

# The Standard

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# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

719—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

### MAUVA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101-103

Interest for the current month

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE:  
For balances in our favor 12p. 3  
For balances in favor of customers 8p. 3

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.  
For balances in our favor 12p. 3  
For balances in favor of customers 7p. 3

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

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

J. P. MAUVA & Co.

William Leslie.

### ABANA 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 of by the Manager.

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

4th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the 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.

7th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, 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.

J. P. MAUVA & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

### THE "STANDARD"

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AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

### 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.

### NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £1 10s. per month.

WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with the certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep in a few years on shares.

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop boys.

### REPORT on the project of Law for the redemption of the paper currency of Buenos Ayres and the private Banks of the Province.

The currency and the necessity to fix a value to our circulating medium (paper currency) and to provide for its redemption—is not now for us a question of doubt, it is a common persuasion. Consequently the only point to discuss, is the most expeditious and practicable way to effect it, in a form the least possibly injurious for the country. The one proposed by the two annexed projects of Law, meets, according to my belief, those requisites, and it would be for me a matter of congratulation if it was considered so, by those who are entrusted with the solution of that important question, or at least that out of the debate my projects will create, should rise the idea and most advantageous means for its solution.

In treating of the amortization of the present paper currency it is very essential and indispensable to keep in mind and to provide for the satisfaction of the currency so suppressed, by adopting another circulating medium, uniting the express conditions, of being—convenient, in its use,—fully guaranteed in its value, and economizing at the same time to the country the greatest possible sum of effective Capital. The means can only be convertible paper currency at sight.

If the paper currency to be suppressed was not simultaneously substituted by another paper currency, such as proposed, it would be then, necessary for the commerce to use its private action and to provide the gold corresponding to the suppression made, but it is easy to understand the confusion and immediate loss it would entail on the industry and commerce of the country, by thus being violently deprived of the use of said capital and the consequence would be to make money dear in the market, say a rise in the rate of interest.

Another means suggested by some, to mend the evil consists in leaving or waiting, for the improvement of the paper currency so as it might always represent the necessary value for its circulation,—in such way that whatever quantity of paper currency is left in circulation the joint value represented by it, would be the same.

Taking for granted that such result was to happen (which is but very doubtful) the consequences would be fatal for all interests and not only the public exchequer would be suffering, by its resources, so employed in the amortization, being lost,—since the debt or its value would not be lessened,—but the obligations between private parties would suffer such an alteration in their value as to render impossible the discharge of them. At all events the effects would be ruinous and very probably nugatory.

A foreign loan has been proposed as a means for the redemption of the paper currency, and many parties in this country have advocated that expedient, but the serious inconvenience of such measures has been palpably shown in the course of the debates. Indeed, even supposing, what is to-day difficult, that the Province could raise a foreign loan of such magnitude on equitable terms,—Would it be prudent for its economical and political interests to burden itself with such obligation?—Evidently not. Its consequences would be soon felt, overwhelmed, as it would be, by the enormous weight of very large interests to send out abroad, from the scanty resources of the Province, and in case of non-fulfilment, submitting the country to the vexation and risks of pre-emptory claims. The good faith of the country and the good wishes of those proposing such means, would not be sufficient to free us from the perils inherent to that operation.

Besides, it is necessary to observe on that respect, that the proposed conversion, could not be successful, or its use be certain, unless acted upon at once,—and let it be judged then how heavy such large foreign compromise would come to.

I infer from the preceding considerations, that what is more convenient would be to fix a value to the present paper currency, and to use it after as a circulating medium until and during the time it is gradually substituted by another paper currency which will unite the desired condition of security and convertibility at sight. To obtain that point it is indispensable to take efficacious measures to give confidence to the public in its result, and that confidence can only be acquired by the two following means:—1st. To render

impossible any further emission of convertible paper—2nd. To give the present one a direct and solid basis and thus at all times be responsible for its written value. The first point is obtained by limiting the Bank of the Province to its legitimate functions of a "Bank of Deposit and Discount" and withdrawing from it the power of emission of notes; the second by acknowledging the present paper currency as a debt to be redeemed with public funds (stocks) to be delivered to the holders of paper money whenever they wish to make that exchange.

It would be necessary, to give credit and value to these public funds, here referred, to be able to obtain that the holders of the paper currency, find in them a real guarantee for it, affording sufficient stimulus and advantage to effect such exchange. I have thought to procure that object by making the stocks (to be created) the basis of the emission of convertible notes of the Private Banks, with the important object of a guaranteed circulation of the notes of the Private Banks, which beneficial effect cannot be doubted, not only by men of science but by any one of the least common sense.

But the free action of the private banks as regards the right of emission of notes, is inconsistent in the Province of Buenos Ayres with the existence and present value of the Government paper currency, now in circulation, and therefore it becomes necessary to adopt means to allow such a step without prejudicing the credit of said Government paper. Both objects are conciliated with the adoption of the projects of Law to be discussed, in which it is determined that the emission of notes of the private banks shall not exceed the equivalent sums of the present paper currency, which may be gradually retired from circulation by its conversion into public funds (stocks).

By the means so proposed and by the power and option reserved to the holders of the paper currency, to make or not, the conversion,—the great desideratum will be obtained, to substitute the present circulating medium, gradually and slowly, leaving it entirely in the hands of the public, who is the best judge of its own convenience. This means avoids also, the dangers of, and inherent with, a sudden transition and a violent change in a matter so vitally affecting so many interests and being intimately related with the habits and wants of the people in their smallest daily transactions.

It is proposed for the same reason that the new paper or notes emitted by the private banks, may be subdivided to the small value of a 40/1000 (11-25th) part of a hard dollar,—say, corresponding more or less to an "un peso" of our present paper currency. By this means the substitution of a paper currency for another equally convenient for the people, will be obtained with greater facility and harmonizing also with the idea of a customary value. This concession will be moreover a stimulus for the Banks of Emission, not only because, by this small subdivision, the use of their notes becomes more extended, but also because it is generally the circulation that offers the best sort of profit for such Banks, in which institutions the whole of the public is undoubtedly interested.

The free action of the private banks, respecting the emission of notes, I understand, in such a way, as not to be monopolised by one single bank, whether a private or a Governmental one. Neither do I think that such liberty is to be extended without the authorities taking such precautions and guarantees, consistent with the protection of the public, against any abuse or frauds which could be committed by dishonest speculators. With a view to get those guarantees, the projects in question establish, that the notes to be emitted by the banks are to be represented in their totality by an equivalent sum of the stocks to be created, and *ad hoc* inscribed and deposited in the name of the bank to which the notes belong, and specially affected as a guarantee for their payment. If that guarantee is not altogether perfect, inasmuch as it does not absolutely secure the full value of the note, it is at least of sufficient importance in amount, and certainly much larger and sounder than the one adopted as sufficient (and legal) in other countries, and which consists in obliging the bank of emission to keep in its vaults a metallic reserve equal to one third of the amount of its notes in circulation. A guarantee which, in itself, I consider illusory, chiefly if we bear in mind that the

banks of emission are also banks of deposit at the same time, and that no distinction being made about it by the law, such metallic reserve answers generally for both purposes, thus having the double use, to meet the payment of the deposits called for and of the notes to be paid on demand.

