

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

751—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, No. 101—103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIAL.
For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of customers, 10 per cent.
For deposits in current, 10 per cent.
For deposits in savings, 12 per cent.
For deposits in term, 10 per cent.
For deposits in term, 10 per cent.
For deposits in term, 10 per cent.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, No. 101—103.
The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to facilitate the business of its customers, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is loaned on mortgage and other securities approved by the Bank.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing orders and transfers to the Bank, which they may draw up to an amount previously deposited under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in current currency, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the depositor every three months, the deposits being allowed to mature at any time, by means of checks, part or the full amount at their option, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand pesos, in which case the first interest is paid in cash, and the balance is accumulated in favor of the depositor.
Fifth—Bills of exchange are drawn and taken in London, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santos, Valparaiso, Santiago de Chile, Montevideo, and other places, and also on other places, at which interest will be given.
Sixth—The Bank undertakes to execute all legitimate transactions within the limit of its capital and reserves.
The establishment is always open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on the Bank are payable by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the National Bank.

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the National Bank.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT.

ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the fifty-two branches of the National Bank.

WANKLYN AND CO.

No. 95 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the City of London) Life Assurance Association.

Capital—£3,000,000. Sterling.

Proprietors for the Argentine are invited, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

Calles Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks of Marine Insurance.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Don Tomas Amador, President.

Don Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.

Don Juan de Dios, Director.

Don Antonio de Dios, Director.

Don Manuel de Dios, Director.

Don Francisco de Dios, Director.

Don Pedro de Dios, Director.

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Don Antonio de Dios, Director.

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Don Antonio de Dios, Director.

Don Manuel de Dios, Director.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—£1,000,000. Sterling.

The interest on deposits is as follows:

On deposits in current, 10 per cent.

On deposits in savings, 12 per cent.

On deposits in term, 10 per cent.

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Dr. P. Bourso.

SURGEON DENTIST.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil nisi novum nil veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864.

ARTICLES FOR THE PAIR EXHIBITION

It is very true that the Argentine Republic ought to be represented in the World's Fair of 1865, but people seem to think we have nothing strange in this country worthy of being sent to Europe to attract the gaze of all nations. This is mock modesty: we have 100 things not seen elsewhere and which would excite intense surprise if exhibited at Paris.

1st. *A Buenos Ayrean paper-dollar.* Unlike the sestertii of the ancient Romans, its value is unknown, and it would seem to resemble the iron-coin of Lycurgus in possessing no other intrinsic merit than its weight. As an effort of art it is however remarkable, the emblematic figures showing an amount of "chiselling" hard to appreciate.

2nd. *The Argentine stocks.* Not mining or railway stocks, such being exclusively the property of foreign residents, but a sample of that kind which never fluctuates, and in which, without previous speculation, a man often gets head over ears embarrassed, and egregiously "puts his foot in it." These stocks are guaranteed by Government, although it is sometimes hard to calculate the interest of the investment. An Irishman, some time ago, got so heavily invested in Chascomus or Chilivoy (we forget which) stock, after a carouse, that he was found dead next morning.

3rd. *San Juan silver.* This article is in great demand, and the supply wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of our market. Nevertheless, as the Mining Co. (ask Mr. Duguid or Major Rickard) has been attended with unparalleled success, a sample of ore and of the enterprise if sent to Paris might drive the shares above par. We may observe that the phrase "beneficial" so often repeated in the statutes, is not clearly understood by the shareholders. The situation of the mines is highly picturesque.

4th. *The billon "Republica Americana."* As this splendid aerial conveyance, which has (not) made a trip across the American continent, is 27 million cubic feet larger than "Nadar's famous balloon," it would be well for our citizens to forego smoking for 24 hours, and give the price of cigars (300,000 dols mje) to Mr. Wells that he may proceed to Paris to exhibit the monster, which will give "corrupt monarchies" an idea of the greatness and elevated notions of the Republic.

5th. *Argentine Manufactures.* Buenos Ayres can find a match for any industrial enterprise in Europe. Unhappily it is a Lucifer, emblematic of the pride and explosiveness of Argentines, but it will at least throw a light on the other articles of the catalogue. If our matches be termed Vestas, this will be a graceful compliment to the purity of our public use.

6th. *A model policeman.* One who has never drawn his sword to a prisoner, without first using lip homage, and subsequently taken him to the hospital. This would be termed in England: "killing" politeness. The sword, too, is a neat thing, rather resembling the fasces et securi of Numa's policemen, than the vulgar baton of a London peeler. Visitors are requested not to lay their hands on this or the other articles exhibited.

7th. *The Army List.* Prussians and Frenchmen will stare at the catalogue of Generals, and blush for their ignorance of the exploits of so many heroes on the glorious plains of Ituzaingue, Pago Largo, Arroyo Corto, India Muerta, Fraile Vivo, &c. The most instructive part is, that whereas in Europe we sometimes find "men of straw," here we have legions of paper-men who exist only on the Army-roll. The reason and economy are obvious.

