

The Standard

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WANTED.—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s per month.

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WANTED.—Twenty thousand good handmaids; 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.

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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Whatever room there may be for improvement in the industrial condition of the country, our political state could not be better. Never since the time of Rivadavia has there been a ruler more beloved and respected by the Argentines of every shade of politics, than the man who at present sways the destiny of the Argentine Nation—Bartholomew Mitre. From the Andes to the Atlantic not one dissentient voice is heard: all admit that he is, 'par excellence,' the best President we ever had. Revolution has died out since he assumed power, political rancor has been extinguished, and the public moneys, instead of being squandered in soldiers' caps and firearms, finds its way to England for railway iron, etc. In view of the giant reform which is going on in this country, we cannot withhold from praising the man who inaugurates this bright era.

Since the sailing of the French packet, Congress, responding to the suggestions of the Government, has authorized the President to subscribe for two thousand shares of the Argentine Central Railway, and, moreover, has sanctioned the alterations which Mr. Wheelwright and the Board of Directors asked to be made in the original concession.

The different ministers have sent in their reports, but being too long for publication, and containing matters of slight interest to our foreign readers, we pass over them in silence.

The project for establishing several lines of steamers in the rivers, is still before Congress. We have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the opposition, Messrs. Harrison and Mansilla will ultimately succeed in getting the contract. This is a matter which ought to interest our home readers, as, if the law be passed, large steamers are to be constructed in England for the River Plate.

The subscription to the shares in the Argentine Central Railway Company continues, both here and in the provinces. Mr. Samuel H. Phipps, Argentine Consul for Liverpool, is at present travelling over the proposed line, in order that on his return to England he may be able to draw up a report from personal observation on the value and quality of the lands belonging to the Company. We cannot but think that this gentleman's estimate will be a valuable one.

An influential meeting has been held at the residence of the United States' Minister, to aid and assist the United States' Sanitary Commission. A full report of the proceedings will be found in the 'Weekly Standard.'

accomplish the greatest attention is paid to lands in Santa Fé and Cordoba, and several parties have already purchased estates at from 3,000 to 4,000 silver dollars per square league, within about 15 leagues of Rosario. As this is at present the current price for such lands we call the attention of the foreign readers to the splendid investment which is now offered. These lands, which are now selling at this price, are equal if not superior to any in the Province of Buenos Ayres, where a square league of good pasture land readily finds purchasers at 30,000 silver dollars, and upwards.

A very important law has been introduced into the Santa Fé Legislature, authorizing the sale of all Government lands in that province, at a fixed price, varying from five thousand silver dollars per square league to two thousand, according to the locality; furthermore, to induce immigration, land is offered free to all who wish to settle on it, provided they introduce on such lands a capital of sheep to the value of one thousand silver dollars. We think it right to say that the people of Santa Fé are quiet and industrious, and the Government ahead of all the other provinces in the Republic in its camp regulation and the efficiency of its police authorities.

Mr. John Duguid, a leading merchant of this city, is another champion in the great cause of industrial advancement. He is at present in the Province of Cordoba, inspecting the lands and gathering valuable statistics. This gentleman is also acting as the representative of the Committee of the Argentine Central Railway Company. Through his exertions meetings have been called and agents nominated in Rosario and Cordoba to canvass for subscriptions to the stock. We look forward to his return, to obtain some sound, practical, information respecting the inexhaustibly rich Province of Cordoba.

Business in the interior provinces is much better than we have noticed for some time. The silver mines in San Juan are at work, and, if we are to believe reports, giving enormous yields. In the Province of Tucuman a very respectable crop of tobacco has been raised this year. In Jujuy and Oran the business of indigo is causing great attention, as the finest añil, or indigo plant, grows wild throughout those districts. In Catamarca, cotton is again being sown on a large scale. Several societies for the planting of cotton in various provinces have been formed, and one of them has already secured a crop which is very remunerative; owing, however, to the enormous high price in these countries for candle wax, the cotton grown by this company is retained for home consumption.

