

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	763
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-08-07
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

162—THIRD YEAR

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in favour of Customers, 12 percent.

For balances in favour of Customers, 7 percent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at con-

venient interest.

P. P. MAUA & CO.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above-redded building, in order to suit the increasing size of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie at this house:

Bill and obligations with 4000 dollars.

Third—Accounts current are conducted with Merchants or other persons, who may have a balance due, or transferable security, against which they may draw up to an amount previously contracted under conditions similar to such cases of open account.

Interest is charged on accounts current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is reckoned as being of the period every three months, the deposit being paid at any time, by means of cheques, post or bills, and so forth, for the sum deposited, plus 6 percent.

With bills or letters of credit are drawn and paid on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salta, Oriental, Tucumán, Rio Jardín, and other places in the Buenos, Argentinian and French Republics, and in each case the bill is given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes, and executes all legitimate operations of the kind.

The establishment is always open from 8 in the morning to 5 p.m.

E. P. MAYA & CO.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Deals on IRELAND are opened by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Bills also granted in IRELAND.

Messrs. DUNN & CO., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BAXTER and CO., Banker, IRELAND.

Any application should be made at the Office of Mr. William Judd, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martín (opposite the Hotel).

THOMAS D. HALL.

DEATS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND,

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 60.

IRELAND.

Draffs payable at any of the undermentioned branches of

THE NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WATSON, GOW, AND CO.

No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athens

Hanover

Bilbao

Barcelona

Malaga

Valencia

Gibraltar

Cadiz

Cádiz

Almeria

Seville

Granada

Jaén

ADVERTISING
600 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
In exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; and, if necessary, for publication, but under guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All falsehoods are not vice, nor virtue all virtue."

Cicero.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

Abolition of capital punishment
It may be safely calculated that, in the Argentine Republic, of 100 murderers, 75 are never arrested, 15 escape from prison, 5 are fed at the public expense and never brought to trial, 4 are sent to Bahia Blanca or Martín García, and one is shot.

In no country on the face of the globe does such impunity for murder exist as here, and the laws are exercised in such manner as to afford greater protection for cut-throats and cold-blooded assassins than for industrious sheep-farmers. At the climax was wanting, and some philanthropists have now come forward with a petition to Congress, declaring that a man may kill his father and 24 neighbors but his life is sacred, and after spending a couple of months or even years in playing cards and sweeping the plain he is to be allowed to return to his former pursuits.

The mind instinctively revolts at the idea of releasing from the gallows such diabolical characters as the murderer of Kirby and Devore, the pirates of the Union, and the hero of 25 de Mayo who had murdered 11 persons before he attained the age of 20 years. Nevertheless Argentinian ethics are reduced to a low standard, and we should not be surprised to see a measure introduced into Congress for the abolition of punishments of every kind, since there are dogmatists like Victor Hugo who maintain that criminals are urged by necessity and an innate evil propensity to outstrip the artificial bounds of social law.

Common sense is a most uncommon thing, and evidently unknown in our National Congress. A few days ago flogging was abolished in the army, although three sanguinary mutinies have lately taken place, and whole battalions disappear from the service, but nominally remain in our army list, phony reasons.

Society is about to be inundated with assassins, and no man's life will be safer than his revolver can be.

Any Russian may murder the Cathedral at Mass, but if he is sure of

permission, like that after the battle of Cáceres, "to rob and kill, but with discretion, and without offending the public."

We could wish that this overflow of "the milk of human kindness," which Dr. Ohligado junior, and his friends exhibit for assassins, found some more proper subject, and rather made a subscription for the widows and orphans of the hundreds of foreigners murdered in the camp since 1851. Let the motto of the regenerators be not "down with the gallows" but "down with the knife." If capital punishment be abolished every man will take the law into his own hands, and there are few who will set their father or brother assassinated and content themselves with seeing the murderer handed over to a set of judicial comedians.

