the soldiers were to embark, and Leizaola, knowing the feeling of his troops, had given orders the day previously to disarm the men. On Saturday morning the whole corps rose en masse (with the exception of a guard of 60 armed men), and refused to embark, alleging that as they were not soldiers of the line, or regularly enlisted, they had no obligation to leave their homes and families: then ensued a scene which baffles description. The greater part of the soldiers were married. A crowd of females outside the barracks, and some mutinous soldiers within, placed Colonel Leizaola and his guard in rather an ugly predicament. We are told, on the authority of the Captain of the Port of Corrientes, that Colonel Leizaola, when he heard of the outbreak, immediately shedded; the sergeant-major, however, remained at his post, and finding all exhortation fruitless, ordered his guard to fire on the mutineers. Huddled in on all sides, like the lamelukes there was no alternative but to surrender or fight. The men made a rush on the guard, and the rest is soon told. With the exception of some 20 to 30 shot down, the rest escaped, and were accompanied in triumph to their homes by hundreds of weeping Corrientinos. Meanwhile, nobody could find the valiant colonel, and the sub-

ordinate officer marched his guard on board, and took his *conge* of Corrientes; it was well he did so, for we have heard that measures were being taken to secure ample vengeance, which, by the celerity of the guard's departure, were defeated.

Corrientes, on Thursday last, when the Paraguay steamer passed up, presented rather the appearance of a town lately revolutionised than anything else; the mutineers were to be met with in every street, and it required no very great perspicuity to perceive which way were the sympathies of the people.

We regret to say that several corpses have been discovered in the river; and it is pretty generally believed, that in order the exact number of those shot down should not be known, several bodies were launched into the Parana. The Indians from the Gran Chaco, as they cross over the river, meet with the floating dead soldiers, and have brought some ten or twelve to Corrientes.

We will not take upon ourselves to judge of the expediency of the step which caused this *motin*, but we do most unhesitatingly say that there is a decided antipathy on the part of the people in the provinces to be dragged from their homes and forced to serve as soldiers in Buenos Ayres. Whatever hopes we may entertain that the provinces will produce hides, wool, silver, copper, and cotton, it is a delusion to think that they will ever give us soldiers; except to march on Buenos Ayres for the purposes of either emancipation or subjugation, the 'provinciano,' no matter who may be President, can never be forced to leave his home, and it speaks volumes to prove how little the President knows of the feeling *outside* of Buenos Ayres when he gives such an order to such a colossal carry out.

Possibly, under a different form of Government, the people of the provinces may yet be brought to learn that they owe allegiance to the President, no matter where located. But as at present situated, we doubt if five leagues north of Rosario a gaucho could be got to obey the National Government before the Provincial authorities.

There is too much of the *imperium in imperio* in the River Plate, and sooner or later the President will discover that foreign views of Argentine matters are the soundest and the best. We have heard it said that the meeting in Corrientes has been effected by crude paper dollars, but candidly speaking we do not believe such to be the case. The real fact of the matter is, the Corrientino soldiers did not want to go to Buenos Ayres, and the National Government was not able to force them. We opine there should be nothing more made of the matter, as any attempt on the part of the National Government to punish the poor runaway soldiers by means of the Provincial authorities, may possibly lead to sinister consequences. The National Government has received a rather staggering lesson. We hope President Mitre will profit by it.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Bolsa robbery mentioned in another column is more remarkable for the audacity of the feat, and insecurity felt for property, than for the amount actually stolen. It is a strange coincidence that the Chief of Police was on the Bolsa on Saturday, and the place was robbed same night. Verily, "coming events cast their shadows before."

The news from Montevideo, Saturday 9th inst., is unimportant. It was rumored here that Flores had again appeared before the city, but we learn he is about 28 leagues off. The *Una* has, at last, arrived. We hear of no later European news by the Don Diego.

The Report of the Mauá Bank (Montevideo) in another column, shows what an immense business this establishment is doing. The house in this city is no less active: the Mauá Savings Bank has opened more than 1100 accounts since Oct. 15, 1863.

On Sunday we paid a visit to the Irish College, San José de Flores. The able director, Doctor Fitzsimons, aided by Mr. C. C. Power (late of Trinity College, Dublin), has inaugurated a first-class educational establishment, in the finest house of the place. The edifice has 45 yards frontage, and gardens 150 yards deep. The study-halls, dormitories, and refectory are spacious apartments, capable of accommodating a large number of boys. There are at present 36 boarders (all Irish), and 20 day pupils (mostly natives).