In Buenos Ayres business is not so brisk, owing to the season. It is now with us here the dead of winter, and the rainy season has set in; the camps are in splendid condition, and the sheepfarmers doing well; in the city, however, very little is doing. Since the sailing of the French packet, we regret to say a rather serious failure has occurred, Civalieri and Co., which has brought down several minor firms. Although not holding in the least any influential position, either commercial or social, Sr. Civalieri seems to have enjoyed a rather extensive credit. His liabilities amount to three and a half millions of paper money, and his assets, it is feared, will not pay a dividend of 20 per cent. to the creditors. This failure has had no slight effect on our money market, which displays signs of a growing tightness. The currency still depreciates, notwithstanding that the burning of four millions each month is religiously observed. Exchange has fallen to 49½ per patacon, and is weak. Foreign coin is singularly abundant, but doubloons are not only scarce, but difficult to be got. Shipments of produce during the fortnight have been rather light, notwithstanding that exporters pay very high prices.

Mr. Riestra's project, for the redemption of the currency, will shortly be brought before the Provincial Legislature. It is barely possible that it will be passed, as in this country the only subject of speculation is the currency, which, strange to say, is bought and sold daily at the board of brokers, precisely the same as railway shares are at home. It is generally believed now that a stop must be put to this; and if people wish to speculate, they must find something else, besides the circulating medium of the country, to drive up and down.

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sober man, who lands on our shores, is morally certain of being a man of capital in a few years, if he but persevere and earn the good-will of his employer. All the sheepfarmers in this country, what has been their capital in the commencement? 'a spade and shovel.' The same good fortune which they had awaits the humblest stranger who lands in Buenos Ayres. Patience and perseverance, sobriety and care, in no part of the known globe, meet with such splendid rewards as in this country. Take all the gentry of the county of Westmeath, and they do not represent as much property as the Irishmen from that county alone do in Buenos Ayres; and yet these fortunate emigrants landed but a few years past without a farthing in their pocket. Is not this alone sufficient proof that the Liverpool liners should, instead of sailing to a country desolated with war, steer to the new land of promise, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PAUNERO'S FRONTIER PROJECT

Whoever takes up the map of this republic, as designed by Argentine geographers, will find for its southern frontier Cape Horn and the ocean, the province of Buenos Ayres being supposed to extend from Arroyo Medio to Terra del Fuego. But this is a piece of excusable national vanity on the part of Argentines, and European charts always place south of this republic a desert waste, held by independent Indian tribes, under the name Patagonia. In point of fact Patagonia does not form one of the Argentine provinces, neither is Buenos Ayres able to annex that country by conquest. We must, therefore, for the present abdicate our claim thereto, and draw a frontier line between what really forms the republic, and the territory held by the barbarous and unsubdued aborigines.

Nothing can be more surprising and at the same time more disgraceful, than the neglect of every successive Government, since the Independence, to describe an effective military 'cordon,' which would extend from the Cordillera to the Atlantic, a work now shown to be no less easy of execution than transcendental in its importance. It is perhaps a mistake to ascribe the misery of the inland provinces to the sole cause of civil wars. For fifty years the Indians have been suffered to sweep the southern departments of Mendoza, S. Luis, Cordoba, and B. Ayres, destroying the pastoral interests on which the people depended. Under Rosas the savages were indeed held somewhat in check, but since the tyrant's fall the frontier service has notably degenerated, and in the present day we find towns like Rio Cuarto almost uninhabitable from the daring incursions of the Pampa bedouins.

Now that the republic is happily pacified, and enterprises like the Central Argentine railway are set on foot, it is impossible for the National Government to delay any longer the serious consideration of so vital an element of public tranquillity, progress, and organization as a national frontier. The first move in this direction has been the expedition through the Chaco, which we are glad to say has resulted with complete success, so far as marking out a highway for traffic from the Salado to Corrientes. We will, however, now confine our attention to the proposed Southern frontier marked out by Nature and advocated by General Paunero.

The Rio Colorado rises in that part of the Andes contiguous to Mendoza, almost in direct line from Buenos Ayres, in 83 S. lat. and 69 W. long. pursuing a winding course S.E. until it debouches into the Atlantic a few miles below our settlement of Bahia Blanca, about 40 S. lat. Paunero estimates its length at 197 leagues, say 600 miles, and proposes to erect a line of forts with small military picquets at certain distances, along its north bank. He requires only 5000 men for so splendid an undertaking, instead of 13,000 troops of the Line and Nat. Guards at present occupied in the straggling frontier service of these provinces.