All this is as refers to the direct and material guarantees. Respecting the moral and indirect ones, they consist in the investment of the capital, which only would produce to them in the public funds or stocks (at 6 per cent. taken at 75) 8 per cent. interest annually, in a country where the capital employed in discounting bills returns easily 12 per cent., having then to look for, in the profits connected with the right of emission, the compensation for that loss of interest, and also of the one caused by the unproductive metallic reserve, that it is indispensable to keep in hand, to meet the payment of the notes at sight. This relative division of profits is really the best security of the respectability and means of the companies, which might come forward to use the privilege of emission so conceded.

Respecting the important point of fixing a value to the present paper currency, I must observe that, as far as I am concerned, in no case such necessity has ever been put in doubt, and particularly if the settlement of that great question was to be carried out,—even if the immediate conversion was not spoken of. How then could it be left to the action of time and circumstances, the determination of the amount of the debt, the Government would have to acknowledge and to pay, at any future day? What would be the advantage to leave in the hands of speculators, the power of a demoralising and ruinous gambling, to alter the value of the circulating medium, as it might suit their private purposes, that is to say to have the arbitrary power to alter every day that passes, the amount of the public debt and the amount of the obligations between private individuals, to a lesser or greater figure?

By so doing, the question would not certainly be settled, but on the contrary, it would be to use Government assistance, to encourage and increase the speculation, aggravating the evils it already produces. I make these remarks as regards the simple acknowledgment of the debt of the paper currency; but, having also to look for the definite adjustment of that debt, and the "immediate" beginning of its conversion, it cannot be doubted that the fixing a value or standard of conversion is indispensable, and the more or less value to be fixed is the only matter to consider.

To determine the value or rather the standard of conversion of the paper currency, it is necessary to bear in mind the following considerations:—1st. The obligation contracted by the Government towards the public when the various emissions were made, that is, the effective value that Government has received of the public for what may be named a forced loan, taking the average value of the paper currency in the various epochs of its emission and their respective amounts so as to discharge the debt, reimbursing the creditor justly and in an equitable manner. 2nd. The necessity of conciliating as much as possible that determined value with the current one, so as not to cause a perturbation in the amount of the private obligations between debtor and creditor, bearing in mind that the "aggregate" of these obligations is infinitely greater than the amount of the Government debt, that is, of the paper currency in circulation. Any error committed in this respect would entail grave consequences to the general interests of the country. If the Government acknowledges and pays something more or something less than what it really owes to the public, it is of very little consequence, for the Government is only the administrator of the commonwealth. But by fixing the paper currency at a value excessively greater or in excess lower than it is equitable, according to circumstances, or to what corresponds with the outstanding obligations between private persons a great injustice would be done, causing by it a great injury to the creditor or debtor, as the case might be.

On a former occasion I thought, and I did declare, that the value I considered then equitable to be fixed, for the acknowledgment of the debt of the paper currency, and its conversion, was 340 paper dollars per doubloon, that is, 21 paper dollars currency for one hard dollar, basing my opinion

upon the consideration that it was approximating to the average value at the various epochs of its emissions, and especially that it was also more or less the value of the paper currency previous to the late emissions of 1861. Nevertheless circumstances, in that respect, have greatly changed. The depreciation that I predicted, and that any person familiar with this question would have, for obvious causes, likewise anticipated, has happened in a manner rather important, almost alarming, owing to the want of efficacious measures being taken to settle that question.

Since then, as a natural consequence, if the position of the Government, in its obligations towards the public at large, has not altered—it is not so respecting private persons between themselves, for the average value of the private obligations contracted from that epoch to this date is very different, that is to say, a good deal lower than it was before. Under such circumstances, and with the understanding already expressed that the private interests so compromised, are of much more, and deserve greater attention, than those of the Government towards the public in general; I infer that to obtain the proper effects of the projected laws, it would be now more equitable to fix the standard at 400 paper dollars currency per doubloon, that is, one hard dollar for each 25 dollars of paper currency—having, moreover, in view that although this value would be considered "immediate" for the effects of the conversion in public funds (stocks) it would only be "prospective" as regards the current exchange of the paper for gold in the market. Besides, the conversion not being obligatory for any one, either respecting the time or the quantity,—no one can complain of this measure as being arbitrary.

In the creation of the projected public funds, I have been careful to protect the Government against the eventualities of loss due to the fluctuations of the exchange. Thus, although the capital acknowledged is metallic, the Government has the option to pay the dividend and amortization of the funds in paper currency at the same exchange they were delivered or in specie whenever it finds it more convenient. Those eventualities, of which the Government ought to be free, could easily be accepted by the private persons—holders or holders of the stocks—chiefly when the probabilities are of profit for them, and by that means they become directly gainers—in what all should feel interested—the improvement of the paper currency up to the fixed limits. In their turn the holders of stocks or public funds are protected against any extraordinary or excessive depreciation of the paper currency, at least in what refers to the reimbursement of the capital, since the amortization is not obligatory, but of free will (submitted to public competition) and the Government could only render it compulsive by paying the stocks in specie and at par.

Respecting the obligation, the country undertakes by the proposed creation of public fund (stocks) and the means it has for its fulfilment, I must declare that I have not the least uneasiness on that subject. Taking the law of conversion as I propose, any person of moderate understanding and practice in that kind of affairs will agree with me, that it will only be necessary to retire from the circulation, a sum relatively small of paper currency to obtain that the rest still remaining out could be raised in value up to the set limit, and that consequently the Government will only be called for, in the same proportion, to emit said public funds or stocks.

Another reason which would limit the demand of converting the present paper currency into public funds would be the difficulty to obtain, at least at once, or suddenly, all the capital wanted to be employed for that particular object. It is then entirely improbable, if not impossible, the immediate conversion of the whole of the paper currency to be redeemed, and it is but likely to happen, for only one-third of it, perhaps for less—and being so, the obligation of the Government will be insignificant compared with the special resources assigned for its discharge. But even supposing the case, which neither hypothetically can be admitted, that the total amount of the paper currency was to be suddenly presented for conversion, even then the resources assigned would be quite sufficient to fulfil the whole of that obligation.

