

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"No other newspaper will read our columns here." - Cienega. SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

PRESIDENT MITRE'S SPEECH

It is an admitted fact that the Inauguration was one of the greatest and most important functions ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres; it is equally certain that the President's speech was a brilliant and graceful discourse, worthy of one who is both a poet and an orator; foreigners are, therefore, somewhat surprised that the ceremony as reported, or mutilated, by our native colleagues should be robbed of its chief attraction, and that the same deference has not been paid to Gen. Mitre as to other less distinguished and less talented speakers. The omission is not accidental, for our colleagues' report at present resembles "the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out," and we can hardly think the "Tribuna," "Nacion," "Nacional," and "Pueblo" editors so sleepy as to pass over Gen. Mitre's speech unless with "malice aforethought."

When we remember how much was made of the President's speech at the previous celebration of San Fernando, we must conclude that the present silence is only attributable to the eloquent praises of Gen. Mitre respecting Queen Victoria and the English nation, which were unpalatable to our republican journalists. Politics, instead of English capital; Gradus, instead of foreign friends, would be the programme of these Argentine patriots. It is just as well that Englishmen know that the President is a staunch friend to English institutions; and that the B. Ayreau editors abhor and deprecate the same. Nevertheless these celebrations and the speeches pronounced are public property, and if our colleagues have no scruple to drink toasts which they inwardly detest, they are at least bound to report proceedings unless they falsify their calling.

The Tribuna played as usual, a double game, promising to give the President's speech on Thursday, then saying the manuscript had been sent elsewhere; but, what necessity has a newspaper in any Christian country to look for the original copy, and why did not Messrs. Varela imitate the Editor of the Standard, and take down notes? Finally, the said speech of Gen. Mitre is reported almost verbatim in our paper of Tuesday, and the labor of translating would have been but trifling. It will be said Mr. Varela would feel ashamed to acknowledge himself and his readers indebted to the Standard; this is true, but he would not think it much to take from our columns without giving our name at foot. In any case he and his brethren should feel still more ashamed of the disgraceful omission, which is a slight on our worthy President, an insult to Englishmen and to the G. S. R. Co., and a fraud perpetrated on the public.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

Argentine Consulate, Liverpool, Jan 22, 1864. To the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Having written to your Excellency on the 8th inst. I now transmit a review of commercial matters for the past year, which may be of interest to Buenos Ayres and the Republic. Although the war in the U. States continues, and the condition of Europe is so threatening as to affect the money market, still the trade of the U. Kingdom follows steadily increasing. The export of English and Irish goods from this port shows an increase of 25 p c over 1863, and B. Ayres figures in the list. The harvest in Great Britain has been abundant, but in Ireland quite the contrary.

Vessels cleared for Buenos Ayres in 1863 & 1864. 1863, cargoes—salt 40, coal 12, bulk 11, assorted 20—total 40 with 318 passengers. 1864, cargoes—salt 45, coal 15, bulk 10, assorted 25—total 55 vessels with 465 passengers. This shows an increase of 10 vessels, including 7 steamers touching at Montevideo, and two calling at the Brazils. There were but two Argentine vessels, the Benito and Anita. The demand and value of produce is as uncertain as the money market, dur-

ing the political crisis. Salted ox hides are firm, the imports for 1864 being 345, 880, or 89,576 over preceding year; prices are 1 penny lower than 1862 but indicate a rise, owing to the drought in Buenos Ayres and war in Souda Oriental. There are complaints about the weight and condition of hides, which suffer from the recent drought. Tanners here do not like the introduction of fine English breeds to Buenos Ayres, which produce fine fat animals, but the hides of this cross do not weigh so much.

It is worthy the attention of Government and of the farmers to change the place of branding from the haunches to some other part of the body, for this would improve the salted hides a penny or two per cent per lb.

Salted h. hides are firm at a penny lower than 1863, imports this year being 80,945 less than 1862. Tallow has fluctuated 3 shillings in 1863, closing at 6d or a shilling lower per cwt. than in 1862, and but slight demand. Imports 19,236 pipes, being 3,734 more than in 1862, but stock is 3,114 less. Various new discoveries have prejudiced the use of tallow.

