

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

711—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101 & 103

Interest for the current month.

In account current, specie.

For balances in our favor 12p. S

For balances in favor of customers 5p. S

In account current, paper money.

For balances in our favor 12p. S

For balances in favor of customers 7p. S

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1861.

P. P. Maua & Co.

William Leslie.

Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1862.

P. P. Maua & Co.

William Leslie.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN & CO.,

No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone

Athy

Ballylin

Ballymote

Ballyte

Carlow

Garrickmacross

Gavin

Gavel

Charlestown

Charlestown

Clonmel

Cork

Dublin

Dungarvan

Ennis

Enniscorthy

Galway

Kilkenny

Killarney

Kilkenny

Kingstown

Limerick

Lisburn

Lisdown

Lisfield

Lisgar

Lisnaskeagh

Lisnagarrett

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.

"Nil falsi undeam nisi veri non audeam deere."—Orcero.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

M. RIESTRA'S SCHEME.

The depreciation of our paper money is so obvious an evil that it can no longer be tolerated. Unhappily, however, the reformation of our currency will deprive many persons of a livelihood, and for this reason, no matter how sound the measure, how feasible the plan mooted, it is as a general rule vetoed on the Bolso.

D. Norberto Riestra has at last had the courage and patriotism to propose a means for redeeming the paper dollar. His plan is shown easy and practicable, nevertheless it is laughed at by the brokers, and we hear will be voted in the Chambers. We believe that many of the parties who sneer at Mr. Riestra's scheme, have never even taken the trouble to study it, yet their opinion on so abstruse a subject passes current, and amongst superficial economists carries a greater weight than the profound calculations of the first financier of the River Plate.

We are not prepared to say that Sor. Riestra's project admits of no improvement, since there are many points which bear the stamp of a hasty judgment; but what we do say is, that we think it is deserving of a trial.

Mr. Riestra must recollect that in attempting to reform the paper currency he has to contend with an evil which is impoverishing the country at large, yet enriching a very influential circle; he therefore should bear in mind that in attempting the task he has, he must less consult the resources of the country to meet the payments, than conciliate those paper money magnates, who have built up colossal fortunes on the disgrace and dishonesty of our paper money.

It is also essential that Mr. Riestra should bear in mind the remote and immediate causes which radically adulterate our money. It is not emissions, for no emissions have taken place for the last two and a-half years, and yet nevertheless paper money has depreciated more than ever during that period; still less is the depreciation caused by forgeries; for notwithstanding the facilities, all forgeries on a large scale have been detected, and on a small scale fabrications don't pay, owing to the utter impossibility of passing off in any large quantities small notes.

What then is it which causes our circulating medium to depreciate so rapidly? It is, we assert, that the industry of the country does not keep pace with the civilization, (i. e. extravagance).

Now we approve of M. Riestra's plan to redeem the paper currency, and believe that if tried it will work well. But so thorough a financier must be aware that if our paper money were instead of fluctuating, convertible, twelve months would not pass over before a crisis or bankruptcy would ensue.

The Argentine Republic to-day is like a fashion show, whose salary is five thousand dollars per month and whose expenditures are double the same. He holds the books himself and keeps the cash; the result is that he pays his bill, and barber with the greatest punctuality, but how are his accounts? Is it the cash? His patron or employer calls him to account and he settles the accounts by putting his values or I O Us into the drawer for cash.

If M. Riestra's scheme is adopted and carried out all this will be changed, and before a few months pass over there will be an alarming deficit in the bank.

If the humbug paper dollar is abolished, and a convertible currency introduced, unless we rotrench our expenses, either a loan must be made, or a bankruptcy ensues.

We have the highest opinion of Don Norberto Riestra. We know that he earnestly intends to reform the currency, and we feel bound to assure him that the root and cause of the great depreciation in latter years is the want of economy, the prevalence of wastes of extravagance.

The currency it is necessary to begin at the Custom House,

not the Bank. To use an American expression, let us put extreme taxes upon notions, and admit staples free.

The paper money subject is so abstruse that it is not in the limited columns of a newspaper the matter can properly be discussed, but it seems certain that if M. Riestra's scheme be adopted, and a loan made, each year to cover the differences between our imports and exports, the currency will be redeemed at the value assigned, and one or two of our private banks emit all the bank notes which henceforth shall circulate in the Province.

THE OPERA OF MARTA.

