

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULZALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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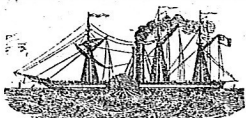
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September 11th 1901.

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Huacapistán " 4 p.m.		" Paysandú " 1 p.m.	
Pray Bentos " 4 a.m.		" Concepción " 4 p.m.	
Concepción " 6 a.m.		" Fray Bentos " 9 p.m.	
Paysandú " 8 a.m.		" Huacapistán Saturdays 2 a.m.	
		" Buenos Ayres " 4 p.m.	

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Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6,

8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22,

24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguana los Padres, por Kaquel,

Santa Elena, Porfía, San Antonio, El

Hillo, Miranda, Durango, Arroyo Grande,

Namorado, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena,

Ballerena, Golondrina, San Martín y

Moro-Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.

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Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Huevo,

Loma Verde, Carralucos, Arroyo

Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava & Pánuco,

Blanca de los Herreros, Corrito

del Paulino, San Agustín, Malacra 6

Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 10, 20,

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana,

San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco

Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida,

San José, Carmen de Languiy, Ca-

ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana,

San Miguel, Batalla, Naves, Quilmes,

Toribio, Chetillo, Gancay, Vica-

chorra de Cuchi, Reconquista, Mi-

gones y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29.

San Vicente y Raichos, 4, 12, 20,

and 27.

Azul, 2,

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4,

8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.

Lobos every Tuesday Thursday, &

Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 10, 29.

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Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Gil-

les, San Antonio de Arco, Fortin y

Sifra, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20,

22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arceles, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Pergamino, y Rojas, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18

22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor, 2, 4, 6, 8,

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28,

30.

Mercedes, and Chilivoley, 8, 12, 16,

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chilivoley, 6, 9,

15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,

18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

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CANDELA DEL NORO.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine War.

To-day is regarded by Porteno as an eventful turning-point in their local history. Nine years have elapsed, since the famous revolution of the "11 de Setiembre" drove Urquiza's power from this city, and changed the prestige of a Liberator into the odium of an oppressor. As we had not the pleasure of knowing this country in that epoch, nor once entertained the curiosity to examine the circumstances and men who figured in the political drama, it will suffice to say that the anniversary is productive of more enthusiasm in the breasts of natives than, perhaps, it merits, and certainly much more than is felt by our foreign population. Many, therefore, pretend to see the probability of an engagement on to-day,—but the recollection must have a two-fold effect; for, while Mitre will recall to his soldiers the happy omen of a successful revolt, Urquiza, with as much reason, will seek to deprive his enemies of their favorite anniversary by turning it to his own account as one of his lucky days in the calendar. Cromwell, a man of the strongest intellect, believed in the 3rd of September: on that day he was born, on that day he gained "the crowning mercy" of the victory at Worcester, and on that day he died. It is not therefore unnatural to think that this anniversary is fraught with interest, or pregnant with misfortune for either of the contending parties. The circumstance of High Mass on yesterday for the protection of Divine Providence, coupled with the latest reports of the approach of the two armies has given rise to a presentiment in town; that the question will be definitively settled to-day.

During the past week, every day was expected to bring the news of a battle, but with the exception of some guerrilla encounters and march marches, the courier gave absolutely no food for newspapers. In the absence of information, some surmised that the war movements were kept secret, and therefore applied themselves to coin important items, which found a brief circulation. Fabius Cunctator was a very able general who obtained renown from his slow movements, but as it is not yet clear who is the Argentine Hannibal both Mitre and Urquiza seem to imitate the Roman tactician. Great anxiety and some doubt of the reality of a war have been created by these delays, which seem to have no definite limit.

Strange to say, Mitre has displayed more activity than the Captain General who has been already long enough on horse back to have reached the Andes. This is accounted for by the report that Urquiza means to collect all his available forces for the occasion, which he promises to be his last visit to Buenos Aires. Probably our forces would first cross the frontier, since Urquiza had only advanced from Salaverra to the Orqueta river, while the Portenos, striking their camp at Rojas, marched to the Arroyo Dulce and halted at Pergamin. Thus only a few leagues at present intervene between the opposite forces, and it is difficult to imagine how 40 or 50,000 men can find forage for themselves and horses in so circumscribed an area.

