

The Standard

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RESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD 830 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whether indicated 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 full adverbs nisi non autem dicitur. -Oleico.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The trial-trip of the Payon, we hear, will come off to-day or to-morrow. We are informed that she has undergone the most thorough and complete repairs and is in every sense of the word as good as new.

The Barraca diligencia has at last reduced the fare from ten to five dollars, as the roads have got so much better since the frost set in.

The finest building at present going on in the city is M. Lezama's quinta. However democratic this gentleman may be in his professions, he is determined to have a regal residence, for the magnificent house he is erecting in Calle Defensa is more like a palace than anything else.

The engineers of the Northern Railway are up at Zarate, surveying for the proposed extension. We cannot doubt that if the Northern Railway is prolonged to the thriving town of Zarate it will add tenfold to the importance of this line, as the richest sugar farming districts of the north will thus be connected with Buenos Ayres.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that Consul Hutelinson's new work, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Argentine Cleanings, with Extracts from Journal of Salado expedition, 1822-1824," is about to be issued by the publishing house of Edward Stanford, Geographical Establishment and London School Library, Publisher to the Ordnance Department of Her Majesty's Government, 6 Charing Cross, London, W. S.

Urquiza's subscription for one thousand shares of the Argentine Central Railway throws all the great Buenos Ayres capitalists completely in the shade, and proves that this much abused man has, after all, the advancement of the country at heart.

Don Velez Sarafiel, the intimate friend of Montevideo Flores, can lay his hand on more ounces than the abused Urquiza, yet how many shares has he taken? Oh Argentine capitalists! show some future Gibbon will cut you up!

Since the celebrated attack of Flores in the House on the Argentine Army, this Senator has been looked up to by his fellow legislators, as a sort of modern Julian. There is a report that he is studying Gibbon, and if he can get a coat with a pocket sufficiently large to hold the whole work in one volume, he proposes taking down the American edition and making another Decline and Fall oration on the state of the street.

The celebrated traction engine, El Buey, will soon be on shore and a trial trip made. We caution Mr. Berra against the Barraca road, as the mud and holes are truly awful, and several 'bueys' have already gone to grief on that muddy road. Apropos, we hear that there are two traction engines already in Rio Janeiro and both are for sale, having proved utterly useless in the Brazil.

The Provincial legislators are beginning their old trick again of attending to the Camera. The 'Tribuna' threatens to publish the names of the absent members, and we think it very right and proper. If they will not attend, let them be called, like the grand jury at home, to the fine of £100. If this plan were adopted the House would never want a quorum.

The news from Montevideo is, after all, a trifle gloomy. It appears that Pantolón Perez, who had gone out to Flores, to witness the disarming of his men, by order of the Government, had not taken with him the arms he had been promised. He got very indignant and ran right off to the Government House and at once demanded his passport. Mr. Thornton, who is in the same locality, is for him, and a long 'pavon' was decided. We believe that at last it was decided that the treaty would be signed first, and then Flores was to throw down his arms, and then the Government would strongly hot in the Mount, these last few days: one moment it is all peace, harmony, cocktails and turtlets—the next instant it is fire and bloodshed, war to the knife, and no surrender.

Such an exciting state of affairs never before was known. No one knows under which flag to sail, as if he comes down rather than Flores while peace is still in the air, and he gets walked off to secure quarters, and again, when war and fighting is in the ascendant, if he says a word in favor of the one he is held for a rampant Colorado. The telegraph to San Fernando is at last concluded, and we believe is handed over to the Government, for what purpose we know not, as the President from San Fernando are not to say of a very political character. We hear that some of the fair 'doncellas' of Las Corrientes and San Fernando have made a bid for matrimony, and summer time will be in great request.

The in-felix Colon has at last arrived. We hear that she is going to get an Englishman, given out. Things are coming to a pretty pass in the River Plate when silver mines are sold by auction to the highest bidder. It seems incredible at first, yet it is perfectly true, and we are not the least, two silver mines are advertised to be sold by auction in this city. They are said to be situated in the Province of Catamarca, and we suppose are unusually rich, but some of our other people in Buenos Ayres are rather suspicious of this description of property, and we doubt not, that the mines in question will, if sold, go for a mere song.