Mr. Brill, 191 Reconquista, has favoured us with Nos. 1 and 2 of *Gauley's Lady's Book*, an interesting monthly American publication, beautifully illustrated, which we will review to-morrow. Mr. B. has 25 copies on hand, and enrolls subscribers at \$80 per annum.

To-morrow we shall probably have the *Mersey* with Southampton on mails March 9th. Our Supplements will be sent round to subscribers' houses in the forenoon.

Mr. Wheelwright has had the kindness to send us, through Mr. Gowland, a map showing the comparative merits of Ensenada and Glasgow as a shipping port. The odds are decidedly in favour of the former, and much renowned as is the Clyde, we have greater facilities in a harbour near hand, comparatively unknown, but estimated by Mr. Wheelwright to be capable of holding, with ease, 1000 vessels.

The Saintonge leaves this evening for Europe: among her passengers is the eminent Paraguayan merchant, Don Santos Saguer, who is about to make a tour of the Continent, and to whom we wish pleasant travels, in return for his kindness to ourselves when visiting his native country.

It is understood that M. Caumartin sent bills on Europe, by last packet, to the amount of £16,000 sterling, some of which the creditors hope to recover, as he has not escaped. We should like to know what they think of the sentimental humbug of the 'Tribuna' about his respectability. Our colleague is a little elastic.

We have learned further particulars of Mr. Desmolin's tragic end. The assassin was a very powerful fellow, and on gaining admission to the house, killed the owner, stabbed his wife in the groin, slashed the children's foreheads with his knife, and sacked the house. In the pursuit, next day, one of the neighbours, Mr. Carroll, who is an athletic young man, came on him asleep, and succeeded in removing his knife, but the ruffian awaking grappled with his antagonist (who was armed with a pistol) and would have overpowered him had not aid promptly come enabling the enforcement of that most useful system (in such cases), Lych-law.

We call special attention to the new Agency for shipping seasons and providing stoves and labourers for vessels in port, loading or unloading. Messrs. Howard and Kean are well known to our shipping community, and promise to afford great convenience to mercantile interests in general.

'LA STRANIERA.'

The new opera has been a great success. On Saturday evening the theatre presented a respectable house, there being at least 1300 persons present. This opera, we understand, has been placed on our boards for the first time, and the manager spared no pains to make it a favorite at first sight: all the scenery, decorations &c. were new, the orchestra was in full strength, and the chorus much improved.

'La Straniera' is a fine dramatic piece set to music by the immortal composer of Norma and Sonnambula: the incidents are strikingly romantic, and the thread of the plot well maintained until its tragic denouement.

Act 1st opens with a brilliant scene of rejoicing at the lake and village of Montolivo (Bretagne), for Isoletta (Mollo) the heiress of the baronial chateau, is about to be espoused to Arthur, Count of Ravenel (Lelmi). The illuminated castle and village, and gay gondolas on the lake, have a pretty effect, while the serenade 'Voga, voga, il vento tace,' is sung alternately by men and women. The next scene is an interview between Isoletta and Baron Valdeburg (Celestino); the former fears that Arthur's affections have been estranged by La Straniera. Mollo's singing of 'Ogni speme' was admirable. Valdeburg consoles her (one preeto) with a promise to bring back Arthur, and the charming duet, 'L'Aurora della vita,' closes the scene. Lelmi opened scene VI. very weakly, but the Straniera's rendering of 'Sventurato' was beautiful, and the closing 'addio' elicited applause.

Act 2nd reveals a hunting expedition, in which Osburgo and some others separate from the rest, in order to track Arturo to the Straniera's cabin. The chorus excelled in 'Qui non visti,' and the audience called out Signor Pittalugo, the scene painter, to express their appreciation of his talents. Valdeburg in vain entreats Arturo to give up his mysterious love, when she rushes on the scene, and the Baron suddenly recognises her as the discarded Queen Inez, but the latter enjoins him to be silent. Arturo's jealousy is aroused, and the trio sing 'Non ti son rivale,' with pathetic effect. Valdeburg and Alaide retire, leaving Arturo a prey to doubt, when the hunters re-appear, and inspire him with a demonic fury. As Valdeburg comes out of Alaide's cabin, he witnesses their tender adieu, and waylays the former, challenging him to mortal combat. They cross swords, but Valdeburg is soon wounded, retreating towards the cliff, and falls into the lake. Alaide runs out at the noise, and is horrified by Arthur's boast of vengeance. The latter, learning that he has slain the Straniera's brother, throws himself into the lake, and the neighbours rushing in, at the cries for 'help,' seize Alaide, who seems to confess herself the cause of their death. Throughout this act, the various parts were well sustained: the tragic grief of Alaide, the impetuous rage of Arthur, and noble bearing of Valdeburg, found faithful representations by Briol, Lelmi, and Celestino;

indeed, La Straniera is to our idea the best role in which we have seen the 'prima donna.'