IMPUNITY OF CRIME

In all the provinces, not excepting B. Ayres, every kind of crime is perpetrated, and the criminals enjoy the most complete impunity. There is not in the republic a single safe place for convicts to expiate sentences of imprisonment. There is a strong feeling against capital punishment, and there being no other means of chastisement crime is everywhere attended with impunity.

The assassin, house-breaker, forger &c. enjoy some months of detention on the best of good living and doing nothing; they receive their friends, play at cards, are on good terms with the gaolers, and when tired of this sedentary life, they break a door or window and escape: the authorities are glad to be rid of them having less prison expenses.

Sometimes they are sent to the frontier, to rest on their oars, and there they demoralize our garrisons, and finally "clear out" when it suits them. Thus it is that after living well for a number of months they invariably escape. We do not like to kill them, and not knowing what to do with them, we let them escape, that afterwards they may come and kill us.—[Ferro-Carril de Rosario.]

American Sanitary Benefit

Friday night in Colón Theatre was an honor to Buenos Ayres and to American citizens. The house was crowded: every box, pit seat, and available place was full, there being about 1600 persons present. We noticed a large number of English and Germans, but the Americans and natives were of course the largest muster. We did not see the President; we believe, however, his family attended, and it was remarked that some faces were there not seen before in Colón for many years. The ladies toilettes were of the most costly and tasteful description, and a larger proportion than usual the company was in full dress. On the whole, nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the display, and it was evidently intended as an expression of sympathy for the United States' Sanitary Committee, and a compliment our American public.

The opera, "Marta," was played with great success; the overture, which with all the rest, was incomparably the best piece of musical talent along with the

man had won a bet of 5000 dols by presenting himself at the door of the theatre, dressed as a Patagonian Indian with a Guanaco skin, ostrich feathers &c. and his face tattooed. On winning the amount it is said he treated all the policemen he could find.

The 3rd and 4th acts were sung with the same success, and some handsome bouquets and a wreath were presented to Marie Birol. We have to record the generosity of all the holders of annual tickets who spontaneously gave their boxes for the night for benefit of the Sanitary Committee. The Americans were surprised at the great success of their appeal and it is calculated the receipts will leave 2,000 silver dollars net, to be added to the funds for this charitable purpose.

Extraordinary Scene at Colón

A Wager of £300 Won

On Friday night, as the doors were opened for the American Benefit, a tall, powerful-looking man, dressed as an Indian, with his face, arms, and legs all blackened and covered with robes made from the skins of tigers, lions, and guanacos, presented himself at the entrance, showed his ticket, and passed into the theatre. Of course,

such an extraordinary personage caused no small excitement: the Irish Indian strutted through the theatre, gazing at everything and everybody. The ladies were almost ready to faint, and the majority of the gentlemen kept a respectful distance, fearing lest the unknown might have a concealed tomahawk, or a scalping-knife. At last the crowd got to be so great, that there was no getting in or out of the theatre.

The "comisario" was sent for, and with a "posse comitatus," determined to eject the unknown eulogue. As it was generally believed that there was going to be an awful row, the timorous fled, and the plucks crowded round to see the "comisario" eaten alive, but luckily for the worthy Argentine magistrate, the "great unknown" offered no resistance, but was led like a tame lion out, being politely informed, in three of the modern languages, that if he wished to take his seat in the pit he must go home and wash his face, and divest himself of that savage attire.

Masha, and its myself, and nobody else, that's in it, after all, you set of scoundrels, and the wager is won," saying which he at once entered the cafe, called for—cigar and water, stepped into his carriage, which was waiting at the door of the theatre, and drove to his hotel, where he dressed in the Buenos Ayrean, not Patagonian, costume, and returned to hear the roads and cleaned the streets.

The Juez de Paz of Belgrano is getting himself into hot water with the landholders about the right to the badado, or swamp, in front of the River Plate. Government lays claim, we hear, to all this and actually tries to collect rent for it. One of the proprietors has called on us to say that M. Oliver, the Judge, alleges that he can make out title for the Government back some 14 years, whilst our friend can prove his title back for more than three centuries. We fear that the Judge will find it difficult to establish a better title than this, as none of our South American governments can boast of such antiquity.