An accident occurred in the Custom House on Wednesday. One of the clerks fell out of the window. There was a time in Brazil, when such accidents were very common, as the window was considered the shortest way down stairs. The rumored robbery by the captain of the Southern Railway has given us the greatest proof of the extreme vigilance of Sor Ocaso, who, when he heard it had all his prisoners closely examined to see if any of them might have the cut of a railway gangster about him, he also sent to the Company private advice of the steps he had taken. Mr. Santamaria, one of the directors, called upon us yesterday to say that the rumor in question took its rise from the fact that a Frenchman had received a large sum of money to pay some money very far out, and that as the roads were very bad, he did not arrive out as soon as he was expected. The man, therefore, who was waiting for their money, very possibly believed that the Frenchman had taken French leave, but it was not so, as in a day or two the missing Frenchman turned up with the money. We are gratified to be able to testify to that, as the efforts of the Chief to catch the robber.

LAND SALES IN ROSARIO. So much importance is paid now to the value of real estate in the province of Santa Fe that we think the following sales which we find in the "Reforma Pacifica" will interest our readers. The most important sale effected in Rosario has been that of four thousand five hundred yards front, by a league and a half depth, in twenty thousand

bolivian dollars; the buyers are Englishmen, and are about to stock it. The lands situated in the Caracas district, Camps lying 23 leagues from Rosario in the district of Melincuo, which last year would not realize 500 bolivians per square league, are now worth 1500 bolivians. An estancia had a tongue in front by half a league in depth, four leagues to the West of Rosario has been sold for 300 ounces. A piece of land 69 yards in front and depth, facing the river Parana, and another piece of land adjoining it of 150 yards front and depth has been sold to Messrs Ledesma and Basado in 3200 bolivians. A quinta adjoining the San Franciscoquito, 300 yards front by 400 yards depth to Messte. Imara and Stamp in the suburbs 136 by 134 to Messrs Baray Casado in 40 ounces. A piece of land eleven leagues to the east of the plaza 23 de Mayo, 162 square yards in front by 100 yards in depth, in the suburbs 410 by 200 in 1340 dollars. A piece of land opposite the Jardin de Nececo, 20 by 35, in 340 dollars. A piece of land in the suburbs, two squares from the plaza del Mercado 23 by 50, in 230 dollars. Another piece 70 by 75 in 700 silver dollars. Another piece 30 by 15 in 307 dollars.

Another piece of land in the vicinity of the inter-railway station, 69 by 71 in 1187 dollars. Another in the same locality 20 by 40, in 339 dollars. A small estancia on the Paven 1200 yards front by a league and a half deep, with a fine house on it, 6000 dollars. A very fine two story house with garden 19, 170 dollars. A small strip of land at the arroyo of Frías, 400 yards front by half a league deep in 300 dollars. Another piece in the district of the arroyo Seco, 444 yards front by half a league, in 555 dollars. Another piece of land in the suburbs, 151 by 3000, in 188 dollars. A piece of land adjoining the Protestant cemetery 255 yards by 6726, in 1500 dollars. Another 200 by 6000 at the arroyo Frías 200 dollars, and several others too numerous to mention.

We think it right to call attention to the fact that the dearest piece of property above mentioned is worth ten times the price in Buenos Ayres, and the province of Santa Fe offers just as many advantages to the estanciaero as either or both of them. Not many years since estancia which to day are worth a deal of money were sold at 10,000 dollars the league in the northern partidos of Buenos Ayres. A better investment than Santa Fe lands at the above price we think can be found in either North or South America.

M. PALLIERE'S album No. 4 contains two charming pictures. 'The Cathedral of Cordoba' gives a characteristic view of our 'city of churches' so famous for learning and devotion in the days of the Jesuits. The building seems of an Arabesque order, with its numerous minarets. It is said that in Ross's time some Unitarios fled thither for refuge and being pursued up the belfry threw themselves off, meeting certain death, sooner than slow tortments. The picture also takes in the part of the Municipal house. 'The palmeria' is a graphic history of Gaucho life: in one of these rude shanties devoted to Bacchus, so frequently met with in our campagna, is a group of gauchos drinking caña, while the owner of the place reads the latest news from an old number of the 'Tribuna'. The dress and pose of the figures are admirable. We learn that M. Palliere has ordered to be made a large number of neatly-bound albums, into which his pictures, &c. as those of 'cartes de visite', so that subscribers may now preserve the valuable collection from dust or injury.

Mr. Brill has sent us the last number of Godéy's 'Lady's' book, which comes with its usual supply of engravings, fashions and light reading: This periodical is so entertaining and useful, and the subscription (50 dollars per annum) so small, that it is becoming a great favorite, although some married men say it costs enormously by inciting their wives to lavish expenditure in dress. The Revista Pharmaceutica contains several papers written by Mr. Charles Murray, who advocates the creation of a degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Pharmacy, these however not giving the holder a right to practice medicine as a physician. There is a well founded demand in this respect, as there is no institution which may be said not to exist in B. Ayres. We have treatises on the Tolu balsam, and other drugs, highly useful at times, but foreign to a general review. Mr. G. Murray is now President of the Society which boasts 44 active members, and 40 honorary do and correspondents.