It is but true that Urquiza is entrenching his position on the Arroyo Pabon, it looks like a determination to await Mitre, and give him battle on a vantage ground. Nevertheless the inevitable course of skirmishing may provoke a pitched battle almost unexpectedly. Although Sax promises victory with so much confidence, Urquiza evidently considers this campaign the most serious he has yet undertaken, and wisely enough calculates the chances of a reverse. Hence it is that instead of dashing into this province, he has allowed his adversary to take the initiative, leaving himself the alternative of falling back on Rosario or trying to outflank Mitre, as circumstances may require. The proverb goes that "every cock fights best on his own dunghill," but this idea may be counteracted by the enthusiasm that the other general can-

not fail to inspire into his soldiers in the pithy homologue, "let us seek out the enemy, if they do not seek us." From past experience, we can safely conclude that the Federals rely on the impetuosity of their onset. If Mitre's troops, instead of taking pause, show good and fight one half-hour, the charm of Urquiza's tactics is evaporated, and superior discipline would seem to decide in Mitre's favor; still, the Spartan determination to leave the field with his shield or on it, which has been expressed by each of the Argentine generals will involve a prolonged combat in which chance may decide what valor has been unable to effect.

Notwithstanding the very different accounts given on both sides, it may be supposed that there is little unmercenary superiority; and that each is equally aware of the real uncertainty of the issue. As for the hostile fleets we cannot think that their movements will materially influence the campaign. Rumor says that this squadron has gone up to attack Rosario; but even if they annihilated Urquiza's naval force, they cannot cut him off since the inner provinces are open to him in case of defeat. Again also Buenos Aires should lose her ships, which would seem to cut off any retreat, this circumstance must put their enemies in the dangerous position of fighting desperate men who had little chance of flight. The issue of a land engagement must decide the quarrel: a victory on the water is of secondary importance.

The city outworks are now formidable, and with one half of Mitre's army added to the garrison, no South American army could attempt to carry them by assault. On Monday last the town was declared in state of *embargo*: this has the effect of closing the civil tribunals calling the natives, *en masse* to the different lines of defence, closing the shops until 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M. and is consequently something less severe than what we term *martial law*. Colonel Gelly-Obes, who is at least noted for indefatigable diligence, has been named defender of the city, with L. Colonel Gregorio Dillon and D. Juan Senorians for aides-de-camp. By same decree D. Hector Varela, editor of the "Tribuna" has been created Major, Secretary and aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. This has surprised many persons who believed him unwell, and some affect to wonder that the arch enemy of Urquiza has not taken the field with the same alacrity with which he served under Garibaldi in Naples. It must be borne in mind, that the gallant-officer also wields the pen, and as the "Tribuna" has done much service in inciting the citizens to fight, his sword might be less useful than his goose-quill in support of the cause he has espoused. In combining the exercise of both, he has left no room for his partisans to complain, but we should advise him a little moderation at least as far as his pen is concerned with foreigners and their properties.

Some excitement has been caused by letters said to have been written by Urquiza and Pedernera, inciting the Cacique Calcaurac to make incursions on this territory; the local press demands that the first named delinquent be put on his trial, when captured (3), but, as they have already promised him a ticket to Southampton, we think it unuseful formally.

News from the interior provinces is scant: we have the President's account of his honeymoon at Cordoba, addressed to the sovereign Congress and dated August 20th. The resistance of Taboada is confirmed, but our Cordoban allies seem to give little satisfaction. Notwithstanding the retirement of Dorqui and his troops, Allende the intruded governor reigns undisturbed, and the city which was represented to be so hostile to Paraná looked quietly on at the deportation of their deputies as prisoners. Many of these latter have since been placed at liberty, some of them coming to this city, others proceeding to Montevideo, as if the National authorities considered their opposition harmless. Meantime it is stated in our local press that Peña ex-governor of

Cordoba reckoning on Urquiza's superiority, "has gone to his camp—"ment to beseech his own re-installment when the Captain-General shall have triumphed." Thus of the terrible re-action in the provinces, Buenos Ayres has gained nothing more than a few volunteers from Cordoba, and the feeble co-operation of Santiago, verifying Scott's adage "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

From Mendoza we learn that fresh shocks of earthquake had been perceptible; this may be a timely warning to the foolish inhabitants who are re-building their city on the treacherous site of their recent destruction. Tucuman has likewise suffered a repetition of the fatal praefero that lately burned down houses, men and cattle.

