

# The Standard

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# THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail, with Packet Edition.

Subscriptions.  
Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.  
Daily Standard, £2 " "

AGENTS.  
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.  
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

## 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.

## NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

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

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

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

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

**NOT WANTED**—Commercial clerks or shop boys.

## The Standard.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

## REVIEW FOR THE BRITISH PACKET.

Owing to the French packet having sailed a week before her usual time, in order to make some repairs in Rio Janeiro, our review for home readers embraces three weeks instead of a fortnight. Congress is still sitting, and has passed several important laws, which, we have no doubt, will interest our foreign readers.—1st. A bill granting a concession for the construction of a telegraph line between this city and Montevideo (the concession was published in full in last week's 'Weekly Standard'). 2nd. A bill authorising the payment of a monthly subsidy of 800 silver dollars to a company which proposes to build a steamer in England, adapted for the navigation of the Upper Uruguay. This concession, it is thought, will lead to the opening up of the traffic in those distant yet rich parts, and will also aid in the realisation of the proposed railway line from the town of Concordia to Restauracion. Such a line of railway, we have no doubt, would pay well, as the produce of the countries above the Uruguay falls have no possible exit, save by means of such a railway.

A society, for the free transmission of emigrants from this city to Rosario, has been established and subsidised by the Government; and as the most active men of Rosario are directors of this society, it is hoped that it will facilitate immigration to the interior provinces.

The subscription to the stock of the Argentine Central Railway still continues. The largest stockholder in the country is General Urquiza, of Entre Rios, who, true to his former promise, subscribed for one thousand shares, and forwarded to Mr. Armstrong, the representative of the company, two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, as a deposit on said shares. The political opponents of General Urquiza, many of whom are richer than the General, have, notwithstanding all their protestations of patriotism, &c., failed to give so sterling a proof of the sincerity of their professions as this much-abused man. The Argentine capitalists of Buenos Ayres have been most niggardly in their support to the company, fifty shares being considered as a most extraordinary investment, and the ordinary subscription from one to five shares. The National Government has very properly subscribed for two thousand shares, and paid the deposit money, and the Government of San Juan purposes selling to Major Richard the 120 shares, which it holds in his Mining Company, and subscribing for a like number of shares in the Argentine Central Railway Company.

Probably one of the most important projects, is that of an English Bank in Cordoba, capital £250,000, with right to emit convertible bank bills for half a million sterling. The Governor of that province is said to be most favourable to the enterprise, and the matter

has been sent before the legislature, where it is generally believed it will meet with little opposition. There is positively nothing more wanted in the provinces than a good circulating medium. The Maua Bank has its branches in Rosario, Corrientes, and Gualeguaychu, but these are all river towns. The inland capitals of the various provinces should also have their banks; they would help to develop the industry of the country, and be of the very greatest convenience to the whole nation. In one of our most distant provinces, La Rioja, the borings have commenced for an Artesian well. We hope the engineers will succeed, but we have strong doubts, as the enterprise has proved a complete failure in Buenos Ayres.

It affords us no small gratification to be able to assure our foreign readers that the state of the country is rapidly improving, and that in a political, social, and industrial point of view, the Argentine Republic is making giant strides of progress. The saladeristas along our rivers are all busy, cattle are cheap and fat, and this great staple business, which for the last few years has been languishing, is now yielding splendid profits. The sheep-farmers of Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios are also doing well, the grasses being very abundant, and the flocks in superior condition. We notice that each day the number of our sheep-farmers is increasing. Englishmen are now no longer limited to the province of Buenos Ayres, but are settling down in Santa Fe and Entre Rios; the former province adjoins that of Buenos Ayres, and is now the favorite locality, owing to the proximity of the lands to the new Argentine Central Railway Company. These lands are at present being bought up by our countrymen at a comparatively low cost, about £600, per square league, and offer many inducements to the foreigner with slender capital.

In Buenos Ayres business is rather dull at present, this being winter, and we are all engaged discussing a project for the redemption of the paper money, which the National Finance Minister is about to introduce into Congress. Specie, which a few days ago ruled so high, has fallen considerably, as the Government purposes putting a fixed value of 25 paper dollars to the silver dollar. As the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres has ratified the proposed measure of the National Government it is generally believed that the bill will pass.

The extension of the Northern Railway to Zarate is also before the Legislature, and we learn upon the very best authority that the Government of Buenos Ayres will grant a guarantee of 7 per cent upon the capital necessary for such extension. We regard the prolongation of this line to Zarate as highly beneficial to the stockholders as it will convert the Northern Railway from being an insignificant accommodation line to that of a grand trunk line; it will pass through three or four of the richest districts in this province, Pilar, Capilla del Señor and Zarate, and will command a freight and passenger traffic second to no other railway in the country.