Next month we are promised the 1st No. of the Revista del Circulo Literario, a polyglot production, compiled by the 180 gentlemen belonging to that Club. Without incurring a charge of egotism, we may predict that so

varied an assemblage of literary efforts must prove interesting. Most of the papers are in Spanish, the rest in French, English, German and Italian; and all on matters of the day, or subjects involving classical research. The Revista de B. Ayres for July has not yet been given abroad, but we will review it as soon as received.

HORRIBLE OH, HORRIBLE!

The Municipality ought to be locked up 'en masse' in the Police, for the barbarities at present occurring, thanks to the shameful neglect of this body. We have it from eye-witnesses, that the road is so bad from the southern killing ground to Plaza Constitucion, that the most cars are frequently obliged to throw out the stiches of beef into the mud, in order to extricate the vehicles from the cess-pools, 'pantanos,' and holes into which they fall. The scene which ensues is the most disgusting and barbarous that can be imagined. While the greasy and scarlet-colored butchers are laboring to get the wheel out of the mud, the cart-women, who commence to tugging the beef with soiled eyes, toss the mud and filth. When poisonous contamination may be engendered, we leave our readers to judge; but it is no wonder that doctors boast a splendid practice, and Buenos Ayres is afflicted with unknown disorders. There is no Police, no Board of Health, to rescue us from these horrible infections. We understand the road was quite good until the Municipality ordered all the old shoes, tin cans, and filth of the city to be discharged near the killing ground. Yet 300 yards of pavement would unite the place with the city, and save us these awful revolutions. Is there no Matias Senevala to rid us of these Sabines, by accusing them of high treason? Or must we be decimated by the pobono, merely to gratify the Council of Ten?

DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

Camp murders are the order of the day, so that no one can affect surprise or amazement at the title of this notice. We hear that the 'capataz' of Sor Machado's estancia at Salto, in this province, has been murdered. No further details are given, but the assassin was also beheaded a little boy, on the estancia, judging that "two heads were better than one." This will be a standing joke for some days in the Government houses, for we see there is no effort to check such occurrences, these being now regarded as "a practical joke." It is consoling to know that the matter is viewed so philosophically, and we are not to expect any capital punishment. 'Punch' relates the case of a Frenchman, condemned for the murder of his father and mother, who prays for the mercy of the court for a poor orphan. Hurray for the march of intellect!

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The murders took place on the 2nd inst. on Mr. Hastings' estancia partido de Salto. It is supposed the assassins were taken from the army, as they left a rifle on the ground. The capataz was an old man whose family reside in this city: 36 stars were counted on his corpse. His name was Evaristo; he was in the service of Don Matias Machado, and his only companion was a little black boy: the latter had received 30 rounds, and perhaps his life was not extinct. It is said that he shot his throat fearing lest he should give information of the crime. They then burned the canvas tent in which Evaristo lived; do not know why carried off any property, nor what was the motive of the crime. Evaristo was a very respectable man, a native of Cordoba, and had formerly kept a grocery in B. Ayres. The Justice of Peace has taken charge of the sheep, but there is no trace of the murderers. Sor Machado is the owner of a music-shop in calle Bolívar, and has a very large stock of musical and respectable character of poor Evaristo.

SR. JAYRAN'S LETTER.

Our Postmaster-General has received the following letter, dated Posos (Parana), May 20th, 1864— My dear Posados, Your favor of February 26th, overtook me on the 13th ult. in a shipful of Eastern Pomerania. I am glad to hear you have resolved to be industrious from our friend Billingshurst, but I have been travelling about for the last three months, which prevented my writing sooner. I have visited 100 different sheep establishments, and seen 120 fine flocks, assisting also at their classification, and picking up useful knowledge for the advancement of our country. I firmly believe that the sheep is the basis of our agricultural progress, which will give us the necessary capital to rank as a civilized people, and foster habits of industry in which we are lamentably deficient. Our citizens at present seek only to imitate Parisian fripperies; in Buenos Ayres we begin to build palatial edifices, yet we have not got the means, whereas here in Europe

they don't attempt such structures until the country is possessed of great sources of wealth, and developing the same by assiduous labour. The foreigner arriving in B. Ayres must be struck with the splendid efforts to rival Paris or London, and may well ponder with reason what are the sources of the wealth? Does the Argentine cultivate his soil? No! Does he raise cattle? Yes! In abundance, but he has neither pasture nor provision against the droughts which happen so frequently. Has he manufactures? Some of leather moccasins. If the foreigner goes into the camp, he will find diabetes and cholera, the latter living on the Divine mercy, and dying by millions at times, without any effort to save them.

