

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 913 - Fourth Year.

BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865

Circulation 1,500.

MAUA BANK

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE...

MAUA BANK

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above premises...

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. FAYO, GOSWELL, and Co., Bankers, LONDON...

Briton & Medical General

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same.

Royal Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING. This important Company in many respects is the greatest of its kind in the world...

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Caaleguaychu Steam Navigation Company

This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 14th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th of every month...

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Should this meet the eye of HAROLD ARCHIBALD SMITH...

LA FAVORITA

Line of Diligence between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.

STEARBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND BISSO, 991-Reconquista-991. The Steamer 'DEYERE'...

WOOL BROKER.

The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general...

NOTICE.

The Beef-packing business will hereafter be carried on in Rosario by Geo. W. Morris...

ENGLISH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The directress of this establishment has the honor to advise the parents and friends...

NOTE.

Although the boarders will be removed from calle Tacuari to Barracas...

Copying Ink.

A very superior article for sale at 45 Peru.

For Boston.

The new first class national barque, Enrique, E. Orcutt master...

For New York.

The A 1 English built ship Charles J. Parker, Young master...

Table with columns for 'LA FAVORITA' and 'STEARBOAT AGENCY' listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table with columns for 'FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE' and 'DIAS DE TRABAJO' listing train routes and schedules.

Table with columns for 'DIAS DE TRABAJO' and 'DIAS DE FERIA' listing dates and events.

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French ship 'Esperance', A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.

Notice. We hereby beg to give notice that we have opened a general business for the sale of dry goods...

REMOVAL.

The Photographic Artists, MEEKS and KELSEY, have removed their Establishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO...

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. De Jonghe...

SHIPPING LIST.

The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine', 333 L. I., 300 tons, Burigon, master.

The French ship 'Fenelon', 333 L. I., 1051 tons, Goussin, master.

The French ship 'St. Pierre', A.I., 175 tons, Demulapare, master.

The French ship 'Bison', A.I., 330 tons, Ferret, master.

The French ship 'Racine', A.I., 467 tons, Gaenier, master.

The French ship 'Bison', A.I., 330 tons, Ferret, master.

The French ship 'Anna', A.I., 191 tons, Meryras, master.

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Subscription to the "Standard" \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for 25.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

When we predicted, more than a year ago, that the Flores revolution would ultimately embroil all these countries, most people affected to think the alarm if not unfounded at least exaggerated.

A Brazilian fleet of 20 gunboats is in front of Montevideo, preparing before the week is out to reduce that handsome city to a heap of ruins, and complete the destruction of the country.

An army of Paraguayans over-runs the province of Matto Grosso, and the cabinet of Asuncion is equipping powerful forces to combat the empire of Brazil in many quarters.

The Argentine Republic, placed in some manner between the hostile armies, endeavor to remain a neutral spectator of the panorama of war, which is about to be unfolded on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the River Plate.

At the same time a signal of danger comes from a quarter least expected. Chile lays claim to the territory of Patagonia, and the new envoy from beyond the Andes is regarded as a herald of ill-omen.

If the nefarious revolution of Flores had never been concocted by adventurers and fed by the unworthy sympathies of the ruling party in B. Ayres, these five countries would be in the full enjoyment of peace and progress.

Previous to the Flores revolution we had unlimited confidence in the administration of Pres. Mitre. With pain we observed how the cause of rebellion in the Banda Oriental engrossed so much attention here that the Indian frontiers were shamefully neglected.

Montevideo is a gordian knot which the sword of Brazil will endeavor to solve, and, however the issue may involve the combatants it has no immediate perils for B. Ayres.

ment and Brazil, and appears prepared to face any number of enemies, with a superior land army. The Caminos mission is in the hands of the Argentine government, and the permission solicited by the Argentine government to cross a desert portion of the Misiones territory in order to invade Rio Grande, it would hardly be fair neutrality to allow the Brazilian squadron to ascend the inner waters of the republic, and this would offer a pretext for Paraguay invading Corrientes.