Let us make a numerical demonstration: The amount of the emissions without funds for their amortization \$295,000,000 Of which are due to the late emissions of 1861 10,000,000

Remains to be redeemed 285,000,000

That is to the fixed exchange of 25 (\$25) at 1 hard dollar 9,000,000

Which would be represented in public funds or stocks delivered at 75 p. 3 by the capital of hard dollars 12,000,000

Annual interest at 6 per cent amounts to hd. dls 720,000

Or in the actual paper currency 18,060,000

This would be, in the worst case, the total amount of the contracted obligation. And purposely I take only into consideration the interest, without mentioning the amortization, for the obvious reasons, that either the public funds are used to guarantee the notes of the private banks, in which case they cannot be amortized, (as it happens with the public funds held by the Bank of England,) or the said public funds are simply received for the only object of converting the actual paper currency, and in such case the Government would be free to negotiate the privilege of emission of notes in the Province, with one or more private Banks, which being a very legitimate means to obtain an increase, would afford resources more than sufficient to attend to the amortization of the public funds, in the proportion fixed by the law.

Now, as for the means to pay annually the eighteen millions above reckoned, I don't want demonstrations to convince, that, the Provincial Bank, when its administration is regulated as it is requisite, and with the very valuable privileges the establishment enjoys,—added to the total amount produced by the sale and rent of public lands, would be sufficient to pay that obligation in its totality. But even supposing that it was not so, and that it would be necessary to call on the Province or the Nation, for a new pecuniary sacrifice, to settle whatever deficit would not be a hundred fold repaid by the benefits which the "whole country" would obtain, abolishing the constant menace of new emissions and the commercial and social cancer of an inconvertible paper currency, constantly fluctuating in its value? The answer will be given by the good sense of the people.

But going back to what is probable, and rational, I will repeat that it is only a part of the paper currency to be redeemed—possibly the smaller one—which will be presented, (for the present, and for many years to come,) and if such part was not exceeding one third of it—as I really think—we would have, then, the obligations of the Government reduced to only six millions of paper currency a year.

In consequence of these antecedents, and persuaded as I am, that a great part of the present paper currency has to continue for a long time in circulation, I have thought indispensable, with a view to facilitate and making possible as well as lengthening its use, to provide the means of its renovation and exchange, in an easy and guaranteed way, as my projects define. The expense would be relatively insignificant and partly compensated by the inevitable loss of the notes in circulation.

Respecting the inscription of Public funds guaranteeing the notes emitted by the private banks, I will observe that the representation and responsibility of the Government ought to be limited, or requested by the project of law to check, that no greater sum of notes be emitted than those corresponding to the funds "respectively" inscribed by each bank, and in case of their failing to meet any of their notes at sight, to deliver to the holders of the said unconverted notes, public funds to cover them. I think the Government has to avoid by all means, to take upon itself the sale of the funds,—which are its own paper of credit,—but to leave to the interested parties (creditors) to dispose of them as they might think proper. The sale might not be wanted, besides, and the consequent depreciation of funds in the market, might so be avoided.



I will add also, that one of the great advantages (although more of detail and execution than of principle) to be obtained in using the plan of the guarantee of the notes by the inscription of the public funds, (when compared with the practice adopted in other countries which compels to have a limited metallic reserve),—is, that by the proposed means the guarantee will always be of greater value,—and it avoids, the intervention, always disagreeable and never efficacious enough, of the Government, to verify the operations, compatibility and effective means of the Banks.

Such are the general considerations, upon which are founded and supported the projects of law that I present to the consideration of the Legislature of the Province, over which senatorial chamber I have the honor to preside.

(Signed)

NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA.

#### PROJECT OF LAW NO. I.

Art. 1. The Bank of the Province ceases in its functions as a Bank of emission, and therefore its printing plates shall be publicly destroyed. The Bank will continue its transactions of Deposit and Discount, with all the privileges actually enjoys.

Art. 2. The paper currency shall be redeemed in the following manner: 1st. The amount of emission, without fund of amortization shall be redeemed by Public Bonds in silver dollars to be created for the purpose by the Provincial Government with annual interest of 6 per cent, and 1 per cent amortization. 2nd. The amount of emissions guaranteed by amortization fund shall continue to be redeemed in the manner prescribed by law.

Art. 3. The Public Bonds above mentioned shall be issued at 75 per cent of the value expressed, in exchange for paper money at the rate of 25 dol. mto per silver dollar (one sixteenth of doubloon).

Art. 4. The Public Bonds shall be offered to the holders of paper money at the rate mentioned in Art. 3, and the currency so redeemed shall be publicly destroyed. The conversion of paper money into Public Bonds shall be entirely voluntary on the part of holders of currency.

Art. 5. The following revenues shall be devoted to the benefit of the Public Funds:

1st. The total income by sale or rental of public lands in this Province. 2nd. The net profits of the Bank of the Province. 3rd. In case of a deficit the ordinary revenues of the Province so far as may be found necessary.

Art. 6. The interest and amortization of the Public Bonds shall be paid quarterly in paper currency at the rate of 25 to 1 as in their issue, or in silver if Government so prefer. The amortization shall be made by lottery, reserving always to Government the right to increase the amortization at any time and even to oblige the same, redeeming the Bonds at par in silver.

Art. 7. In order to supply for the currency destroyed by amortization of the present paper money, permission shall be given to the holders of Public Bonds so given in exchange, to emit Bank notes in the province up to the amount of the Bonds they may hold, subject to the provisions hereafter to be dictated.

Art. 8. In case paper currency come to attain the value fixed by the present law the Provincial Executive shall be authorized to suspend the amortization of emissions at the charge of the National Government; and to receive from the latter, in payment of what remains, National six per cent Bonds, which shall be handed over to the Bank of the Province the capital of such Bonds remaining as security for the redemption of the paper currency, in payment for which they had been received.

Art. 9. The Provincial Executive shall contract with a private Bank for the renewal and public exchange of the present currency, when notes may become too worn by use, pending their amortization; but the new notes shall be of quite a different form and bear a visible brand struck by an office appointed for this purpose by Government, without which such notes shall be deemed illegal.

RIESTRA.

#### PROJECT OF LAW NO. II.

Art. 1. The holders of Public Bonds given in exchange for paper currency, shall have the privilege, in this province, of emitting Bank notes, subject to the regulations hereinafter provided.

Art. 2. The right of emission is conceded for an amount equal to that representing the real value of the Public Bonds held by the individual or company soliciting the exercise of such right, according to the rate at which said Bonds were issued.

Art. 3. For this purpose the Public Bonds shall be registered in the name of him soliciting such right, and it shall only be conceded to a person holding at least One million silver dollars in this security.