Act 3d begins with the trial of La Straniera before the knights-templar, for the murder of Valdeburg. Alaide declares her innocence, but refuses to disclose her name or history, whereupon Osburgo demands her condemnation; but Arturo escaping from the confinement of his friends proves her innocence, by confessing himself the murderer. Just then Valdeburg suddenly appears, in a ghostly shroud, declaring he fell in fair fight with Arturo: presently he lays aside disguise and recounts his miraculous escape from the waters. He urges Alaide to flee with him to obscurity, in the thrilling ballad 'Lunge da questo porto.' This was so feelingly sung that the audience called enthusiastically for an encore. The prior (Walter) will not suffer La Straniera to depart without seeing her face, and when she uncovers to him he starts back in amazement. Arturo again goes in search of his lost love (scene 6), and Valdeburg denies him access, his singing of 'Ta tradisti' calling down rapacious plaudits. Madame Mollo certainly disputed the palm with Briol her performance of 'Se non m'ami, and 'Lieto giorno' being the *hijoux* of the opera.

The charming Isoletta, in the bridal dress, awaits Arturo, who has sworn to Alaide, on her bed of sickness, to wed the youthful Baroness. The chorus of men and maidens at the Temple is a strange contrast with the bewildered mien of Arturo: at length Isoletta throws aside her nuptial garland and releases him from his troth: Adelaide comes forward, restores the wreath to Isoletta's brows, and leads the pair to the steps of the church. She sings 'Sono all'ara' with most profound emotion, and when the marriage oath is pronounced within, falls senseless at the portico. Arturo rushes out of the church, and embraces Adelaide, when the Prior comes forward and announces by letter from the King the restoration of La Straniera to the queenly dignity, her rival Ingelburga being dead. Arturo kills himself, and the curtain drops as Alaide exclaims 'Tolo el golo de la tomba, spegner puote un tanto amor.' In this act Walter acquitted himself very creditably, and Scaramelli and Chiodini not badly. On the whole, it is one of the best operas we have seen in B. Ayres, and the *mise en scene* reflects much praise on Sor Pestalardo. The number of 'libretti' among the audience was very great, the Bolateria having disposed of some hundreds. We are glad to announce La Straniera will be repeated to-morrow night: this review may serve as a libretto.

THE BOLSA ROBBERY.

The audacity of our city robbers and the impudence of the police have arrived at a culminating point, and people are divided in opinions as to the most suitable remedy to this scandalous and critical state of affairs. At one o'clock on Sunday morning the neighbors of San Martin and Cangallo were thrown into alarm by the indecent shouting of the 'Serenos,' who gave the loquacious announcement 'robbers on Change.' People rushed out half dressed to the scene of action, where all was confusion, for the night-police, like terrified old-women crouched in a corner of the portico, fearful of the daggers and pistols of an unknown number of bandits. They did not even take the precaution to close the entrance, but suffered the crowd to come in, as if to favor the escape of the robbers by mixing with the rest. But a heroic French croaker barred the gates, and at length the denouement resulted in the arrest of one of the thieves, the others of course escaping.

It was found that 57 pigeon-holes had been broken open, in which brokers sometimes leave small change but the robbers were disappointed, the booty only amounting to one doubloon and 1400 depreciated paper-dollars (worth three half-pence each). So frightened were the Serenos that they not only shrank from exploring the gloomy corridors, but refused to lend their lanterns and lances to some persons anxious to catch the thieves. At first it was feared the attempt was directed against the Maua Bank, which adjoins the mere, but this is left for a future occasion.

The gang is probably the same as that which robbed Mr. Coffin's estate and its next attempt will be, we hope, against the Casa de Moneda, as it is not fair that private parties should pay for the criminal neglect of our authorities.

The robberies in Flores continue in full fling: we learn that the number of outrages, instead of 35 as we reported, exceeds 100. On Saturday two more gentlemen were robbed: one of them

is a cousin to Sor Latorre, and he was deprived of horse, watch and money, but left his clothes. Two poor fellows were stripped stark naked within a square of the new railway station, last week. A locality near the church is now jokingly called 'the killing-ground,' as several persons have been despatched there of late, and near it is the robbers' rendezvous. We are told that the police not only know the robbers by appearance, but are perfectly aware of their houses and haunts: the vigilantes being only a few in number are naturally afraid to beard 80 bandits in their den, and content themselves with looking round the corner of a street and declaring 'they see no robbers.' Meantime Government is supinely indifferent, regarding the epidemic just as an accident of weather, which comes and goes of its own accord.