This splendid lyric composition of Flotow was given to the Buenos Ayres public for the first time on Wednesday evening. Colon was crowded, and at least three-fourths of the audience were English or Germans. The overture was beautifully played and loudly applauded, the orchestra being more than usually effective, as several German gentlemen of musical talent had volunteered their assistance.

The plot of Marta is laid in England at the commencement of the 18th century. Briol had the role of the hero (Enrichetta), Mollo that of Nancy, and Sir Tristram was ably impersonated by Celestino. Enrichetta, wearied of the splendor of high-life, takes the caprice to go among the country-girls to the fair of Richmond, seeking employment from the yeomen of the place. Accordingly, accompanied by Nancy and Sir Tristram, all disguised in humble apparel, they meet Lionel and Plunkett who engage the two girls for domestic service. The duet 'Son due Marta' was well sung by Lelmi and Walter.

Act II. represents Enrichetta and Nancy in their new home, for the joke cannot be undone as they have accepted the earnest money. Their unfitness for service soon appears; they know not even how to spin, and while Plunkett and Lionel essay to teach them what to do, a very pretty quartette 'Mentre il pio.' This was loud and encored. The tête-à-tête between Marta and Lionel is an odd mixture of love and railing, but Cupid has already shot his darts with precision, and Marta presents her lover with a rose, while she sings the enchanting Irish melody, formerly known as the 'Groves of Blarney,' but immortalised by Moore as 'The last Rose of Summer.'

Catharine Hayes would have envied Briol for the pathos and heart-stirring melody with which she entranced the audience. Never have we heard anything to surpass it, and if the scene were Dublin, instead of Buenos Ayres, the fair Italian songstress would have been carried home in triumph. Lelmi, who was out of voice in the first act, sang 'Ah rido,' with much tenderness. 'Buona netto' was well sung. At length Sir Tristram comes to rescue the damsels, and they escape by the window. This act closes with Lionel, Plunkett, and the neighbours going in pursuit of Marta and Nancy.

The beer-song of Act III is a pretty glee, but the chorus was not sufficiently strong. A hunting party of amazons next appears, and Plunkett suddenly recognizes Nancy in the guise of a lady of fashion, but she escapes from him. Meantime Lionel comes forward singing a verse of the last Rose of Summer, after which is the beautiful ballad 'M'appari,' and the closing strophe 'Marta, Marta tu sparisti,' was one of the gems of the opera. Lady Enrichetta crosses his path, and he at once throws himself at the feet of his adored Marta, but she spurns him, whereon he claims her as his servant. The courtiers rush in, and unhappy Lionel is sent to prison for the insult. Throughout the whole of this Act, Briol and Lelmi supported their characters admirably.

Act IV opens with Plunkett bemoaning the misfortune of his foster brother: the latter had possessed from infancy a ring which he was told should be given to the Queen would release him from all danger. In the 2nd scene Enrichetta sings the final verse of the Last Rose of Summer. She comes to deliver him from prison announcing to him that he is son of the late exiled Earl of Derby and has been restored to all the honors of his house: at the same time she offers him her hand and heart, but it is too much for his poor brain, and in a fit of frenzy he hurls her to the ground. The courtship scene between Plunkett and Nancy is full of graceful drolleries and Walter sang 'Io conosco' with much aplomb. The last scene is a renewal of Richmond Fair, and Marta and Nancy appear as before dressed as rustics. Lionel in amazement gradually recovers his senses, and Marta again sings the Last Rose of summer, when the curtain falls on the ro-umented lovers.

Long and enthusiastic plaudits followed after each Act, and at the close the artists were called out to receive public congratulation. The opera will be repeated to-night, and we would advise all who have not yet heard Briol in the Irish Melody to go to night to Colon.

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The currency it is necessary to begin at the Custom House,

EDITOR'S TABLE.

M. Riestra's paper money scheme is the talk of all the town. The produce brokers, who drive through our suburbs in 'milordes,' think that Don Norberto is crazy. The fact of the matter is, that unless some decided steps are taken to abolish the paper money, the case is hopeless. M. Riestra's 'informe' omits the most salient point, that is, the excess of our imports over our exports.

The mud on the Barracas road is now so truly awful, that all the omnibuses have been obliged to leave the Calle Larga. Nothing can afford a greater proof of the utter inefficiency of our Municipal Board, than the neglected state of Calle Buen Orden and Calle Larga. There is an old wall on the hill, which is like the leaning tower of Pisa, but the first heavy rain which comes, will crumble it, and then God help the foot passengers beneath.