The advantages to be gained from this scheme, may be thus summed up. 1st. An effective and uniform 'cordon' of frontier posts, garrisoned by proper troops, under experienced officers, acting in concert, and able to lend speedy and mutual assistance at any moment. 2nd. The creation of an impassable barrier strengthened by Nature, which would save all our Southern provinces from periodical incursions, and prevent the communication between the Indians of the Chaco and those of Patagonia. 3rd. the

recovery of 20,000 sq. leagues (a territory three times as large as England) of the finest pasture lands. 4th. a saving of 80 per cent in the number and expenses of the present various frontier forces. 5th. the total relief of civilians from military service; and consequent increase of rural industry. 6th. the development of a new commercial artery by the navigation of the Rio Colorado (judged navigable by several engineers). 7th. a safeguard for our sheep farmers against the perils of drought, these men being formerly afraid to move their flocks towards the Indian territory. We might prolong the catalogue by shewing what a fine field for immigrants, also the facility for catching murderers and other criminals who at present evade justice by joining the Indians. Moreover the lands adjacent to the Colorado might be made to produce wheat for the whole republic, the freight to Bahia Blanca being easy and therefore cheap.

The difficulties to the enterprise are met in this manner: 1st. Most of the Indian tribes would probably refuse peaceful terms, and it would be necessary to drive them southwards across the Colorado; which Paunero undertakes to do, with five corps (each 1000 men) starting simultaneously from Mendoza, San Luis, Rojas, Azul, and Bahia Blanca. 2nd. The Indians could not subsist on the arid plains between Rio Colorado and Rio Negro, but this would oblige them to pass South of the second river, and so remove farther from our line, which would have an advanced picquet of 400 men on Isla Choelechoel. 3rd. the great distance of these picquets from any populous parts might expose them to die of starvation; but by means of the Rio Colorado the eastern garrisons might be supplied from Bahia Blanca, our great military depot, and the western from Mendoza. 4th. So extended a line as 600 miles would seem to require much more than 5,000 men for protection; nevertheless we see the frontier of Paraguay most effectively guarded by picquets of 10 men, a mile apart, which communicate daily one with another, in front of the Gran Chaco, and are never taken by surprise: each picquet has a small plantation of cereals. Those officers who made Indian campaigns under Rosas, in 1833, estimate 1500 men sufficient to guard the whole line of the Colorado. We may therefore conclude 5000 to be quite enough. 5th. The cost of constructing a line of forts as proposed would be so considerable as perhaps to exceed the resources disposable by Government: in this case Paunero proposes to raise a loan or special land contribution, which estancieros would willingly pay to get rid of the Indian night-mare. After the first year the gains would more than compensate, and lands would acquire great value from the probable establishment of towns under the shadow of a secure frontier and on a navigable river. 6th. it may be thought difficult to procure even 5000 men for such arduous service, but this appears absurd when we remember that the country in time of civil war has had, more than once, so many as 50,000 men under arms.

General Paunero understands, better than any other man in Buenos Ayres, the nature and difficulties of the task he undertakes, and we believe he is capable of fulfilling his word. At the request of President Mitre he has carefully surveyed the matter in all its bearings, and handed in the above plan. He has also given a second proposed frontier-line, (in case this be deemed infeasible), resting his base line on the Sierra Ventana and passing up towards San Luis, but it has few or none of the great advantages we have enumerated above. It is to be hoped that the Minister of War will not imitate Dr. Acosta (in his camp reforms) by dazzling the public with splendid projects never to be realized. We confide that President Mitre is in earnest and bent on keeping his word of 'answering for every cow's tail in the province,' and that General Gelly will lend Paunero all the means he requires to put an end to the Indian forays, and procure us a secure southern frontier.