8th. *A Teniente Alcalde,* dressed in official costume, chiripa, potro boots and poncho. We verily think that if we could get a live one over to Paris he would create greater curiosity than one of the Japanese ambassadors; he might carry his lasso and balls as the symbols of his camp authority.

9th. *An antiquated mite cup and bombilla,* said to be found in the Villa Luxan, which had seen service since last century, the bombilla having been used by 17,895 different persons, and the old mite cup of most extraordinary workmanship.

10th. *A River Plate horse*—one of those brutes which can gallop thirty leagues a day for a week without stopping, and no matter when or where let go invariably knows his own way home; a most invaluable animal for some gay Frenchman, and being moreover so accustomed to drought, &c., that the animal realizes in every respect our idea of a Frenchman's horse; the color of the animal is a sort of invisible green, and although a common color in the Plate very rare in Europe.

(To be Continued.)

THE PALLIERS ALBUM

The second issue for this month is not inferior to any that have gone before, and each successive picture of the Album fills us with fresh admiration of the versatility of subject, correctness of idea, life-like expression, and poetic grouping of the great Franco-Argentine artist.

El Payador represents a gaucho gallant, singing "decimas" to a peasant girl, who is seated beside him on the rude bench under the corridor of her rancho. The pose of the figures is capital: with the left leg across his right knee he rests the guitar in artistic fashion, and pours forth the rude song of the Pampas, to the silent admiration of his "novia," who has dropped her spinning ball, and yielded her undivided attention to the rhythmic romance. Her father so seated on the ground, or perhaps on a camp-chair (i.e. cow's head), with his dog beside him, both apparently as intent on the song as to flatter the rural troubadour.

Perchance the old man is thinking of his own courting days, when he offered a like incense at the shrine of his affections. The open doorway of the rancho suggests the hospitality characteristic of the poorest gaucho hut: the shadow on the threshold not only indicates the hour of evening, but is perhaps emblematic of the increasing poverty of these poor people so often dragged away from peaceful pursuits to follow a barefooted General, or serve on the Indian frontier. If anything were wanting to finish the idea of this nomadic life, we have the bridge lying on the ground, and the "recado," or native saddle, carefully folded under the eaves of the rancho, apparently its only furniture of value. The vista takes in a stretch of level camp, on which are seen some horned cattle, and, we are happy to see, they do not suffer from drought, there being a fine "laguna" hard by.

The Prisoner's Wife represents a young woman sitting on the ground under a heavily-barred window, inside which is a man who looks with evident satisfaction on the trait of conjugal affection which forms the subject of our picture. The sunbeam falls astart, hardly touching the window, as if unwilling to enter the abode of crime. Yet who knows but the poor prisoner is immured for some such offence as eluding military service? An institution "more honored in the breach than in the observance." We could well forgive a man for refusing to leave a home that boasts so handsome and affectionate a wife. In the basket beside her, she has brought him his frugal meal, and the "mate-cup" shows they have just partaken of the national beverage. She is smoking a cigar, and buried in thought as he smoke curls out of her arched mouth. The picture is very pleasing, and if the poor fellow, who suffers incarceration for preferring Hymen to Mars, get out of prison soon, that patient, lone woman will be comforted, and M. Palliere will have made happy one family circle, while his audience instructs the public. We never knew the want of a work like this till the artist took it in hand. We are happy to have procured him two more English subscribers last week, and we hope the success of the "Album" will remunerate the labour and enterprise of our talented friend. Go ahead, M. Palliere!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There was a little more stir in town yesterday. The steamer came up from the Molat, the Pavon arrived from Rosario, and the Fides from New York. The frost on Friday night dried the mud, the merchants' clerks were busy running round town collecting—in fact, the dull no-news atmosphere which was noticeable on Friday was dispelled in toto yesterday.

Our colleague the "Tribuna" seems to think that we are not sufficiently polite when speaking about him, but thanks us for taking up the part of the poor clerks of the Bank. We think it most unfair that the other public employees should receive an increase of

salary, and the Bank clerks, who are really hard worked, be left out. This is not fair play, and the "Tribuna" is perfectly right in calling attention to the matter.

The Piffiro dispute threatens to grow to the most alarming dimensions. The letter in Friday evening's Nacional is a remarkably severe communication, and admits of very little reply. It would seem that every officer in the Argentine army takes the Piffiro charges as personal insults, still, nothing can justify the writing of such a letter as that published in the Pueblo.

The Provincial Government has ordered Mr. Hunt to be paid the \$30,000 for finishing the Canuelas Church. The money is to be paid in monthly instalments of \$10,000. Our new Minister, Sor Cardenas, seems determined to employ the public moneys well. He has set about naming committees for public schools in all the towns where they are wanted. This speaks well for the character of Sor Cardenas, and from what we hear from all parties, he is a man every way qualified for the high office which he fills. We hope he will turn his attention to the efficient administration of justice in the camp, and introduce some law whereby criminals shall be tried and punished within ten days after arrest. This would be a great benefit, and would repress crime.