And yet hereon depends all the wealth of the country, for what it is B. Ayres without her commerce, and what is her commerce but hides and wool? Reduce the amount of our live stock, and all the "suir-built estates," decorating the streets of our South American Athens tumble by enchantment, becoming like soap bubbles blown by children. Then the pure Argentine citizen, do away with his confidence, and without meaning it, we have been drifting into a policy which, if carried out, would have England very few interests to care for. We have made almost every sacrifice save the one which, once made may never be recalled, and more cannot be expected for us. We must act at last, and there should be no hesitation or halting about it. Now will there be any as far as the people are concerned. It has not been without difficulty that they have restrained their indignation at the want of confidence, but with that confidence to their old leader, now happily restored to health, to see that justice is at last done as between this country and the Governments that have, with slight exceptions, not come in his way, for he has no experience of practical life.

Statistics and the study of practical commerce, the nation produce, and commerce are unheeded, for the great men of B. Ayres only study 'ideas,' and are totally ignorant of the value of our rural or commercial interests, leaving such matters to Maxwell and Paredral. Hence our statements are always in the dark, and often crush an industry they should have protected. The Havana Exhibition ought to be suspended; the site is good for industrial display, being new ground: no camp would not be amiss. I write now from the Exhibition at London, and have seen Exhibitions at towns in France smaller than the Villa Luja. Each district has a local Exhibition and sends some remarkable articles to that of Berlin. The same method might be tried in B. Ayres.

The organisation of Pomerania is strange. Each establishment covers about half a square league, with 100 or 250 tenants, who have their church, school, and village, but never come to own the soil, which belongs to a noble, usually much more wealthy than the richest man in Buenos Ayres. As the population increases, they must emigrate: formerly they went to the United States, but now they go mostly to Rio Grande do Sul, and to the flourishing German colonies. The Government and land owners of Brazil work hard to foment immigration. They have their agents all through Europe, scattering pamphlets, in all languages, and holding out the advantages of settling in Brazil. I have just seen 14 families setting out from one village, for Rio Grande besides numbers of single men emigrating to the colonies of Sta. Francisca (belonging to Prince do Joinville) and San Lorenzo in the same province. These people have never heard of Buenos Ayres: a gentleman said to me the other day, 'you can't imagine how I have racked my brains in trying to find out who is Buenos Ayres, since I heard of your arrival.' Another said, 'Are you know of Buenos Ayres, respecting the tyranny of Rosas, or hearing that I was hunting another, so that I am surprised to find you a civilized man!' I tried to show them that Buenos Ayres possessed even more advantages than Brazil; it is all useless. When your elections are over, please send me information as to the state of every where: we do not understand practical life. For instance I wrote to Spain for statistics about sheep, and after several months received the following document: "We calculate 24 millions, but the annual of 1860 only gives 74. As to the breeds, we cannot say how many. We believe the annual production of wool must exceed 120 million lbs." What do you think of such statistical accuracy? Spain is like Buenos Ayres, paying no attention to material interests. In Prussia it is just the contrary, I have been supplied with the fullest statistics.

I beg you will try and forward something from Buenos Ayres to the Paris Exhibition of 1865; if nothing else send some wool, to show our nation the rank of civilized countries. Give my best regards to our mutual friend Mr. John Hannah, for his kind letter from Ranelagh, with such valuable information about the Merino breed introduced into B. Ayres. I have now to travel 100 leagues to Buchenburgh to visit the famous flocks before shearing, and after the Paris Exhibition, I hope to have a long chat with you and him.

Yours sincerely, ENRIQUE OLIVERA.

