

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

696—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-102 interest for the current month. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor 12p. 8 For balances in favor of customers 6p. 8

THE QUEEN BANK AND THE RIVER PLATE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

1st. Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager. 2nd. Money is advanced on current account bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques put or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasurer of the Bank.

7th. Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862. P. P. MAUA & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND. Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO., No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reals to 22 mrs. per arroba, the land being only 4 leagues from the River Paraná.

Za Niagara. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to two different Justices of Peace to recede into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

THE QUEEN BANK AND THE RIVER PLATE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES Messrs. JAMES HASTINGS & CO., 92 RIVADAVIA.

FRANK PARISH, Civil. Buenos Ayres, April 11, 1864. This Day is published, (Small Present Book for Little People) & Every History of England, of "R.A." "Royal Aristocracy."

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES 1322 CALLE SAN MARTIN AND CO., Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES 1322 CALLE SAN MARTIN AND CO., Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and Footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals. Calvert's Phenylene and Terobane. In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing soreheads and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Argentine Diligences. 119 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 119. Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Arcecos on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th of each month.

Chas. Hermansador, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Tatay, Carmen de Arce. To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE. All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paper-letters, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

TO SHIP MASTERS. The Agent of the Board of Underwriters in New York is to be found at 180 Calle Tucuman, or at the Balsa, JOHN GREENWAY.

FOR CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, MERCHANTS, &c. The increasing number of shipping that is yearly arriving at this port, and the inconvenience which often arises both to captains and merchants for the want of labourers, stevedores, and seamen, has induced the undersigned to establish an office for the providing vessels with men of this class, which will greatly facilitate the shipping in terms, as it will also act as a preventive against the inducement which heretofore has been the cause of so much desertion on the part of seamen.

NOTICE. During the absence of Frederic Wanklyn, Mr. Alfred Lamb will take charge of the business of Wanklyn and Co., for which we have granted him full powers under date of 15th of the present month. WANKLYN & CO., B. Ayres, March 19, 1864.

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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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What 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.

"All Iohi andem non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

FRENCH PACKET REVIEW.

The present state of the Argentine Republic is, with the exception of the Province of Buenos Ayres, peaceable and prosperous. The members of Congress from the different provinces have arrived in this city. Congress will be opened to-day by the President in person. Peace and order reign through the interior, and the people in the provinces have embraced the peaceful arts of industry, instead of bloodshed and civil war. We regret sincerely that it is our duty to inform our readers that in Buenos Ayres things wear a far different aspect. A most lamentable spirit of disunion has sprung up amongst the politicians in this city. One party labours indefatigably to eject the National Government from this city, whilst the sober-minded and wealthier portion of the citizens support President Mitre, and struggle manfully to preserve the capital in this city. Cursed with these hateful political intrigues which have so long proved the bane and ruin of these countries, crime is everywhere on the increase, public confidence diminishing, and the paper currency of the country depreciating. President Mitre possesses the entire confidence of the foreigners, and of the wealthier portion of the native community; but he has failed yet to afford a proof of his capability to abrogate the chronic evils which afflict the River Plate.

It is the general opinion that the whole mechanism of Government has yet to be thoroughly reformed, as the Federal or Confederate system is but an incentive to revolution and disorder. Sooner or later it will come to this, that there will be but one Government in the River Plate, and that Government will be in Buenos Ayres.

The native newspapers, without a single honorable exception keep up the spirit of disunion, by publishing the most inflammatory articles; the political clubs hold nightly meetings, and things are rapidly approaching a crisis.

We would rejoice, indeed, were it in our power to expulate the Governor of this province, Don Mariano Saavedra, from participating in this wholesale onslaught on President Mitre's Government, but, unfortunately for the country, he has, by his official acts, proved his adherence to the opposition.

The richest, wealthiest, and most influential men in this city, who hold the position of Senators in the Provincial Chambers, have, (rather than lend themselves to an effort made by the opposition to disturb the present order of things), resigned "en masse" and the Governor, notwithstanding the alarming riots which had occurred at the elections last month, has had the temerity to order new elections next Sunday.