The Felix Colon, we hear, is sold, up in Uruguay. She was a rather unsuccessful little boat. At the request of the merchants and estanciaeros the owners of the Era have changed her day for sailing. She will now leave Buenos Ayres every Monday at one o'clock on and after the first of August. The lambing in some of the northern districts, we hear, has been very poor. A farmer from the Fortin states that some of the flocks had not one hundred lambs in them.

We notice that Sor Riestra is at last Governor of Buenos Ayres. We congratulate the distinguished Argentine upon his accession to so elevated a post. We have not heard if Sor Saavedra has irrevocably resigned, or is only temporarily absent in the camp. But the Provincial Government decrees have for the last few days been signed by Riestra. Sor Saavedra, after all, was a good Governor, but Sor Riestra is a much better man. We hope Sor Saavedra may be detained out of town for a couple of years on business of the greatest importance.

An Irish estanciaero has called our attention to the necessity of introducing into this country the same regulation respecting the branding of sheep, as is at present in force in Australia: namely, that every sheep and lamb in a flock must be branded with the mark of the station. We think this would be a very salutary regulation, and would put a stop to the systematic sheep stealing at present going on in the camp. By branding the sheep, the owner of lost sheep can discover with greater facility where his sheep may have strayed to, and when farmers got accustomed to the law, they would find it less expensive and troublesome than what they at present suppose.

The steamer Fair, we hear, is about to be taken off the Parana, and put on the Uruguay. The Pavon is too well established for the Fair, good though she be, to compete with her. On the Uruguay she will, no doubt, do a great traffic.

A SHARP PRACTITIONER

Since the days of Routinet and Steadbeck, no one has been so signally successful in what is technically termed "sharp practice" as Dr. Hermansader who left this country by last French packet.

He arrived in Buenos Ayres from the U. States, about 9 months ago, and represented himself as a native of that unfortunate country Sleswig Holstein, from which being expelled in 1848, for political motives, he took refuge in the Great Republic. He was an ardent admirer of President Lincoln, and prayed for the demolition of Charleston with a zeal worthy of General Butler. Foreseeing the possible occurrence of some difficulties to his medical practice in the city, although he had a diploma of a foreign college of surgeons, he went to the camp, and settled down on an American estancia at Fortin de Areco. He published a card in our paper (luckily paid in advance) to the effect that he practised as surgeon and accoucheur. Nevertheless it was seriously doubted that he knew anything at all of medicine, and people fancied he must have borrowed a friend's diploma. How long his professional career might have continued

we know not, but that Dr. Hermansader began to feel "ennui," and proposed taking a "paseo" to town for the glorious celebration of American Independence. The Doctor was well known to all the shopkeepers of the Fortin, who admired alike his profound acquirements and patriotic sentiments. We had almost forgotten to mention his strong religious tendency, which prompted him to get up a collection for the American mission, although by some mistake the money has gone astray.

When the Doctor was leaving the Fortin he remembered that advice of Horace, "Risum teneatis amici?" (take a rise out of a friend), and so he took a rise out of Mr. Spring. The creditors in the village were not hucksters to dun a man, and so they mentioned nothing of the little obligations which held him to the scene of his labors.

Nay, a certain trader, named Gonzalez, formerly our agent, who wished to save the commission of 1 per cent. for carriage of money, begged of him to convey 25,000 dols. mje, to a mercantile house in the city. Need we say that in the doctor's haste to see again an infirm relative in Sleswig, he forgot all about his commission. Before taking his passage, per steamer, he made a few purchases. Sr. Vidale (one of Steenbeck's friends), supplied him with shirts and hosiery to the value of 1300 dols.: it is strange that he should have left Sr. Vidale under a bad impression, as the latter has not been paid, and almost despair of the doctor's return. Mr. Roever was employed to take his likeness, in a gold locket, which was probably intended for a souvenir to compensate the regrets of some friend left behind. The artist declares that he has been done, but this is very ungenerous. A shopkeeper in Calle Victoria has also some complaint about 20 dols. worth of goods, which he inadvertently sold the doctor, when the latter found he had no small change, but took the articles, promising to pay next day. It is ascertained that Mr. Hermansader was entrusted with three watches, one a handsome gold repeater, belonging to confiding friends at the Fortin: we are happy to say he intends getting them repaired at Bordeaux.

Nothing can be more painful than the charge of ingratitude alleged against him by our friend of the sewing machines, who paid his hotel expenses on two occasions, and states that he walked off with his revolver, passport, and Masonic ticket. We can only explain the occurrence, that as the Doctor was about to visit the seat of the Danish War, he wished to use an alias. It may be considered rude that he did not send round visiting cards, P. P. C., before embarking, but he evidently feared his friends would dissuade him from his intended trip. He stated that relays of horses had been sent for him to attend an urgent case in the camp, and meantime took his ticket per Saint-ouge, on the 4th inst., as *Doctor Bell*. He is at present crossing the Atlantic, and we have no doubt dedicates a thought now and then to the many kind and remembering friends he has left in Buenos Ayres.

COLON THEATRE.