Art. 4. The Bank notes may be of any value from 40 millesimos of a silver dollar upwards, payable to the bearer and at sight in specie of legal tender in the country.

Art. 5. The Notes shall be printed by the respective Banks after any model they choose, but all must alike bear a distinct countermark branded in the

office appointed by Government, without which they shall be deemed illegal.

Art. 6. When a Bank may desire to increase its emission, it must register a corresponding additional amount of Public Bonds.

Art. 7. By withdrawing or destroying a part of its notes of emission a Bank shall be at liberty to take up or transfer a corresponding quantity of Public Bonds registered in its name; but it can never come below the minimum capital of Bonds registered, as in Art. 3 without losing the right of emission.

Art. 8. The conversion of Notes at sight is obligatory whenever the sum of any one amount to sixteen silver dollars (one doubloon) or upwards, and any want to fulfil this obligation at once winds up the Bank, and necessarily requires its liquidation.

Art. 9. In the case mentioned in Art. 8, the Public Bonds registered in the name of such Bank shall be deemed the property of the holders of such unpaid Notes, without prejudice to the other legal actions that may lie against the Bank by interested parties.

Art. 10. The intervention and responsibility of Government touching the emission and payment of Notes by private Banks, shall be restricted to the terms of the present law.

Art. 11. The admission, by the public, of Notes of Private Banks is purely voluntary and nowise compulsory.

Art. 12. All circulation of Bank notes emitted in or outside of this province shall be prohibited in the same, unless in conformity with the present law.

Art. 13. In case Public Bonds be wanting, the Legislature shall determine the kind of security to be required previous to granting the right of free emission of Bank notes in this province.

RIESTRA.

## The Standard.

"All falsi autem nil veri non autem dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

#### Review for the French Packet.

The condition of the Argentine Republic is so rapidly improving that it is a pleasing task to be called upon to review the events of even a fortnight. There are, no doubt, some drawbacks, which we hope to see reformed, but the legislators of the land, instead of, as in former years, being occupied with suppress revolutions, are beset with every description of industrial schemes, calculated to advance and regenerate this country.

The scandalous conduct of Admiral Pinzon, in seizing the Chincha Islands, has caused intense excitement, and led, we regret to say, to an unjustifiable ebullition of democratic wrath against Europe, but the ruler of this country has already announced his policy in a sound, discreet, leading article in the "Nacion Argentina," the Government paper, which will be found in the columns of the last Weekly "Standard." Since the publication of that article, confidence has been restored, and we may safely assure our friends at home that President Mitre is not the man to plunge the country which he rules into "entangling alliances."

During the past fortnight several important schemes have been brought before the public, the first and probably most vital is that of Don Norberto Riestra to reform the currency. Impartial observers consider M. Riestra's plan as the soundest and best ever introduced, since it leaves the matter purely optional with the public to adopt or reject it; but unfortunately this gentleman, (who is beyond all question the first Argentine financier we have) has numerous political enemies, and every species of objection has been heaped upon a project which would do credit to a Peel or Gladstone. As we have strong reason to believe that the measure will ultimately pass the Legislature, we publish the project, in extenso, in another column. If passed, the Maua Bank and River Plate Bank will, upon complying with the terms of the law, be entitled to emit their own bank bills, which would be the greatest boon for our commerce, since it would abolish specie as a current coin.

Another very important measure is that of amending the Argentine Central Railway Concessions to suit the Directors. It is with the greatest pleasure we notice the willingness of our Executive to accede to the wishes of Sr. Wheelwright, and it proves undisputed

by the liberality and honor of the men who compose the National Government.

Messrs. Harrison and Mansilla have also presented a very important scheme for establishing a River Steam Navigation Co., by which all the riverine towns will be connected with Buenos Ayres. The Government is to allow a subvention of four thousand silver dollars per month, to the concessionaires, who propose to purchase in England ten steamers, first class, and suitable for the river trade. The concession only awaits the approval of Congress to become a law.

A Mr. Sylvera has sent in a project for the purpose of establishing steam navigation in the River Uruguay north of the great falls. If this project is passed we shall require another steamer to be built in England.

The Telegraphic Company is also of great importance, as it will bind Montevideo and Buenos Ayres together. Mr. Proudfoot and Mr. Gray have already got the contract from Government, which only now awaits the sanction of Congress.

Several other very necessary measures are before the House, which we defer enumerating until the English packet. Suffice it to say that we have at last struck out upon the right path, and everything portends the greatest peace and prosperity.

The most interesting news we have from the interior provinces is the arrival of 374 lb pure silver from the mines of San Juan. Major Rickard is pushing ahead, and shortly we hope to see silver coming down by every diligence from San Juan.

In the Province of Mendoza a great staple is springing up. All the inhabitants are sowing sugar, and from the appearance of the crop it is thought we will have more than enough to supply the Buenos Ayres market.

Sr. Blanco, who is a senator in Congress from Mendoza, took last year from our office some Sea Island and Georgia cotton seed, which, on his return to his native province, he sowed. The yield was so magnificent that he is now working to establish a Cotton-Growing Company in this city. The samples which he brought down outlived even the far famed United States Sea Island. The great difficulty in the way of growing cotton in Mendoza was the enormous freights charged, but Mr. Wheelwright has come amongst us to remove that, and we hope yet to see one hundred thousand arrobas of genuine Mendoza cotton offered for sale by Messrs. Stollerfoh & Co., of Liverpool.

The Salicoristas in the rivers are working on a large scale, but as winter has set in, the period for killing is almost expired. Salted hides display a great firmness, and jerked beef is in good demand.

Buenos Ayres business is not to say very good, owing to the season. Gold shows a very downward tendency. The private banks are doing a heavy business. Paper money is easy, and foreign coin superabundant.

We notice the steady increase of immigrants—it is a good sign for this country. Nothing now is more required than a few hundred thousand foreigners on our frontiers. The Indians are very troublesome at present, but if Government, by making free land grants to immigrants, peoples its pampas—as the United States did its prairies and back woods—many years would not elapse before the imports and exports of the Argentine Republic would compete with those of North America.

We are led to believe that very important measures are about to be introduced to foment immigration. Our friends at home should know that there is not a country on the face of the globe more hospitable to foreigners, and where an independent fortune can be realized by honest industry in a shorter time than in this Republic. All the working men who think of emigrating should therefore prefer the Argentine Republic to the United States or Australia. We hope yet to fulfill our mission and to help the interior provinces with our fellow countrymen, as in the Province of Buenos Ayres, as in

#### SYMPATHY WITH PERU.

The citizens of Buenos Ayres are perfectly right in holding meetings of public sympathy for Peru, in imitation of the merchants of Valparaiso and foreign residents of Callao. In principle all (natives and foreigners) are of accord, but in the practice there is a

wide divergence of opinion. For instance the Retiro orators wish to frame resolutions; that there is a European conspiracy against S. America; that Englishmen, Frenchmen &c. are slaves; that it is necessary to declare war against all Europe, and such like. We foreigners, on the other hand believe it is sufficient for them to protest against the aggression of Spain, seeking at the same time to enlist rather than alienate the sympathies of foreigners. Except to afford some long winded gentlemen a chance of winning popularity, there is no reason for these thunder-and-lightning declamations.