We may perhaps afford to see the suburbs desolated by banditti, but the thing becomes more serious when such depredations are performed nightly in town. If possible we should treat the heroes of the Bolsa robbery to a champagne breakfast, as they have done the public a service by putting them on the qui-vive, and convincing every sane man that the interests of the city would be best consulted by sending Sor Caron as horticulturist to Palermo, and converting the Policia into a Post-office.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

We have been favored, by the Manager of the Bolsa, with the following account. About 12.30 on Saturday night, the clerk Sor Vidal who sleeps on the premises went to the brokers' counting room in search of a key which he had forgotten. On entering he was suddenly seized by the arm and his light extinguished. The robbers went on smashing the brokers' pigeon-holes, and having taken from Mr. Vidal a sum of \$1882 retired with a booty altogether amounting to \$3000 (paper). The clerk soon got loose and gave the alarm, but the Serenos could find no robbers. At last some persons went to the adjoining roof, where the new corner house is building, and found a fellow lying at full length, who confessed he had just amused himself at house-breaking hard by. He has not disclosed who are his accomplices, and gave a false name, but has been recognised as Pietro Giobbe, an Italian servant, dismissed from the Bolsa some time ago for misconduct. It is remarkable that the robbers left Sor Vidal his watch, but took his money, which, of course, the Bolsa is in honor bound to refund him. The burglars are thought to have been but two in number. Much praise is given to the neighbors, especially M. Corace, the French broker.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON RAISED.

Three days later from America. In Columbia, South Carolina, some \$3,000,000 worth of cotton have been destroyed by fire.

Colt's pistol manufactory, in Hartford, Connecticut, has been burned. The loss sustained is about \$2,000,000, only part of which is covered by insurance.

In Congress, various proposals have been made to amend the constitution, all of them in favour of abolishing slavery. The siege of Charleston has been abandoned, and the forces which were employed there have been sent to Florida. It is supposed that this step has been taken in view of the coming Presidential elections, and has caused great discontent. On the 11th February there was a large fire in Napa city, California, and about \$20,000 worth of property destroyed.

General Meade has taken command of the Army of the Potomac. A reconnaissance has been made of the other side of the Rapidan, and General Lee found strongly encamped.

Admiral Dahlgren had refused liberty to H.B.M. frigate Petrel to enter the port of Charleston with despatches for the Secretary of the Secession Government, and for H.B.M. Consul at Savannah.

The Southerners have sent reinforcements to Savannah, where General Beauregard had his headquarters, as an attack on that side is expected. Butler's forces had advanced within 12 miles of Richmond. His object was frustrated by one of his men deserting to the enemy and betraying his plans. Richmond was in a great state of panic owing to the approach of the U. S. troops. The Yankee prisoners at present, in the capital, are to be sent to Georgia, as a conspiracy to murder Jefferson Davis had been discovered.

It is reported that Lee thinks that if the Southerners can hold out till September, the worst crisis will be past.

The Secession troops have been defeated in Western Virginia. General Sherman has left Vicksburg and gone on a cruise up the Big Black River.

The Mexicans had retaken San Luis Potosi. Juarez has abdicated, and Gonzalez Ortega has been placed at the head of the Constitutional Government. A great number of cities have declared in favor of the Empire—Parrutina, Star and Herald & N. Argonina.

MONTVIDEO.

In consequence of some unknown cause, the authorities have forbidden the mask balls which were announced.

In the Montevidean newspapers we see a startling announcement, of which we were perfectly unaware previously: During the storm of Monday last, a Spanish barque, having on board a cargo of wine, was totally lost in our harbour. Is it owing to the elections, or some other cause of equal moment, that nothing was heard of her loss in Buenos Ayres.

By last accounts from the other side, up to the evening of the 7th inst., the steamer *Una* had not yet arrived. The Montevidean authorities are displaying most unheard-of (for them) activity, in their endeavours to save their city from the 'peste.' Their example might easily be followed, with considerable profit, by the Municipality in this evil-smelling city; that is, if they can possibly spare a few moments from their arduous exertions in favour of elections.

In Pray Bentos, Flores had appointed authorities. Flores had received two eighteen pounders, and intended again making an assault on Paysandu. In the capital, the National Guards have again been called out. The 'amateur' performance of the officers of the Forte was postponed till Monday (11th) inst. Several young native gentlemen intend playing in company with them, for the same charitable object, viz., the Public and British Hospitals.