In this city, the state of siege and great uncertainty of the turn events may take, has for a time suspended commerce, and excused us from giving market returns. In dry goods, positively nothing is doing, one sole article, grey duck, for military trousers is in demand by government, who require some 20,000 yards of this fabric. The money market is of course very tight, and gold ounces at an unusual price. At the same time some foreigners feel uneasy about the chances of a siege, and two English, one Spanish, and one French war-steamers have entered this port. The English Admiral is already here and the foreign ministers are expected from Paraná. Last week the government seized the horses of some English residents, but at an intimation of our Consul-General, we are happy to state, they were returned to the owners. In another column we refer to the ridiculous pretension of obliging foreigners to serve in the National Guard, and were rather surprised that our colleague "the Commercial Times" did not express his sentiments even should they be at variance with the government or party he advocates so eloquently.

It is with sincere regret we notice some of the Tribunes lately arrived have taken the bounty, and this is a sufficient proof of how ill-timed was the said expedition which was sent out here without the knowledge or advice of any well-informed countrymen in these parts.

The French packet which leaves on Saturday may be the bearer of important intelligence, for which purpose in case of hostile movements or a solution of the tedious Argentine difficulty, we will favor our readers with a special sheet by Saturday next.

Tribuna versus neutrality.

Since Cadmus first invented letters or Gutenberg printing, human reason has never received such an insult as is contained in the Collaboration of the "Tribuna" and entitled the *foreign population*.

It was necessary for us to read the ridiculous production twice through, ere we really believed that any journalist could have the audacity to publish such a rhodomontade of hyperbolic trash. We might indeed have anticipated that in the ravings of party-strife, the neutrality of foreigners should be doubted or impugned in individual cases, but certainly none among us was prepared for the declaration that Buenos Ayres has a right to force us from our neutral ground and enlist us in the motley files of the National Guard.

Of late, insinuations have been rife in the local press that the foreign residents were partisans of Mitre; but now this has been found incorrect, and we must be forced to take part in a civil war that we view with abhorrence. If Urquiza demanded our assistance we should resolutely refuse, and, as indifferent spectators, it is impossible to see what stronger claim on us has Mitre, or how we could expect the protection of foreigners if we turn renegades and fight for a cause that has not our sympathy. It is alleged, for a simile, that we are bound to help in extinguishing a fire, or resisting the Indians: but are we justified by this argument to light the conflagration of

a civil war or cut the throats of Argentine citizens. It is true the "Tribuna" views Urquiza as worse than an Indian, but probably he returns the compliment, and for aught we know Señor Varela's scalp is quite safe, for the present.

The plain fact is, impunity has produced impudence; and, much as we admire the liberty of the press, we could earnestly wish to see some check given to a popular organ that cries down the most useful part of our society, (namely, foreign residents), and may to morrow demand our heads as it does to-day our arms with equal show of justice.

If the object of the "Tribuna" has been to gain the prestige of foreign favor, they have gone very badly to work, and produced a number of enemies. Many of us are inclined to believe that the lines referred to are rather the nightmare incoherencies of some juvenile poetaster than the insinuations of a party whose mouth-piece is Varela's press. Yet, whether we laugh in scorn at the impotent venom of the attack, or soberly demand remedy for the insult, it is clear that Buenos Ayres has neither the right to require, nor power to enforce an enrolment of foreigners. If Portenos are not content with our neutrality let them not count us for allies: we are not impressed with a confiding love for the institutions of this Republic, nor do we covet a Creole *papulea* in preference to the rights and honors of an European citizen.

Press Piracy.