THE DUINO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Times says:—"As the month of suspended hostilities which it required so much negotiation to obtain passed away, she prospects of a satisfactory result of the Conference do not improve. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the German Powers attended the Conference with a pre-termined to elude all terms and conditions, even those to which they gave the mockery of their assent." The Morning Post, after congratulating the country on Lord Palmerston's return to his seat in Parliament says:—"There is it is no use denying it—an impression abroad that this country may be played out. We have been trifled with, and there are those who are now trifling with us. It is evident that we have been taking a somewhat too contracted view of our national interests without perceiving it; and without meaning it, we have been drifting into a policy which, if carried out, would have England very few interests to care for. We have made almost every sacrifice save the one which, once made may never be recalled, and more cannot be expected for us. We must act at last, and there should be no hesitation or halting about it. Now will there be any as far as the people are concerned. It has not been without difficulty that they have restrained their indignation at the want of confidence, but with that confidence to their old leader, now happily restored to health, to see that justice is at last done as between this country and the Governments that have, with slight exceptions, not come in his way, for he has no experience of practical life. Statistics and the study of practical commerce, the nation produce, and commerce are unheeded, for the great men of B. Ayres only study 'ideas,' and are totally ignorant of the value of our rural or commercial interests, leaving such matters to Maxwell and Paredral. Hence our statements are always in the dark, and often crush an industry they should have protected. The Havana Exhibition ought to be suspended; the site is good for industrial display, being new ground: no camp would not be amiss. I write now from the Exhibition at London, and have seen Exhibitions at towns in France smaller than the Villa Luja. Each district has a local Exhibition and sends some remarkable articles to that of Berlin. The same method might be tried in B. Ayres. The organisation of Pomerania is strange. Each establishment covers about half a square league, with 100 or 250 tenants, who have their church, school, and village, but never come to own the soil, which belongs to a noble, usually much more wealthy than the richest man in Buenos Ayres. As the population increases, they must emigrate: formerly they went to the United States, but now they go mostly to Rio Grande do Sul, and to the flourishing German colonies. The Government and land owners of Brazil work hard to foment immigration. They have their agents all through Europe, scattering pamphlets, in all languages, and holding out the advantages of settling in Brazil. I have just seen 14 families setting out from one village, for Rio Grande besides numbers of single men emigrating to the colonies of Sta. Francisca (belonging to Prince do Joinville) and San Lorenzo in the same province. These people have never heard of Buenos Ayres: a gentleman said to me the other day, 'you can't imagine how I have racked my brains in trying to find out who is Buenos Ayres, since I heard of your arrival.' Another said, 'Are you know of Buenos Ayres, respecting the tyranny of Rosas, or hearing that I was hunting another, so that I am surprised to find you a civilized man!' I tried to show them that Buenos Ayres possessed even more advantages than Brazil; it is all useless. When your elections are over, please send me information as to the state of every where: we do not understand practical life. For instance I wrote to Spain for statistics about sheep, and after several months received the following document: "We calculate 24 millions, but the annual of 1860 only gives 74. As to the breeds, we cannot say how many. We believe the annual production of wool must exceed 120 million lbs." What do you think of such statistical accuracy? Spain is like Buenos Ayres, paying no attention to material interests. In Prussia it is just the contrary, I have been supplied with the fullest statistics. I beg you will try and forward something from Buenos Ayres to the Paris Exhibition of 1865; if nothing else send some wool, to show our nation the rank of civilized countries. Give my best regards to our mutual friend Mr. John Hannah, for his kind letter from Ranelagh, with such valuable information about the Merino breed introduced into B. Ayres. I have now to travel 100 leagues to Buchenburgh to visit the famous flocks before shearing, and after the Paris Exhibition, I hope to have a long chat with you and him. Yours sincerely, ENRIQUE OLIVERA.