The new traction engine 'El Buoy' has at last arrived, and is being put together; it will shortly be ready to run on our roads, and we hope will prove a success.

There is a project for the construction of floating docks, which is under consideration, and we hear likely to be passed; the concessionaire we are informed is an Englishman. Several other projects are also before the Government, but at present we have not room to enumerate them. The Maua Bank has established a new branch at Gualeguaychu, and we believe is about to open several others in the interior provinces, where they are much required. The River Plate Bank is doing a very good business; the consulting director Sr. Riestra is at present acting as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, owing to the temporary absence of Sr. Saavedra. Paper money is improving in value and abundant, and foreign coin freely circulates at all the shops and hotels in town, at the values established by law.

Immigration is not so active as we could wish; we want hard-working labourers by the thousand, as the wages at present paid are exorbitant, owing to the great scarcity of hands. Young men with small capital are coming out in each packet. They as a rule invest in sheep and cattle farms, and are all doing well on their new estates; peace reigns throughout the provinces, and civil war we are happy to say is unknown in the Argentine Republic.

## STATE OF THE ARGENTINE PROVINCES.

(From the Ferro-carri.)

We are happy to be able to commence our review with the gratifying intelligence that the peace and tranquillity of this beautiful country are undisturbed, and that day by day its progress is becoming more marked and palpable. The Congress continues its sittings.

One of the most remarkable projects that has been offered for its consideration is one presented by Messrs Orofino

and Zuviria, the one member for Santa Fe and the other for Cordoba.

The principal points in this project that will interest our foreign readers are, first the loan which is required for two millions of dollars for the carrying out of the idea, and secondly, the scheme of bringing out one thousand families of immigrants to colonize the new line of frontier on the Rio Negro at the South, and the Rio Vermejo at the North; both lines to be protected by adequate forces of troops adapted to the frontier service.

The project is bold, and if carried out, will completely settle the Indian question in this country.

The province of Santa Fe, is still showing a bright example to the rest of the Republic.

The arrival of Mr. Wheelwright and the first vessel loaded with rails for the Great Central, have filled the people with enthusiasm.

But we are feeling the effects of the great change that the railroad is sure to operate, in other ways than the enthusiasm of the town.

People from England, from the United States, from Buenos Ayres, and the Uruguay Republic, are pouring into the country; not poor immigrants, but men of capital, to purchase and rent lands in the province.

We consider it a very important item of news, the fact of the arrival here of Samuel R. Phibbs Esq. Argentine Consul in Liverpool, commissioned by the railroad company to examine the lands conceded by the Government in the contract with Mr. Wheelwright.

Mr. Phibbs has been engaged, with the activity for which he is distinguished, on this important mission. He has just returned from Cordoba, and we have reason to believe that his report will be extremely favorable.

This is of course preparatory to immigration schemes on a grand scale, as the Railway company must justly consider the colonizing of the large tract of land that has passed into their hands, as a very important corollary to the opening of the Rosario and Cordoba road.

The National Government has, by decree, established an Immigration committee in Rosario, and which was announced in a former review, it had determined on doing.

This committee will have considerable sums placed at its disposal for the object of furthering immigration to this and the other provinces; and will aid undoubtedly the patriotic designs of the National Government.

The President of the committee is a gentleman with European experience Sr. D. Emiliano Frias.

The secretary is William Perkins Esq. and the treasurer D. Pedro Lasaga.

Mr. Orofino, while Deputy Governor of this province, during the first half of the present year, amongst many excellent projects, presented one on Public Lands. This will in all probability pass the Provincial Chambers.

It is based on the celebrated Homestead Law of the United States, and is the first attempt in this country, on a large scale, to legislate in favor of immigration on the basis of liberality in reference to public lands.

The arrival of Mr. Wheelwright will be the signal of great activity on the works of the railroad, and we may confidently predict that the whole route to Cordoba 240 miles, will be completed within three years.

The reception which Rosario offered to the man who, with such admirable constancy has, after years of labor, succeeded in his grand project, was as may be imagined, enthusiastic.

The electric spark seemed to have pervaded all classes of society, and poor women held their children over the heads of the crowd to enable them to get a glimpse of the great personage who brings prosperity and peace to the provinces of the Argentine Republic.