As yet we are in the dark about the real state of the question and we cannot place much reliance on those Pacific mails (which so often reported the capture of the whole French army in Mexico), since their veracity is not proverbial. The protest of the English and other foreign Ministers at Lima would lead us to condemn the acts of the Spanish officials, but it has yet to be seen whether the Cabinet of Madrid really intends hostilities and what action the other European powers will take. Probably the English packet will bring us important news on tomorrow.

Meantime the meeting to be held at Colon theatre is advertised for to-day. The "Tribuna" and "Nacional" have given out 8000 tickets, and the other offices will probably expend an equal number. It is absurd to suppose that one quarter of this number could find room in the theatre, and on this plea the Committee would be justified in refusing the building. But it is generally thought that anti-republican sentiments have influenced the Committee in denying the theatre on any terms, whereas Colon being a public building should always be at the disposal of the public.

As to the damage likely to be caused to the seats and decorations, the Peruvian committee should lodge a deposit to cover all compensation. Still the owners refuse, with obstinacy, the bullying intimations of the Philo-Peruvians. In yesterday's "N. Argentina" the public is incited to break open the doors, this being our colleagues view of Republican Liberty. Such a riotous invitation in England would consign the editors and printers of that journal to police custody. In truth we are ashamed to see Sr. Mitre's organ become an advocate of mob law and rowdiness.

We do not anticipate any riot to-day, because after all it will be more convenient to have the meeting in the Plaza, but it is likely few foreigners will attend; and while passing a vote of censure on the Committee of Colon, we must condemn in no measured terms the bad policy of the Philo-peruvians from the beginning in causing such disagreeable differences on a subject which at first enlisted all our sympathies.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

It is our pleasing duty to inform our home readers, that at last there is a prospect of the re-establishment of peace. Deeply do we regret that the revolutionist Flores, should have been able to assume a position which would justify a treaty being entered into with him, but as the fellow has held out so long, and as Brazil assumed a rather threatening attitude, and above all, as Admiral Pinzon was the holder of the Chincha Islands, it was thought advisable by the Argentine Government to interfere. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, a man who is universally esteemed by all in the River Plate, Mr. Elizalde, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Don Andres Lamas, one of the leading men in South America, left Buenos Ayres a few days since on a mission of peace. Since their arrival in Montevideo, they have received the greatest proofs of the anxious desire of the Government for peace. A committee has consequently left the city to treat with Flores, and the general belief is, that peace will be restored.

The true friend of these countries, we witnessed with sorrow the continuance of this revolution; faithful to our principles, we have combated all the superficial reasoning of politicians. It will take years to restore the Banda Oriental to its former prosperity; it would have taken but an hour to extinguish the revolution, had our advice been adopted. We abstain now from giving expression to our honest indignation, at a legitimate Government being obliged to treat with an acknowledged rebel. Peace, at any cost, must be obtained, but all men who have at heart the happiness of these countries, will lament with us the precedent.

From what causes we know not, but history affords no greater proof of

the debility of a Republican form of Government than that of the Banda Oriental. Flores landed with two followers. Ten women could have captured him.

We are, however, happy that at last we can advise our friends that peace is looming in the distance, and that there are still hopes of prosperity for this country. We cannot, however, in noticing these events, omit thanking the Argentine Minister, M. Elizalde, for the meritorious zeal which he displayed in trying to restore peace, and Gen. Mitre, the President of the Argentine Republic, deserves the thanks of every foreigner for seconding his efforts. Mr. Thornton, whose name is identified with all that is good in our diplomatic history, is in his right place, beside M. Elizalde and Don Andres Lamas, whom we regard as one of the first South American diplomatists, has secured for himself the gratitude of every Montevidean, in coupling his distinguished name with the aforesaid gentlemen.

We have reason to believe that Sr. Lamas will be the future President of the Banda Oriental. No better man could be selected, but whilst we are willing to acknowledge the merits of Sr. Lamas, we cannot withhold from expressing our admiration at the mild and just administration of Messrs. Berro and Aguirre. Heaven grant that this Flores revolution will prove the last for the next ten years in the river Plate. Give us but ten years' peace on either side of the Plate, and not five hundred revolutionaries can excite a rebellion, or disturb the peace and order of the country.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The British hospital committee is getting up another Bazaar, under the patronage of Mesdames Thornton and Parish. Invitations have even been sent to England, soliciting needle work donations, and all the English, Irish, and Scotch ladies in town are busy making pin-cushions, baby linen &c. for the stalls.

There is great agitation about the refusal of the Colon committee to lend the building for the Peruvian sympathy meeting. On principle it is clear that our great theatre should always be at the disposal of a popular meeting, but the Retiro orators talked such insolent nonsense last Sunday that we have little sympathy for them.

The neighbourhood of the Provincial Government house was thrown into alarm on Friday night (8 p.m.) by the cries of "Fire" proceeding from the premises formerly occupied by the Commissariat and now by the Federal Court. The police impressed passers by to throw water on the flames, and in an hour the fire was totally extinguished.

The owners of the *Fairy* steamer have resolved to change her from the Uruguay, where four other steamers are running: in future she will ply between B. Ayres and the city of Parana.

The agent of the Northern railway has solicited from Government an extension of the 7 per cent guarantee for the capital necessary to be invested in prolongation of the line from San Fernando to La Campana, on the Parana (8 leagues). This would be a decided benefit to all the sheep farmers in those parts, and augurs an ultimate prolongation to Zarate and Haradero where the wheat crops are now attaining much importance.

We reproduce in full on our first page the important scheme of Don Norberto Riestra, which will be received with great interest by our readers in England. On a careful study of the same, we have come to the conclusion that it fully meets the exigency of redeeming our nefarious currency, and is equally feasible and judicious. It is to be regretted that the person employed by Sr. Riestra to translate it into English has adopted an obscurity of style and inaccuracy of diction which baffled all attempts at correction ever clear, having been rendered in this office.

No. 6 of the River Plate Magazine was given read yesterday, also No. 13 of the *Revista de Buenos Ayres*; we will review them in our next, along with the *Medical Revista*, and Sr. Sastre's last work for juvenile education.

European habits are making rapid progress among us, as may be evidenced by the increased number of parlor fire places: five years ago such things were quite curiosity, but now we have thousands, and the demand for coal at present is very great, the wholesale price having gone up to 11 hard dollars per ton.