The dearth and scarcity of cotton has caused an increased demand of wools. I am happy to announce a new market for Jerked Beef. The Montevideo Committee, here represented by Mr. Proudfoot has received fresh orders from Messrs. James Gordon and Co. who have already disposed of over 200 tons. There are, however, prejudices to be combatted, and it is expedient to send hither only the best qualities.

As I have been suffering from illness I cannot enter more fully into many matters, but I was indeed grieved to see 147,982 emigrants leave this port in 18 5, of which number only 465 were for B. Ayres. The Argentine Government ought to empower agents to scud out that great element, labor, which the Republic so much requires to develop its industrial resources and fertile soil.

It is rumored that the British Government intends to establish a penal colony at the Falkland Islands. A new and just enactment has come into force on January 1st, respecting trade marks, imposing a punishment of two years' penal servitude and fine on all who forge such marks, and a fine of £5 on persons selling articles with such false marks. Also a fine of £5 and forfeiture of the articles, in cases where false weights or measures are expressed on the covering. It is well that the Argentine Government should take cognizance of these steps.

I have to report and strenuously insist upon my request to the National and Provincial Governments, to aid and foment the immigration of Irishmen, for the best emigrants are to be procured in Ireland and England, and as an Argentine and an Irish English patriot, I pray that the resources of B. Ayres may be developed by immigration, and that peace and prosperity may attend the Republic.

SAMUEL R. PHIBBS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French Consulate yesterday was nearly done up. All the logs in the office were called into requisition, and still there was a pile of 'Standards' to be sent off. It required all the urbanity of the French character, for which our Gaelic friends are so proverbial, to triumph over the difficulty. Notwithstanding all the extra numbers which we printed, we were still unable to meet the demand. We only wish that we could have railway inaugurations every packet.

We regret sincerely to chronicle a most melancholy event, which occurred in the vicinity of the Post-office on Friday night. A young lady (Miss A. Rivera) committed suicide, by hanging herself. The cause of this truly sad affair, seems to have been unfaithfulness on the part of her lover, who, although engaged to marry her for the last four years, refused to marry her on the appointed day. She believed with the poet—

"The only hope that's left to save her, And give her peace to her lover, And save her soul, is to die."

Young, beautiful, and fascinating, in the very morning of life, she, in a fit of desperation, put an end to her existence. The particulars respecting the matter are so tragic, that we refrain from saying more.

The news from San Juan, which will be found in another column, is not the most flattering. There seems to have been a regular mob row at the mines, resulting in the defeat of the troops guarding the machinery. The 'Ferro-Carril' does not state the cause of the row, and we have failed to discover it; but there seems to be something wrong somewhere, as the attack by the miners was premeditated. We refer our readers to the official report. Things are very hot at present in Salto, in the Banda Oriental. Lengua has had a row with the masons and bricklayers, and has prohibited them to work at private buildings, requiring them all at the fortifications. The prisoners, which were taken up by the Villa del Salto, are kept in close confinement in cellars.

The Saintonge left without being stopped, although it was confidently predicted that Sr. Marmol would detain her. We wish the poetic and talented Minister a kind farewell, and hope that he will make himself more at home in Rio Janeiro than he was in Montevideo.

We have received a letter from Rojas, flatly contradicting the reported invasion of Indians, which we published under false information. No Indians, no natives or foreigners in arms, no disturbance: thank God!

We are informed that the sum handed over to the American Minister for the White family was 350,000 dols. The native papers incorrectly gave it as 300,000 dols, which induced our error.

The drought in the Banda Oriental is becoming most alarming, not a horse or cow is to be seen for leagues and leagues, and it is said that the Government has passed over all its thin caballada to Entre Rios, where the crops are good. Our old agent in Fray Bentos, M. Banovitch, it appears has been again arrested, and is now in irons in Paysandu.

We are happy to see that Dr. Larroque, of Concepcion Uruguay, has been named professor of Bell. Letters in the University of Buenos Ayres. This gentleman has proved himself of distinguished abilities, and fully competent to fill the chair to which he has been named.

The news from Mendoza is not the best. It appears that the town is infested with bands of robbers on horseback who laugh at the authorities.

We have to thank the Engineers of the Great Southern Railway Company for a photographic view of the spade and shovel used in the inauguration, which is now hung up in a prominent place in the 'Standard' office.

Startling News from Barracas.