From the press of the 'Ferro-carri' has been issued an edition of the 'History and Progress of the Colonies of Sta. Fe.' As an auxiliary to the schemes of immigration it will be found very important, as the work of social history of the colonists who, in number of about seven hundred families, are now settled and flourishing within eighteen miles of the capital of Santa Fe.

Another work which embraces a much wider range, written by a distinguished friend Thomas J. Hutchinson, Esq. H. B. M. Consul in Rosario, is about to be published in London.

Mr. Hutchinson has made himself noted in this country by his indefatigable labors in behalf of immigration and his efforts to make this country thoroughly known in Great Britain.

The mining interests in San Juan are improving every day. By every mail we receive fresh news that leave beyond any doubt the wonderful richness of the great mining district of the Andes.

Our excellent Home Secretary, Dr. Rawson, does not seem to have made up his mind as yet in reference to the Exhibition proposed by the editor of this paper, and which would so materially aid the development of our infant industry, and prove to the European world the inexhaustible resources of the Argentine Republic. We have not however lost hope that the National Exhibition will be a great fact at the commencement of next year.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies is still busy with the law of elections: it is likely the bill will pass through this and the higher Chamber before the close of the year. If Dr. Alsina's code of Camp Reform be finished by that time we may expect it to occupy the Provincial Legislature during 1865, after which year said code will be unnecessary, when railways and traction engines will have abolished bullock waggons, chiripas, alcaides, potro boots and other relics of a barbarous age.

The Uruguay leaves to-day for Liverpool via Montevideo. The Mersey leaves to-morrow with the mails. The French packet is due on Friday, but may be expected the day previous.

On Sunday morning a grand break-fast was given on board the Fairy, over 80 persons being invited. We have not heard how it went off, but hope some one of the guests will favor us with a report.

The collection for the American Sanitary Committee goes on actively both here and in Montevideo. Sor Pestalardo has kindly promised to give the opera of *Marta* for the benefit of so charitable a purpose. Rumor also speaks of amateur theatricals at the French theatre. The fund will ultimately reach several thousand silver dollars.

Fresh revelations come out every day respecting the fugitive Herr Hermassander, alias Doctor John Henry Bull. He has "stuck" Mr. Eastman for 5000 dols. in surgical instruments and Messrs. Cranwell and Murray in a smaller sum: the latter were entirely duped by his coming the "religious dodge." Vidale has lost not 1300 dols but 3000 dols, in hosiery. It is remarkable that the persons now victimized were also taken in by Steenbock, who at present keeps a grocery and ship-chandlery in Rio Janeiro. Perhaps Hermassander will go in partnership with him: birds of a feather.

On Sunday evening, at five o'clock, an English house in Calle Tucuman was entered by some thieves, who carried off a cloak and overcoat, while the family was at dinner. The thieves have not been detected.

By notice in another column it will be seen that the Cricket Club holds a meeting on Wednesday evening. We understand they have secured a new and suitable cricket ground near Palermo station, rented from the Municipality of Belgrano.

Sheep-stealing has assumed a new form. A vessel has been seized in San Fernando, with several hundred sheep stolen from Banda Oriental, supposed to belong to the estancia of Sr. Gonzalez Moreno. The estancieros had better keep a sharp look-out.

On dit that Mr. Thornton will leave this city in a few days, for Paraguay. Our Minister is rather well regarded at Asuncion, and we wish him a pleasant voyage.

Mr. Wheelwright has fixed his permanent residence at Rosario, where he will personally superintend the active prosecution of the Central Argentine Railway.

The function at the Merced on Sunday was very grand. All the Vincentians assembled to honor their philanthropic patron: the singing was first rate, and the ceremony impressive.

We learn that another prima donna has arrived and will shortly make her debut in Colon theatre. It is rumored that Mme. Briol intends leaving us: we shall be very sorry to lose her.

The 'Nacion' reports a woman residing in Calle E. Unidos to have thrown herself into a well on last Friday. She was taken out alive but much bruised, and declared as a motive that "she was tired of life." In the same paper we read of a brick-layer blown off a scaffold in Calle Suipacha, who is also much injured.

It is amusing how all our colleagues erroneously announced M. Wheelwright's departure on Sunday, when they might have read in this paper that he had gone last week. But the 'Nacion' more than compensates for such oversight, by treating us to a sound, logical article on European civilization and its influence here.

## MR. WELLS' BALLOON ASCENT.

Contrary to expectation, Sunday turned out a very fine day, and as the preparations for Mr. Wells' ascent attracted crowds of pleasure-seekers, the Plaza soon presented an animated appearance. The work of inflating the balloon with heated air was begun at noon, and occupied nearly three hours.