The strong "pampero" wind on Friday night has blown back all our upriver steamers, and the Rosario and Paraguary mails only arrived at 2 p.m.

We sincerely regret to learn that it is likely Mr. Thornton will soon exchange the British Legation of this city for that of Rio Janeiro. We are generally unlucky in the Minister sent us from home, and have little confidence that Lord Russell will find a gentleman of such estimable character to supply Mr. Thornton's place. It may be premature to judge his successor, but he will be indeed happy if he merit as much friendly sympathy as our present Minister enjoys.

The Directors of the Argentine Central Railway have decided to cede the Argentine capitalist Don Ambrosio Leizaola, for one share? In fact Sr. L. only meant to burlesque the great National enterprise. Our critique of Thursday on Argentine capitalists is generally regarded as rather more to the point than the obtrusive reasonings of the *Nacional*.

The Brazilian fleet, 3 war steamers, left this port for Montevideo, on Friday, under Admiral Marquis Tamandare.

Yesterday was the 28th anniversary of Buenos Ayres, by Don Juan de Garay; it was then called Sma. Trinitad.

The evening papers are busy with Sr. Pellegrini's nationality, whether he be Italian or French: perhaps he is from Nice, but his name (pilgrim) indicates a wandering nativity.

By latest accounts, we learn that the committee has at last consented to cede Colon Theatre for the Peruvian meeting: they were wrong in first refusing it, and wrong in changing their mind, when bullied.

We have great news from Paraguay: the new railway section to Piragu (42 miles from Asuncion) is open to traffic, the new church of Paraguari has been consecrated by Bishop Palaicio, and the telegraph wires are about to be laid down. We will give a full account in our next.

The difficulty between Paraguay and Montevideo being, as we announced, settled, the steamer Ypanema left for the latter place yesterday evening, without previously discharging cargo.

The Rosario mails give good account of the Central Railway Company; Messrs. Duguid and Wild in one day allotted 334 shares in one part of the town.

The Senators of Congress met yesterday, in spite of the cold, and read a note from the National Government, asking authority to interfere in Salto, for the restoration of order; it was sent to committee.

#### The Argentine Citizen Magazine.

The editor and proprietor of this contemplated serial desires a few words with those persons—both here and in Europe—who are interested in the prosperity of this country.

Having already stated our views, with reference to the "fostering" of an industrial spirit in the Argentine Republic, and making it "racy" of the purest virgin soil, and the finest climate in the world, we feel it a duty to the Argentine Nation—to the public—and to ourselves, to speak a few words of another sort.

In the first place to declare that we have not the remotest intention of starting "THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN" for literary fame, or philanthropy, or any such kind of thing. Our aim is purely practical and utilitarian. We believe in what we have many times preached, that with its 460 millions 800 thousand acres of soil—nearly all unutilized—this country has within it the elements to afford a home of comfort and profit to hundreds of thousands of European immigrants, as to make itself go ahead of any or all South American Republics.

But we have no notion of issuing this Magazine, until we are certain of public support. We have sent several hundred prospectuses, (and are still sending more) to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and North America, as well as distributed a large number through Buenos Ayres, city, province, and the upper part of the Argentine Territory. Yet until a sufficient number of subscribers—say 400 to 500—be obtained out of these to cover the expenses of publication "THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN" shall not come forth.

Now then: To prove that we are in earnest. A sufficient amount of literary matter is already prepared for several numbers, amongst which we may enumerate the following articles:—

1. 'Our principles,' by the Editor.
2. 'On the Parana, Delta, and the adaptability of its islands for cotton cultivation,' by William Perkins, Esq.
3. 'Report on the trade of Rosario for 1863, being a reprint from Com' mercial Reports, by Her Majesty's Consul, published by the British Foreign Office, and presented by the Queen's commands to both Houses of Parliament,' by Consul Hutchinson.
4. 'What I saw at Fortin Bracero,' by the Editor.
5. 'On Sheepfarming (with a table of its expenses and profits),' by Fred. R. Hinde, Esq.



6. 'The Progress of Salado Navigation,' by William H. Cook, Esq., C.E.

7. 'On the Battle-field of Pavón, in Rio de Janeiro,' by the Editor.

8. 'Details of a Journey' through part of the Salado Valley, and across some of the Argentine Provinces (being a Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society of London during the past session), by Consul Hutchinson.

9. 'The National Exhibition at Rosario,' by William Perkins, Esq.

10. 'The Argentine Colonies and Immigration,' by the Editor.

11. 'Rural Economy,' by Daniel Maxwell, Esq.

12. 'Railway Progress, River Navigation, and Cotton Cultivation in the Argentine Republic,' by the Editor.

Besides these, preparations are being made for a monthly synopsis of Argentine commerce, reviews of books, the two first being, Mulholland's 'Cotton Fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,' and Perkins' 'Colonies of Santa Fe,' with a general commentary on any literature bearing on our principles.

We have, therefore, only to suggest that parties having received prospectuses, and wishing to subscribe, will send their names to the care of the Montevideo Legation, 11, Parliament-street, London; to the office of the 'River Plate Mail,' 30, Cornhill, London; to Samuel R. Phillips, Argentine Consul in Liverpool; to the office of Charles William Benn and Co., shipbrokers, 49, Calle 25 de Mayo; Messrs. Macken's English Library, Calle San Martín, and to the 'Sala Comicio,' Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres; to 42, Calle Rioja, and to 81, Calle Córdoba, Rosario, Santa Fe, in the Argentine Republic.

Although a single number will be 3s., subscribers for the year are to be charged only 2s. 6d. per, or £1 10s. per annum; and from none shall payment be solicited till the Magazine is delivered.

#### THE CHILIAN MAIL.

##### Agitation in Valparaiso.

We have received the 'Patria' May 10th, which is full of the meetings, protests and resolutions of Chile against the seizure of the Chincha Islands.

On that day had taken place an assembly of American Citizens and European residents. At the Victoria Theatre, natives and foreigners made brilliant speeches, and the following resolutions adopted: 1st. 'That Spain has insulted not only Peru, but the whole American continent. 2d. That Spain, by her conduct to Mexico and San Domingo, has menaced all these Republics. 3d. That the Chilean Government should act as if its territory were invaded. 4th. That we must strenuously aid Peru in this emergency. 5th. That a collection be made to equip a war-vessel for reinforcement.' In Santiago a similar manifestation took place, and all the minor towns held meetings in their theatres to this effect. There was not, however, a word about 'rotten monarchies,' but the utmost fraternity with Europeans. The Government was slow to espouse the quarrel, and wished to act as mediator, by offering to Pinzon an additional guarantee for the Spanish Debt. This caused umbrage among the citizens, who clamored to attack the Spanish forces at once. The latter consist of three war-vessels, and 1000 men, with 95 pieces of cannon. By last telegram we find the Chilean Ministry changed, Messrs. Covarrubias and Reyes taking the Home and Finance portfolios. The Chilean Government published a very mild circular relative to the Spanish aggression; which damped the national ardour, and disgusted the party of action. Even a Spanish vessel with military supplies was suffered to leave Valparaiso for the Chincha Islands. A deputation from Santiago waited on the President with the resolutions of the meeting, to which His Excellency could only replied that they were more or less his own sentiments, and that he regarded Pinzon's act as an aggression to all S. American republics.