The production on Thursday evening last of Signor Petrella's grand opera "Iona" proved an event in the musical world, and drew to the Colon theatre a large and critical audience. The opera though new to Buenos Ayres, is six or seven years old, which in operá language amounts almost to a certain age. The composer himself is no longer youthful being some ten or fifteen years the senior of his much more celebrated rival Signor Verdi. Signor Petrella was for many years musical director at San Carlo at Naples without gaining there much distinction as a composer. His name should be familiar to a Buenos Ayres public, as the author of "Marco Visconti," an opera by which he subsequently acquired some reputation in Italy. But we believe his most successful work is an opera buffa "le Precauzioni."

It was in the year '57 or '58 we do not remember which, that Signor Petrella received a commission to write an opera for Venice. And at the same time and for the same theatre commissions were given to Verdi, and to Appoloni, the author of "il Ebreo," and a composer of note in Italy, Verdi's opera the "Simon Boccanegra," proved a fiasco. The opera, whatever it was, that Appoloni presented, met with the same ill fate. But Signor Petrella's work proved a grand success. The opera was "Iona." The Buenos Ayres critics seem to have ratified the decision of the Venetian public, for if we are to judge by outward demonstrations and from the facts that the performers were vociferously called for at the conclusion of each act, the first representation of "Iona" at the Colon was an unquestionable triumph. It would indeed be difficult to find an opera in which the parts are so well suited to the several artists of the Colon troupe individually as they are in "Iona." Sor. Lelmi had an arduous role and towards the conclusion evinced some evidence of fatigue. But he exerted himself manfully and acquitted himself to the great satisfaction of the audience.

Sor. Celestino did all that was possible to interest us in the amours of a high priest—at all times an ungrateful subject. Exceptions was found to his 'get up' by some learned critics fresh from the reperusal of Bulwer's romance. For ourselves we must plead ignorance as to what was a walking dress of a priest of Isis, A.D. 79, and what peculiar kind of *roba de chambre* he might wear when he received ladies in his sanctum.

Madame Mollo, in the important part of "Nidia," once more reminded us of the advantage we enjoy in being able to count upon the assistance of two *prima donnas* in the company. And as for Madame Briol, never since we had the pleasure of being present at her debut in the "Rigolotto" have we seen her act or heard her sing so superbly. There were times when we forgot the music in her acting, and this is the highest compliment we can pay to both. For the singing must be faultless when it is so made to blend with the sister art.

Whilst in this laudatory humor, we must not forget to praise the scene-painter and property-man, and above all, the impresario for his spirited liberality in furnishing the general appointments of the opera. With here and there a slight incongruity, or a trifling departure from histrionic truth, the scenery and dresses were most creditable to the management, and they came in for a large share of the applause. Absolute dramatic propriety we do not expect on the Italian stage, where hitherto everything has been sacrificed to the music. But the Italians are apt scholars, and the French, who have largely borrowed their music, are in return rapidly enlightening them in regard to those little accessories. Thus, in the libretto of Iona we are carefully reminded that recent discoveries in Pompeii have proved the ancients to have been more advanced in glass manufacture than they had credit for. And this little nudge to our memories was useful to us on Thursday evening, when the curtain rose on an enormous display of plate-glass in the windows of Iona's suburban villa. The scene was, however, with the rest, completely new and capital, after its kind. A few amendments might be easily made in future representations, with little extra trouble to the property man. For instance, the guests at the banquet, if they were not to assume the usually received classic posture, they may at least sit a little less bolt upright. The statue of Isis, too, as she is decidedly plain, might be made a less prominent feature, and her glistening eyes would be more awe-inspiring if the machinery of the lids were less tried. And above all, the last scene might be made less of a pictorial anticlimax. What Mrs. Partington calls the "corruption of Mount Vesuvius" might take place less suddenly, occur a little earlier, and at least finish with the music. Otherwise, with our ears at rest, our whole powers of criticism were directed to the posture of the agonized and prostrate inhabitants; thus, the tragedy is apt to conclude amid—as the newspapers have it—the general hilarity of the audience.

Of the music, we have not left ourselves much space to speak. It is, however, what we should expect of a writer of just sufficient genius to employ with effect his theoretical knowledge and long experience as the director of an orchestra. Signor Petrella is not a born musician. The music of "Iona," however, has the admirable quality of continuity, keeping pace with the plot and never flagging in its prettiness. On one or two occasions it rises into the sphere of genuine inspiration. Particularly in the new and graceful andante to the first cavatine of Iona—sung to admiration by Madame Briol—and in the concerted music forming the finale to the third Act. The latter is after the manner of the trumpet-toned Verdi; and if far inferior in general power to the music of the author of Nabucco, it is in some respects more pleasing to the ordinary hearer, as the melody is less angular and spasmodic.

MONTEVIDEO

The "Reforma" of the 21st inst. relates a horrible case of cruelty, on the part of an English tailor, named Mayney, living in Calle Zavala. This man, or rather monster, was brought to justice about a year and a half ago, for having barbarously ill-treated his sister during a long time before. Last week an embargo was placed on his house, probably for debt, and the officers of the law found the unfortunate sister locked up in an inner room, a victim to the most equal misery and deplorable exhaustion. The police at once seized Mayney a second time on this diabolical charge, and lodged him in prison. Words can give no idea of the spectacle which the unhappy woman presented. Stretched on a damp floor, with no other covering than an old blanket, it was difficult to recognize in her a human being. Cold and hunger caused her to shiver in a painful manner: she could not be got to utter a single word, her hair seemed a mass of white stuff, and she was perfectly naked. It is a matter of wonder how she has been able to drag out such an

existence for a length of time. She was conveyed to hospital in a litter.