The police let off a number of rockets as notice to the citizens of the ascent about to take place, and by two o'clock there were assembled over 10,000 persons, the Cabildo, Municipality, and Cathedral fronts being lined with fashionable ladies and gentlemen. It was remarked that even in Buenos Ayres such a collection of handsome women has seldom been seen before. The balloon, as gradually filling with air, began to rise to its full dimensions, and monopolized the public gaze. The name "Buenos Ayres" appeared in large letters, and on the opposite side the legend, "Viva la Republica Argentina!"

At 2.45, when about three-quarters full, the ropes suddenly broke, the canvas giving way on one side. Immediately a lad rushed forward to catch one of the cables until his foot got inextricably entangled. Mr. Wells saw the urgency of the moment and, in order to save the boy's life, and the balloon, leaped into the car, and gave the signal to let go. The aeronaut was soiled and begrimed with smoke, and as he grasped the "Stars and Stripes," and loosed cable from terra firma, it was impossible to recognize him but for his Mosaic beard. In less than a minute the balloon rose above the tower of the Cabildo, and the boy held on by a thin rope, while the crowd absurdly shouted "let go," "jump down." But it was too late, and as the "Buenos Ayres" rapidly soared into space he contrived to slip down and seat himself on top of the parachute, while Mr. Wells waved the American flag from the little car. Nervous people expected every moment to see the boy compelled by fatigue to relax his hold and fall lifeless to the earth. It was even thought Mr. Wells and the car would share the same fate as many of the ropes were broken, and the latter hung at an angle from the balloon.

Certainly the public was full of admiration for the daring adventurers, and anxiously watched them sailing up, with a slight N. E. inclination, to a height of over 1,000 yards, until the boy could only be distinguished as a black speck on the parachute, and Mr. Wells' flag was no longer visible. At 3 o'clock they were over the Hotel de la Paix, and the balloon seemed to hang motionless in the still air, during five minutes. It then perceptibly travelled towards earth, and soon the sails of the parachute became distended, opening as if by a spring, in the form of an umbrella. But it was evident the breaking of the ropes had disarranged the contrivance, although in any case Mr. Wells could not cut away the parachute without exposing the boy to certain death. Some inhuman spectators were nevertheless disappointed at seeing the balloon and parachute come down in the direction of the beach. At once there was a rush towards Paseo Julio, and in five minutes the mole was black with people. The Alameda held some 6,000 persons, and it was seen that the balloon had fallen about 500 yards from the gas house, alongside of one of the steamers. Mr. Wells had on a life-belt for such emergency but the boy was wholly unprepared with any safe-guard, and must have perished if the balloon had fallen some miles out in the river. Fortunately they were picked up without delay, in a small boat, and the balloon heeled over, almost touching the water. The same calamity as befel Mr. Wells in his last trip was high repeated, for the balloon began again to rise some 20 feet, and threatened to drag up boat and all, but after a few minutes, its power being evaporated, it fell upon the water, giving up the combat and yielding like a vanquished gladiator.

Numbers of small boats put out in the direction, and in half an hour Mr. Wells and his companion landed, proceeding at once to the Capitania, thence to salute the admiring public. There was an inquiry about the boy who had just made so perilous a journey, and the report got wind that he was a waiter in the Cafe del Plata. Thousands of people went to see him, in the evening, and the Cafe did a splendid business, as we are informed. When asked how he liked his excursion, he declared that he was taken un-awares, and had to hold on like grim death, to a rope half an inch thick, but the journey was so new and pleasant, he had no objection to go up again. We understand, it is proposed to get up a subscription in reward for the hair-breadth escape he has had.

But the funniest part is yet to come. It appears the real boy had nothing to do with the Cafe del Plata, and is a Swedish sailor youth who came here with Mr. Wells and aids him in his labors. When we remember how expertly he mounted the ropes and firmly held on at a height so dizzy as to make a landsman reel, the latter story is more likely, and the Cafe affair seems a clever trick. Many say that he did not go up by accident, but by pre-arrangement, to prevent Mr. Wells exposing his neck in coming down with the parachute.

Be it as it may we feel bound to render a tribute to the daring and sang-froid of both excursionists, and we hope the Municipality will make no difficulty in paying Mr. Wells.

**PRISONERS AND GAOLERS.**  
The public is ignorant of many abuses existing in our prison regulations, as will appear by the following case. It is at the same time a cheering reflection, that the Criminal Judge is active and inflexible in seeing the sentence of the law carried out.