It is our pleasing duty to observe that the new National Finance Minister, Sr. Gonsales, has resumed the burning of the paper money. On last Monday four millions were consigned to the flames. It is generally believed that at least for years this destruction of the currency will fall to realise the beneficial effects predicted; but no matter what the ulterior consequences may be, we approve of it, inasmuch as it is a strict compliance of the law, and a proof of the integrity of our public mind.

Several very important measures are about to be introduced at the approaching Congress. One of the most important is that of Messrs. Harrison and Mansilla, for the establishment of six new steamboat lines in the rivers, the full particulars of which will be found in this week's "Weekly Standard." A project for a new private bank, capital two millions sterling, is also on the tapis.

The saladeristas in the rivers are at present killing fast: cattle are cheap, and hides and jerked beef maintain their prices.

Next English packet we expect will take home some bales of Paraguayan cotton, which the President of that prosperous country is sending to the different European markets to get valued. We regret to say, that with the exception of Paraguay and Corrientes, in all other parts cotton as yet has proved rather unsuccessful.

The Bank of Maua, which is decidedly the most influential private bank in the River Plate, has recently opened a branch establishment in Corrientes, which is one of the richest and most peaceable provinces in this Republic. The Savings Bank, which the Baron Maua opened some six months ago in this city, we understand, has over two thousand depositors, now proving clearly how correct were the ideas of Mr. Leslie, the talented manager, in starting such an institution.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway is progressing wonderfully. The earthworks along the first sections of the road are being rapidly completed, under the able and talented management of Messrs. Crawford and Rumball, who are most untiring in their efforts. We understand that there are some twelve hundred men constantly at work on the road.

The Northern Railway is doing a splendid traffic business, and the works are nearly completed, which will enable the locomotives to run through to the Plaza 25 de Mayo station.

The Argentine Central Railway, which enjoys such sympathy and support amongst us, is now being put in a more business-like shape; three of the gentlemen appointed by Government have come before the public with the prospectus, and called upon the subscribers to the stock to pay up the first call, which, we have no doubt, will be punctually attended to.

The San Juan Mining Company, which, we believe, is known to many of our English readers, is about to be transformed into an English company, Mr. Rickard having arranged to purchase the shares held by parties in San Juan, at par. We await advices from Tontal, where the mines are, before we can advise our readers to speculate in the concern. Mr. Rickard has failed to send us any statistical information as yet, respecting the prospects of the company. Under a proper and judicious management, and if the country is left in peace, the company very probably would be able to pay a fair dividend, but at present the slaves are selling in this market at 20 per cent. below par.

The London and River Plate Bank has recently, in company with some merchants in this city, made a loan to the National Government. The terms are particularly favourable to the lenders, and Mr. Green, the talented manager of this thriving bank, has increased his popularity by assisting the Government.

Several cargoes of preserved beef have been shipped to England by a leading Montevideoan house. There is much anxiety as to the result. Should the beef sell well, it will open an important trade for this country.

Notwithstanding the alarm which politicians have created in this city, the general feeling is that President Mitre's Government will survive the storm, and by the adoption of strong precautionary measures, the peace of the country will be more firmly established than ever.

The French packet leaves to-day for Europe; we understand that she takes a larger number of passengers than usual. Our friends at home will please send per return mail some ten thousand farm laborers.

The steamer Corrientes which was to have left for Montevideo, was stopped on Tuesday evening. People are very anxious to know the motive.

The decree of the President for the opening of Congress has been at last published. We shall attend to-day at the inauguration, so as to report the proceedings. The new Congress hall is ready, having been most tastefully fitted up and hung with blue velvet; it is however very small for the public accommodation, and the great importance of the measures which are to be introduced.

A new English monthly magazine is about to be started; the prospectus will be found in another column. We abstain from offering any opinion in the matter, but quote from Young—"Editors rush on where angels fear to tread."

The celebrated Dredge has at last arrived: the account of the captain who brought it down is most ludicrous; he states that although an experienced seaman he never in his life made such a voyage; the dredge literally spun down the river—all hands on board, from the constant twirling about, were completely drunk. Thanks to good luck more than anything else, the dredge at last twirled into San Fernando, and was towed down to the Boca by the Menay. We hear that this celebrated dredge will shortly proceed to Ensenada with six barges, for the purpose of cleaning the mud out of the bay. The Menay we hear has been sent up to Mr. Marshall's establishment in Barracas to have a new bottom put to her.