One of our distinguished shipbrokers has been sojourning in Rosario. This is a sign of the times. We hope to see the day when vessels will be cleared for England, direct from Rosario: it is fine port, and the people are kind and hospitable.

The subscription for the poor wounded Danes has been headed by a milkman, who has contributed the no small sum of one thousand paper dollars. We hope to see the 'lecheros' example imitated.

The bridge over the Rincuelo, at Barracas, has at last been commenced. We understand that there is every probability that the trains will be running from town to Barracas in less than two months.

We forgot to mention a rather unhappy accident which occurred to an Englishman in the river Paraná last week. It appears that he went on board the Pavon, at San Pedro, to see some friends off, but unhappily, shot his darts with precision, and Marta presents her lover with a rose, while she sings the enchanting Irish melody, formerly known as the 'Groves of Blarney,' but immortalised by Moore as 'The last Rose of Summer.'

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The news from the camp is of a cheering nature. North, south, east and west, we hear the grass is abundant, and sheep farmers are doing well. The German land surveyor, who we heard, was captured by the Indians whilst surveying Lezama's camp, is still safe, having never even seen an Indian since he left town.

The Nancy Riley has at last arrived safely in Patagonia, notwithstanding the rumours about her loss which were circulated in town. The two English gentlemen passengers on board, who left in her for the purpose of buying land and wheat, have arrived safely.

Mr. Bosh's new house, alongside the Bola, promises to be even more commodious than Mr. Lump's: we prefer, however, our countryman's style of architecture. Mr. Lump's house is built with a due regard to taste and comfort. Mr. Bosh's edifice lacks both, and seems to have been built purely for the ounce broker's office.

The steamer Paraná arrived in Montevideo, from Liverpool, with a whole colony of Irish passengers. She left England on the 26th April, three days later than the French packet, and we believe, she brings no later news of any importance, but a very valuable cargo.

We regret to hear of Mr. Ruding's proposed departure from Montevideo. He had many and serious difficulties to contend with in managing his bank, and was rather harshly treated by the authorities: his management of the bank has been approved of by those who are most interested, namely, the directors at home.

The Pavon brought no news from Peru. We suppose that the Spaniards have not attempted to go ashore on the mainland, and are probably satisfied with the Chinchas Islands for the present. Meanwhile, there seems to be a sort of revolution brooding in Chile. At the elections there was terrible rioting, and Chilian affairs were beginning to look gloomy.

The province of Santiago has followed the example of Entre Ríos, in the vacancy of the post of Governor, by the family of the Taboadas, who had governed for such a long period, autocratically but yet with mildness and intelligence. Their successor is Don Alfonso Ibarra, son of the despotic ruler of that province, the Cañuelo Ibarra, who governed for more than thirty years. The new Governor, his son, is a young man of about six or seven and twenty, very intelligent, and of an amiable character; last year he occupied a seat in Congress, as deputy for his province, and was married by proxy in Santiago. This advent to power we regard as a happy event for his province and the country, as he is a firm believer in the efficacy of peace and stability in mode politics.

Long and enthusiastic plaudits followed after each Act, and at the close the artists were called out to receive public congratulation. The opera will be repeated to-night, and we would advise all who have not yet heard Briol in the Irish Melody to go to night to Colon.

We have the highest opinion of Don Norberto Riestra. We know that he

earnestly intends to reform the currency, and we feel bound to assure him that the root and cause of the great depreciation in latter years is the want of economy, the prevalence of wastes of extravagance.

The first thing we have heard from Queenstown for some time back is the charge of £8 to the captain of a merchant ship from a party calling himself the 'Consul of La Plata.' As this Government has got no consul in that place, which is the 'La Plata' that he represents is a matter of doubt. The blame, however, lies with this Government, for we believe there is not a single consul appointed in Ireland, and yet Ireland has more connection with the River Plate than the Chinchas Islands or the Hawaii Kingdom, about which such a little dust storm of politics is being created.

REVOLUTION IN SALTA.

It would seem as if we are never to get done with revolutions in this Republic. As we mentioned the other day, the elections for Governor in the Province of Salta have been the cause of a revolution which, although happily bloodless, is nevertheless a striking proof of the debility of our government system.

The Province of Salta, which is the most distant in the Republic, is like all the other Provinces with the exception of Santiago, divided into two great political parties.