We all abhor plagiarists who, like the bird in the fable, plume themselves with other people's ideas. Poor and empty-headed must be the journalist that lashes up a rechauffé of articles from other papers to enrich his own. This is justly termed piracy, a crime for which the offender deserves to be stuck in the pillory and tormented by printer's devils. Of late, every paper in town has suffered an imputation of privateering, as if all were equally poor and yet alike disposed to plunder their neighbors. There does not, however, seem any ground for these numerous accusations. Our colleagues forget that an Editor's coat-of-arms is the pen and scissors transverse. With the former he gives leaders, which are private property and sometimes more esteemed by himself than by the public. The scissors meantime, is his great engine in the mechanism of his columns. The chief merit of a paper is not its rhetorical diction, or learned quotations, but the varied interest of its news, with a mixture of clarity and novelty. Hence it is clear, that every fact, published in whatever form, is the common property of news-retailers; and when such items are copied verbatim, the etiquette of the press demands that the name of the paper be subjoined. There is one exception, as regards statistics; which necessarily involve fixed facts that depend on no one authority, and are as free to all as the air we breathe.

Now it has pleased the *Revista Commercial* to charge the *Weekly Standard*, with borrowing mercantile items from its columns. In the three columns of commercial information appearing in our last number, only one-sixth of that quantity was compiled from the local press. A part was the result of our personal calculations, some more was favored us by commercial houses, and lastly the *ales* was a summary of the daily reports published. It is due to our offended colleague to state that we in common with our foreign brethren, esteem the "Revista" as the best authority on such matters, and consult its columns for such items; but, for the sake of truth, we could not affix its name to a general summary classified by us and which has not been totted up in any single number of that paper.

Again we say, figures are facts, and whether it be the census of Jamaica or market returns, their publication makes them common property, and no paper can claim their paternity, unless they be a mere invention.

We therefore plead not guilty, and if a Jury of sensible editors condemn us, we are ready to swallow our pen-wiper and digest the aspersion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada.

Civil war is raging on the plains around Bogota. Between June 1st and 13th three battles had taken place; the federal troops were on every occasion worsted by the rebels. The last engagement came off at noon, when the centralists attacked the government camp, driving out its defenders and gaining a splendid victory. The political situation may be thus defined: at Cauca the war will probably soon terminate, for Arboleda united his forces with those of Cordoba and Tarama, and marched, on June 17th, to attack Tré federal army under Sanchez and Perea, who occupied Junambú in numbers three times superior to the insurgents. At Santander also several conflicts had occurred in resisting the Confederate government.

Chilo.

The election of Perez would seem to augur a most auspicious future for this republic. In several departments the voting was unanimous, which indicates, the complete public confidence enjoyed by the new President, whose inauguration was to take place on Sept. 9th. At Valparaiso the house of Sanchez & son has failed for 600,000 hundred dollars; but it is asserted that it has given security to pay 75 p. 3 in 6, 12 & 18 months.

Montevideo.

The mystery that involved the disappearance of D. Benar Pinedo has at length been cleared up. As was supposed the unhappy victim was foully assassinated along with his housekeeper in his countryhouse outside the city. The chief of police could find no trace to the secret, in the dwelling, but suspiciously gazed intently on a part of the garden planted with trees. Here two bodies were found and the criminals had planted shrouds on the spot to avoid detection. Unfortunately the reputed murderers escaped by the French packet, and altho' the Spanish Consul employed measures to overtake them in Spain, there is much reason to believe that the ends of justice are defeated, and that this is another of the many instances in S. America of crimes perpetrated with impunity.

The government has ordered a corps of 300 men to act as an inspection in the frontier departments of Colonia and Soriano. The house of Sena had stopped payment. It is said a strong allied naval force remains in port pending the arrangement of the English and French claims, which may cause some difficulties with the sister republic.

Paraguay.

Duties are up to 31st ult. After the reception of Docr. Lorenzo Torres as confidential agent of Buenos Aires, D. Baldomero Garcia directed a note to the Government demanding explanations concerning said interview. Lopez replied in a diplomatic communication of rather evasive terms. Monthly exports 63,6108, imports 110,3068.

United States.

Latest news of the war.