Some four years ago a fellow (we believe French) who kept a money-changing office and coffee house on the beach, was detected doing a little business in the forgery line, and circulating false notes. Being tried and convicted, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment. But it seems the alcaide took compassion on him, and restored him to the bosom of his afflicted family on condition of his paying a daily visit to the scene of his supposed penance. The Criminal Judge, Dr. Langenheim, hearing of this, proceeded in person accompanied by Commissary Pacheco to the criminal's house, and there found him behind the counter: he arrested him and lodged him in prison. On enquiry, the second Alcaide sought to deny all knowledge of the matter; the clerk of the guard, however, confessed that the man used to enjoy a free exit during the past seven months, but he thought it had been so ordered. The denouement is that the Alcaide disappeared, and the forger has been put up to serve out the two remaining years of his apprenticeship.

When we remember the recent escape of four murderers from prison, and compare it with the above revelations, the reader may form an accurate idea of the value of our city prison and the convenience of abolishing capital punishment so as to give the murderer a chance of returning to his pursuits.

## THE RAILWAYS OF B. AYRES.

The Great Southern, in spite of bad weather, progresses rapidly. There are 40 kilometers (over 20 miles) of earthworks concluded, including four miles beyond the town of San Vicente, and two miles of the Zamora section laid with rails. There are over 700 men at work, the number having been reduced on account of the weather, and a large gang is working at the Samborombon section. No fewer than nine vessels are expected with locomotives and materials.

The Boca and Barracas line goes on slowly, only about 60 men being at work, and the want of sleepers checking operations. The earthworks and rails are completed between the Riachuelo and the Yellow House for nearly three miles. It is calculated the line will be ready for traffic by November, before which time the locomotives, &c., will have arrived. Government has not yet decided the important question—how the line will run from the Yellow House to the Custom-house.

The Western prolongation pushes ahead, the works being complete half way from Villa Luxan to Mercedes, and they lay the rails as they go along. It is likely the line will be open to Mercedes by Christmas.

The Northern prolongation to Zarate is before the Chambers, and will, no doubt, pass. The contractors to San Fernando, Messrs. Murray and Mills, are selling off; it seems the prolongation contract will be taken by another firm.

The traction engine El Buoy, is not yet ready for its trial trip, and has lately been landed at Barracas. The general opinion is, that it will prove unsuitable for our soft, marshy roads.

## GREAT NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

### Arrival of Mr. Wheelwright

On Thursday morning the Fairy came in sight with bunting, and the glad news ran like lightning that Mr. Wheelwright was aboard. The Municipality had prepared some carriages; a band of music and rockets, for his reception. The great regenerator, however, preferred going on foot to the Grand Central Hotel in Calle Puerto. Here a lunch was laid out, and after receiving the chief local personages, he sat down at table with the Municipality and Railway Committee. The band played outside, and a large crowd assembled to gaze on the man whose name is identified with the future of the country. Several toasts were given and the guest of honor made a few observations which were enthusiastically applauded: he said that the Central Argentine railway was at last a practical fact and would be completed to Cordoba in 3 or 4 years. He thanked God for permitting an old man of 67 years to carry out so great an enterprise and prayed he might be spared until its termination.

He was accompanied to his house by the citizens, and at night the plaza was illuminated, bands of music playing a serenade before his windows, and the police firing off rockets, to close so happy a day.

The engineer corps is expected per steamer, by August 1st, by which date will probably have arrived the vessel with a locomotive and waggons. It is hoped soon to run a train on the few miles of road already made and only waiting for rails.

### Latest from the Provinces

Dates from Rioja, 1st inst., Catamarca 8th, Cordoba 17th, and Rosario, 23rd instant.

The Government of Santa Fe has ordered the re-establishment of Fort San Chales for the protection of that road,



from the Indians, it being the shortest route to Santiago; a garrison of 50 men is required.

From Cordoba we hear of another Indian invasion, 14th inst., near Morteros, in which 140 savages surprised Colonel Perez and 20 men; three of the latter were killed, the rest escaped. The new Governor, Julio Campos, arrived, and on June 28th was sworn in; he named Don Anjel Blanco his Prime Minister, but the latter refused the honor.