In Montevideo, the storm of last Monday seems also to have done some damage. The British ship, William Jackson, and the Spanish brig Corina, came in contact, and both suffered some damage. The Corina lost some of her bulwarks. The captain of the vessel was lying on shore sick, and the second mate, in order to save her, slipped his cable, and tried to drift in shore; in doing so, she bumped on the rocks in front of the Libertad Island. She will have to discharge her cargo. The William Jackson also sustained some damage, particulars of which we have not heard. In the confusion on board the vessel which followed the collision, the mate and two sailors of the Corina were left on board the 'William Jackson,' and three sailors of this vessel on board the Corina.

The Oriental newspapers say, with pride, that not one single National Guard, of all those summoned, was absent when the roll was called. On the 7th the body of a foreigner was found drowned. No particulars are known, and the corpse was handed over to the police.

ANSWER.

Some inquisitive party requests the 'Tribuna' to ask us if we ever travelled on the Northern Railway; although this is no business of the party's, we are so obliging a disposition that we will answer him.

We have travelled by that line, and have been particularly struck with seeing individuals in the passenger cars whom we never expected to see any where but in the cattle-trucks. Their complexions, naturally muddy, were rendered muddier by too strict an economy of soap and water, and the same observation will apply to the washable parts of their attire, which might have been changed with comfort to themselves and gratification to their friends. They all appeared to have had differences with their landresses, and to have left off washing in early youth. They however made up for this dimness by very loud cravats, shiny boots, and immaculate kid gloves, which, if paid for, must have left them without breakfast or dinner on several occasions. They derived much amusement from smoking bad cigars, and discussing filthy language, joined to playfully calling one another sanguinary 'crudos' or 'coquidos' as the case might be. When asked by the guards for their tickets, their mean little souls were insulted, and instead of their being treated as they deserved, they were allowed to maintain their seats. Some of these Chimpanzees also got on the roof of the cars and amused themselves and annoyed the passengers by stamping with their hoofs. 'The party who made two journeys on foot' has done no more than many thousands of his fellow creatures, with this difference that they generally are not allowed to go loose, but are obliged to carry bricks, firewood, pasture, or some other burden.

Since the 'Tribuna' has opened its columns to enquiring citizens, would it please enlighten the public as to the upshot of the libel case brought by the Maua Bank against it?

ARM JUAN.

It appears that the epidemic of Kleptomania is fast spreading throughout the country. In San Juan, Don Ignacio Sarmiento had stolen from his estate more than a hundred mules and horses. His Capataz, in company with some peons have gone on their trail.

AWFUL SHINDY.

Since the time that Francis Webber, Esquire, blew up the pump in the quadrangle of Trinity College, Dublin, there has not been such a gathering of night policemen, as there was in Calle San Martín, on Sunday morning. Upwards of seventy-two of these useful individuals had got together, and were all jabbering, much as a lot of chickens would do when a hawk appears. Like, on the night of the memorable 17th June 1815, in Brussels, they were hurrying to and fro in hot haste; each man in a state of unholiness, as he cried out to the other the Bola's robbed!

The fact is, that building was really broken into, but as to its being robbed, that is improbable, as there is nothing to steal, except a loose broker or two who might have gone to sleep under the blackboard—and besides, up to the time of going to press we have not heard of any broker being advertised for, and requested to return the key of the wine cellar. Three or four of them have not made their appearance since Saturday afternoon, but it is supposed that they went to the ball at Morán, and likely got their throats cut on the road home. R.I.P.

The Maua Bank had a narrow escape, as there is only a thin partition wall between their establishment and the Bola's.

The row kicked up by such an assemblage of Serenades, at two o'clock in the morning, was something frightful; and we do not at all envy that vigilant watchman who first discovered the attempted robbery, as he is likely to be rewarded—oh! dear, yes! And he will know better, the next time he sees a house open, to hold his tongue.

PARAGUAY.

We have Asuncion newspapers up to the 2nd inst.

On the 27th March the inauguration of the railway as far as Guazuvirí took place in presence of the President and a large concourse of people.

The 'Semenario' announces the arrival in Asuncion of two cotton gins presented by Messrs. Drabble, Bros., of this city, in the name of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, to the President. The Government has established military camps of instruction in the neighbourhood of Pirayú which have been visited by the President. On Easter Sunday there was a grand reception of the Church dignitaries at the Palace.

Don Louis Miskowski, a Pole, has become a naturalized citizen of Paraguay, and Don Antonio Vasconcellos has been received as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Asuncion.