The clerical guild of 'St Thomas of Canterbury' including all the priests of Santiago, visited the President and handed him an address, calling on Government to repel the Spanish aggression. His Ex. replied that 'he was glad to find so much patriotism, but there was really no immediate danger.' The citizens of Copiapo held an enthusiastic meeting; also the University and Municipality of Santiago. The Colombian Minister has declared to the Government that his country will take up arms to aid Peru, although lately at war with that republic. Among the names protesting against Pinzon, we find Messrs. Armstrong, Hollister, Murphy and others, evidently Irish. The Chilean soldiers offer a part of their pay as subscription, the garrison of Valparaiso giving \$201 (silver).

Meantime they are doing nothing in Peru but talking of preparations: the Legislature has voted Government ten millions sterling to arm 20 vessels and 30,000 men. A revolution is expected at Lima, to supplant Pezet, and put in his room as President, Castilla, who is

more active. The English residents at Lima held a meeting at the British Legation, and resolutions of protest were passed by Messrs. Swayne, Campbell, Brown, Petrick, Stubbs, and Mathison. The French, German, and Italian residents have done likewise.

#### LOCAL EVENTS.

**National Treasury.**—Hitherto we always considered that our friends in North America were the greatest adepts at treasury figures; but in the late treasury table, published by J. M. Drago, we perceive that this distinguished Argentine beats the Yankee hollow. M. Drago states that the amount existing in the treasury on 31st May was—46,881,632.036,567—27,832,469.97.30.65 1,407.26. These are the exact figures. Can any of our enlightened readers say how much cash the Government has on hand?

**Rita Agron.**—The British steamer Espigador, in her recent down trip from Rosario, ran aground twice. When will we get the river buoyed?

**Awful Blunders.**—That celebrated but unpopular journal, the 'Nacional,' in publishing the interest table of the Bank Maua, on Thursday last, the 10th inst., puts a note at the bottom as if coming from one of the clerks of the Bank, 'that on Saturday, the 9th June, "Atar Gull" will be performed in the Victoria.' As the editors of that journal are always making blunders, we cannot be surprised that the printers do the same: 'like master, like man.' But to make things worse, the paper on the first sheet is dated the 9th, and on the inside is dated the 8th. Oh! on I O'Keane.

**Movable Consul's Rosario.**—Dr. Carlos F. Gorce, acts as Consul for all Germany, during Mr. Rushaway's absence. The Hamburg Consul is Mr. Comelongo, who is also acting for Mr. Rushaway.

**Vagrant Children.**—In consequence of the number of vagrant children in Rosario, the Chief of Police has very properly ordered that they shall be all arrested, and, we suppose, sent to school.

**Lost Canoes.**—The Captain of the Port has two canoes, and cannot find out the owners. He will sell them by auction if parties don't apply in time.

**Grave Business.**—The Municipality received during the month of April, for graves sold, the sum of 15,872 dollars.

**Scandalous Profits.**—The profits arising out of the lottery business according to the Municipality for the last month, amounted to 339,058 dollars.

**Boys' Schools.**—The Municipality paid for the boys' schools last month 52,178 dollars.

**Mens' Hospital.**—The expenses of this establishment for the last month amounted to 135,861 dollars.

**Gas Accounts.**—We perceive that the cost of lighting the city for March is 176,316 dollars.

**The Serenos.**—The cost of this utterly inefficient body, for the month of April, is 133,526 dollars. This is so much money thrown away, as these night policemen are perfectly useless.

**Spoils.**—The amount to the credit of the Municipality in the bank, on the 1st June, was over 'four millions and a half currency.'

**San Nicolas.**—The d—l seems to have got among the printers in this little town. The newspaper, which it is said has a subvention from Urquiza of thirty ounces a month, has bought up all the printers in the town. Things are getting very hot in San Nicolas.

**PRODUCE.**

The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during last fifteen days are—

24,000 ox hides at 33 1/2 to 39 rls

Total sales since 1st Nov., 1863, 288,300 hides

Total slaughter, 300,300

Fortnight's slaughter, 28,000

Hides in stock, 12,000

In saladero follow the sales are—

698 pipes at 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 rls

In saladero horse hides, the sales are—

4000 hides at 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 rls

Mares' grease worth \$10 currency, without cash.

In jerked beef the sales are—

4000 qq at 24 rls

10,000 qq for Havana, at 50 rls.

Stock, 160,000 qq.

In madero salted hides, the sales are—

7,000 ox hides at 38 1/2 rls.

Stock, 3000 ox and 3000 cow.

The total sales of dry hides during the fortnight are 38,000. The total stock of all classes now remaining unsold is 41,000 hides.

In American hides the sales are—

23,000 hides at 43 rls.

Entre Rios, 39 and 30 1/2 rls, classified of 214 and 22 lbs.

Stock, 8000 hides.

In German hides the sales are—

2000 at 42 rls, camp cov. 483 camp ox, 32 1/2 rls, madero cow, 50 rls, madero ox.

No stock.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides the sales are—

11,000 hides at 38 and 39 for kips

and calf skins, 39 and 40 for Cordova, 10 for wide Spanish.

#### Exports during the Fortnight.

Dry hides, 68,500.

Salt do., 28,814.

Horse hides, dry, 4,166.

Do. salt, 6,267.

Tallow, pipes, 621.

Do. boxes, 530.

Wool, bales, 10,880.

Do. bags, 141.

Horse hair, bales, 286.

Sheep skins, bales, 590.

Jerked beef, quintals, 39,073.

**Vessels Sailed since 31st May.**

French ship Australia, to Havre.

French barque Amelie and Josephine to Bordeaux.

Dutch barque Zwallow, to Antwerp.

Italian barque J. Mille, to Antwerp.

Italian Polacre Padina, to Antwerp.

Italian barque Destino, to Antwerp.

Brecon ship Ernst Moritz Arnt, to England.

British brig Laura, to England.

British steamer Kepler, to Liverpool.

Italian Polacre Cafora, Genoa.