Our readers who have been new accustomed to read the most astounding news from Fray Bentos, and even at times distressing intelligence at Rosario, will probably be prepared to hear the alarming state of Barracas. Yesterday the whole neighbourhood, north and south, was in the most frightful condition—people running to and fro, sailors without ships, boats without oars. Never since the nefarious waters of the Parana broke its banks and dashed up through the Boca mud, creating in the instant the enchanting stream of the Rio Riachuelo—never since the day when the first Englishman planted his jergon beef head-quarters upon the cliffs of Barracas, and by the magic wand of what President Mitre so beautifully apostrophized, "British capital, changed, as it were, the very atmosphere of the locality—never was there such a row before known or heard of, as that which, we regret to say, occurred on last Thursday and Friday.

The distraction of the Barracacians extended to the Boca, where the swarthy mariners, heedless of their vessels and cargoes, forgetting even those tender domestic ties which some persons has said distinguish man from the brute—they rushed along the muddy banks of the Boca. The crash of aquatic humanity—the human tide which swept down by the door of the distracted Mr. Marshall—the stentorian shouts of unemployed soldiers—can be better imagined than described. One would think that Frank Webster had been playing his Grafon-street tricks, for every one asked, "What is it—what is the matter?" but no one knew. One impetuous countryman stated that he heard the Turk Consul had fallen into the river, and got rather wet. A native workbocker had heard that it was one of the iron engines which was steaming up on its own account to visit the Barracacians; but the difficulty was soon soved. The General Pintos, an Argentine war steamer, had, in trying to turn round, got imbedded in the muddy banks of the Riachuelo, and there she lay blocking up the river, and defying all the efforts of the afflicted mariners. Each moment vessels laden with the riches of the interior, were coming up, but pass they could not. Towards evening the block-up was complete, for vessel after vessel came down, and there they were stopped by this horrible steamer. At last the crowd of sails became so great, that the small vessels were getting aground, and then the real sport began. Italian oaths, Argentine complaints, and English ejaculations were heard on all sides; fights were becoming general, and blows were interchanged pretty freely. It were well for President Mitre if he could as effectually shut the pass at Martin Garcia with his vessels, as the captain of the Pintos did the Riachuelo. It is the opinion of experienced people, that when the mud decreases and the water rises about six feet, the Argentine steamer will be got up; but, until then, it is hopeless, unless a few English sailors are sent down to clear away the impediment, as they did at Obligado.

Meanwhile, the old Pintos might be turned to some advantage, by converting her into a sort of floating barraca; or better still, knock her into a temporary sailors' home. To make matters still worse in Barracas, we regret to say that a most shocking murder was committed on Friday night: a wife murdered her husband. The particulars of this sad affair we have not yet received, but regret to say, that there is no doubt as to the commission of the crime.

Death of Don Cayetano Berro.

The family of Ex-President Berro has, during the last year, suffered some severe losses. It had first to lament the death of a beloved child; afterwards the loss of that estimable youth, Don Alberto Jackson. And again death has visited their circle, and snatched away Don Cayetano Berro, the eldest brother of Señor Don Bernardo P. Berro.

This last sad event was as much owing to the attitude taken by Flores and his followers against his brother as to advanced age. On their last visit to the suburbs, the rebels encamped on the chacras of the Berro family, where Don Cayetano was then living. After destroying the house, breaking the furniture, stealing whatever they could lay hands upon, destroying the plantations, and cutting down the trees in the quinta, they set fire to the monte, and attacked the chacra, while the peasants were trying to protect the flight of the women.

In order to quench their thirst for blood, they sought out Don Cayetano, who, without their knowing it, was before them, and who, in fleeing, saw the eagerness with which they sought him. An old negro, a servant of the house, was threatened if he did not point out the whereabouts of his master. He refused to tell, and was tied to a tree and flogged most brutally—still the pain could not make him divulge his master's secret. In the meantime, Don Cayetano, not able to fly very far, hid himself in a ditch for two days and a night, suffering from hunger and the severe cold during that time. An old man such as he, 63 years of age, could not sustain these hardships for any length of time, and he soon felt their bad effects, and on Sunday last he was freed from all his troubles. Whilst Don Cayetano was sleeping in a ditch, Flores was reposing in the bed of the President in the chacra belonging to the brother of the fugitive. Before retiring, the rebels smashed the furniture, killed the animals they had not eaten, and left traces of their sojourn in a most unmistakably savage and barbarian form—Reforma Pacifica.