Itinerary of the Pacificators

The Ministers arrived at San Jose on the 13th, at 5.30 p.m., where they were received with joyful demonstrations: the authorities offered them a guard of honor, which was, however, declined. Couriers were sent out in all directions, from this point, to look for General Flores, and request him to make a halt. On the 14th, Messrs. Elizalde, Thornton, Drummond, Dr. Bustos, and Colonel Peres set out for the estancia Escondido; but the Brazilian Minister, along with Messrs. Lamas and Castellanos, were obliged to remain in San Jose, owing to a scarcity of horses. The latter gentlemen tried to kill time, by playing billiards and smoking paper cigars, being for the hour the lions of the place. They were invited to rustic balls, and feasted with serenades, while their colleagues were lying across the country, covered with mud, and in hourly danger of their lives. Crossing the

'arroyos' was a frequent and disagreeable feature of the journey, and when at last the British and Argentine pacificators reached the estancia Escondido, they did full justice to the 'puchero' and 'asado' prepared for their bodily refreshment, after which they were fortunate enough to find beds, thus escaping the hardship of sleeping on 'recados.' But their minds were ill at ease, for no tidings could be had of Flores, and they did not know but their Brazilian and Oriental Excellencies might have got drowned, or returned in disgust to Montevideo. They despatched fresh couriers from the estancia, to try and discover whereabouts the Colorado army was hanging out, for even the Government troops did not exactly know; but all the scouts returned, like the crow into Noah's Ark, without any olive-branch, and the Ministers again set forth on their journey, amid uncertainty and over muddy roads, towards the Swiss Colony. Here they learned that the 'ignis fatuus' Flores had just struck his tents and marched to the Paso del Yi: they at once sent a messenger begging him, for the love of Heaven, to stop, as they were quite used up in the wild-goose chase.

At 5 p.m. on the 15th while Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde, with the others, were sipping brandy and water (they had prudently taken same bottles of Martell with them), the last courier arrived with a letter from General Flores, to the effect that he would meet them at Mr. Jackson's estancia of Sta. Clara, near the Puntas del Rosario. Just then they learned the arrival of their brother commissioners, whom they had left at S. Jose, and we learn that an affecting scene took place at the meeting of the five diplomatists, who had experienced such unheard of hardships. Protocols and ultimatums were but child's play compared to the awful break-neck adventures of the last few days.

On the morning of the 16th Messrs. Elizalde and Thornton started for Santa Clara, leaving the other six in a complete state of exhaustion on the banks of the Escondido, where they were treated to 'mate' in a native rancho. After several hours of a painful journey the English and Argentine Ministers reached Sta. Clara the 16th, and were received in barbaric state by the rebel General, whose followers to the number of 2,000 were encamped on the green sward around. We have no particulars respecting the exchange of credentials and other preliminaries, but know that an armistice for three days was at once agreed on, to date from the 19th. On the 17th Messrs. Elizalde and Thornton proceeded to reconnoitre the position of the army &c: they found the Colorados reduced to the last extremity, much resembling the condition of Napoleon's troops before crossing the Simplon, but here the simile ends for none of the gaucho soldiery believe the y carry the marshal's baton in their knapsack. Flores expressed himself thoroughly disgusted, not only with the fatigues of the winter campaign, but also with the conduct of the Buenos Ayres revolutionary committee. He laughed heartily at the rumor of his intended return to B. Ayres, to become a broker on the Bolsa, and the evening closed with a round game of domino.

On the 18th a cavalcade arrived at the Field-of-the-Cloth-of-Gold, comprising Messrs. Drummond, Saravia, Lamas, Castellanos, Dr. Bustos and Col. Perez, all looking considerably improved, and after the usual polite recognitions on all sides, the first conference was held, General Flores afterwards inviting his guests to dinner. It would be unbecoming, in a serious narrative, to relate the sundry jests and bad puns circulated in broken language by the diplomatists, at the festive board, being a strange medley of English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Guarani. Suffice it to say that everybody drank his neighbor's health, and the party broke up elated, but most friendly. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

On the 19th the second conference took place, and Gen. Flores accepted the terms offered, viz: Pres. Aguirre to remain in power; a mixed Cabinet formed; the disbandment of the Colorado army; to which Flores added that, as his occupation was gone, he must get some post like Comandante General of the Campana (which is exactly what would suit him), and the commissioners agreed to procure this concession from Pres. Aguirre.

Things being so happily concluded, the three Ministers and their five companions, took leave of Don Venancio, next day, and arrived in Montevideo on the 21st, after one of the most arduous feats on diplomatic records.

LATEST FROM COLONIA.