A meeting is to be shortly held at Parana, to get up in that town a branch of the Entre-Rio Bank. It is rumored that the clergyman placed "dignissimus" on the terms for episcopal honors is not remarkable for profound requirements.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

The condition of the Oriental Republic is at present so lamentable that it could hardly be worse. The negotiations with Flores having failed, law and order are again at the mercy of every gaucho in arms. The latest intelligence is the invasion of the frontier districts by a Brazilian General named Netto, at the head of 2,000 men. He is said to be a filibuster, fighting on his own account, but it is just as likely he is the Emperor, Dom Pedro, winks at his proceedings, like Victor Emmanuel in the expedition to Sicily, under Garibaldi. The President and his Minister of War are said to be hemmed in at Canelones, on route for Moreno's headquarters, by the rebel outposts.

In commercial circles the event of the fortnight has been the failure of Sor Maiza in half a million silver dollars.

#### PARAGUAY.

The Republic, under the happy influence of peace and wise administration of President Lopez, continues to progress with marvellous rapidity. Three sections of the Asuncion and Villa Rica Railway have been opened to traffic, within the last five months. Telegraph wires are being laid down, to unite the chief towns, the arsenal is busy, a new steamer on the stocks, and industry of all kinds going ahead. We have no news of cotton: the mails are due to-day.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE.

We have received from Mr. Beare some valuable plans, estimates of machinery for the manufacture of paper either from rags, wheat straw, or other fibre, and a collection of samples of wheat-straw paper. Parties taking an interest in this matter can examine them at our office.

Mr. Beare promises to write us fully on the subject as soon as he has finished the erection of his traction engine.

#### ANOTHER RICHMOND.

Beside the Swede and hotel-waiter who claim to have accompanied Mr. Wells on Sunday, the "National" brings a third pretender, in the person of Antonio Premazzi, a native of Lombardy, aged 16, and residing at 123 Indlependencia.

#### American Sanitary sub-Committee at Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres, June 28, 1864.

Dr. Peter Bourne, Montevideo:

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the American residents in Buenos Ayres, to collect funds for the United States Sanitary Commission, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Dr. Peter Bourne, of Montevideo, be requested to act as a Sub-Committee, in Montevideo, and to associate with him two Americans to assist in collecting any contributions in that place.

GARDNER B. PERRY, Sec.

The subscription list is now open and ready for the signatures of all those benevolently disposed, at my office, No. 200 Calle 25 de Mayo.—Montevideo, July 11, 1864.

PETER BOURNE,  
CARLOS W. PARSONS, U. S. Consul.  
EDWARD E. BLYTH,  
Emporio de Luz, Calle Ituzaingoi,  
No. 1000.

#### Fourth of July at Pergamino.

Estancia de Santa Isabel, July 10, '64.  
Messrs. M. G. & E. J. Mulhall;

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed a few remarks made by Mr. Richard Jacobs, on the 4th of the present month, which it might be well to notice in the "Standard."

Mr. Jacobs had invited a few of his friends to celebrate the 88th Anniversary of our glorious Independence, and partake of a bountiful repast prepared by his good lady—and I will here add, the table would have done credit to any of your hotels in Buenos Ayres, and certainly was deserving of no small credit here in the former desert of the pampas of this province, where a little more than two years since the people from Pergamino hardly dared walk through fear of the Indians. And who knows but the very spot where his house stands might have been an encamping ground during some of the late invasions. It is about three leagues from Pergamino. Many of the

town people were present. After many exciting races, running for the sortija, &c., &c., just as the sun was disappearing the two flags were lowered, (the Stars and Stripes, and the flag of our adopted country), the salute was fired, and the two National Hymns were sung. Mr. Jacobs, not content with having the flags wave over us during the day, had them placed over our heads in our respective places at the table, one at the North and the other at the South end, and for more than three hours a more convivial party could not have been assembled. Sympathizers for liberty were not wanting; neither were the Peruvians forgotten. After dinner was over we went to the sala and there singing and dancing was kept up till the next morning. I forgot to say that the healths of the two Presidents were proposed and drank with "three times three." Champagne corks flew as fast as at the American Minister's, and likely many of the same toasts were drunk. "Our Flag," "Our once prosperous Nation," &c., &c. The Star-Spangled Banner was sung by Mrs. Jacobs and her daughter. No less than five violinists were present. One flute player, Mr. Barber, from San Nicolas, promised to forward a copy of the proceedings to your office.

Please excuse the liberty I have taken, and I remain,  
Respectfully yours,  
JONATHAN E. STICKNEY.

[Ed. Note.—The remarks alluded to being in Spanish, we cannot undertake to translate them. All MS. should be in English.]