There is so little news stirring that it seems one of our friends do not think proper to send us stirring events we shall be reluctantly obliged to begin again with cotton. Town is exceedingly dull, and at the clubs, etc., the members have to occupy themselves with knocking about.

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to Plaza.

Congress people are at last begin

and when the opera was over there was a blow out at the Café de Paris, which lasted until morning. We are credibly informed that our eccentric fellow-countryman won over £300. Our readers will no doubt guess that the hero of the night was no other than our rather celebrated correspondent "Briar."

THE BELGRANO SWAMPS

One of the largest landed proprietors in the Partido de Belgrano, has called our attention to the great injustice of the Provincial Government in trying to collect rents for the swamps adjoining the River Plate. The gentleman in question purchased his property from private owners, spent a large fortune in improving it, built houses, planted trees, and fenced in the lands in question. He holds this property over 22 years, and yet during that lengthened period no Government ever attempted to put it in a claim. Now, however, as the country is going ahead, the Municipality has thought proper to assert this unprecedented claim, and disturb the titles of some of the oldest inhabitants in the country.

We cannot say what the law in this country on such subjects may be. We suppose that it will be favourable to the Government, but in England we have what we call a "statute of limitation," and 20 years' peaceable possession gives the holder a title against the whole world. In the case in question, the owner has held possession for over 22 years, and by his own industry and enterprise made the property worth a hundred times more than what it was when he purchased. Common justice demands that he should be protected.

We note the case in question, to show the danger of foreigners buying lands in partidos, ruled by an overzealous justice of the peace, who admits that he has some 15 squares, but states that his title extends over 70 years. Our friend, however, can prove his title far more than three hundred years, and therefore has a better claim than four and a-half such justices.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Russian war vessel which arrived at Montevideo the other day has brought Russian weather to the River Plate. The cold on Friday and Saturday was so intense that many persons were prevented from going to the opera on Friday night, although having paid one thousand dollars for a box, but the cold pampero wind has mended the roads and cleaned the streets.

The Juez de Paz of Belgrano is getting himself into hot water with the landholders about the right to the badado, or swamp, in front of the River Plate. Government lays claim, we hear, to all this and actually tries to collect rent for it.

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and interest. They are now discussing the propriety of allowing Santa Fé fish oil to be exported free of duty. This is a move in the right direction, provided that our friends in Santa Fe can catch the fishes to extract the oil.

Another important measure is the building of dry docks in Buenos Ayres and other Argentine ports. The proposed concession secures an exclusive privilege to the concessionario for ten years, but we see nothing about any guarantee of interest on the capital expended, without which not one farthing can be raised in England. Whilst talking about floating docks, we may mention the fact that the proposed port of Ensenada is not lost sight of, and if the Government was in a position to consider the matter, the scheme might be carried through. We are told that at Ensenada, if the port was established, seven miles of docks could be made at the most trivial expense.

Madame Mollo's benefit will take place on the 12th inst. We have no doubt she will command a full house, as she is most deservedly popular in Buenos Ayres.

The engineers for the Argentine Central Railway are expected to arrive in the Mersey next week. Mr. Wheelwright has taken the famous Jardín de Recreo, in Rosario, for his private residence.

Several Congress men are beginning to think of returning to their distant homes. They have their business to attend to, and must return. We understand, that in the coming week some half dozen of our legislators are about to send in petitions for leave of absence, which they say must be granted. We suppose that President Mitre will make out another bill of fare this year as he did last. Congress men evidently do not believe in the English proverb, "time is money."

It snowed yesterday for a few moments in some of the suburbs, and on Friday there was a heavy shower of hail in Las Conchas, which greatly frightened the inhabitants. The cold, as we were going to press last night, was intense, and in the cafes hot punches were all the fashion.