pro. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the German Powers attended the Conference with a pre-termined to elude all terms and conditions, even those to which they gave the mockery of their assent." The Morning Post, after congratulating the country on Lord Palmerston's return to his seat in Parliament says:—"There is it is no use denying it—an impression abroad that this country may be played out. We have been trifled with, and there are those who are now trifling with us. It is evident that we have been taking a somewhat too contracted view of our national interests without perceiving it; and without meaning it, we have been drifting into a policy which, if carried out, would have England very few interests to care for. We have made almost every sacrifice save the one which, once made may never be recalled, and more cannot be expected for us. We must act at last, and there should be no hesitation or halting about it. Now will there be any as far as the people are concerned. It has not been without difficulty that they have restrained their indignation at the want of confidence, but with that confidence to their old leader, now happily restored to health, to see that justice is at last done as between this country and the Governments that have, with slight exceptions, not come in his way, for he has no experience of practical life. Statistics and the study of practical commerce, the nation produce, and commerce are unheeded, for the great men of B. Ayres only study 'ideas,' and are totally ignorant of the value of our rural or commercial interests, leaving such matters to Maxwell and Paredral. Hence our statements are always in the dark, and often crush an industry they should have protected. The Havana Exhibition ought to be suspended; the site is good for industrial display, being new ground: no camp would not be amiss. I write now from the Exhibition at London, and have seen Exhibitions at towns in France smaller than the Villa Luja. Each district has a local Exhibition and sends some remarkable articles to that of Berlin. The same method might be tried in B. Ayres. The organisation of Pomerania is strange. Each establishment covers about half a square league, with 100 or 250 tenants, who have their church, school, and village, but never come to own the soil, which belongs to a noble, usually much more wealthy than the richest man in Buenos Ayres. As the population increases, they must emigrate: formerly they went to the United States, but now they go mostly to Rio Grande do Sul, and to the flourishing German colonies. The Government and land owners of Brazil work hard to foment immigration. They have their agents all through Europe, scattering pamphlets, in all languages, and holding out the advantages of settling in Brazil. I have just seen 14 families setting out from one village, for Rio Grande besides numbers of single men emigrating to the colonies of Sta. Francisca (belonging to Prince do Joinville) and San Lorenzo in the same province. These people have never heard of Buenos Ayres: a gentleman said to me the other day, 'you can't imagine how I have racked my brains in trying to find out who is Buenos Ayres, since I heard of your arrival.' Another said, 'Are you know of Buenos Ayres, respecting the tyranny of Rosas, or hearing that I was hunting another, so that I am surprised to find you a civilized man!' I tried to show them that Buenos Ayres possessed even more advantages than Brazil; it is all useless. When your elections are over, please send me information as to the state of every where: we do not understand practical life. For instance I wrote to Spain for statistics about sheep, and after several months received the following document: "We calculate 24 millions, but the annual of 1860 only gives 74. As to the breeds, we cannot say how many. We believe the annual production of wool must exceed 120 million lbs." What do you think of such statistical accuracy? Spain is like Buenos Ayres, paying no attention to material interests. In Prussia it is just the contrary, I have been supplied with the fullest statistics.

Some days ago we noticed that Gen. Urquiza had promised, in 1861, to contribute the above sum for a railroad to Cordoba. We have now to announce that in fulfillment of his share, he has paid the deposit on 1,000 shares, or double the total number taken by Argentine capitalists in this city. The 'Tribuna' skittishly notices the fact, the editor of that paper having taken two shares. Almost all the shares have now been subscribed for, there not being 100 unallotted.

LETTER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

We have seen a letter dated 6th inst stating there was little hope of peace being made. President Aguirre refused to dismiss his ministry, and Flores insisted on the resignation of Gen. Lanús to the cabinet, as being his personal enemy. It is said that M. Saravia insists on the formation of a new Cabinet, as stipulated with Flores. Nevertheless the extreme Blanco party fears that if Lanús (D. Andres), Castellanos, and Villalba get into power, the Colorados will have all their own way, and elect a Colorado president. Redii difficilis.

STOP THREE.

To the Editors of the Standard. Laxan, July 4, 1864. Gentlemen, I have the liberty of cautioning my countrymen in the camp, and the public in general, of a system that I thought long forgotten, but is, I regret to say, now being revived. Five days ago, there came to my house a young man of a very genteel appearance, seeking employment as shepherd, saying that he desired to be placed in the Banda Oriental, had left on account of the war, and came over to Buenos Ayres, where he was for six months in a very respectable house, and was now seeking employment to care a flock of sheep, which he did very well last yesterday morning, when, lo! he disappeared with my 'friends' and the 'matrins' mare of my 'republic.' He had no other goods, with the exception of what was on his back, a large monkey jacket, a white corduroy trousers inside of your boots. He is about 22 years of age, very fast

hair, visage long and handsome, and 5 feet 10 inches in height, and made in proportion. The mare is black, with a white star in the forehead. The "re-cado" is not new, but serviceable, with a "mauld" de "folpa" for a "sober" pueta.

He has been tracked to the Capitan del Suñer. He is a Cockney sailor he says. The mare is branded. Any person falling in with him, will do the public a service to have him taken, or advise me, through the "Standard," where he is to be found. I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, VILANO.

THE 4th JULY CELEBRATION. Messrs. Mulhall, Gentlemen, Permit me to correct two of the principal unintentional errors made in your report of part of my remarks on the 4th inst.

Very respectfully, R. C. KING, July 6th, 1861.

MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL. Mr. Editor, Dear Sir—A little dispute having arisen between two or three friends with regard to the population of Manchester without Salford and of Liverpool without Birkenhead, I should esteem it a favor if you would, through the medium of your valuable columns, enlighten us upon this point according to the census of 1851.