One of the strangest facts is that in the recent report published respecting the native hospital, the greater number of the patients appears to be foreigners. We call the attention of the committee of the British Hospital to this report, as there are some very hard reflections on the foreign hospital.

Mr. Coghlan's letter in answer to Sr. Santamaria will be found in another column. Also, Veritas's rejoinder to Sr. Santamaria's answer, which is rather severe.

We are assured by one of the oldest and most influential English merchants in town that he has reliable information for contradicting the rumours of Gov. Saavedra's intended resignation.

The attendance to-night at Colon theatre will be very great, and the Argentine Hymn will be sung by the whole company.

The Saintonge went into the outer roads last evening, and leaves for Bordeaux to-day. The English packet is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

INFAmous ADVERTISEMENTS. We copy the following scandalous notice from El Plata of Montevideo: AVISO "The — Consul, Mr. N. N. is requested to return or pay for a handkerchief taken by his little daughter from the drapery establishment, No. 138 calle Buenos Ayres."

We have suppressed the name of the gentleman who has been so villainously libelled, and hope the laws of this country will be speedily reformed, so as to place the private character of respectable citizens beyond the reach of defamatory advertisements. The disgraceful method of dragging a man or his wife into public ridicule, and a tailor's or milliner's bill, is very common in Buenos Ayres. Not long ago one of the highest English families in town was made the butt of such infamous publication. A fine of \$5,000 ought to be levied on the paper inserting such advertisements as the following: NOTICE

Mr. X is requested, for the sixth time to pay the little bill he owes the undersigned, P. P. SENORA M.

Is begged to return the bracelet she inadvertently picked up at the ball, last night, which belongs to me &c. MATRIMONIAL.

I hereby certify that I said not in derogatory of Don N's wife, or if I did it must have been in a moment of excitement.

For the honor of Buenos Ayres, no less than for a sense of decency we have to beg our colleagues will exclude such foul rubbish from their columns. Critics accuse Portenos of false modesty in separating men and women at the theatre, and having less delicacy in bathing. In like manner the newspapers of this city affect shame to publish the barbarous and brutal murders every week committed on unoffending Irishmen, whereas they gladly take payment for scurrilous slander directed against honest and upright citizens.

THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY. Buenos Ayres, May 11, 1864. To the Editors of the Standard. "Parturient montes. And after four days of difficult and dangerous labour, Sr. Santamaria reappears, lance in rest, against Veritas, whose sole, rank, and unpardonable offence is truth: for to any one not predetermined to twist his remarks into significations not their own, the sole object of his letter was patent and clear, being confined to a simple statement of two facts.

First, that the support offered by Mr. Robertson to the Cordoba line was made contingent on the cession (or sale, if Sr. Santamaria prefers it) of the Boca Railway to the Southern Company.

This assertion Sr. Santamaria admits, although making as much capital as possible out of the circumstance that Veritas incautiously used the word 'Ensenada' instead of 'Boca' Railway.

Second, that on Mr. Wheelwright declining to entertain any such proposal, Mr. Robertson suddenly remembered that the comparative security of the National and Provincial guarantees might be estimated by the value of their bonds, those of Buenos Ayres being quoted in London at from 90 to 100—those of the National Government (unknown there) being stated as worth only 40 in this country. This incident, which Sr. Santamaria passes over as having had nothing to do with the 'cool manner' in which the Central Railway has been received, was in reality considered by Mr. Brassy as of great importance, that on receiving the information he wrote immediately to Mr. Wheelwright, demanding an explanation, and stating that if the re-

port did not admit of an immediate contradiction, there would be no chance of obtaining the necessary capital. As to the difference in the estimated cost between the Southern and Great Central Railways, Veritas repeats, notwithstanding Sr. Santamaria's declaration, that the cost of the Southern line is at the rate of £10,000 per mile, at least to its shareholders, who can receive no dividend beyond the 7 per cent. until this rate has been paid on the whole of the published capital.

The difference therefore between the two contracts, the Central and the Southern, remains as stated, at the rate of £3500 per mile, amounting to a difference in favor of the Central Railway on the total amount of its cost of no less than £800,000 (four millions of patacos), and yet Sr. Santamaria believes that, setting aside the question of the lands, the Rosario estimate is still a more favorable one for its contractors than that of the Southern line.