Mendoza.

On the 19th ult., this rising city was visited by a slight shock of an earthquake; but no damage was done.

CONVICTS.

There seem to be some people punished, after all, for according to the native papers, two have been sent to Patagonia and 72 have enriched the ranks of the Argentine Army. Perhaps next year the last seventy two will be full blown Generals. An official document has appeared, in which it is stated that three officers patrolled the highway to Flores for four hours one day last week, and found nothing stirring.

Quilmes, Moreno and Zarate are also at present being visited by robbers.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Pueblo—The frightful scarring promised us by that newspaper, has been resolved into a semi white at the cronista's misfortune in not having been born on the banks of the Thames. We were not born there, but in the small village called little Piddlington, in the neighbourhood of Chusan, about 14 miles from Halifax, County Galway, Poland. There are a few discrepancies in his wall, but that is nothing extraordinary; for instance we did not say that he understood arithmetic, but simply that he had been studying it—two very different things. We never for one moment hinted at such an insinuation as he understood anything, even Argentine politics, and that is about the meanest thing of which we ever heard.

Canalones—The 'Reforma Pacifica' says that Canalones is a perfect hive of soldiery. On the 3d inst. Lamela's troops arrived, and on the 4th Señor Palomeque General Moreno was at the Arroyo de la Cruz, two and a half leagues to the East of Florida. On the 6th inst. Barrios marched with 500 horsemen and 200 foot. Comandante Arias is soon expected with about 150 men. On the 6th inst. news was received that Flores had passed to the East side of the Rio Negro. The Gefe Politico has suspended the rations of meat which had formerly been given out to those who had relatives in the army. Moreno was about to march in the direction of Durazno.

Exports.—On the 8th inst. the Spanish brig Francisco cleared out for Matanzas with 5500 qq. jerked beef, one box tallow, 100 cowhides.

Emigrants.—Since the 29th March there have arrived at this port 174 emigrants, of whom 81 were English, and 143 Italians.

San Nicolas.—On the morning of the 7th inst. five jail-birds escaped from the prison of San Nicolas. Perhaps, were the authorities to make prison life more comfortable than it is at present, the culprits might be induced to remain in quod. Harsh measures have been tried and failed; now let persuasion have its turn at experimenting.

Another Murder.—In the province of Salto, on the 27th ult., Don Antonio Mendez, brother-in-law of Señor Flores of the steamer Salto was attacked on his hacienda 'Corral de Piedras' by a party under the command of Captain Gamba, one of the rebel officers. The accusation against Mendez was his having concealed some valuable horses, to prevent their being stolen. On the horses being discovered, Mendez was barbarously treated, before his very family, and at last had his throat cut. His body was almost hewed into pieces. The unfortunate man was only lately married, and leaves some 8 or 10 young children, by a former marriage.

Dorkness.—We trust that our readers will excuse any unusual laziness which may appear in our columns, as at this time (a quarter to 2 p.m., on Monday) it is so dark that we can with difficulty see to write; and, as the Gas Company does not turn on its gas till later in the afternoon, we are hard pushed for light. It is now raining in that particular style commonly called 'Sheffield knives and old wives,' and should a little hot weather now succeed this shower, we may still expect to hear good news from the camps.

Elections.—On Sunday last, in several parishes, the citizens were summoned to sign protests against the validity of the elections of 27th March.

Mutiny.—On the 2nd inst., immediately after the arrival of the 25 de Mayo, at Corrientes, which was to take the 7th of the line to Rosario, a small mutiny broke out in that corps, and before being quashed two were killed, twenty odd wounded, and some fifty or so had deserted. The motive for this riot has not been known.

IMPORTS.

Salt.—The continued arrivals from Cadiz have maintained this article at the same low price, as mentioned in our last. The saladeristas are all well supplied.

Coal.—There have been some arrivals, but no improvement in price. Cardiff coal can be quoted at 9½ silver dollars the ton.

American Lumber.—No change, and of difficult sale. Prices are ranging from 29 to 33 silver dollars the thousand feet.

Tiles.—From Havre there has been no change; the last sale has been at 2½ silver dollars.

Silver.—From Marcellis there is a superabundance, and no change in rates.

Freights.—We have no improvement to note. The disposable tonnage is always out of proportion with our demand, and as the greater portion of our wools have been already shipped, our demand for shipping is very much decreased.

EXPORTS.

During the past fortnight the following have been exported to Europe:—

19,939 dry hides
19,599 salted hides
1,907 pipes tallow and grease
2000 cases do do
3,477 bales wool
39 bales do
9 bales horsehair
8,693 sheepskins
532 bales do.