Spanish brig Firma, to Spain.

Ships are wanted at present, as all that are in port are already engaged.

Danish and American bottoms are avoided.

**Vessels Loading in the Rivers.**

Hanoverian schooner, Leckla.

English barque Carolina.

English barque Eurydice.

French barque Amelie.

French barque Eurydice.

Dutch brig, Zoeploeg.

French barque Neptune.

Belgian barque Hortense.

**ON CHANGE.**

June 11.

Paper price of ounces, 460.

Patacons sold, 186,733.

Opening price 28 75.

Following price 28 80.

Saturday, June 18 21 70.

Various prices 28 70.

Closing price 28 75.

The amount of exchange drawn for the packet is little over £180,000 sterling, closing on England at 50 1/2, and on France at 5 1/2.

During the past fortnight specie has shown a decided downward tendency, as there are many who believe that Mr. Riestra's scheme will eventually pass the Legislature.

The demand for wool has been very animated, large orders having been received per last packet, but as usual, these orders come when there is positively no wool in the country, at least of the best description. The baracks have been emptied of all second-class and inferior wools, at extreme rates.

Salted hides also are very firm, and show an upward tendency; we believe, however, with the exception of one saladero, all the salted hides for the season are already contracted for.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn that all the shares of the Argentine Central Railway have been subscribed for, with the exception of about fifteen hundred, which it is hoped will be taken up by some of our Argentine capitalists before the arrival of Mr. Wheelwright, which is expected to be in July.

**FREIGHTS.**

We forgot to notice the charter the other day of the Danish schooner Catharina, to load salted hides for England, at 42s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

**PRODUCE SALES.**

1000 ox hides, salted 37 1/2 rls.

2000 do. Entre Rios 43 do.

36 bales wool; E. Rios 23.

**MARRIED.**

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Smith, Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Entre Rios, to Jimena Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Donald Campbell, Esq., of Buenos Ayres.

N. B.—No Cards.

**Just received Direct,**

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-1, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 1-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 sheeting, fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c., &c.

Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings, cotton, do. do.

Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c., &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts, linen fronts and wrists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALCON.

**HYBERNIAN HOUSE.**

64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

JR. 81x.

**Ex Farana**

Inde-Coupe and Bass's Ale, in bottle and in prime condition.

T. FALCON.

64, 66, and 68, PIEDAD.

Op. 39.

**Servants.**

Wanted, a Cook and Housemaid, Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, to Hotel Provence, No. 30. 3pJ7

#### COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

12th performance of the Season.

On Sunday, 12th June.

DUE FOSCEERI.

Before commencing the second act THE PERUVIAN HYMN

Will be sung by all the Company.

At Eight.

To Let.

A beautiful House, Calle de Tucuman, No. 126. Please apply, Rivadavia, No. 19. 3p, J10

**J. & WOOD SON,**

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS, and

Tricots, the only suitable head dress for India and tropical climates, being not only the coolest but the most durable, and consequently the cheapest. Head Dress in use.

CAUTION.—No American Hats or Tricots are Genuine unless they bear the above stamp with either "WOODSON" or "SON" on the inside of the crown.

The Patent Air-chamber Hats and Tricots may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hat-makers, in London, and the chief towns in India, and by the Trade of the Continent. The International Exhibition Prize medal was awarded to

J. & WOODSON and SON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, TRICOTS, AND CAPS OF ALL KINDS.

Great Charlotte Street, London, S.

**Screw and Paddle Steamers.**

**G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,**

Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,

27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contract for building every description of Great Sea or River Vessels.

Patent Combining Vessels, with Tank Planting and Rigging.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every Port in South America.

**Ranges, Stoves, Portable**

**Farm Boilers,**

Iron and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pipes, &c.

WATSON, COW, AND CO.,

11, LILLYMAN ROAD, GLASGOW.

Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, and Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cookers, Grates, and every description of iron and ornamental Castings and Iron Works, suitable for Merchants, Traders, and Farmers, &c., &c., in the Colonies and Foreign Markets.

ORNAMENTAL IRON CHIMNEY-PIPES.

Stable Ratings: Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes; Pumps, Boilers, &c., and every description of iron and ornamental Castings and Iron Works, suitable for Merchants, Traders, and Farmers, &c., &c., in the Colonies and Foreign Markets.

**For Sale.**

A compact Portable Steam Engine, seven horse power, with carriage on which she is mounted; the contractors of the Northern Railway having no further use for her.

To be seen at the Contractor's Yard, opposite the Gas Works. 6p, J11

**The Largest Number and Iron**

**Yard.**

PLAZA CONSTITUCION,

Corner of Brazil and Salta.

Office and Sample Deposit,

No. 151 MORENO.

ImJ11] GEORGE BELL & SON.

**Notice.**

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

On Monday next, June 13th, at 7 P. M., a meeting will be held at the Hotel de l'Harmonie, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 124, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted in furtherance of the proposed English Theatre. By order.

F. WOOLRICH, Sec.

N. B.—All Amateurs are respectfully requested to attend.

**Just Received,**

Ex "Flor del Plata,"

Guinness's Extra Stout (trade mark) in Quarts and Pints.

Likewise a small lot of Rice's pure Irish Malt Whiskey.

On hands, a small quantity of Jameson and Sons' celebrated Irish Whiskey at

BARRY & WALKER'S

97 Calle Defensa.

1 m, J7

**To be Let.**

In Calle Potosi, No. 162, two fine airy front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and boarding if required, in an English house. J 8, p 3

**Superior Port Wine.**

For sale in small barrels, of the best quality, received direct. Apply to Mr. Aristides Maradona, Calle Rivadavia, No. 5, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 p, J9

**Estancia.**

For sale, an Estancia in the Partido de la Guardia del Monte, with good Poblaciones Corrales, &c. For particulars, apply at Calle de Rivadavia, No. 19 (Plaza 25 de Mayo). 3 p, J10

**Cook.**

Wanted, a Female Cook. Rivadavia No. 19. 3 p, J10

**J. S. Wylie & Co.,**

GROCERS AND DRAPERS,

and general dealers in Camp Stores

Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS.

J9, 2m.



## STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

	Tons register.	Captain.
KEPLER ...	1499 ...	Carroll.
COPERNICUS ...	1371 ...	Godroe.
GALILEO ...	1625 ...	Russell.
HERSCHEL ...	1515 ...	Bogart.
NEWTON ...	1171 ...	building.
PTOLEMY ...	1171 ...	



to the stomach. Hullway's life had been entirely uneventful, with the strength and endurance of the best workmen obtained in extracting phosphorus for our bottles in our factories—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, the part of which they exercise the most salutary control, supporting, at an early stage of his malady to these infirm and feeble parts, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and the gall-bladder generally vanishes.