The town of Colonia, which is precisely in front of Buenos Ayres, is badly in want of an English hotel. As the majority of the estancias in the vicinity belong to Englishmen, the town is continually thronged with English visitors, many of whom cannot speak one word of Spanish. Only the other day one of the leading merchants of B. Ayres went over to see his estancia. It was pats when the boat arrived, and he was

being got together at the Orqueta del Rosario. A few men have been sent on in the direction of San José. The soldiers which belonged to Laguna's regiment, and were made prisoners, have been since let go. About ten days ago a party went through the district of Cardiel, and didn't leave even a boy that they did not enlist. This doesn't look very like peace. Captain Sanchez has been liberated, and is now at home with his family. In Martin Chico a small whaleboat which has been loading stores contraband, was overhauled: four of Flores' officers were caught stowed away with the stores, and are now prisoners in this town.

The sheep farmers about here are all doing well, and several strangers have recently arrived, with the intention of renting land and buying sheep. The lambing has been much better than in Buenos Ayres, and the flocks average an increase of 35 or 40 per cent. If peace is made, property will go up greatly in value, as Colonia is so near Buenos Ayres, and the pasture lands are superior. Good mestiza sheep, 3 patacos; cows and mares, no recent sales; land, if the revolution is put down, 25,000 patacos per square league, &c.

Important from San Juan.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of a visit from a foreign gentleman resident in the above province, who gives most flattering accounts of things in general, and the silver mines in particular. He states that before he left, there was a quantity of 300 quintals of metal ready for smelting or refining and Major Rickard was pushing forward the work. The province is quite peaceable, and the people anxious to sow cotton. Our informant has brought some samples of San Juan cotton, very white and long staple, which are now on exhibition at the Bolsa. In order to encourage the industry we intend to present him with a sufficient quantity of seed to lay down 5 squares (18 acres) which he has ready for this branch of agriculture. San Juan promises soon to attract special notice, for its mineral and agricultural resources: formerly it was noted for producing clever men, among whom may be counted the actual premier, Dr. Rawson.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The state of Barracas is now so awful that there is scarcely any communication with the city: people are obliged to exist on cocks and hens, as the butchers' carts are done up. If 'Jordan is a hard road to travel,' the Calle Larga is the softest on this continent. The diligences are pulled along in the mud something in the same style as sleighs in Canada: wheels are now utterly useless, as the bottom of the highest diligence sits fairly on the mud, and in going down the Barranca the sensation is delightful—the coach slides down in the mud, at a speed which frightens the ladies. Some of these evenings it is expected that one of the diligences will go slap bang into M. Pongorard's College. We understand that a meeting of the Barracanos is talked of in order to adopt measures to compel the Government to apply the Contribucion Directa tax, collected in Barracas, to repairing the Calle Larga, instead of paving the Retiro hill.

We hear that the protracted dispute between the Land Commission of the Southern Railway, and Mr. Langdon, respecting the price to be paid for the 8,000 yards taken by the Company, is at last about to be settled.

The mole in Montevideo is at last to be repaired: it has been in a most scandalous break-neck state. Proposals are called for—there is no one here who wishes to make a bid.

The Brazilian troops, we hear, have crossed the frontier, and several more regiments have entered Oriental territory. The Brazilian Admiral, it would seem, intends to stop three months or more in Montevideo—he calls for tenders to supply him and his ships with the best beef and mutton for the next three months.

A cargo of sewing-machines, we hear, is shortly expected in Montevideo from Rio. It is probably the first cargo of the kind ever known or heard of, and speaks highly for the industrial propensities of the River Plate ladies.

him to a continuation of the war. Poor wretches! Their nefarious design have been frustrated, and they have earned alike the contempt of the Colorado General and the abhorrence of all honest men, friends to peace and order.

ORIENTAL

SERENADING.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
I am a stranger in this city, and therefore utterly ignorant of the police regulations, but will you please say, in your deservedly popular paper, if singing is prohibited in the streets? My reason for troubling you is, that being passionately fond of music, and when I am in a musical humour I must sing, no matter whether in Sackville-street or Calle San Martín. As I have been led to believe, this is a 'stunning' free country, I cannot understand how the other night, returning from the opera one of the night watches attempted to stop me whilst singing 'The last rose of summer.' The benighted Charlie crossed the street, with pike and lantern in hand, as I was finishing the last verse—

"So soon may I follow, when friendship's dew,
And from Love's smiling side, the green drop away,
When your heart is withdrawn, and that one eye is gone,
Oh! who would taketh this black world alone."