The American frigate "Annie Bowen", arrived at Rio Janeiro Aug. 26th, has brought dates from New York up to July 19th. The city of Fair (?) had been seized by federal troops, into whose hands fell a quantity of stores, arms and baggage. Harper's Ferry was likewise garriaged by Unionists, who thus kept up a free communication between Maryland and Virginia: in the latter state a large Federal army under General Patterson had obtained a series of advantages over the rebels who succumbed to the combined attacks of this officer and General Mac Dowall.

On the 17th the Chamber of Representatives passed the bill for a new tariff, which levies 3 p. 3 off coffee, and 10 p. 3 off tea; also 10 p. 3 additional on all articles taxed above 50 p. 3: it is supposed this will give a return of 35 millions import duties or double the present returns. (Journal do Comercio.)

LOCAL EVENTS.

Wonderful rescue.—Captain Zuluetta of the brig "Destino" picked up, off Cape Sta. Mary, a boat with eleven persons, including 2 women and 2 children, who had been wrecked in the "Wm. Hyno" from Patagonia. They had been five days in the boat, without food and almost dead from exhaustion—They were brought safely to Rio.

Wanted.—From the politeness of Mr. Posadas, a letter-box or office for newspapers at last hour. Since he has closed the Capitanía and agencies, to periodicals, let him provide a substitute. He has forgotten the old proverb "don't throw out the dirty water, till you have the clean."

Assassination.—A youth aged 16 years was murdered, last week, in a pulperia on the beach. The assassin, as too often happens in this country has escaped. He is supposed to be a fellow-known as "Perla."

Bank interest.—By order, dated August 23rd 61, the bank gives 10 p. 3 on deposits in specie and discounts same at 12 p. 3 per m.

Treasure trove.—The capricious wheel of our lottery has turned out 50,000 for the shepherd of Don Adolfo Wilkinson. The cronista of the "Tribuna" will be jealous, so are we!

Funeral honors.—The usual church-rites were celebrated for the late Doctor Portela in St. Ignatius church the 31st ult. We understand it is the intention of the Medical Board to publish a likeness of the deceased (a distinguished co-freer, as a testimony of respect towards his reputed worth).

Fire.—Last Saturday in the old custom-house, some of the tow became ignited but was speedily extinguished.

State of siege.—Our readers will find in another column that the city is declared in *embargo*. The 11 de Setiembre is our political equinox, so we must look out for squalls.

What's up.—Some speculators, said to be foreigners, were arrested last week for giving play to their lively imagination in circulating false reports about the Argentine campaign. In slang lingo, Spaniards call these stories *bolos*, which is rendered in English rhetoric by *stunners*, *fizzers* or *roppers*.

Sisters of charity.—These excellent ladies only mindful of the necessities of suffering humanity have volunteered five sisters of the community to attend the hospital train which was embarked yesterday for San Nicolas, under the direction of Dr. Monteleone.

Griolano Marquez.—The sentence of this criminal is yet undecided; one justice condemns him to death, the other to ten years penal servitude. The appeal is pending in the supreme court.

The hos'ilo floats.—The "Salto de Guayra" reports the National squadron anchored under the Rosario batteries. Ours was stationed at the mouth of the Pavon. Our former Admiral Don José Munstori has arrived from Entre-Rios.

Irish servants.—Any persons requiring farm-servants or household maids can apply at this office, or N. 45 calle Recoconquista.

Tribunal of Commerce.—The election for the vacant dignity of consul in this corporation gave a return in favor of Don Agustin Drago.

Good example.—We were happy to observe that a treaty of union between the republics of Chile, Peru and Ecuador has been agreed upon, now under the deliberation of the Chilean chambers.

New pavement.—The kerbstone of St. Francis over which the "Tribuna" has so often tripped, is now quite smooth for their skinned journals or large footed firms. Calle Mayayo is also under improvement; but the Plaza 25 still demands reformation.

Architectural order.—The Cathedral facade will soon look very pretty. The angels have their hair nicely brushed; it is said, that the columns will not be finished by the Tuscan or Ionic orders, but by the order of the Municipality.

B. C. Provident Assn.—We are authorized to state that the shares of the association will continue to be allotted to eligible members upon payment of 13 premium until the 1st of October inclusive, after which subscribers will only be admitted upon the understanding that their deposits bear no interest until after the declaration of the first half yearly dividend.