The Ministers of France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, have written lengthy replies to the Government, denouncing the failure of negotiations with Flores, and praying President Aguirre to use his efforts for peace. Mr. Lett'some (our Charge d'Affaires) simply acknowledges the receipt of official despatches on the matter, and assures Minister Herrera of his esteem. The Kings of Sweden and Denmark, Queen Victoria and the Pope have congratulated President Aguirre on his accession.

A grand concert will be given at Solis Theatre on the 28th, for the joint benefit of the poor, and Church of San Francisco.

The President and Minister arrived at Canelones, en route for Moreno's head quarters, and stayed there till noon on the 21st. It is rumoured in Buenos Ayres that they had a very narrow escape. Flores advanced pickets having intercepted Moreno's army. Some assert that they were going to see Flores, but this is not likely. Others say the immediate purpose was to relieve the sick General but the "Reforma" alleges, with seeming truth, that it was to inspect the army and see to its payment.

On the 19th Moreno was encamped at Chamizo, and a spy of Flores, recently captured, states that he forced Sta. Lucia at Paso Roldan same day: he adds that Flores' men are deserting daily.

We have no news how the sale on the 22nd went off, of jerked beef, damaged in the wreck of the Doctor Cruzent. The pilot-boat, "No hay otro," reports a foreign barque, flag unknown, aground to the East of Castellos.

The papers give no further news respecting the Brazilian invasion, as if ignorant of so important a matter.

OLIDEN BEEF.

Mr. Oliden requests us to state in answer to Mr. Claypole, that he had not meant to express that a clerk of Smith Brothers informed him, but that the words "of the same house" referred to the firm which had first given him particulars on the subject.

We are glad to say that Sor. O. despatched nearly 200 quintals of Oliden beef per Uruguay for Liverpool, and has engaged freight by next steamer of same line for 400 quintals more.

IRELAND.

Dublin. The ceaseless flow of emigration from this country is scarcely more important than the direction of the current. The mass of the emigrants are bound not to the British colonies, but to the United States. When the City of Glasgow arrived off Queenstown on Thursday 320 passengers were put on board, making her entire number about 700, while no less than 900 persons were left behind, who had procured passage tickets. The *Cork Reporter* states the rush for passages to have been so great that persons desirous of being booked on Thursday would not be entered for any time before the 25th of June next, with a probability of being obliged to wait still longer. There are over 2000 persons already entered to sail in the Inman Company's boats, and before one of that number can be sent, there will be a vast increase by other entries made in Liverpool and Queenstown, and by the receipt of advice fares paid in America. "When it is considered," says the *Reporter*, "that this company despatches three boats every fortnight, and that the Cunard Company's boats depart weekly, and that the emigration continued through the whole of the past winter, although previously it sailed during the ungenial weather, some notion may be formed of the magnitude of that tide which is ceaselessly rolling from our shores." One day this week 70 persons from Tralee and Killarney took their departure for New York. Next day the number was between 200 and 300, of whom 40 had their passages paid by Lord Castlerosse. All of them had been the occupants of small farms, and they are described as the bone and sinew of the country. This movement may be said to be Universal, though prevailing more in some districts than in others. The political effect of it is that the Queen loses an immense number of Irish subjects, who become citizens of a foreign State.

New York Wool Market.

Pending the revision of the tariff, and in view of possible contingencies growing out of the great military events of the day, the movement in both domestic and foreign has been comparatively light—both buyers and sellers awaiting further developments, which shall afford a more reliable basis for commercial calculations; meanwhile, with light stocks, holders are firm at prices which are generally above the views of purchasers. Some of the most needy manufacturers have been in market since our last, and we learn of sales of 75,000 lb. Domestic fleece at 78 to 83 cents; 14,000 lb. Syrian, 24; 5000 lb. scoured Cape, \$120; 150 bales Crimean, 40; 40 do. Rosario, about 22, and 60 to 70 do. Buenos Ayres, on private terms. By auction, 9 bales mestiza, 30; 150 do. unwashed African, averaging 33—slightly damaged. An auction sale of 1400 bales Mediterranean is advertised for the 18th inst. in Boston.

MEDICAL REVIEW

The number for this fortnight is not very interesting, though very scientific. The editors seem to ratify the condemnation of Dr. Pommerai by the French tribunals for poisoning his mistress. There are two papers on Tracheotomy, which may be read in a railway carriage by anyone travelling with his wife. Dr. Quinones kicks up a row about an individual named Spuche who asks permission to start an apothecary's shop at Villa Luxan: it is rightly feared that before long several of the inhabitants would show premature signs of asphyxiation as Dr. Quinones gives us to understand Mr. Spuche might possibly mistake Glauber Salts for Prussic Acid and vice-versa.