As well might the old fellow think of stopping the rapids of Niagara, as keep me from finishing that inspired verse when I had once begun. Angry and annoyed at the impertinence of the fellow, I was just on the point of wrenching the pole from him and breaking the lamp on his head, when the poor fellow cast a 'throw a dollar look at me.' I took out a five dollar bill, the only money I had about me, and handed it to the fellow, with the elegance of Plunketto, and then gave him the first verse—

"Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone,
All her lovely companions are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred, no bud or blossom,
To reflect back her blushes, or give sigh for sigh."

Ah! poor Moore. D—d! Flotow. The audacity of the Germans in driving even to hint at this being a German air. I would fight every German, from Schleswig-Holstein to Vienna, sooner than allow the world to believe that this, my favourite air, was Teutonic.

Say, please, in to-morrow's paper, if singing is prohibited by law, for I confess a sort of weakness on this point.

Yours respectfully,
SANTY.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

While capitalists on all sides are seizing every advantage of investing in substantial property, and while enterprising speculators are devising some of the most attractive schemes for the development of the resources of the empire, it is satisfactory to learn that the public health is to be cared for as well, and that, too, in a manner which will dissipate disease, and render ultimate dissolution, even to advanced age, a remote idea—a possible contingency, in fact, rather than a positive certainty. The chief charm of life is health, and without the absence of disease there can be no real enjoyment. Physicians and philanthropists have, therefore, in all ages, endeavored, as much as possible, to provide specifics for all forms of disease; so that healthy functional action might ever keep the mind serene, and prepare it for the reception of those sublime impressions which, even in this sphere, give us visions of the world beyond! That much has been accomplished to subdue suffering and mitigate misery by eminent physicians in all ages and in all countries cannot for a moment be denied. But while we fully admit the labours and discoveries of the past, we must, at the same time, wreath the laurel around the brows of the living alleviator of the age—Thomas Holloway! There are no quack mysteries, or empirical nonsense, in connection with his infallible remedies. The purchaser reads in his own language, be it what it may, the cure for his malady, as directions are printed in every tongue. Millions have testified to the efficacy of these universal specifics; and the eminent proprietor of the patent, having heard that Poona is to be the new capital, has resolved upon placing a large supply of his universal remedies at the disposal of all his Deccan agents mentioned in his advertisements. It is due to the future metropolis of Asia, Professor Holloway informs us, that the health of the citizens should be kept up to the mark, and to accomplish this he will, we are given to understand, double his consignments. Thanking him, therefore, for the interest which he takes in the welfare of his friends in all parts of the world, we can only, in conclusion, congratulate our constituents on the fact of their having the infallible remedies so close at hand. It will, therefore, be their own fault if they are not able to exclaim with the Hindustani poet—

—[Indian Herald, or Overland Summary of the Deccan Herald, September 5, 1863.]

IMPORTS.

Our import market shows less activity this last fortnight than previously. The wholesale grocers are all well supplied, and the Customs House deposits

are overflowing, but the demand for commodities has slackened, and the recent failure of Civallieri has had a most injurious effect upon the market. The following are the principal sales during the fortnight—

60 cases Bordeaux wine, at 895 dols. despatched.
50 do do, 890 dols. do.
6000 fan. salt to arrive, 50 dols do.
2000 tercios yerba, Paraguay, 12 s rls.
100 boxes brandy at 55 dols.
1200 tercios Paraguay yerba at 6 pats in deposit.
100 pipes vino tinto, mark 'Gosset,' 1750 despatched.
100 cuartos vino seco, at 3630 dols. do.
380 barrels olives, 42 do.
400 boxes Bordeaux wine, do.
600 boxes brandy, 84 do.
40 barrels do, 21 do.
600 boxes licores, 50 do.
80 tercios yerba, Parnagua, 49 do.
80 bales Paraguayan tobacco, 23 rls. in deposit.
30 pipes Cotte wine, 1250, despatched.
100 cuartos vino seco, 70 fts. dep.
34 boxes Havana sugar, 23 rls. do.
225 cuarterolas vino seco, 2650, do.
43 boxes dried peaches, Mendoza, 60 dols. per arr.
30 sacks coffee, 630 despatched.
244 tercios yerba, Paraguayan, ex Felix Fortuna, 168 dep.
Cargo of Cotte wine (ex J. B. V., No. 2), at 1450 despatched.
150 bodegas vino, 880 despatched.
200 baskets champagne, 190.
180,000 feet New York Pine, at 11 rls. mjc. despatched.
100 sacks coffee, 620 dols. despatched.
180 cuarterolas vino seco, 2650 do.