We accept however his statement that the contractors of the Southern Railway only receive £8,000 per mile. Now the capital of the Company being £750,000, it follows, that (besides the doubtless handsome profit to the contractors) no less a sum than £150,000 goes for land, preliminary expenses, &c., on a line not exceeding 75 miles in length! O tempo! O mores! and this is the Company which monopolizes so much of its Directors' love that they have nothing left for the Cordoba line excepting their good wishes, and the unfavorable comparisons to be drawn between the credit of the Provincial Government and that of the Argentine Confederation. Well may we exclaim in the words of the poet—

As to the right that Mr. Wheelwright may have or may not have to dispose of one half of the lands, in order to secure the co-operation of Mr. Brassy, we respectfully submit that this was a question solely to be determined by the Directors of the Financial Companies to which the scheme was originally entrusted, and whose names, including the most eminent financiers, statesmen, bankers, and merchants of London, ought to be a guarantee for the purity and good faith of that and every transaction. On no other terms could Mr. Brassy's support be obtained, and it is ungenerous and unfair in the directors of the Southern Railway to raise objections to an arrangement which could not be avoided—and by their persistent and ex parte statements to attempt to ruin the great Argentine enterprise.

Between the high character and position of the directors of either railway, 'Veritas' made no unfavorable comparisons, as Sr. Santamaria insinuates, and his observation is due solely to a remark attributed to Mr. Robertson, that men like himself and his excellent friends, having characters to lose in London, could not think of joining the direction of the Cordoba railway on the terms of its prospectus, though for its success they expressed the warmest wishes.

Sr. Santamaria concludes his singular communication, by referring to a 'delusion that has happened,' and hoping it will be cleared up in the best possible way in London. We presume he alludes to the pretensions of his excellent friends there to be the arbiters of all enterprises tending to promote the improvement and happiness of these countries; and we shall, indeed, be pleased, if the reports that have circulated on this subject, since the arrival of the packet, prove to have been in reality delusions and snares.

We have only one object to defend, not to attack an absent man, and sympathy for Mr. Wheelwright, struggling against unexpected difficulties, which (but for a short time only we hope) will interfere with the realization of his great project, is the sole cause of these letters. But as Sr. Santamaria threatens to demolish us with a *coup de grace* in reserve, we conclude for the present in anxious expectation of those secrets about to be drawn from their dread abode by him to scandalise, we presume, and astonish the world. VERITAS.

THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, In the 'Nacion Argentina' of the 4th inst. appeared a letter from Don Constant Santamaria, referring to the 'Tropiezos del Ferro-carril a Cordoba en Londres,' some of the statements in which appear to me not only to convey an unmerited imputation on Mr. Wheelwright's character, but to be likely to have a prejudicial effect on the subscription in this country to that great and indispensable work. To these statements I have not seen any further reference in the columns of that paper, and I therefore request you to publish the following observations.

1st. Sr. Santamaria asks "Can Mr. Wheelwright appropriate to himself the half of the lands so generously ceded by the law of Congress to the Company which may be formed?" Mr. Wheelwright has not appropriated to himself personally those lands, nor is he responsible for what Sr. Santamaria has been pleased to designate as an appropriation for private account. When leaving here he hoped that in consequence of the intrinsic value of

the proposed railway, he would be able to form a company through his friends without requiring the aid of the great contractors or financial companies. In consequence however of the unexpected and violent opposition he has met with even on his first return to London from Buenos Ayres, in carrying out his original views, he resolved to associate with him the well known contractor, Mr. Brassy, and to entrust the formation of the Company to two of the leading financial corporations.

The Directors of these Corporations are men of the highest position and character. The Chairman of the General Credit Company, Mr. Samuel Laing, was specially selected by the English Government for the honorable but arduous post of succeeding Mr. Wilson in the complicated work of restoring to order the distracted finances of India, and accomplished the task with the greatest benefit to the country and credit to himself. The other Directors are men of the first mercantile standing in London, including the chairman of two and the vice chairman of a third most important railway. The Board of the London Financial Association is composed of men of a similar class, and the Directors chosen by these Corporations for the Central Argentine Railway are also men of the most respectable position.