Report of the Argentine Consul in Saxony on the Present State of Sheep in Germany, &c.

For a long time Spain had been celebrated for its breed of sheep, and for the great care bestowed upon the splendid class introduced from the Barbary States; even before England or Germany had turned their attention to that important subject. Besides the fine Spanish wool is used exclusively in England and the Low Countries. The sheep, whose fleece was the finest, have gradually counterbalanced the long-legged Churro, which are supposed to be the original race of the country, but whose wool is not so fine.

The Merinos must gain a great reputation in future by being exported; the wool of the wandering flocks had obtained the greater celebrity—that is to say, those flocks which remained the whole year in the open air, which were fed during summer in the highest districts of Spain, in the mountains of old Castille and of Arragon, but which in Autumn were led to the low countries, such as the plains of La Mancha, of Andalusia, and particularly of Estremadura. At that time the Mesta was in force, and flocks had liberty to feed upon the lands near the high roads. These wandering flocks are the progenitors of our electoral rams. The flocks of smaller proprietors not belonging to the Mesta, and not having licence to feed by the road side, were, of course, stationary, and produced strong, robust sheep, and a long frizzled wool. To these latter the Negretti sheep owe their extraction. The Electoral rams were introduced into Saxony and Prussia, and the Negretti into Austria and Mecklenburg.

It is true, however, that previous to the introduction of Spanish sheep the Germans had turned their attention to their breeding, and the Austrian breeds were distinguishable from those of Saxony, Franconia, and Holstein. The wool was very different, and was not so well adapted for manufactures. The German breed was much improved by crossing with Spanish merinos. In 1765 Charles III. of Spain presented to the Elector of Saxony the first merinos that came to Germany. The lot consisted of 200 animals—92 rams and 108 ewes. They were placed in the private park at Stolpen; little care was then taken of the indigenous races, and even the first flock was not attended to as could have been

wished. In 1777, when the importance of the subject was known, the Saxon Government took advantage to increase the number of the first flock, purchasing more in Spain, but they did not turn out as was expected. The descendants of the first lot were crossed for a long time with sheep of Lohmen and Ruedersdorf. The second lot, at Stolpen, was kept pure, and on that account is the purest Spanish flock in Germany.

The model flocks in Saxony have acquired a world-wide reputation, as they are a fountain of prosperity, not only for that country, but also for the other German States, and the flocks of Northern and Western Germany have sprung from Saxony.

Since the beginning of this branch of industry, not less than 19,000 or 20,000 head of these sheep, have been sold for the home and foreign markets—many for France, Russia, Poland, Hungary, and even for England and Austria; and in 1833 they were re-imported into Spain to re-establish the pure breed of merinos.

In 1775, 1786, and 1802, Austria introduced the Saxon merinos into the imperial dominions of Holfes in Han-gary, and of Monersdorf in Austria, and thence they have gradually spread over the empire. In 1783 and 1801 Prussia purchased from Saxony some considerable flocks of merinos. But a serious drawback to the improvement of the wool in Prussia was, the export of sheep was not permitted. In 1809, after the prohibition to export had been removed, more interest was taken in the matter; and Prussia, in a short time, by introducing sheep of the first and second importations into Saxony, sheep from the royal farm of Frankenfild and from Rambouillet and Malmaison, in France, possessed flocks second to none in Saxony.

It is owing to the crossing of Saxon and Austrian breeds that we are indebted for the Silesian class. An emulation sprang up among the sheep-breeders of Germany, each striving to produce the finest wool, and this friendly strife is likely to produce great benefits. The increased price paid for the finest wool has given an impulse to sheep-improving; and on this account the pure sheep, free from all cross, is scarcely to be found in Germany, and not at all in Saxony. At one year old, sheep are capable of breeding, but so as not to weaken the race, they are prevented from doing so until they reach three years of age.

The plan adopted to obtain a good breed, is not to allow the animals to copulate until they are two years old, and prevent them from mixing with the ewes for more than 4 or 5 weeks, so that the lambs are all dropped at the same time, and the rams have the run of not more than 40 or 50 ewes.

The rams are driven in amongst the ewes, and left to follow their own inclination; or, better still, are taken to the ewes one by one. The last system causes much more trouble than the first, but it is only by this means that a particular breed can be obtained. There are two seasons of the year when lambs are dropped: in February and March—the two coldest months in Germany—and in July and August. When the lambs are dropped in the latter months, they are in better health, and are stronger than those of the former period, being able, from the very first, to accompany their mothers to the field. The ewes are pregnant for from 21 to 23 weeks.