A concert will shortly be given for the benefit of the native hospitals. We cannot too highly recommend this charity to our readers. Our Porteño friends deserve every assistance, as the number of foreigners in the native hospitals, notwithstanding that we have hospitals of our own, is perfectly incredible. The support of these institutions should, therefore, not be entirely left on the shoulders of our native friends. We ought all to subscribe, and we have no doubt that any concert or benefit given for so deserving a purpose, will meet with the most unlimited patronage from foreigners in general.

The river Pirana is at present very low; and we regret to say, that the Patagonian steamer ran aground on last Monday night, near the Campana, where she still lies: all the cargo was taken out of her, but she could not be got off. The river is also falling. The mouth of the Palmas is still very low, and the Tavio could hardly get through.

Mr. Deacon, the proprietor of the English hotel at Belgrano, requests us to say that if people like to spend a pleasant day, they cannot do better than make a trip to Belgrano.

THE GREAT FRENCH RACE

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

Will you please publish in your favorite journal the following description of the great race in France? I feel confident it will interest the majority of your readers, and oblige.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run on the 6th inst., amidst a scene of intensely national excitement as has probably never before been witnessed on any racetrack, and with a success on the part of our gallant neighbours and rivals such as may well both surprise and delight them.

No one could witness the excitement of the assembled thousands as first shown by a lull of almost complete silence as the decisive moment approached, and their breaking out into ecstatic demonstrations of the most intense gratification when the victory was achieved—without being made aware that the national, and not the merely personal, feeling was predominant. A man no doubt feels supremely happy and comfortable when he button up his pockets at the end of a race, with the pleasing sensation that they are full of guineas, but it is won. But such a consummation is hardly sufficient a reward for the transports of our lively neighbours over their recent triumph, nor for the appearance and reception of M. Delamarre after it was achieved. I wish you could have seen the little man—with bouquets pointing down upon his head from many a fat hand in the tribunes, with his cap, waistcoat and cravat nearly torn off his back, and his hands and arms from his body, by the grasps and efforts of his friends and the entire public to hold him up, and retain and congratulate him with his eyes, evidently "piping," his face sweating his hot off (or lost), his hair blowing, and the whole man apparently half demented—he was thus left, almost at the risk of his life, to the presence of

the Emperor. M. Delamarre had won a handsome sum in prize money, no doubt, and probably a good bit more besides; but I would lay some odds that the the thought above all uppermost in the French sportsman's mind, as he was making that triumphal progress through the crowd, was that the "honour of France" had been safe in his keeping!

It had become for some time notorious that out of the 100 horses originally entered only a very limited number was likely to appear in the field.

England seemed determined to stake her credit upon a single champion; and even as regarded Blair Athol, doubts were entertained up to the time of his arrival at Boulogne on Friday evening, and his appearance in Paris about three hours later. The withdrawal of the other English horses added greatly to the prestige attached to him, and he was freely offered at 7 to 4 in his favour at the betting-rooms, with few takers; while Fille de l'Air stood at 2 to 1, Bois Roussel at 8 to 1, Baronello at 15 to 1, and Vermont at nothing at all, or 30, 40, 50, almost anything at all you liked to ask against him.