The sales of saladero ox and cowhides, during the last fifteen days, are—18,000 hides, at 38½ to 42 rls., according to weight.

Total sales, since the 1st November, 1863, 220,500 hides.

Total slaughter, 218,500 do.

Fortnightly slaughter, 19,000 do.

Hides to make, 200,000 do.

In saladero tallow, the sales are—300 pipes, at 14½ to 14½ rls.

In saladero horsehides, the sales are—

3000 hides, at 13½ to 31, 33, and 32 rls.

In jerked beef, the sales are—

37,500 qq. for Holland, at 19 to 20 rls; for England, at 20 to 22 rls.

Stock, 110,000 qq.

In matadero salted hides, the sales are—

1600 oxhides, at 39 rls.

The total sales of dry hides, during the fortnight, are 61,000 hides.

The total stock of all classes now remaining unsold, is 35,000 hides.

In American hides, the sales are—22,000 hides, at 43½ to 45 rls; Entre Rios, 42½ rls; Corrientino, 40½ rls; classified, at 2½ rls.

In German hides, the sales are 1000 hides, at 41 rls matadero cow, 43 rls matadero ox.

Stock—60,000 hides.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides, the sales are—310,000 hides, at 42 rls for heavy, 38½ to 37 for kips.

42½ for Corrientinos.

43½ for Entre Rios.

88 to 39 for Cordova.

Vessels Cleared during the last Fortnight.

For Antwerp, Italian barque America with 25000 shin bones, 100 dry horsehides, 4462 salted cowhides, 34 bales hide cuttings, 2380 dry cowhides, 4 bales wool.

For England, Mecklenburgh brig Julius, with 9,133 salted cowhides, 55 tons bones, 25,000 shank bones, 12 tons ballast 20 bales salt.

For England, English barque Enterprise with 160 tons 260 lbs bone ash, 5 tons 360 lbs bones, 371 tons 1265 lbs bones.

For Boston, American barque Kremlin, with 555 bales wool, 1000 dry cowhides.

For Marcellis, French barque Elion with 40 pipes and 200 boxes tallow, 150 dry horsehides, 65 bales wool, 370 dry cowhides, 1992 horns, 6975 lbs horns, 2 pipes salted horse hides, 348 bales sheepskins.

For England, British barque Lady Havelock, with 10993 salted cowhides, 21,000 bones, 15,000 bone tips.

For Genoa, Italian barque Guilia, with 534 boxes tallow, 2693 salted cowhides, 54 dry horsehides, 1631 salted calfskins, 25,500 bones, 689 dry calf skins, 37 bales rogs, 7 bales hide cuttings, 18 bales wool, 4117 dry cowhides.

For Boston, National barque Clarita, with 4915 dry calfskins, 467 bales wool.

For England, British brig Tync, with 5,500 salted cowhides, 251 pipes salt, 16,000 bones, 37 ton shank bones, 2 horses, 12 wolf-skins, 31 bales wool.

For West Indies, Spanish schooner Regenerada, with 4603 qq. jerked beef, 4 dry cowhides.

West Indies, Spanish brig Julio, with 4308 qq. jerked beef, 40 dry cowhides.

For England, Swedish barque Maria, with 863 pipes tallow, 97 ton bones, 4000 shank bones.

For Barcelona, Spanish schooner Chronometro, with 1105 salted cowhides, 1883 bones, 2241 dry cowhides, 629 dry horsehides, 1381 dry calfskins, 1 bale slunk calfskins, 20 fanegas salt.

For London, Austrian brig 'Tito', with 400 pipes tallow, 186 bales sheepskins, 78 bales wool, 5 bales nutria skins, 47 tons bones, 43,000 shank bones.

For Havre, French ship Jacques Coeur, with 1316 dry cowhides, 1600 salted cowhides, 200 dry horsehides, 3167 salted horsehides, 65 pipes tallow, 320 kegs tallow.

For Matanzas, Spanish brig 'Francisco' with 6500 qq. jerked beef 1 box tallow, 100 dry cow hides.

Vessels Arrived since 27th March.

British brig Eagle, from New York.

Italian bge Nicola 2do, Swansea.

Caprina, Genoa.

Spanish brig Salvador, Barcelona.

British sch. Champion, Boston.

Italian bge Volturno, Genoa.

American barque Clío, Hamburg.

Bremen barque Athena, Cadiz.

French bge Neptune, Bordeaux.

French ship Maldonado, Havre.

Fr. bge Amelie Josephine, Bordeaux.

Span. sch. Maria Lloveras, Barcelona.