It is necessary to accustom the lambs, a few months after their birth, to feed themselves, and not depend upon their mothers for nourishment, so that they can find for themselves. For the first summer it is as well to feed the lambs in folds, with dry and green herbs, such as clover, alfalfa, chopped up, if good pastures are not to be had in the neighbourhood. Older lambs can also be fed in folds during the summer with green food, but the expenses are so great, that, except on urgent occasions, it would not pay. Particular care should be taken to preserve the lambs from damp, which is the principal cause of rot, and has carried off so many flocks.

Shearing is conducted in two ways in Germany. One is to wash the sheep before the shearing; the other is to wash the wool afterwards. By the plan, which is the one more universally adopted in Europe, the sheep suffer the least, as the frequent washing of the sheep causes them great damage: the better price is paid for that washed on the body of the animal, as the other class is not so easily dried or adapted for mixing with other wools. Sheep are only sheared once a year in Germany, viz., from the beginning of May till the middle of June, when the water is lukewarm. The first plan cannot be carried out with sheep which are sheared twice a year, viz., in May and September.

At present they are trying to carry out in Germany a plan to keep the sheep as near as possible to the original breed. The best breeds have reached a point of excellence that leaves nothing to be desired with regard to quality; and the great object to be now attained, is an increase in quantity, without deteriorating the quality. Some of the German sheepfarmers, even in the short time that has been devoted to this branch of stock-raising, have rams which pass as proverbs, and for which fabulous prices are paid.

Now the question is being discussed which country possesses the breed best adapted for giving remunerative results. The introduction of the English edible sheep, for the purpose of crossing, although a great feature in German farming, has had no great influence on the breeding rules of Germany, as it has been found, on trial, that they do not cross well with the native animals. In Germany, where the consumption of mutton is much less than in England, good mutton is a mere secondary consideration, more especially, if by turning the attention to the flesh the wool is prejudiced. Even when manufacturing industry is making such rapid strides, and producing superior qualities from inferior material, the Colonies at the Cape, in Australia, and in South America, cannot exercise such influence on the German wool market as the immense plains of Russia and Hungary could upon its mutton. Something like equality, in the qualities of the different breeds, is now found to be absolutely necessary.

From 1821 to 1825, the breeders were obliged to import from Silesia rams and ewes, in order to derive any benefit from their flocks, as they found their sheep in a bad condition, owing to their strenuous efforts to produce fine wool. The same thing happened with the Negretti breed, as they had sacrificed the quality to the quantity. For the latter, the Silesians were a godsend, as the best flocks reunited the fineness of the Electoral wool with the quantity of the Negretti fleece.

It is well-known, that when Silesian sheep reached their highest point, 100 dwats (22½ silver dollars) were paid for a ram. In consequence of the continued bettering of the wool, the weight diminished, but the price fell, as industry had succeeded in manufacturing the same class of goods with inferior wools. Taking into consideration the high rents of land, scarcity of labour, increased rate of interest, and the difficulty of finding capitalists to invest in this line, it will easily be seen, that to meet these heavy expenses breeders must follow a course different to that now in use.

Sheepbreeding should be put on the same footing as other branches of rural economy; that is to say, that in proportion to the increased capitals sunk, and the also increased risks, sheep should fetch higher prices. If we have brought forward the Silesian breed, it is because that Silesia possesses the largest flocks of the improved sheep, and whose produce is sought after in all the principal markets, under the name of Silesian wool, and because Silesia is the centre of all the methods of breeding both in the country itself, and also in the neighbouring provinces. Of late years, Silesia has been supplying itself from Mecklenburg.

If it be asked why the neighbouring provinces of Moravia and Hungary do not have the preference, they having the same breeds, it may be answered, that those of Mecklenburg have the name of being particularly healthy, although so much care is taken of them, and their wool is not so good. It is wished, above all, to introduce healthy and pure blood, partly from blood of the uncrossed sheep, and partly of pure blood of mixed sheep. By these means, it will be seen which of the methods is the better. It is expected that Silesian wool will soon be equal to that of the best animals imported.

AGUSTO DE MENTEN, Consul-General.