Had there been no elections, no new naming of Governor, there would have been no row, ergo, these elections, &c., should be abolished.

Sr. Don C. Aguirre, who was last your deputy to Congress, is the leader of the opposition, and his party, as a matter of course, wanted to make him Governor.

Meanwhile Governor Uriburu, who we believe, is a good man, wanted to have his nephew as his successor.

Things were approaching a crisis in Salta. The opposition were preparing for a fight, and the Governor was determined to hold his own. Two days before the long-talked-of elections came off, the revolution took place.

A new Governor was appointed, by a sort of general vote of the people; and, strange to say, the very party which created this 'motin,' and caused all the disturbance, was actually defeated without a blow, and the Governor's nephew elected.

Both Aguirre and Savaria were defeated by their own constituents. But the best part of the joke has to be told; Governor Uriburu was actually put in prison by his own nephew, and the very man for whom he used his influence.

It appears that the way this strange business was effected was, that Governor Uriburu, perceiving the efforts of the opposition, and the great probability of a row, determined to put a stop to it, by a sort of coup d'état. The opposition candidate, it appears, had a majority in the Chambers. The Government party, therefore, determined to raise the revolution, put the old Governor in prison, for the sake of appearances, and elect the nephew. This comic revolution in Salta, is one of the greatest burlesques on our federal system, and worthy the attention of all thinking Argentines.

NOTES IN A DILIGENCE.

From Rosario to San Juan.

The San Juan Silver Mines.

We have been favored with the following interesting remarks by a friend who recently made a trip to San Juan, the El Dorado of the Argentine Republic.

The distance from Rosario to San Juan is computed about 280 leagues, the towns through which the coach passes being as follows:

	Rosario to Guardia Eguina	Total
To Saladillo	16	21
To Freyle Muerto	10	4
To Rio Cuarto	50	
To Achiras	19	1
To Morro	13	1
To San Luis	25	1
To Mendoza	75	3
To San Juan	48	2
	280	12

From Rosario to Rio Cuarto the country is mostly level, the camp good and abounding in the pasture termed 'pasto fuerte.' Between Saladillo and Rio Cuarto timber is very plentiful. Passing the last named place the surface becomes broken and the views on all sides mountainous. In succession we skirt along the base of the Sierras de Cordoba, Morro, and San Luis. Nothing can be more picturesque than the situation of Achiras, Morro, and the city of San Luis, but the constant fear of the Indians effectually prevents any improvement in these towns.

The river separating the provinces of S. Luis and Mendoza is called Desaguadero, and there is a village of the same name. The road from S. Luis thither is remarkable, traversing in its whole length large forests of salgarrilla, quebracho and other species of timber, all hard wood. It is as straight as an arrow for

20 leagues of its length, and is 40 yards wide. It is without exception the finest road in the Republic, and if a little care were bestowed on it, would be at once a wonder and a model.

From Desaguadero to Mendoza is 55 leagues. Here the aspect of the country is different from anything yet seen, the land on all sides being cultivated. The road is lined on either side by poplars, far as the eye can reach, and the cultivation being by means of artificial water drains well distributed the surrounding vegetation is quite astonishing and only comparable to that of the islands of the Parana. The extent of land under agriculture in Mendoza is found to exceed 60,000 cuadras (200,000 acres) chiefly occupied by alfalfa, vines and cereals. The principal industry consists in fattening cattle for the Chilian markets: they enclose the animals in a field of alfalfa, which when eaten down, they turn them into another, until sufficiently fat for sale.

What appears almost incredible, though true, is that an alfalfa field once sown, requires no further labor than irrigation, and will yield abundant crops of pasture for 40 years or more. The amount of cultivated land in San Juan is 35,000 cuadras (120,000 acres) so v. n. in Mendoza, for the most part with alfalfa, vines, and cereals, and here also the chief business is fattening cattle for the Chilian market.

The mountains on all sides abound

in minerals: lead, silver, copper, and gold. There are also three coal mines in Huerta, Pied de Palo, and Jachal, which have not yet been worked, but are proved to contain rich and plentiful deposits: the abundance of timber has almost rendered the consumption of coal unnecessary.

The city of San Juan is well built and presents a pleasing aspect. Many of its streets are well paved, and each house has its own supply of water by means of a canal communicating with the Rio San Juan. The outskirts are charming, the city being surrounded by small mountain chains descending from the great Andes.