When the bell rang for clearing the course, and everything was in order, the sight was very imposing, and the feeling of the intense excitement which prevailed was even still more so. At last Fille de l'Air made her appearance with Edwards on her back and Jennings at her head, and was full five minutes in possession of the ground before the other horses came out. She appeared in good condition, but is far from prepossessing in appearance, and has a tucked up look behind which is not pleasant to the eye when she walks. She was nervous and fidgety from the first, and in this as in most other things presented an unfavourable contrast to Blair Athol. A low but unmistakable and irrepressible murmur of admiration broke forth as this noble looking horse, a model of a racer walked out of the enclosure, so calm, self-composed, and tranquil, that one would have said he was determined to show the sang froid, of his British temperament. He was admired as much as Lord Clifden was last year, and to my mind is a much more formidable looking animal. How he can ever have been beaten by a horse like Vermont is a mystery which is not easily accounted for, when every allowance is made for the journey by sea and land, for change of air and food, and even for the "English water" said to have been forgotten to be provided for him. His condition seemed perfect, and his chestnut coat shone like a mirror in the sun. He looked in short as sure to win as his price predicted him to be; and if not the fastest, he was by universal assent allowed to be by far the handsomest horse in the field. Baronello appeared next, seemingly in tolerable temper; and lastly M. Delamarre's pair, powerful and compact rather than elegant horses, and well suited probably for a hard ground and a long distance. The two favorites took their canter side by side, by which exhibition the filly did not certainly improve her position in public estimation. Afterwards the five horses paraded in the usual style before the imperial tribunes and along the lines of the ladies' galleries—and then in another moment the flag had fallen and they were off. The incidents and changes in the race were exceedingly few, and there was nothing to combat the conclusion that the horse best suited to the ground and distance won. Vermont took the lead at starting, and passed the tribunes first, followed by Baronello and Bois Roussel, the two favorites lying last and nearly side by side. On rounding the corner by the windmill, Vermont went further ahead by two or three lengths, and maintained this advance until the beginning of the ascent, when Fille de l'Air and Blair Athol began to close upon him, Baronello fell to the rear, and Bois Roussel apparently went amiss. At the top of the hill, Fille de l'Air gained the lead and kept it past the chateau of Rothschild, closely followed by Vermont and Blair Athol, and at an interval by Bois Roussel. Baronello now running far behind. On approaching the last turn, Vermont had again come up with Blair Athol, and when the three horses came round into the straight they were evenly abreast, but Vermont was evidently the freshest of the lot. The two favorites, still almost side by side, maintained their places to the distaste of the spectators, when Vermont left them seemingly without difficulty, and no effort of their riders could again bring them up to him. He won easily by a length, there being about the same interval between Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air. Bois Roussel came in a bad fourth, and Baronello nowhere.—*The Picard.*

Frightful accident in America.

Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May 27, 1861.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the train at this station from Newbern, a terrible explosion attended the removal of four torpedoes from the cars to the platform. Forty odd soldiers and negroes were blown into eternity in an instant, while between twenty and thirty persons, white and black, were wounded and mangled in a manner frightful to behold.

The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon, brought to the opposite the remaining four of thirteen torpedoes, of monstrous weight,

and proportion, intended to complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the direction of Kingston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform, when an accidental blow from a log of wood striking upon the cap, exploded the torpedo. The concussion was so great, that the other three followed in the explosion of the first, and so quick to make but one mighty report, like the crash of a thousand pieces of artillery fired simultaneously. The disaster was one of the most appalling and heart-rending that has ever happened in this country for a series of years. Soldiers whose gallantry has been displayed on battle field, and whose eagerness to hear the news from their comrades at Virginia, had brought them clustering around the station, were hurled, mangled and torn into eternity in a moment's time. Heads, bodies and limbs were scattered for a quarter of a mile around, and in many instances it was found impossible to recognise the remains of the unfortunate victims. The signal tower and a com-misary building, twenty feet by eight feet, built of logs, were thrown into the air a distance of eight hundred feet and strewed the country for a great distance around with the fragments. The greatest sufferer by this terrible catastrophe was the 132nd New York stationed for the last twelve months on this post, and whose camp is adjacent to the railroad station. The killed and wounded of the contrabands will number between twenty and twenty five. This sad accident, entailing such fearful consequences, has cast a gloom over the soldiers of the outposts, which will require a long time for them fully to overcome. A number of the wounded of the 132nd New York are badly mangled, and will probably die. Every thing, however, that care and skill can accomplish, will be done to save life, and ease the suffering of these unfortunate soldiers.

Curious Breach of Promise Case.