These are the gentlemen responsible for what Sr. Santamaria styles an act of injustice to the future shareholders. They, it is certain, considered that "one half the lands so generously ceded by the law of Congress to the Company which may be formed" (the last three words are Sr. Santamaria's, and do not appear in the law) might and should be "appropriated"—not by Mr. Wheelwright—but to remunerate the contractors who undertook the construction of the road, on terms which Sr. Santamaria acknowledges not to be remunerative, the payment of all preliminary expenses, interest to shareholders, and the working of the traffic for two years for 45 per cent of the gross receipts.

2nd. Sr. Santamaria further asks "Is there any will superior to the provisions of the law?" This query is founded on a previous argument that the lands were ceded, not to Mr. Wheelwright, but to a company not in existence at the date of the concession. I cannot pretend to be an authority on legal questions, but I declare the spirit of the concession, to have been that the land was given to Mr. Wheelwright, as one of the securities which he was to use in order to realise the enterprise, in the manner he or the persons to whom he might transfer the concession might think best; and that it was so understood by the Government is proved by the report of H. E. the Minister of the Interior to H. E. the President of the Republic, dated July 12th, 1863, in which he states that "the concessionaire was convinced that there would be no possibility of raising the capital in England except on the condition of an additional guarantee of the lands, to meet the secondary expenses which this class of work always demands, and which may prove very considerable."

I remain, sirs, Your obedient servant, JOHN COGHLAN, 33 Calle San Martin, May 11th 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen, I had already forwarded to you a translation of a letter of mine to the N. Argentina, dated yesterday, when I saw Mr. Santa Maria's published in your paper of this morning on which I beg leave to make the following observations.

1st. I do not believe that "any sensible man acquainted with the topography of this province," except Mr. Santa Maria, thinks that a Railroad from Buenos Ayres to Ensenada should follow any other "tracing," than the direct line from Barracas through the populous district of Quilmes.

2nd. I was mistaken in inferring from Mr. Santa Maria's former letter that he considered the sum of £6,400 a mile for the construction of the Central road not remunerative, as I now find his opinion to be that "the Cordoba contract offers to the contractors" (with-out any grant of land, be it understood) "equal if not greater advantages than the Great Southern."

3rd. I think it well to explain that the sum of £9,100 a mile was substituted in the new law for £5,000 fixed by that of 1862, in order to enable the concessionaire to pay the shareholders seven per cent interest, on their advances during the construction of the line. That was the only secondary expence provided for under the guarantee.

I remain, gentlemen, JOHN COGHLAN.

Result to the British Flag. The Tribuna of yesterday publishes a notice from the British Consular post-office, signed by Mr. Parish, giving a list of packet-sailings for the year 1864. The scum of Messrs. Varela for every thing English, not content with the disgraceful omission of Prox. Mitre's speech at the Inauguration, finds mo-

tive for a burlesque "in the," following heading to the Royal Mail notice: "Hector's patent air-chamber hat"

Such is the absurd caricature taking the place of the loyal arms and evidently a parody on "Honi soit qui mal y pense." At the head of Turkish decrees it is usual to put the title of *Hatt* but this has nothing to do with England, and the recollections of Hector Varela regarding "Ottoman" matters is disagreeable.

TERRIBLE STAMM.

Narrow Escape of a distinguished Banker.

We regret to inform our readers that a few days since one of leading bankers as he was emerging from his town house in his carriage met with a rather serious accident. To increase the misfortune there was a lady along with him also, and a distinguished Dublin M.D. sitting behind. The horses it appears took fright at something, and ran pell mell into a hole which was in the street. The banker and the lady were pitched out high and dry on the side walk, and the physician we believe got thrown into the second story window of the adjoining house. We are happy to assure our readers however that no bones were broken, and the lady, banker and physician are all in a fair way of doing.

INDIANS.

Further despatches with reference to the inroad of the Indians on the Northern frontiers have been received by Government. The following is a copy:—

Cuyacasito, 1st May, 1864. To General Panero.

As I expected, the troops which I detailed from Fort Almagro (as mentioned in my last) have met with due success. At daybreak yesterday they came upon some Indian signs, and upon following up the trail closely they succeeded in coming up to the Indians and taking away from them 21 head of cattle, which are now at the disposal of the Provincial Government.