TERRIBLE ROW IN SAN JUAN

Thirty Carts with Mr. Richard's Machinery Attacked. The Escort Defeated. Great Excitement.

We extract the following from the 'Ferro-carril' of Rosario:— "The most important article that we find in the 'Zouba' is the account of a riot which occurred at the mines of Tontal, on the day that the thirty wagons with the mining machinery arrived in the plaza of the capital. The 'Zouba' says:—

"The courage displayed by Captain Salas is worthy of all praise, and his dexterity with his revolver would have been astonishing if, in the rifle matches, he had not shown himself to be the best shot in San Juan. Comandante Benites is equally worthy of praise for the ready assistance he lent to the small body of combatants. The five soldiers belonged to the National Guard cavalry. Here is the official report:—

"Sub delegate of the Mines of Tontal,

"Tontal, 21st February, 1864.

"To the Ministers of the Government, Don Valentino Videla, Don Ruperto Gadoy.

"The undersigned is under the disagreeable necessity of stating to you that this afternoon, at five o'clock, the miners, to the number of fifty, rose in tumult against the five soldiers who were here on guard, and rescued a prisoner.

"The undersigned, on hearing of the occurrence, descended to the street and ordered the soldiers to load, and take prisoner the ringleader, Bartolo Baron, a Chilian. On approaching Baron, and ordering him to surrender

he told the undersigned that he might go to ... at the same time calling to the other miners to assist him...

... I hope that you will send a sufficient body of men to take possession of the ringleaders...

... The province of San Luis has been the scene of another Indian invasion on the 23rd ult.

... Three hours afterwards, the Governor organised a body of 20 national guards...

... We have received the Progreso to March 1th. D. Andres Pefé proposes to run a line of diligences from Restacion to Goya and Mercedes...

... Our colleague says nothing of cotton, although the picking season has commenced. There are Tribuna tactics, bogtrotting the industry of the country...

... On Thursday a gang of burglars, armed with false keys, contrived to enter a house in Calle Bolivar, between Chili and Independencia...

... The public road, called Cheneris, Partido de S. Martin, several milkmen were lassoed on Friday and taken off to a peach-mount.

... The times are getting worse every day, and the police is quite effete. The milkmen have resolved to form companies in going home...

Buenos Ayres British Clerks Provident Association.

... The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of this association was held (pursuant with notice) on Tuesday evening last, the 8th inst.

... In laying before the members the fifth half yearly report of this association, the managing committee would gladly indulge in more cheering anticipations of its future history...

... The following is a copy of the balance sheet, extracted from the books of the society, at the termination of the half-year, and duly verified by the auditors:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 'To cash account \$8,638 0', 'charges account 121 0', etc.

... Interest account, and fines, have together produced a total of 16,434 7 dols, of which amount 1200 7 dols. is carried to credit of current half year...

... The Committee points with satisfaction to the dividend gained, remembering the low rate of interest current during the early portion of the half year...

... Members Loan Account, continues to increase in amount, to the regret of the Committee, who can only recall to the members' attention what has been previously said on this subject.

... The adoption of the report and accounts was proposed by Mr. Forrester, seconded by Mr. Muir, and carried unanimously.

... It will be seen therefrom that the number of shareholders has been diminished by 4, and of shares by 14 since last general meeting...

... The continuous, and recent alarming depreciation of our Paper Currency, and the consequent effect upon the operations of the Society, render it an incumbent duty upon the committee...

... The best thanks of the committee, and the members generally, continue to be expressed by the Messrs. Mullhall for their untiring interest in the welfare and progress of the society...

... The continuous, and recent alarming depreciation of our Paper Currency, and the consequent effect upon the operations of the Society, render it an incumbent duty upon the committee...

... It cannot fail to be gratifying to everybody instrumental in the formation of this Society, to know that its advantages have been so correctly appreciated...

... Your Committee, thro' the medium of this Report, would again earnestly exhort those young men who have not yet joined the Association to make themselves acquainted with its working...

... In concluding this Report your Committee trusts that the management of your interest during the past half year, will merit your approbation, and while considering it a duty to present you with a "plain unvarnished" statement of its present position and prospects...

... The adaptation of the report and accounts was proposed by Mr. Forrester, seconded by Mr. Muir, and carried unanimously.

... The thanks of the meeting were also unanimously awarded as follows: "To the Editors of the Standard for their continued interest in the welfare and progress of the society."