URUGUAY.

Murder of Three Persons.

By some mistake, our papers from Concepcion reach only to the 16th inst. A negro was murdered at Gen. Urquiza's saladero of Sta. Candida: the assassin is in prison. A dentist named Orfila had just arrived from B. Ayres and offers his services. On the 30th ult. a law was passed, ordering the construction of side-paths in all the streets, at the expense of the several house owners. The Entre Rian Bank has established an agency at Concordia. The heirs of the late Mr. Charles Watter (Swiss) are invited to claim his property.

Three fellows, named Rosario Tello, Bernardino Suarez, and Rufino Alarcon, are requested to deliver themselves up to justice for the murder of Lorenzo Retamal, his wife Dominga, and a girl named Vicenta Godoy, in the district of Nogoya.

THE ROSARIO MAILS.

We received no 'Ferro-carril' per Pavan, and are indebted to the courtesy of the 'Tribuna' for the following items:—

Pacification of Salta.—Dates from Salta are to the 26th June. A subscription amounting to \$918 has been collected for the widows and wounded of the victims of the May revolution. The elections were to come off on the 3rd inst.

New Governor of Rioja.—We have no further news of the recent revolt at Patquia, which seems all over. The rebel army (58 strong) had retired to San Juan. The peaceable citizens anxiously awaited the arrival of the new Governor from B. Ayres, Colonel Julio Campos.

Mutiny at San Juan.—Major Rickard's former battalion 'Rifleros' mutinied when ordered to march for San Luis. They killed Captain Gomez, and seized the other officers, whose fate is unknown; then marched into San Juan at dead of night, stormed the barracks of San Clemente, supplied themselves with ammunition, &c., and marched out to Chacarilla: their Colonel (Giuffra) was in the city and escaped; the citizens were terribly alarmed, and it is not yet known what excesses have been committed.

Cordoba and Mendoza.—Dates are to July 15th. The festivals of the 9th were very dull. The province is going on well. The snows of the Cordillera are represented as unusually severe: all communication with Chile cut off. All going well in the provinces of Tucuman, Jujuy, and San Luis. Sor. Gordillo and the engineers for Artesian Wells in Rioja set out for that province with machinery, &c.

THE URUGUAY

This Liverpool steamer, which leaves on Tuesday, made so rapid a passage out, that there are bets she will beat the Royal Mail: we, therefore, send some papers.

A MUSTARD POULTICE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—The following story which we do not remember to have seen in print, is now circulating on Change. It may be old, but is received as new and true. At a famous watering place, within the memory of man, a gentleman was severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, which neither gin cocktails nor other cordials could remove. It was night and he was in bed. His loving wife, unwilling to wake the domestics, descended to the kitchen, and prepared a mustard poultice, which she spread on her own handkerchief, and proceeded with it to her undressed lord. Before leaving him, she left a light dimly burning in his apartment: but not as careful as she might have been in noting the number of her room.

Guided by a light which she saw shining in a chamber, and which she supposed was the one she had left, she entered and gently raising the bed-clothes, &c., laid the warm poultice upon a stomach, but not the stomach of her lord.

"Hello there! What the— are you about?" Shouted a voice of thunder, and the body and sleeves whence it issued, sprang out of bed.

The lady screamed and ran; her husband rushed to the rescue from the next room, the waiters joined, and a small

scene ensued, much to the amusement of all concerned. The pouliticed gentleman had indiscreetly left a light in his room, and this lured the lady from her path.

Her husband was so amused and excited by the mistake that he quite forgot his pains, but with his wife and trunk, left for parts unknown. The pouliticed man still retains the handkerchief—a beautiful cambric—with the ladies' name on it, which he considers of rare value.—[Traveller.

LOCAL EVENTS

Disgraceful Tricks.—Don Daniel Lopez published yesterday morning a notice, contradicting the invitation to his funeral, which appeared in Friday's 'Nacional'. Not long ago a gentleman in Calle Peru was surprised at his breakfast table by some 20 friends all dressed in black, who had come to bury him, under a similar error. The authorities ought to whip the authors of such pranks publicly through the streets. The 'Nacional' complains of a pasquin circulated against Sr. Pincro, bearing at foot the name of no printing-office. There are so few 'imprentas' in the city that it would be easy to discover. If a reward of 5,000 dols. were offered by Government, the offender would soon be discovered, and the office ought to be closed.

Congress.—The Senate met yesterday. The committee threw out the bill for prosecution of the 'Pueblo' article against Senator Pincro. Touching Sr. Rojo's petition for two months' leave of absence, in order to pacify Salta, the Minister of War declared that a court-martial was about to be held on those officers who had sided with the Urubius.

Sudden Death.—The 'Pueblo' reports that a clerk in a dye-shop, 437, Victoria, dropped dead yesterday: corpse was conveyed to the Policia.

Governor Saavedra.—The Governor (says the 'Pueblo') is about to make a tour of the rural districts. Bravo!

Man Drowned.—A sailor fell overboard from the 'Corrientes', when leaving Montevideo: his corpse could not be recovered.