PROSPECTUS.

Within a few months, or as soon as arrangements can be made for its publication, will be issued the first number of "THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN," A monthly organ of Industrial Progress, To create and foster an industrial opinion in the Argentine Republic and make it racy of the soil.—Chief Baron Wolfe (translated).

The main principle on which this Magazine goes forth is founded on the belief, that the Argentine territory has within its resources for the development of an inexhaustible Mine in corn, cotton, wool, tobacco, and cattle,—a mine that is far more likely to secure its peace and prosperity, than the copper of Oatamarca or silver of San Juan.

To foster such a vital principle and to make it "racy" of the purest virgin soil and the finest climate in the world (such as we have in this country) will be our unceasing aim. Sheep-farming, cotton cultivation, tobacco planting, cattle raising with the other industrial features of the Argentine Nation are, as cause and effect, the brothers of immigration, railway enterprise, and river navigation. The hand-in-hand progress of all these is what the Argentine Provinces only want to make them soon go a head of any or all the South American Republics. With the more solid and statistical matter shall appear from time to time sketches of the ethnology and topography of men and places hitherto imperfectly known to English readers.

Co-incident with the beginning of the Centro-Argentine railway works and concurrent with their advancement "The Argentine Citizen" shall go along.

No political paper shall find a place in this Magazine. Nor shall anything be admitted into its pages, in the slightest degree derogatory of the existing Governments, National or Provincial. "The Argentine Citizen" is to appear on the 20th. of each month, so as to be in time for the homeward English mail.

Contributions are solicited from those who take an interest in our principles. These and other communications to the Editor, as well as subscribers names have to be sent to care of Montevideoan Legation, 11 Parliament st. London; to office of "River Plate Mail" 30 Cornhill London; to the office of Chas. Wm. Bonn & Co. Ship Brokers 49 calle 25 de Mayo, Masra Mackern's, English Library, calle San Martin, and the "Sala Comercio" calle 25 Mayo Buenos Ayres; to 42 Calle Rioja, and to 81 Calle Cordoba Rosario, Santa Fe, in the Argentine Republic.

Subscriptions 3s. per number or £1—11s. per annum.

Advertisements will be printed on pages sewed in with the cover of the Magazine. To be charged at the rate of 5s. per month for the third of a page. Its first number will contain from 64 to 80 pages of ordinary Magazine size. But it is the intention of the proprietor to enlarge "The Argentine Citizen" whilst lowering its price, in proportion as its circulation increases.

BANK MAUA & CO. Balance for the month of April 1864. Capital paid up \$2,000,000 Reserve 317,043 66

Imports. In our report for the 25th ult we said that our market for imports was presenting a most active appearance.

Exports. The sale of saladero ox and cow hides, during the last fifteen days, are— 17,000 oxhides, at 40 ris.

Wools. We extract the following from Mr. Rom's valuable circular or packet review— Sales have been unimportant.

Local Events. Martin Garcia—The 'Progres' states that the fortifications of Martin Garcia have been suspended.

Woolens. The Tribuna, which is as capable of understanding a joke as wilestones are of dancing jigs.

The few which arrived from the camp were sold easily at the following prices— Fine fleeces—Saladero [of 65 to 75 lb, from 22 to 27 ris. lb.]

Vessels Cleared since 20th April. On the 25th instant, the Lu Plata, for New York, the Anna, for England, and the J. B. V. No. 6, for Maracacas.

Vessels sailed since the 20th April. French barque Canton, Maracacas; Norwegian barque Minerva, Aovers.

On the 7th inst. the Italian barque Rosita cleared out for Genoa with 3942 cowhides, 4270 calveskins, 53 calveskins.

ON 'CHANGE. May 11, 1864. Patacos opened at 28 95, sold down to 28 80, and closed at 28 95 very firm.

Local Events. Martin Garcia—The 'Progres' states that the fortifications of Martin Garcia have been suspended.

MARITIME NEWS. ARRIVALS. Glasgow, British brig, Lizdie. Rosario, National steamer Paven.

Required by all, and which most may obtain. Most of us desire to make a conspicuous figure in the world.

What wonder, then, that he should receive the countenance of crowned heads? What wonder, then, that the greatest families of Europe should patronize his medicines?