Mendoza and San Juan are capable of producing enough grain for the whole Republic, since their system of irrigation ensures abundant crops. The vine districts are also sufficient to yield good wine for all the sister provinces, but for the present the want of means of transport prevents exportation to any large amount. Nevertheless at a future date this is destined to become one of the chief staples, for the wines of Mendoza and San Juan can advantageously compete with those of Europe in quality and price, since the former seldom cost more than

CONGRESS.

The National Chambers have adopted their old method of meeting on alternate days, a system not understood in England; they might easily arrange to sit, one by day, the other by night, so that the guardians of the nation might be ever on the watch, and surely there is plenty of business waiting to be despatched.

Dr. Camelino, after a long controversy, has been admitted Deputy for Corrientes, and we believe him honestly anxious to promote the interests of his province, especially in cotton-planting. Sr. Cantilo has succeeded in the weighty business of appointing a mayor-domo for the House, the matter being carried by a large majority.

There was a long debate on Wednesday about a letter from St. Portal, who has been elected Deputy for some of our inaccessible provinces, and thinks the honor not worth the journey. The Chamber resolved to answer him—
with silent contempt.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill in payment of the Brazilian debt (contracted in ousting Rosas) amounting to 714,000 silver dollars, to be discharged by quarterly instalments of 17,500 dollars. M. Demarchi's bill, 2,200 dollars, for medicines for the victims of Mendoza, was also passed. The English French, and Italian claims have been ratified in the same manner, and the legislators seem resolved to resume business after compounding with their creditors, the Republic being now financially what the Romans called *Tatula rasa*.

An important bill will be laid before the Deputies to-day, declaring, "that La Plata will never recognise any Monarchy erected on the ruins of a South American Republic." This is more sensible than Sr. Sagui's project in the Provincial Chambers, to lend President Mitre aid to co-operate with Peru, adding that "we will blow up Buenos Ayres if necessary." Heavens and earth, this is worse than Ericson's vow! Surely, we are not Russians.

London B. A. and R. P. Bank.
We are informed on good authority that Mr. J. C. Rudling, whose able management of the above bank in Montevideo was so favourably alluded to in the first report presented to the shareholders, on the 18th December last, and in the chairman's address on that occasion, a full account of which appeared in the "Standard" of 16th February, is about to retire from the bank. Mr. Rudling, we are informed, tendered his resignation by the packet of 30th Sept., which has at length been accepted, and his successor may now shortly be expected.

PASSENGERS PER PARANA.
Mr. David McMullard, James Walsh, Maria Walsh, John Walsh, John Schriver, Amilia Schriver, Pritchett Schriver, William Cowell, Thomas Kirkdale, Patrick Morris, John Ledwidge, John Richardson, Michael Boyd, Ellen Patrick, Joseph Ronayne, M. Ronayne, Rosa Ronayne, Ann Hynes, P. Rogers, Morgan Egan.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Peruvian Admiral.—We learn that Admiral Pinzon's antagonist is an Englishman who served as cookswain in the British navy several years.

Laconie.—Dr. Rawson's Memorial to the N. Congress is in press; it covers 326 sheets folio cap. M.S.

Street duel.—At 9.30 p.m. Monday night two fellows were talking at the corner of Calles Cuyo and Talcachuan, when pulling out two pistols they fired at each other, and then ran away.

Ferrer and Mais.—This firm is just started for general commission business, the senior partner being favorably known among us as the English cut-throat broker.

The New Literary Society.—Our native friends have taken the hint from Messrs. Murray and Williams, and are now about starting what our countrymen failed in. A Literary Society is about to be started under the auspices of Messrs. Mansilla and Estrada. The object of the Society is to foment Argentine Literature. We have no doubt that if politics are excluded the Society will be highly successful, but this is a *sine qua non*. We understand all the literati of Buenos Ayres have promised to join the new society, which if properly managed cannot fail to be highly beneficial.

Reforma Pacifica.—Our Montevidean colleague finds fault with us for mis-stating some remarks published in that paper respecting the obedience of the Brazilian officers to the Emperor's command. We suppose that our colleague, who knows infinitely more about the subject, is correct in his remarks; we know precious little about the affair; we suppose therefore we must have made a mistake.

Floros.—We read in the Montevidean paper that from Mercedes to Paysandu there is not a single Florista to be seen; it would seem that the regenerator and his merry men have left the coast of the Uruguay.