EXPORTS.

Exporters are as busy as the produce of the country will allow. High prices are asked and given, but the season for exporting on a large scale has passed. Dry hides are very weak, particularly those for the States. The total sales of dry hides during the fortnight amount to hardly five thousand, as owing to the recent heavy rains very little business has been done in the markets, which are unapproachable on account of the mud. The price of wool is very high, and exporters are so anxious to get the article that prices are going up still further; but there is no wool in the country worth talking about. The total sales of the fortnight amounted to twenty thousand arrobas. Wheat still keeps rising. Sales for the last two weeks, five thousand fanegas.

The following are the most important sales made during the fortnight:—

380 salted cow hides in the rivers, 43 rls on board.
3200 do do, 40 do.
8700 qd jerked beef, at 20 rls. fts.
280 bales Cordovan wool, 43 rls.
200 do Entre Rios horse hair, 34 do.
6000 salted ox hides, 42 rls. on board.
400 pipes tallow, 50 dols.
500 wide hides for Spain, 40 rls.
600 calf do do, 37
150 tons bone ash, 12 fts.
150 salt cow hides, 31 rls.
10,000 salt horse hides, 164 fts.
600 bales Santiago wool, 42 rls.
380 do Entre Rios, 25 do.
200 do Cordovan horse hair, 36 do.
4080 qd jerked beef, 24 do.
60 pipes tallow, 40 do.
700 lb. ostrich feathers, 70 dols.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 23.
Paper price of ounces 4647.
Price of sovereigns 1421.
As the 21st is a holiday, there was more business done in specie to-day than usual. Patatoes
Opened at 29 10
Second do 29 05
Third 29 10
Fourth 29 05
Fifth 29 10
Sixth and last 29 05
Cash sales 65,240.
TIME SALES.
For Wednesday 8,000 at 29
Saturday 35,800 29
July 31st 33,000 28 85
July 15th 10,000 28 90
1st 14,000 29
Total sales, 100,020.
The Government broker sold 20,000 patatoes this morning, which were at once bought up by a leading bull at 29.05, and then resold by him at 29.10, making five centesimos by the transaction.

A distinguished bull circulated a report on 'Change that the Provincial Government and the Bank had at last agreed upon a project for the redemption of the paper money, the Bank to buy up one hundred millions of paper dollars, and issuing specie notes at the rate of one patacon to 23 dols. mjc. As on the greatest inquiry, we could hear nothing to confirm this report, we think it has its origin in the inflated imagination of a rather successful oupce broker.

It is not quotations of exchange on England yesterday, a typographical error was made, as no exchange as yet has been issued at 40; the lowest we have heard of is 49; still there are many who believe, that before the packet leaves, exchange will be done at 40. The total amount drawn for the packet is under £100,000.

Exchange on Franco is quoted at 5.25 fms, 4.82 fms, and 5.18 fms.

FREIGHTS.

The Bremen barque Pyrmont, to load mules in Montevideo, for the Cape of Good Hope, and to bring back goats.

Charters during the Fortnight.
Italian brig, Solis, for Antwerp, by Bend and Co., Ship Brokers.
Italian brig, Terribile, for Liverpool, by do.

Dutch brig, Grodt Gwyk, for Antwerp, by do.
French barque Racine, for Havre, by Sagory and Co.

Prussian brig No. 2, for Liverpool, by do.
Kremen brig Christian, orders.

Spanish corvette Palmira, for Harina.
Brazilian brigantine Forma, for Brazil.

ERRATA.

The date of the organization of the Sanitary Commission was 'June, 1861,' instead of 'June 10, 1863,' as appeared in our report of Mr. Perry's speech at the last meeting.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

23rd.
Montevideo, national steamer Salto.
Montevideo, English steamer Fairy.
Boston, Hamburg barque Margarita.
Barcelona, Spanish smack Sebastian.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
16th performance of the Season.
On Friday, 24th June,
MART A.
At Eight.