OLDEN BEEF. To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen, I have read with much concern in your paper of the 1st inst., that some 200 barrels of Olden beef were thrown overboard on reaching England. My chief annoyance was that the name of my forgers of my name have imposed upon an influential paper like yours, for which I entertain a great regard, I, therefore, beg you will publish the following extract from a circular just received from England—

"Jerked beef is falling into disrepute, especially owing to the large stock on hand. Lots of divers preparations, making up 1000 barrels of 5 quintals each, have arrived in the Parma steamer they were rolled up in canvas, prepared by Sir. Biraban, and bought by Messrs. Smith, Brothers, but on arrival here (Liverpool), it was thought necessary, for the sake of humanity, to sell them for manure at 25 per ton."

THE REMARKS published in your paper of the 1st inst., respecting beef prepared under my method, can only be regarded as a calumny on the part of Sr. Oliden, who charges me with using his name in the exporting of beef to Rio Janeiro and Europe. Respecting this gentleman, I am utterly ignorant both of his person and his system, nor do I wish to know either. I send all beef prepared at my establishments with my trade mark, and with no other having a patent from the Oriental Government for my method, and I have no interest in making any other man known, save that of my establishment; moreover, it would be unworthy of my reputation to do so.

I have no wish to injure any person, and I am much surprised at the assertion, Sr. Oliden respecting me, that I like to see every one work to the best of his ability, without occupying himself with the affairs of others, as the field is wide enough for us all. BRAUNUS, Montevideo, July 6, 1864.

THE VERY LATEST. Peace Proclaimed. Yesterday afternoon our colleague, the "Nacion," circulated a special edit, confirming the rumors that peace was concluded in the Banda Oriental. It appears that after all the blow up the affair settled down and terms were at last come to, viz.: The Ministry all resign. The Treaty is to be signed at once. Pantonazo Perez is to go out to Flores and witness the disarming of the forces.

LOCAL EVENTS. Uruguayan.—The passengers by the Uruguay were placed again in our list those of the saloon in 2d cabin, and vice-versa.

ON 'CHANGE. Paper price of ounces, 406. Paper price of sovereigns, 113. Paper money bettered a little to-day. Patacos opened at— First price 20 25 Second 20 20 Third and last 29 15 Cash rates, \$1,570.

PRODUCE SALES. 300 dry chickens, matedo 810 100 do do do 120 700 do do do 118 150 do do do 315 120 doz, sheepskins 160 21,000 ar wool at reserved prices. 1000 hides, Entre Rios 43 s 50 bales do do 25 50 do kidskins 5 60 do goatskins 4 1000 bundles hair, Entre Rios, at 21 and 4 1/2 dolrs mg. 1000 do. from Corrientes 32 dolrs. mg.

Wanted. By a young Man, a native of London, who has resided twelve years in the country, and speaks Spanish fluently, a situation as Messenger or Steward, in an English house. The best references given.

Wanted. A man and wife lately come to this country seek a situation in town. The woman is a good cook and the man understands the care of horses. Apply, 225 Calle Cagallo. 3p, J

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COLON THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA. JULY FEASTS. Saturday 9th, NATIONAL HYMN, TRAVIATA. Sunday 10th, LUIGI BORGIA. At Eight o'Clock

Théâtre Franco-Argentin. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote. Vendredi 8 juillet 12me representation de l'abonnement.

UN CAPRICE. Proverbe en acte par Alfred Musset. Mon Ismémie. Vaudeville nouveau en acte.

L'HYMNE NATIONAL. LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. Comedie en quatre actes en prose, par Emile Augier et Jules Sandeau.

Unfurnished Lodgings. Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at 194 and 196 CALLE BOLIVAR 1 m J 14.

Important Sale. TO ESTANCIO SHEEPFARMERS, BUILDERS & OTHERS. Adolfo L. Arizola will sell by auction on account of the Contractors of the Northern Railway, on the 18th inst.

Notice. 810,000 Reward. Whoever will produce the 240 Express Horse, either dead or alive, at headquarters, N.N. W. W., little Western, shall receive the above reward.

Wanted. A young Englishman, of long business experience, wishes a situation in a store (town or camp) Has a good knowledge of Spanish. First-class recommendations. Address T. B. M. at this office. 3p, J8

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT, THE SILK DEPARTMENT, THE MADE UP DRESS DEPARTMENT, THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT, THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT, THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT, THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT, THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT, THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT, The Stock will also include OPERA CLOAKS, STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size Children's Dresses, Knickerbocker and other suits. GLOTH CAPES, And an infinite variety of MESSENGER ARTICLES, Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

GOODS FOR MOURNING. In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANT OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT 61-Corrientes-61. 11-CALLE PERU-11. Manufactory of Children's Dresses.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS OF FAMILIES. This old established House begs to call the attention of its Friends and the Public in general to its new assortment of Goods. It has on hand all Goods which the first houses in Paris would be proud to have.