The case of Susan Roberts v. Samuel Payne was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Thursday. This was an action for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Damages were laid at £1,000. The plaintiff was a young dressmaker, residing with her parents at Ringwood, and the defendant a shopkeeper at Athy. Mrs. Roberts, examined by Mr. Osborne, deposed that the defendant met with the plaintiff, her daughter, in April, 1861; the defendant shortly after became constant visitor at her house, and used to give her tracts; on one evening about Christmas last the defendant brought two lozenges and gave them to the plaintiff; on one of them was printed, "Shall I buy a ring," and on the other "I want a decided answer;" the plaintiff said, "as soon as you like - to night, if you like." (Laughter.) The defendant is married about two months. He bought several presents for my daughter. He gave her a box and a Bible. The defendant told me he did not intend to enter any other family but mine. I was very glad of it. This was about a fortnight after he handed my daughter the lozenges. He visited us almost every night for three months after Christmas, up to the time he got married. He told no one he was going to the country to get married to a young woman who was worth £1,000. I told him I was very sorry. I did not remonstrate with him or say that he had no right to treat my daughter so. Nothing particular took place on that occasion. I asked him what brought him there if he did not intend to marry my daughter, and he said that he went there through friendship, and that he no more intended marrying her than he intended marrying me or any of my other daughters. (Laughter.) He said that it was the Lord sent him the young woman to whom he was going to get married, and that he did not look for riches.—For the defense, it was contended that no promise had been made, and that the lozenges had been given to the plaintiff merely in fun.—The jury took this view of the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Details have been received of the frightful explosion of gunpowder at Tripoli. The war materials were being removed from a Spanish fort, when 300 lbs. weight of powder and a large quantity of musketry ammunition exploded. The consequences were frightful. All the buildings in the town were shaken to their foundations, and 620 people, including 400 Ottoman soldiers, quartered in the adjoining barracks, perished.

The arrangements rendered necessary in Algeria, by the death of Marshal Polièvre, are said to be now decided. Marshal McMahon, Duke of Mignona goes out as Governor-General; General Desvaux, at present Commanding-in-Chief the province of Constantine, is to be named Deputy-Governor; General Nogues, Deputant, to be Commandant of Constantine; vice, Desvaux; and General Martimort, to be recalled and Senator.

House of Lords, on Tuesday, voted a recommendation that a sum of £20,000 be made to Mr. Rowell, in consideration of his distinguished services as a postal reformer.

was agreed to, The Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE TRICKS

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

It is already a matter of notoriety that the custom-house authorities make it a rule to stifle all attempts on the part of merchants to obtain justice when they think themselves injured. I enclose a solicited and answer thereto in which this spirit is so strongly manifested, that it may interest the general public if published in your paper.

Your obedient servant,

A Burro.

(Copy)

S. Ad. Rentas Nacionales.

Hemos sido notificado de la resolución de V. sobre el alero de &c., &c., &c., y teniendo la intención de apelar contra dicha resolución pedimos a V. que se sirva ordenar que se nos entreñe el manifestó y otros documentos referentes al caso.

N. N. & Co.

Answer.

No pudiendo entregar el manuscrito

general y no expresando el solicitante

que clase de documentos son los otros

que pide, no ha lugar a lo que solicita

y oculta como corresponde.

(Signed) BILBAO LA VIEJA.

Patacons fluctuated ten centimos to-day, opening at

ON CHANGE.

August 6th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 4583.

Do. 1st Saturday in August, 1863 435

1 do do 1862 421

1 do Sept. 1853 442

1 do do 1862 430

1 do do 1861 412

1 do Oct. 1863 433

1 do do 1862 409

1 do Nov. 1861 415

1 do do 1862 387

1 do do 1861 410

1 do Dec. 1863 444

1 do do 1862 389

1 do do 1861 393

We publish above a table of the price of ounces for the first Saturday in the months of August, September, October, November and December for the last three years. So much is said respecting the pending decline in sheepskin, owing to the proximity of the shearing, that instead of offering any opinion on the matter we simply give the figures and let our merchants judge for themselves. It will be seen that last year ounces did not go down at shearing time, but rather went up.

Patacons fluctuated ten centimos to-day, opening at

First price 28 45

Second 28 58

Third 29 43

Fourth 24 50

Fifth 23 57

Sixth 26 51

Seventh and last 23 65

Total cash sales, 86,080.