Danish brig Catharina, London.

Amer. bge. Ella Virginia, Montevideo.

Spanish sch. Rosario, C. de Verde.

Vessels sailed since 27th March.

French barque Union, for Marcellis.

Brit. brig Lady Havelock, England.

Italian barque Julia, Genoa.

Dutch by Dorothea Henriette, Liverpool.

Do. Toda Maria de Raus, Holland.

Swedish barque Maria, England.

Austrian brig Tito, London.

Spanish sch. Chronometro, Barcelona.

French ship Jacques Coeur, Havre.

French barque Marie Louise, do.

do do Celibataire, Marcellis.

British bge Catherine Moor, Liverpool.

ANOTHER MILITARY MUTINY.

Besides the military affray (reported in another column) of the Corrientes battalion, the 'Eco de Cordoba' mentions the mutiny of the 8th Regiment, at Salto.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

Balance Sheet, March 1864.

Capital realized . . . 2,074,000.

Reserve . . . 317,643.6

Cuentas Corrientes y Depositos . . . 7,228,964.18

Emission en circulation . . . 2,085,818.5

11,624,426.36

Credito:

Valores a cobrar . . . 8,682,040.79

Cuentas Corrientes . . . 7,152,046.03

Caja, existencia en efectivo . . . 707,739.52

11,541,826.36

S.E.O.

p.p. MAUA AND CO.

F. L. COSTA GUIMARENS.

Montevideo, April 6, 1864.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 11, 1864.

Patacon sold . . . 48,692

Fiscal price . . . 29 29 06

Following . . . 29 05

Saturday 10th April . . . 29 05

Various dates . . . 29 05

Closing price . . . 20 10

Today, notwithstanding the heavy rain, there was a good deal done on the

Bolsa, and a large concourse of merchants, whose attention was of course first directed to the scene of Saturday night's burglary. Fifty-seven pigcoils were wrenched open with a lever, some hanging on one hinge, and all rather disfigured by the operation.

Some exchange transactions are reported at 67 shillings, but latest rates were 67s 4d (32½), and the total amount drawn about £170,000, of which a large amount by Maus. The quotations on Paris are 84 frs.

Specie rose, opening at 29.6, then dropping to 29, but closing firm at 29.10. The great topic was the loan of the Provincial Government with the River Plate and Maus Banks, but we hear the first institution is not likely to negotiate it, and Maus seems disposed to lead Governor Saavedra, a sum between one and two million silver dollars. The terms have not transpired, and it is expected such a transaction will rather improve our paper currency than otherwise.

There is no later news about M. Lohr's sheep. Respecting the attack on Sor. Riestra's quinta at Flores, we earn it was exaggerated; the shots were fired by, not at, the inmates, on hearing so a noise outside.

In freights, we hear of the Italian barque Adamo, placed on the berth for Antwerp by Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.

The shareholders of the Gas Company are very anxious to know how their affairs stand, no account having been passed, or dividend declared, for the last two years and a half. This is manifestly improper, as it is a wrong either to those who buy or those who sell such shares. Moreover, how did the question with the Municipality arise, or does that body continue to levy millions off the citizens for the street-lights and pocket the money? We want an answer, and must have it, or—

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. Henry Nelson Miller, to Miss Clara Dewey, daughter of Mr. Francis Dewey.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Fahy, Miss Bridget Bacon, to Mr. James Dunn, of the Partido Navarro.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA

Seventh performance of the new season.

On Wednesday, April 13.

LA STRANIERA.

At Eight o'clock.

Cook.

Wanted a good Cook. Apply at 474 Calle Piedad.

To Let.

Two Furnished Rooms, distant two squares from the Plaza del Parque. Please inquire at 100 Calle Defensa.

Sina Sina Seed.

To be Sold, 161 lb., at 110 dollars per lb. Apply at this Office.

Sp. A12

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell at a great bargain, or exchange for improved property in Buenos Ayres, Three Leagues of valuable Lands, in the Province of Entre Rios, near Gualeguaychu (indisputed property titles). This is an opportunity that is seldom offered to persons wishing to purchase superior lands at a reasonable price.

Apply to Henry S. Yatzman, No 141 Tucuman.

3 p a 12.

For Asuncion.

Calling at intermediate ports, "Y GUREY."

Commander—José Alonso.

Leaves for the above-mentioned ports on Sunday, April 17, at 10 a.m., taking cargo for Asuncion only and passengers for all the ports, for which she has excellent accommodation.

Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 10 o'clock on Saturday, 16th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to

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

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, Estancia Durazno.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

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