To be let. A small family, the House Temple-st, No. 58, consisting of four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, office, and other accessories. For further information apply at the same house. 3p, J5

English Photographic Gallery. CALLE PIEDAD, No. 75, Alto. The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.

Wanted. A Female Cook for a bachelor establishment. English or German would be preferred. Apply Calle Tucuman 171. J. 6, 3p

Wanted. Mr. Carlos Koitz is requested to call at the British Hotel, Calle Piedad 99. J. 6, 3p

Furnished Apartments. With one or two beds, as required, at Calle Florida No. 208. J. 6, 3p

Just received Direct. A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaid, plain and striped linens, heavy French cashmere, 4 & 6 Orléans, Extra-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c. Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do. Boys' youths and men's woolen and cotton hosiery, Crimean suits, &c. Also, lined jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mola pants, lined check suits, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and waists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention. T. FALLON, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD. J. 6, 4x

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Farand, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replenish with their several kinds Goods.

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Consoles Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Consoles Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Consoles Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacras, Potros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS.
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INCIADORES.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.
 Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
 Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chilo every Tuesday.
 Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
 Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
 Leaves Córdoba for Cotamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
 Leaves Córdoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
 The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. J 1 x

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AN 27
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-DEFENSA-57
 Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.
 Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
 Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
 Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM PERKINSON AND CO., 57-DEFENSA-57.
 (Corner of Fotos)
 N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. J 13

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE.
 CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C.), CHAIRMAN.
 Victor Potts (Liverpool)
 James Adger (S. C.)
 H O Brewer (Ala)
 Robert A Clark (S. C.)
 Daniel Hubbard (N O)
 Ferdinand Kodelwald (N O)
 J T Weisman (S C)
 J F Blacklock (S C)
 OSCAR G Parsley (N C)
 J H Ashbridge (N O)
 Charles Stewart (S C)
 C Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool)
 A B Wood (Leech, Harrison, and Kerwood, Liverpool)
 J M Tennant (Liverpool)
 Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)
 James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
 James M Calder (Charleston)
 Wm. H Trampus, Esq.

There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering, which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The most necessities of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no raiment save that which is stark and stiffened with his clotted blood. Horrible as war is in all its features, assuredly it has no greater horrors than the long agony of the poor captive who, when the feverish excitement of the contest is over, is left to the bitter chafery of strangers and foes, without one friendly hand to soothe the pangs of body or friendly voice to whisper hope and comfort to his despairing mind. These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have peculiar claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a stern sense of duty and the call of their country in its extremest need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom prisons, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity.
 The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings which cannot altogether be relieved. Within little more than a twelvemonth, nearly £3,000 have been collected and expended in relief. The managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in South America will support the Fund to the extent of their ability, and its objects may recommend themselves to all, irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow-men.
 Contributions will be received by J H Ashbridge, Treasurer, Walmer Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; or in London, by Henry Hotze, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H O Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. 1181m.

STEAM LAUNDRY. TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN and CARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.
 Washing done on the following terms:
 Washing and dressing shirts, per dozen ... 20 dols.
 Washing plain clothes 7 do.
 Dressing same 9 "

A van will be sent round town to collect and deliver clothes. One of the chief advantages is that the clothes suffer no wear or tear in the process of steam-washing.
 For articles wishing the van to call at their houses, will please leave their names at
Mr. BLUES,
 Corner of calles Cangallo and Mayo.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
 Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pts. in 215 Shares.
DIRECTORS. MANAGING COMMITTEE.
 D. Miguel Azeuena, President. D. Estanislao Peña
 " Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President. " J. A. Fernandez
 " Antonio Marco del Pont " L. H. Wilkie
 " Isidoro Taravini " Mariano Hillinghurst
 " Constant Santamaría " Ladislao F. Martínez
GRUENTE.
 D. JUAN CASADO,
 Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
 The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
 1st. On one's own life, in shares of 80 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.
 2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
 3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
 All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
 The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas), and with the greatest security.
 The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.
Subscriptions in Paper Money.
 The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have accepted to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:
 Article 6.—From the 1st of April, 1854, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
 1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
 2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
 By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
 For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES
CALLE PERU, 47
 A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers. These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without busting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.
THOMAS H. BELL,
 No. 47 CALLE PERU.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres, 49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER,
 Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blanks; White Shirtings, Light Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Striped Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value.
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.
 PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864
DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Salidas.		Regreso.	
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