#### OLIVEN REEF.

Don Tomas Oliven has received the following satisfactory letter from D. Javier Alvarez, of Montevideo, and as it is of public interest we accede to his request to publish it:—

Montevideo, July 21, 1864:

Dear Sir,

I received your favor of the 11th, but have been unable to reply before the present. I am glad to learn that the result of beef cured by your system and shipped to England has been so successful: it is a matter in which I have felt a lively interest during two years, as I consider it a source of national wealth. Have care and confidence in your labours, and there can be no doubt of the issue, as you may anticipate from the enclosed extracts of a letter from Mr. O'Neill, Oriental Consul General at London, dated June 4th:—

"In respect of the meat, I must tell you that in consequence of the very bad quality of much that has been sent from Rio Plata by different persons, the character of the whole has greatly suffered, and it will take a long time to restore the repute of such commodity, however excellent. This is exactly what I foresaw at the beginning, and against which evil I endeavored to warn Señor Oliven, and the different members of the association, in my private report and in my private letter to you. It is greatly to be lamented that Sor. Oliven was not able to send a large quantity at first, and keep up the supply regularly, as by that means he would have prevented the market being spoiled by the noxious articles which have caused the name of Montevidean beef to be looked upon with dislike in England. I hope that things will soon take a different turn, and realize all our expectations."

#### IMPORTS.

Our import market has been remarkably dull since the sailing of the French packet both in dry and wet goods. Our English dry goods importers complain that their stores are full and that country dealers are very scarce. The grocers, however, who have been doing a large business up to the end of the last month, find the demand slackening considerably. Sugars have a downward appearance. Teas—The last arrivals have not yet been disposed of. American flour is difficult of sale at cost price; the last sales effected, 6,000 barrels, ex Columbus, at 64 pats. on board. This, of course, does not cover invoice price and charges. The price of native mill flour is from \$37 to \$38 per arr. Coal sells readily at last quotations, and the stock on hand is not so large. American Pine—The last cargoes sold fetched 42 pats. on board and we have every reason to think that it will maintain its price. But other articles of importation are abundant in our market, and difficult of sale.

Paraguayan tobacco is at present in great demand; that is to say, the new crop, but only for home consumption, and as we are informed, for the purposes of mixing with the inferior classes of last year. The best Paraguayan tobacco sells well to-day at 26 rs., but no tobacco can be exported to the European markets at that price, nor indeed at any figure over 23 rs.

Paraguayan yerba shows a downward tendency, owing to heavy arrivals, and also to the impression that there are several thousand tercios in Corrientes waiting to be sent down. In Montevideo, however, it sells better than in Buenos Ayres, but the consumption is much less there than in B Ayres.

Salt is finding its way up in large quantities from Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, which notwithstanding the great

demand, renders shipments from Cadix rather dangerous. One or two trade dry goods auctions have come off since the sailing of the French packet. The goods sold well and realized full prices.

#### PRODUCE SALES SINCE 4th of JULY.

600 dry cowhides, matadero	\$140
400 do do camp	123
600 do do do	123
200 do do do	122
30 dozen sheepskins	105
200 pipes tallow from the rivers	154 s rls
150 dry cowhides, matadero	132
100 do do camp	120
200 do do do	105
300 do do do	110
200 dozen lambskins	185
200 do do do	150 and 115
100 do do do	175
378 dry cowhides, 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	384 s r.
400 do do	38
3000 qq. jerked beef for Brazil	92
2500 arr. wool, mixed	72
1600 do do mestiza regular	55
600 do do do	78
1200 salted horsehides, 37 lb at	174 s r.
60 pipes mares' grease (without cask)	38
150 dry cowhides, matadero	136
100 do do do	133
500 do do camp	120
200 do do do	118
1700 hides, Corrientes	384 s r.
1000 pipes mares' grease (without cask)	38
6000 hides, Entre Rios	43
25,000 qq. beef E. Rios	17 s rls
30,000 do do do	19
1000 salted hides, 63 lb	37
800 arr. wool good mixed	75
700 do do do	68
100 cow hides, matadero	130
300 do do camp	220
100 doz. sheepskins	220
150 do do mixed	200
150 do do do	155
51 casks tallow, mixed Entre Rios, on board, without re-embarkation	143 s r.
3000 American hides	364
000 salted ox hides, saladero	384
200 dry cowhides	124
100 do do do	122
300 do do do	129
250 do do do	115
125 dozen sheepskins	140
100 do do do	59
8000 qq. jerked beef	20 s rls
800 hides E. Rios,	41
1400 dry cowhides, matadero	130
800 do do do	121
100 do do do	117
200 do do do	110
170 doz. sheepskins	170
76 do do do	110
140 do do do	100
25 do do do	180
170 do do do	187
40 arr. hair South	124
30 do do do	118
200 arr. tallow	36
3 barrels do	34
100 salted hides, 68 lb,	384 s r.
300 dry cowhides, matadero	130
100 do do do	120
700 do do do	118
120 do do do	115
120 doz. sheepskins	160
21,000 arr. wool at reserved prices.	
1000 hides, Entre Rios	43 s rls
50 bales do	25
50 do kidskins	6
60 do goatskins	44
1000 bundles hair E. Rios	144
1000 do from Corrientes	33
300 dry cowhides, camp	122
200 do do do	120
300 do do do	115
200 do do do	110
50 doz. sheepskins	220
50 do do do	195
4000 salted ox hides, Corrientes	39 s r.
5000 qq. jerked beef	20
200 dry cow hides, matadero	130
180 do do do	120
100 do do do	115
150 do do do	113
18 chiquas hair Corrientes	33 s r.
12,000 salted hides Entre Rios and Corrientes at	40 s r.
4000 dry hides for the States	39
100 dry cowhides, camp	120
300 do do do	124
200 do do do	123
100 do do do	120
180 doz. sheepskins	120
100 arr. hair, South	117
22 chiquas do, Entre Rios	34 s r.
17 do do, Corrientes	33
Salted hides—Sales, 18,400 at from 38 rs to 39 rs. Stock, 9,000.	
Jerked beef—Sales, 27,000 qq. at 26 rs. for Brazil, and 194 to 21 for Havannah. Stock, 130,000 qq.	