Steamer to Corrientes.—On next Sunday the Esmeralda will leave this port for Corrientes, and we learn this will not be suspended, but continue as before.

Great Meeting.—It is proposed to hold a meeting in Plaza de Mayo at the foot of General San Martin's statue, probably on next Sunday.

Excursion.—President Mitre, accompanied by his War Secretary, went on board an English gun-boat yesterday. The vessel proceeded to the outer roads, fired a salute, and landed his Excellency a few hours after.

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Wells will make his second ascent on Sunday at 1 p.m., weather permitting.

Mails for Chile.—Mr. Wells is going around town hunting for a mountain barometer. He asserts, with the utmost seriousness, going across the pampa to Mendoza (360 leagues) in 30 hours, and if the wind serves will cross the Andes in 40 hours. Who will undertake to accompany him?

ON CHANGE.
June 2, 1864.
Paper price of ounces, 4002.

The Bolsa was crowded to day, but business in specie was less than usual; in fact, the sales of patagonos were so few, that, on a minute calculation, it appears the ounce brokers earned, on an average, seven paper dollars each.

All sorts of conjectures were current on "Change to-day," respecting the cause of the great falling off in business. Many believe that the Riester scheme is the reason, whilst others assert that foreign coin is now becoming so plenty and current amongst us, that the majority of specie transactions between the merchants are done at the counting-houses, without Fols' interference. Meanwhile, and not, notwithstanding that not three thousand ounces were sold, patagonos rose to-day, opening at 28.70, and closing at 28.50.

The mock revolution, it is said, has a good deal to do with this, as several bulls' were busy, with rumours of private despatches received, &c.

The National Government has paid into the bank four millions of paper money, which, we hear, will be consumed on Monday. The punctuality of the Minister in meeting this engagement, merits our greatest praise. The sheet-anchor of the nation's credit is this monthly burning, and we hope never to see it tampered with again.

The steamer Parana, with 26 passengers, arrived in port from Montevideo and Liverpool.

Since the arrival of the French pack, we notice increased activity in our Wool Market. The buyers, who are principally French and German, are paying six and seven dollars the arroba now more than a fortnight ago. All the deposit stores are ransacked every morning. The arrivals from the camp are meagre, and we think very little remains outside. In the South Plaza we hear the total stock of wool is 25,000 arobas. A few hundred arobas of very good wool was sold in the Plaza at \$100 per aroba.

We notice that the British barque "Crest of the Ocean" has been chartered to load in Montevideo for England saluted hides at 42s 6d., and the British brig "Daniel Dwyer," at the same rate for the same destination.

The English brig "Delight" has cleared for England with five hundred and fifty bales of Paraguayan tobacco. We hope to see a large export business done this year in this article.

The steamer Era is repairing and will be ready to leave as usual for the Uruguay on Monday next.

Salted hides appear to be going up rather here than at home. The last important sale, 7,010 Rosario hides at 43-12 lbs., is unusually high, although if report be correct, saladeristas are talking of 47 and 48 lbs.

We forgot yesterday to mention a sale of horned cattle at the extremely low price of \$70, and on credit. This is a ruinously low price, and speaks bad for camp interests.

TIME SALES.
For Saturday 7,009 28.75
June 30th 13,000 28.80
Dec. 31st 12,000 28.81
Feb. 16th 3,000 28.70
Total sales, 40,400.

5,000 mestiza sheep, best class, \$50 cash.

PRODUCE SALES.

1200 arr. wool, mixed 860

2000 cowhides, mixed 127

11000 ar. wool, reserved price.

8000 do do do

A cargo of salted ox hides, from Gualeguaychú, 61 lbs 44 srls

and the cowhides at 34

One from Fray Bentos 65 lb 45

One from Concepcion del Uruguayan, 61 lb 41

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

GEORGE CURLING & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London.

Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their well-established House, as Shippers

and Manufacturers of

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Orders addressed to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.

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PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX

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Lights only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is equally free from all risk of explosion, and safe to use in hot beds.

Patent Safety Matches (in paper sildes), and in

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Boxed Child Boxes, and in Japanese Boxes, of 50, 100,

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Patent Safety Match Boxes (in paper sildes).

All orders made payable in London.

WHITEHORN & LANE, LTD.

ARRIVALS

1st

Rosario, National steamer Pavon,

Rosario, English steamer Espigador.

2nd

Montevideo, National steamer Corrientes.