TIME SALES

For Friday, 9,800 28 45

Saturday, 48,000 28 60

Nov. 30 41,000 28 35

Aug. 20 4,870 28 45

Dec. 31 15,000 28 38

Oct. 3 10,000 28 40

Aug. 31 4,000 28 45

Aug. 20 5,600 28 50

Aug. 15 15,000 28 60

Sept. 23 3,000 23 45

Total sales, 276,400

Brokerage, 870.

The majority of people on Change look at the present state of affairs as very dangerous. If the project is passed, down come patacons; and again, if it is defeated in the Legislature, patacons must inevitably go up. But many say, that owing to the burning of the paper, and the increase in the amount of wool, paper money must, without legislative interference, increase in value, and specie depreciate. All the brokers on the 'olm' are frightened—all the giant speculators outside are alarmed—and, in fact, things are not to say in a state to inspire much confidence.

The great topic on 'Change to-day was the Indian at Colón. Many of our most distinguished brokers knew the gentleman in question, and if report be true, one English broker was beheaded for £250 by the extraordinary Capt. —

Owing to the intense cold, the uncertain state of things, the Plate Ball, and various other trivial causes, the attendance on 'Change was very poor to-day: the ship brokers did nothing, and the once brokers were occupied paying and receiving differences. Money was tight, and very tight, this afternoon, collections very poor, and paper money in great demand. No bills of exchange for the packet have yet been negotiated.

PRODUCE SALES

200 cowhides, dry, camp \$145

100 do do do 112

100 do sheepskins mestiza 200

120 do lumps 90

100 ar gease do 46

3500 qt jerked beef for Brazil 46 s.r.

1,000 calfskins. 33 p.s.d.

For COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA.

13th performance of the Season.

On SUNDAY, 7th AUGUST,

E R N A N T.

At Eight o'Clock.

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOLO.

Dates from Mendoza to July 23rd.

Theilleres battalion arrived from San Juan with several of the matinees which in iron. The other battalion which remained at Plumbeo was defeated by order of the Colonel.

RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE.

The August No. (8) was given round yesterday, and is much better than the last. We will review it in our next.

GOETHE.

Mrs. William Cathcart, particle of Magdalena, a daughter.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to report the death of the daughter of a reprobated English scoundrel, cut off in the bloom of youth. On the 3rd Inst. Margaret Maria Guadalupe, daughter of Mr. John Clark departed this life, in her 10th year. Deceased was endeared to a large circle of friends, for her many amiable qualities.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Details have been received of the

frightful explosion of gunpowder at

Tripoli. The war materials were being

removed from a Spanish fort, when

300 lbs. weight of powder and a large

quantity of musketry ammunition ex-

ploded. The consequences were fright-

ful. All the buildings in the town

were shaken to their foundations,

and 620 people, including 400 Ottoman

soldiers, quartered in the adjoining

barracks, perished.

The arrangements rendered necessary

in Algeria, by the death of Marshal

Polièvre, are said to be now decided.

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Mignona

goes out as Governor-General; General

Desvaux, at present Commanding-in-

Chief the province of Constantine, is

to be named Deputy-Governor; General

Nogues, Deputant, to be Commandant

of Constantine; vice, Desvaux; and

General Martimort, to be recalled and

Senator.

House of Lords, on Tuesday, voted a

recommendation that a sum of £20,000 be made to Mr. Rowell,

In consideration of his distin-

guished services as a postal refor-

mer.

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, August 6, 1864.

Latest Prices of Produce.

Discounts

Freights & Cattle.

Price of Gold, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Silver, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Copper, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Tin, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Lead, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Zinc, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Iron, down-

ward, treasury, day.

Price of Coal, down-

ward, treasury, day.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DÍAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.		Regreso.	
15 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Bolívar.	Olivos.
16 10	10 10	10 50	10 50
18 30	10 40	2 5	2 5
4 15	4 35	3 05	3 05
S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.		
11 15	11 15		
de la mañana	de la tarde		
Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.
1	2 30	3	2 30
2	12	12	12
3	4	4 15	4 15
Bolívar.			
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12 30			
12 45			
1 05			
Hacienda.			
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