General Acosta.—of Flores' staff, arrived in town on Friday night, on special mission to Government.

Minister Reguena has been received by the Argentine Government.

ON CHANGE.

July 23rd, 1864.
Paper price of ounces 4614.
Paper price of sovereigns 1414.
There was a heavy business done in specie to-day. The cash sales were enormous, and prove clearly that the brokers held off during the week from buying in to meet their contracts. The amount of pitacos due to-day, what the brokers call "vencimientos," was 197,800.

Patacons opened at,
First price 29 00
Second 28 95
Third 29 00
Fourth 28 95
Fifth 28 90
Sixth and last 28 85
Cash sales, 131,057.

TIME SALES.

For Wednesday 5,000 28 85
Saturday 97,909 28 85
Aug. 31st 41,200 28 70
Do. 15th 10,000 28 90
Oct. 31st 4,000 28 70
Sept. 30th 10,000 28 75
Aug. 15th 5,000 28 80
Do. 26th 5,000 28 75
Do. 2d 3,000 28 85
Do. 15th 1,400 28 80
Total sales, 315,965.

The brokers were very busy to day, and there was a great stir of business noticeable in the hall; it was said that some bulls who had been buying last week at 29 30 for to-day, and had not previously bought in were heavy losers this afternoon. About twelve o'clock there was a great 'furo' made to 'shove' up specie, but it was not reciprocated, and several who bought in the early part of the day at 28 95 sold out before two o'clock, at 28 85, so great is the nervous feeling on 'Change respecting the future value of the paper money.

The new project by the National Finance Minister was greatly discussed, and it is said that it will be introduced into the Senate on Tuesday next, and run through with all speed. The collections through town to day we hear were miserable, neither gold nor paper to be got from the shop keepers. A few bills on England were passed to-day at previous rates.

There is a very anxious feeling amongst both brokers and merchants as to the possible consequences likely to ensue from too sudden a change in the value of our circulating medium, as it is feared that it will bring on a crisis. The purchases for the end of the year have been extremely large, and it is the general opinion that if the project passes, no broker on the Bol-a is safe. We of course offer no opinion on the matter, but merely state what is the general rumour. At every hazard however it is desirable that an end should be put to speculation in the currency, and we opine that neither will the losses be so stupendous, nor danger so extreme, if a fair value is put on the dollar, as is generally supposed.

There were no charters effected in town to-day, but we hear of one from Montevideo—the Bremen barque Columbia, to reload guano, ex American ship Union, at 42s. for Antwerp.

Several buyers of Provincial and National Bonds have made their appearance on 'Change, and offer, we understand, 2 and even 3 per cent. over last quotations, but the holders are very wary, and refuse to sell under 75 per cent.

Mr. Wheelwright, we believe, is expected in town to-morrow, from Rosario. He returns in order to write by the Rosario mail.

The Pavan arrived punctual to a minute, but brought neither silver from San Juan nor news from Chile. Copper, however, is coming down from Cordoba, although we hear from dealers that the mining of coppers is at present a losing business.

The Paraguay steamer will be due to-morrow. The Fairy is due to-day from Rosario, and leaves this evening for Montevideo. The 'Nacional' erroneously stated that Mr. Wheelwright leaves to-morrow, for Rosario.

PRODUCE SALES.

387 dry cow hides, matadero \$120
400 do do do 124
300 do do do 123
200 do do do 120
100 do do do 115
500 hides, Corrientes 38 1/2 s.r.
400 do do do 38
3000 qq. jerked beef, for Brazil 22

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
9th performance of the Season,
Sunday 21th.
MARTHA.
At Eight o'clock.

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.
Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hôte.
18eme representation de l'abonnement:
Dinanche 24 Juillet 1864.
2eme representation de:

LA VIE DE BOHEME.
Pièce en cinq actes. A 7 h. 1/2

Gualeguaychú Steam Navigation Co.

PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.
S.S. "ERA."
By special request of the commercial community of this city and the towns on the coast of the River Uruguay, and with the view of facilitating the exchange between Buenos Ayres and the above-mentioned ports, the "ERA" will be despatched from Buenos Ayres every Monday at One o'clock to the afternoon, and on after Monday, the 1st of August, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning, and returning to Buenos Ayres, every Saturday morning. j 21 m

Notice to Shippers for the Ports of the Uruguay.

The National S.S. "ERA" will leave Buenos Ayres for the Uruguay every Monday at One o'clock in the afternoon, and on after the 1st of August, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning, and returning to Buenos Ayres, every Saturday morning. j 21 m

Dairy aid.

Wanted, a man and wife, to take charge of an English dairy. Apply FARMER, at this office. 3p, j24

To the Sick.

A quiet experienced man desires a situation to attend a sick person requiring assistance. Letters addressed D. delivered, Calle Tucuman, No. 292, will be promptly attended to. 3p, j24

For Transmission to Europe.