Bordeaux, French barque Colporteur

Bordeaux, French ship Antia.

Liverpool, English steamer Parana.

SAILED

1st

Antwerp, Italian schooner Paulina,

New York, English barque George

Durkow.

IND. COOPE & CO.'S

BUNTON & CO.

On Draught.

Confiteria 25 de Mayo,

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RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY

Agents in Buenos Ayres

MOORE, PUNCH AND TUDOR,

83 Calle Peru

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COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Ninth performance of the New Season

Friday, 1st, June.

Second representation of the Opera of

MARTA

M. Flotow.

By Sras. Briol and Mollo, and Sres.

Leimi, Walter, Celestino, &c.

N. B.—In the Boletaria the book of the Opera will be sold with a translation.

At Eight o'Clock

COOK.

A young Man—German—of good experience, seeks employment here or in camp. Apply Z., Standard office.

WATSON, GOW, AND CO.,

Elisa Foundry,

LILLYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW,

Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Glass and Open Fire Household Goods, including

Stoves, American Portable, Vapor, Gas,

Cooking Apparatus, Oil Alr-Warmers,

Hot Air, Gas, & Water Boilers,

Electric Light, &c.

ORNAMENTAL IRON CHIMNEY-PIECES.

Stable Fittings, Iron Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes,

Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

Aluminum, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

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Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

Aluminum, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

Steel, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

Aluminum, Zinc, Tin, Lead,

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WM. MATTI and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30**

**FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
SALTO,**

Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

**For Salto and intermediate ports,
The National Steamer
SALTO,**

Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

**FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Paraná at the Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer**

PAVON,

Captain Prío. Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAZU,
The National Steamer
DOLORCITAS,**

Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and Intermediate Ports, the Mall Steamer**

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osella de la Esquina, Cañada de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer**

ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

FARES:

To Zarate (caballo) 8 patagonos

San Pedro do 8 "

Obligado do 10 "

San Nicolas do 12 "

Gualeguay do 16 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

Diamantino do 20 "

Santa Fé do 24 "

Parral do 32 "

La Paz do 36 "

La Esquina do 36 "

Goya do 40 "

Bella Vista do 44 "

Empedrado do 48 "

Corrientes do 62 "

Nueva Palmira do 6 "

Fray Bentos 11 "

Concepcion 13 "

Paysandú 20 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Parana 6 "

La Paz 10 "

Bella Vista 10 "

La Esquina 10 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

The Uruguay Ports 10 "

FOR CUAYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jarmones, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thibolito do S. Belincoart.

Leaves on the 18th June.

FARES:

San Nicolas 10 pesos.

Rosario 20 "

Parana 25 "

Corrientes 60 "

Asuncion 50 "

Corumba 142 "

**FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES,**

Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

**THE ARGENTINE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks, sea or river.

Office—Calle Reconquista 83

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Land For Sale:

Nine and a half leagues in the Partido of Tapalque; 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class, camps for sheep.

Fifty leagues in Entre Ríos, five

leagues facing the Paraná and ten

leagues deep.

Forty-eight leagues in Entre Ríos at Queque Grande, B. Ayres.

Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.

Mixty-one leagues in the Partido

Esmeralda, B. Ayres.

For particulars apply to JOHN KEMPSLEY,

Parque, 140.

— \$1,16 p.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
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Bebederos de Hierro desde 608 varas.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.

Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

**VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.**

**MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES
INICIADORES.**

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Córdoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Córdoba for Río Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Conch for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacifico.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,
57—DEFENSA—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.,
57—DEFENSA—57.**

(Corner of Potosi.)

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

j13

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUÁ & C°.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.—

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depositary for their savings.

The sum deposited is that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & 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.c.] for 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 dollars silver 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 paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

61 CORRIENTES 61

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)**

E. J. HASTLER.

New Goods received Monthly.

61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENS SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren. 25 de Mayo. Retiro. Belgrano. Olivos. S. Fernando. S. Isidro.					Tren. S. Fernando. S. Isidro. Olivos. Belgrano. Retiro. 25 de Mayo.				
1	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10
2	5	30	5	10	5	15	12	15	15
3	5	30	5	35	5	20	12	15	15
4	5	30	5	35	5	20	12	15	15
5	5	30	5	35	5	20	12	15	15
6	5	30	5	35	5	20	12	15	15
7	5	30	5	35	5	20	12	15	15
8	5</								