Supplement.—If any important news arrive in town before the sailing of the "Saintonge," we will give a supplement, for the convenience of those who may send papers by the French packet.

Maritime items.—From Bahia we learn that eight ships wrecked passengers of the Portuguese brig "Paque do Minho" from England to Buenos Ayres, reached the island of San Jorge. The Oriental bark "Europa" from Genoa, entered Bahia severely damaged, and was condemned. The Brazil S. was detained 12 days at Sta. Cecilia by stress of weather and had her rudder broken.

Comestibles.
In comestibles there have been no sales effected of importance since our last, and importers are as loth to do business as the almaceneros, who are now unable to meet their engagements with their wonted punctuality.

Meanwhile stocks are continually increasing and will not be diminished until the settlement of our present political difficulties.

The official account of Stocks in the Custom House deposits on the 31st July has recently been published, we extract the following:
Bottled Beer nearly 11,000 barrels
Sugars 6,000 " "
Dutch Grain 45,000 boxes

The arrivals of Coals during the week have been as follows:
Madduff from Liverpool 344 tons to G. Bell & Co.
Adventure from Liverpool 500 tons to Gas Company.
Raymond from Dublin, 225 tons to C. J. Gitting & Co.

The cargo per "Antonina" has been delivered to the Government at 198 per ton.

Cádiz salt is an article of little interest at the present moment.

During the year ending Aug. 31st the number of vessels that arrived in these rivers, with Cádiz salt was 161, conveying 425,007 fanegas or 57,065 tons.

Table of imports entered coastwise.

Week ending Sep. 1st.	
Cow hides	10723
Clif do	317
Horse do	140
Nonatos do	1397
Nutria k's	bales 184
Sheep do	dozen 2671
Lambs do	37
Mares & goats	arobes 61
Indian corn	f-negaz 493
Feathers	lb. 213
Yerba	tercios 738
Charcoal	f-negaz 493
Lumber	cart loads 73
Wheat	f-n g 321
Illinos	3860
Wol	arobes 100
Algarrobo	cans 113
Pork	arobes 113
Salt-beef	arobes 113
Oranges	arobes 113
Peonies	arobes 113
Potatoes	arobes 113
Onions	arobes 113
Garlic	arobes 113
Beans	arobes 113
Peas	arobes 113
Apples	arobes 113
Pears	arobes 113
Plums	arobes 113
Cherries	arobes 113
Strawberries	arobes 113
Raspberries	arobes 113
Blackberries	arobes 113
Gooseberries	arobes 113
Loganberries	arobes 113
Red currants	arobes 113
White currants	arobes 113
Blackberries	arobes 113
Gooseberries	arobes 113
Loganberries	arobes 113
Red currants	arobes 113
White currants	arobes 113

Monthly average of Dublons in Currency.

Monthly average of Dublons in Currency.

Monthly closing rates of Exchange based on the Bolas list.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly av.
1855	316.7	325.5	320.5	334.8	334.8	354.4	351.1	345.4	347.5	354.4	346	344.6	344.2
1856	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1857	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1858	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1859	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1860	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1861	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1862	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1863	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1864	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1865	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1866	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1867	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1868	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1869	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1870	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1871	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1872	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1873	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1874	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1875	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1876	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1877	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1878	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1879	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1880	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1881	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1882	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1883	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1884	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1885	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1886	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1887	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1888	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1889	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1890	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1891	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1892	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1893	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1894	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1895	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1896	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1897	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1898	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1899	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1900	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1901	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1902	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1903	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1904	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1905	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1906	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1907	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1908	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1909	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1910	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1911	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1912	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1913	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1914	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1915	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1916	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1917	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1918	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1919	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1920	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1921	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1922	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1923	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1924	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1925	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1926	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1927	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1928	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1929	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1930	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1931	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1932	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1933	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1934	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1935	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1936	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1937	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1938	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1939	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1940	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1941	335	337.6	342.4	351.3	351.3	354.1	351.3	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1	354.1
1942	335	337.6</											