... An animated discussion then followed upon "the currency question," and the desirability of instituting specie shares, and converting the existing capital into specie.

... The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the committee regrets to have to add the contemplated retirement of 4 more shareholders holding an aggregate of 33 shares.

ON CHANGE.

March 12, 1861. Patatoes, notwithstanding the great effort which has been made to drive them up, were very weak.

It is said that one house drew for 240,000 by this packet, and that the bills were negotiated at 66s. This speaks highly for the credit of the drawers.

A large sale of wheat was effected to-day at \$190 per fanega; the wheat was not to say the best. Owing to the constant arrivals of wheat from Santa Fe and other parts, this article is falling; and as for maize, it hardly pays freight.

The immense amount of cargo discharging, both in the outer and inner roads, makes a scarcity of lighters. Many merchants complain of the great delay in loading and unloading vessels from this cause.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Price. Includes '1200 dry cowhides, wadado \$199', '500 do do do 1.7', etc.

The Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Railway Company

Is prepared to receive Tenders for about 10,000 Cubic Yards of excavation, to form the Embankment from the Boca to Barracas.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineers, 64, Calle Cangallo, between the hours of 12 and 4, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Orders to be in on Wednesday next, before 2 o'clock noon. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Plains, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c. WATSON, GOW, & CO., LITH. FOUNDRY.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO. PRINTING INK MAKERS. 22, Broad street, London.

Princes, Louisa.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel, now lying a wreck on the Isla de Lobos, are requested to communicate marks and number of their goods to the undersigned Consignees of the vessel...

For Antwerp direct. Will be ready to receive cargo for this destination in a few days, the fine fast sailing Dutch Brigantine ADRIANUS JOHANNES 560 AII, 208 Tons. Captain Addeus.

The largest and freshest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at The Hibernal House, 64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Young Ladies' Seminary, CALLE EMERALDA 321, Directed by Misses Luisa and Malvina Quade. In this establishment are taught Spanish, English, French, and German, Music, all kinds of sewing and embroidery, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. &c.

A Good Opportunity. A Person who has a good Pasture for Sheep wishes to purchase one half of a Flock, the owner of the Sheep entering as Mediano.

Argentino Diligence.

The undersigned advise the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 189, to No. 98 of the same street, alongside of the Libreria de la Union.

Professor Don Girolamo Ingiano has opened a Store in Calle Cuyo, No. 181, under the firm of José Scavino, for the sale of the above Syrup.

Auction Sale. BY MARIANO BILLINGHURST. At his house, Petosi, No. 70. Of 500 tons (more or less) Anthracite Coals, now deposited at the port of Rosario...

Mayordomo. A young Man of good experience in Sheep-farming, &c., seeks a situation as Mayordomo on an Estancia. Has no objections to go rightly or a hundred leagues out.

Visitita Govo-noss. A Lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needle-work, &c. &c., seeks tuitions in English or Spanish families. Address: 'Governess,' at this office. 125 m.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

25 & 27 CALLE DEFENSA 25 & 27 ALEX. FULTON & CO. Just received and now ready for inspection, a fresh assortment of Woollen Goods, consisting of the following: Tartan Shawls, of different Clans, Ladies' Opera Hoods, Ladies' Opera Caps, Ladies' Sleeves, Ladies' Vests, Garibaldi Jackets, Scarfs, Minivers, Shawls, Boas, Boots, Polkas, Blankets, Flannels, Serge, and Hfese.

New is the time to purchase sheep. Those who wish to purchase will find a large assortment in most all the departments in this Province, also in Bauda Olan. The undersigned contract to deliver them at any point the purchaser orders, answering for all losses.

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.

The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. R and J. Carlisle and Co. Agents for the Company at Buenos Ayres.

Insurance effected on Buildings and their contents at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario, on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office. Prospectuses and further information may be obtained from R. & J. CARLISLE & CO. Agents at Buenos Ayres.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BERN and CO. Shipbrokers, &c., FOR ANTWERP, British Fargue, CRYSTALINE, A L 206 Tons, Clarke, Master, Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

FOR ANTWERP, Dani's Schooner, H Y D R A, 158 Tons, Petersen, Master, A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

FOR ANTWERP, DANIEL SCHONER, H Y D R A, 158 Tons, Petersen, Master, A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