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.
SOUS LA DIRECTION DE MR. D'HOTE.
VENDREDI 24 DE JUIN 1864.
Huitieme representation de l'abonnement.
Premiere representation de les—

SALTIMBANQUES
Comedie Parale en trois actes; metee de complots par MM. Dumerson et Veru.

Autroisième acte MM. D'Hote et Saint Aubin exécuteront de brillantes exercices sur

La Perche Périlleuse.
On commencera le spectacle par L'amour à l'Aveuglette
Comedie vaudeville en un acte.
A 7h. 1/2.



J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS and Hosiery, the only suitable head dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the cheapest. Head dress in use.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Hosiery are genuine unless they bear the above stamp with either ELLWOOD & SONS, or the DELANY name in the center.
The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Hosiery may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Dealers in London, and the chief towns in India, and by the Trade of the Colonies. The International Exhibition 1862 medal was awarded to
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, HOSIERY AND CAPS OF ALL KINDS.
Great Charlotte Street, London, S

DAY AND MARTIN'S
Real Japan Blacking.
97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.
SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS SHOEERS IN THE COLONY.
In Bottles of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
D. & M. take the opportunity of notifying purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.
* * * Orders through Messrs. Hoare.

THE TRUE TEST.
Dr. Hadow guarantees that his READY RELIEF will not keep the Patient in doubt as to certainty of cure. It will cure in a few minutes, severe rheumatic twinges, and all kinds of neuralgia, and the most obstinate of its superiority to all other remedies, in curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pain, Arterio, and other localities—wills in a minute, severe rheumatic twinges, inflammation of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, or one or two drops is sufficient. In cases of Sprains, Swellings, Burns, Bruises, Headache, &c., its application will promote cure at once. One dose internally and one application externally will cure any ordinary ailment, and one bottle cures any ordinary disease.—Price 2s 6d.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

GEORGE CURLING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
16, Cuthill St., Fenchurch St., London.
Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Established House, as Suppliers and Manufacturers of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, QUININE, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly discovered Chemicals, Oil Liver Oil and Castor Oil in bottles.
CAPSULES OF COCAINE, CUBBER, GASTOR OIL, Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities, LOGGERS COMPENSATORY, PATENT MEDICINES.
Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade.
Orders sent to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.
Prices Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application.
Parties desiring through Agents are requested to give detailed instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of
GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

SOLE AGENT IN BUENOS AYRES:
L. J. BAAO,
CALLE MAYO, No. 12.

Education in England.
A Married Lady, residing in the Western Suburbs of London, takes the entire charge of the Children of one lady. She is qualified to teach English, French, Italian, and Spanish, and to sing and play on the Piano. Her terms are moderate, and her references are of the highest character. Address: 11, Albion, near of Mr. Wain, Bookbinder, Whitechapel, London, E.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUS & CO.
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 & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one in the Bank in which they place their most confidence.

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

The sums deposited in 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, 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 Maus & Co. of this city following the example of their

firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a 'Savings Bank' at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

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

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

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

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Maus & 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) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand 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 on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Paraná, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds of Goods.

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
THE SILK DEPARTMENT.
THE MADE-UP DRESS DEPARTMENT.
THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT.
THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT.
THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT.
THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.
THE WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.

Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.
THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.

The Stock will also include
OPERA ROBES,
STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size,
Childrens' Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits,
GLOTH CAPES,
And an infinite variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of
GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANTS OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
61—Corrientes—61.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN AND GARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.

Washing done on the following terms:

Washing and dressing shirts, per dozen ... 20 dols.
Washing plain clothes " " " " 7 "
Dressing same " " " " 9 "

A van will be sent round town to collect and deliver clothes: One of the chief advantages is that the clothes suffer no wear or tear in the process of steam washing.

Parties wishing the van to call at their houses, will please leave their address at

Mr. BLUES,
Corner of calles Cangallo and Mayo.

Wanted.

A married man a short time in the country, wishes to get sheep on interest. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address R. M. Meier, Barry & Walker, 97 Calle Defensa, Sp. 119

To Let.
In the calle Defensa, No. 605, a very modern house with three patios, 10 rooms, and two garrets; light, airy, and comfortable; suitable for a family or for business. For further particulars apply on the premises.