#### Freights since July 4th.

British barque Medora to load dry hides for New York. The rate is supposed to be 1 ct.

British barque Byzantium to load in Fray Bentos salted hides and tallow for England at 60s. and five per cent.

British barque Zambora to load in Uruguay for Liverpool direct salted hides and tallow at 63s. 9d and 5 per cent.

Hamburgh barque Johanne Jacob, to load salted hides, for orders, 67s 6d.

Mecklenburg brig, Deybrandt, to load in Concepcion, hides and tallow, 47s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

Swedish brig Emma, to load in Uruguay, salted hides and tallow for orders, 60s. and 5 per cent.

Italian barque to load for Antwerp, at 35s.

English barque Courier to load for Antwerp in the round sum of £1200 sterling.

The Oldenburg schooner Albert to load in the Rio Negro salt at 4 ds. per fan.

Austrian barque Conservator, to load in the rivers, tallow, for Antwerp, 44s. and 5 per cent.

Rosario and intermediate ports, English steamer Fairy.

Uruguay, nat. steamer Salto.

SAILED.

24th.

Rio Janeiro, Bremen brigantine Clara.

Uruguay, nat. steamer Feliz Colon.

Rosario, nat. steamer Favon.

Montevideo, English steamer Fairy.

25th.

Montevideo, nat. steamer Salto.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

10th performance of the Season,

Wednesday, July 27th.

DU FOSCANI.

At Eight o'clock.

THE ONLY TRUE PURGATIVES.

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Dr. Badway's Regulating Pills.

"I would rather have one box of Badway's Pills than all other pills in the world. They are the best I have ever taken. When you take one of these pills you depend upon the regulation of the digestive system from the system of the liver, stomach, kidneys, spleen, and intestines, and a thorough and natural evacuation is the result."

This is the testimony of one of the most distinguished physicians in the world. Never were there words uttered of the efficacy of Badway's Pills as pills that cure. The sufferer of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, &c., may rely upon an absolute cure, by the use of one to six boxes. It is not necessary to take these pills for months or years to accomplish a cure. They should be used in all cases where a cathartic is required.

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 mule pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and wristers every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIED D.

99, 61x

Mr. Dodge, F.D.R.

(Artist General to the Brazilian Navy &c., &c.) still continues his professional duties at 11 Cayo. 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 Island), Lisbon and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before 4 p.m. on the above-named 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.

B 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, 3p.

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, rejected paper-mill, Flotow's panegyric, Oliven beef controversy, Mr. Wells' balloon, Dublin and Buenos Ayres, the late Mr. Meade, Sir Henry Beecher, Murders at Salto, Paper-money in Corrientes, Caracraha land-fever, the Foreign Club, English dramatic Company, Lanus on Currency, Proceedings of Congress, Mutiny at Mendoza, Angora goats—and all the news of the week; price 85 mps.

PRODUCE SALES.

620 dry cowhides, matadero \$120

400 do do do 124

200 do do do 120

100 do do do 110

30 dozen sheepskins 240

MARITIME NEWS

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