Just Received. A varied assortment of extra heavy goods suitable for the coming season.

Subscription for the aged and wounded veterans, Michael Morgan. M. G. M. ... \$ 10 P. O' R ... 10 J. R. D. G. ... 10

Just Published. Price \$20. 'The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes'.

PRODUCE SALES. 200 dry cowhides matadero 131 500 do do camp 128 400 do do do 127

Musical Association, SCOTCH CHURCH. A General Meeting of this Association will be held in the Scotch Church School room.

British Steamer 'FAIRY'. This beautiful new and fast-sailing Steamer, recently arrived from England.

Mr. William Bouc. BRITISH HOTEL. There are several letters for the above address, which the owner is requested to call for.

Subscription for the aged and wounded veterans, Michael Morgan. M. G. M. ... \$ 10 P. O' R ... 10

Just Published. Price \$20. 'The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes'.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK CALBRAITH. Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres. 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

Emprestito de la Republica Argentina. Los abajo firmados autorizados por el Superior Gobierno.

Notice. Messrs. George Bell and Son have removed their Office to Calle Moreno No. 131.

American Ploughs. Wholesale and Retail. Depot of Machinery, &c., ESMERALDA, 83 & 87.

Parlor and Cooking Stoves. A varied assortment on Sale. Depot of Machinery, &c., ESMERALDA, 83 & 87.

John Kemsley, 140—CALLE PARQUE—140. Public and Official Translator, Latin Agent.

Official Notice. Buenos Ayres, 6th May, 1861. On Monday, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., 31,000,000 mpc. will be burned on account of the emissions of 1858 and 1859.

Wines for Sale. Champagne, Veveine Oliequet. G. H. Munam and Co. in large & small bottles.

San Juan Mining Co. Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not paid their third call into the Bank Maua & Co.

Steam to Liverpool via Brazil. The British Steamer 'KEPLER,' 1440 tons register, Capt. John Carroll.

Sowing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well.

Colon Theatre. Opening of the Argentine Congress. On THURSDAY, 12th inst.

To be Let. The beautiful and splendid House, with Altos, Calle Piedra, No. 470.

Shoop for Sale. From two to three thousand fine sheep to be sold. Inquire at 181, Calle Parque.

Market on Camp Cartes. Croskill's Patent Spring Carts on Sale at Calle Florida, 17.

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, May 11, 1864.

Latest Prices of Produce.

Table with columns for SALADINO PRODUCE and various items like Cw. hies, Jork, etc.

Table with columns for VARIOUS and various items like Cawhies, out, etc.

Table with columns for PROVINCIAL BANK and various items like Cawhies, out, etc.

Table with columns for DISCOUNTS and various items like Cawhies, out, etc.

Table with columns for FREIGHTS & CATTLE and various items like Cawhies, out, etc.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Large table listing ship arrivals and departures with columns for CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, and CONSIGNEE.

WIND ENGINE.

Text describing a wind engine with technical details and contact information.

BURY AND FOLLARD.

Text for Bury and Follard, likely an advertisement for their services.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

Text for George Culling & Co., listing various chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Text describing the railway service and its schedule.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Table showing work days and holidays for the month of May.

DIAS FERIADOS.

Table showing public holidays and their dates.

Text providing additional information about the railway schedule.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Text regarding administrative matters and company regulations.

Richard Garret & Son.

Advertisement for Richard Garret & Son, listing various agricultural and industrial machinery.

Holloway's Pills.

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills, describing their benefits for various ailments.

Female Disorders.

Text discussing various female health issues and treatments.

Dr. J. E. Wood & Son.

Advertisement for Dr. J. E. Wood & Son, listing their products and services.

Watch and Clock Makers.

Text for watch and clock makers, advertising their craftsmanship.

Richard Garret & Son.

Advertisement for Richard Garret & Son, focusing on their machinery.

Holloway's Pills.

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills, highlighting their effectiveness.

Female Disorders.

Text discussing female health issues and medical advice.

Dr. J. E. Wood & Son.

Advertisement for Dr. J. E. Wood & Son, listing their products.

WESS GABRIEL DENTISTS.

Advertisement for Wess Gabriel Dentists, listing their services.

Patent Self-Regulating.

Text describing a patent self-regulating device.

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