The 'Weekly Standard,' 21st inst. Central Argentine Railway and Gen. Urquiza, Traction Engines, Latest from Montevideo, the Brazilian Invasion, Military outrages, Admiral Mud's telegrams, the German Concert, Literary Club inaugurated, Projected paper-mill, Plotow's paucyric, Olden beef controversy, Mr. Wells' balloon, Dublin and Buenos Ayres, the late Mr. Meade, Sir Henry Beecher, Murders at Salto, Paper-moony in Corrientes, Carcarana land-fever, the Foreign Club, English ramatic Company, Lanus on Currency, Proceedings of Congress, Mutiny at Mendoza, Angora goats—and all the news of the week: price 55 mpc. j 23, 3 p

Brazil and River Plate Mail.

And South American Mercantile Journal.
This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month. The 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for 'Advertisements' received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or at No. 36 Calle 2 de Mayo: in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.

Just received Direct.

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets: sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &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 with linen fronts, and wrists very size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
34 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
J 19, 61x

Adviso to the Estancieros.

Yesterday 17 have arrived by the French ship Abd-el Kader from Havre. Eighteen Rams and six Sheep, Ram-bouillet, from the establishment of St. Anne and La Motte, appertaining to Mr. Roublier Chanssenot. Their intelligent producer obtained the golden medal in the following concourses:
At Dijon (Cote d'or) in 1861
" Melun (Seine & Marne) in 1862
" Chartres (Eure & Loir) in 1863
" Bar le Due (Meuse) in the last month of May 1864.

The above-mentioned twenty-four animals are to be sold in the Barraca of P. Guerin and Son Plaza Monserrat No 121 j 21, 3 p

Wells, Beckhaus & Co.,

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS
Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&wlm, j19

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,

GROCERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Camp Stores,
Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS.
9, 2m.

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

Fresh Grods—Just Received

Ladies' Colored Petticoats
6-4 All Wool Tartans
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers
Extra Fine 3-4 Hose for Children
Ladies' Merino Hose, extra fine
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets
Linen Table Cloths and Napkins
Ladies' Kid Gloves
White and Coloured Pannells
Ladies' Black and Coloured Chenille Nets
Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27 ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. j 23, 15 p

Tutor.

The Advertiser, who has had some experience as school-teacher in England, seeks a situation as Tutor in a family in town or country. Address: J. S., Standard office. j 23, 1 p

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application Rates Stakes & Co. 56—Maypu—55.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates. j 29 m.

For Cahuels, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensajeros Nuevas de la Portefa. Correo del Estado.
Office—Rivadavia 411 and 413.
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting. MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus

"Rumels Southern Express Waggon" carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 2-15 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning.
Passengers 140 dols.
Freight 20 " per arroba.
Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

Mr. Dodge, P.D.

(Artist General to the Brazilian Navy &c., &c.), still continues his professional duties at 11-Cuyo. Hours 10 to 11. j 19 6 p

Notice

The owner of a coop of fowls received per S. S. Uruguay is requested to call on the undersigned,
H. A. GREEN & Co.
85—Reconquista—85
6 p J 19.



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Ritchie Curlew, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. At Rio de Janeiro the "Mersey" will meet with, and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets. Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark, before 4 p.m., on the above-said day, as the Mersey will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board.

For information, as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo. ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

M. Ayres English Dramatic Company.

Advertiser informs the public that he has almost completed his arrangements for inaugurating the above Company at the Franco Argentine Theatre, in the beginning of August. A few gentlemen of dramatic taste and experience are preparing the repertoire, and solicit the aid of any others who may wish to take a role. Good terms will also be offered for any good amateur actresses who will join. For further particulars apply at this office. j 22, 3 p.

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Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only. Enquire at 34, Calle Chile. j 11 m

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By a Young Woman, a situation in an English or American family, as housemaid or general servant—has no objection to go to the camp. Best references can be given. Apply, M. C., Standard office. 6p, j22

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Wanted a few with capital, on some of the best camps in the North. For further particulars apply between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock at 108 Calle Artes. j 23, 3 p

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Having discovered that a German Importing House in this city has lately received, and is now offering for sale large quantities of common Perfumery with FOREIGN LABELS in imitation of Eugene Rimmel's celebrated manufactures, we beg to caution the trade against such a dishonorable imposition and to remind our dealers that none can be genuine unless imported by us. MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR, Sole Agents to Eugene Rimmel, j 23, 3 p

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A young Englishman, aged 27, recently returned from Liverpool, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house, saladero or barraca. Is well conversant with the import and export trade, having been for a number of years previously employed in a mercantile firm here, and at Montevideo, from whom he received a first class testimonial; can also speak the Spanish language. Being anxious to procure prompt employment, would accept a small salary to commence. Address Index, office of the Standard.

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The proprietor of the Hotel de L'Harmonie has the honor to inform the English and German public that from the 1st of August he will open a Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Breakfast—first hour 9 o'clock, another at 10 o'clock. Dinner—first at 1 o'clock, second 5 o'clock. Every Sunday mock turtle soup. Gentlemen who desire can be served in an extra dining room, and parties attended to. Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, or any kind of Dishes for families or companies can be strictly served, with very short notice. Prices moderate. 124—CALLE MAYO—124 j 21, 12 p

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