Chile has assumed a high hand, and, far from even recognising Patagonia as disputed territory [although it is naturally and traditionally an appendage to Buenos Aires], has actually granted a concession to an Emigration Co. affecting the lands adjacent to Magellan's Straits as far as the coast of the Atlantic.

After all the comet has not been without its signification, and the coincidence of three special envoys in Buenos Aires, arriving from Brazil, Paraguay and Chile, is a fatal omen; for "a special envoy" in these countries is the little white cloud of diplomacy which invariably precedes a hurricane.

THE BRIDGE OF QUILMES.

Historical students and polite readers are conversant with the bridge of Lodi, the Bialto, the Ponte Mollo, the Victoria Tubular, and other celebrated bridges of ancient and modern times. There is, however, a work of art in the neighborhood of this city, which is unique of its kind and may be aptly termed "the bridge of sighs", from the many calamities there occurring.

An adventurous Englishman who made a moonlight excursion to Quilmes on Saturday night assures us that a gaucho and his horse disappeared through the largest fissure and the rider was picked up, enclosed in a livery of mud!

wheel or hurt. It is greatly perplexed about the last number of gold in New York was 225,000,000, and business extremely good. Mr. Fossenden had positively stated that he would have recourse to no more loans.

The Bridge of Sighs is therefore a good institution, however gloomy the associations connected with it, and we should much regret that any official road-mender or lowest municipality [if such can be found in the country] should interfere with the present admirable arrangement.

Our English friend has begged of us "to blow up" the bridge, but we have neither wish nor intention to commit so nefarious an act. The catacombs and Colosseum, although attended with their dangers, are preserved for the wonder of successive ages, and we trust that Governor Saavedra by preserving the bridge of Quilmes in its present break-neck condition within sight of this superb city, will still more excite the surprise of every native and foreigner who has occasion to swim his horse under the wooden battlements of the bridge.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

On Monday, the Internal Committee of Management of the Bolsa was named. The following gentlemen were appointed:—President, Mr. Krutisch, and the following members: Messrs. Walter, Grigg, Pinto, and Demet; with Messrs. Quesada and Argerich as secretaries.

The British war-steamer Triton left last night for Montevideo. The Admiral was on board. Our brother-editor goes down also, to witness the bombardment of the city, and furnish our readers with an account of same. We have to thank the gallant Admiral for his kind hospitality.

The Teveré arrived from Montevideo yesterday, bringing up some two hundred passengers. We learn from a passenger that the gas is cut off. It is rumored in Montevideo that a new loan has been negotiated in Germany for the Government, and that the agent comes out in the packet with some of the money.

The examinations at the National College have at last terminated, and a report of the same has been sent to the Government, which reflects the highest credit on the director, Mr. Jacques.

We have received a report of the last cricket match. For want of space we must hold it over until to-morrow. The duel which we reported the other day between Baron Tamandare and the Captain of the Wadras, is confirmed. It appears that the Spanish captain made use of some harsh expressions respecting the Brazilian navy, and the Baron at once sent him a challenge.

It is popularly believed that we have a 'Dandereary' in the Government house, and that this is the principal reason we get on so very smoothly. In the language of his lordship, "what fellow on earth can understand the present state of politics. The Paraguayans are bothering about the right to cross Argentine territory, just as if any 'fellow' ever said they could not. Maybe they want the Argentine territory to cross over to them.

to interfere or stop them." The French paper, 'l'Echo du Pacifique', only published three times a week, and every way too small for the interests which it ought to represent. We salute our little colleague with a welcome, and hope to see him grow big and strong.

Two more Brazilian gunboats with troops have arrived at Montevideo; the troops were landed at the Buceo, and it is rumored that three more vessels are on the way.

All merchants and clerks having legitimate complaints against the custom house are requested to forward same to our office, as we purpose insisting upon a wholesale Custom-house reform.

The Argentine squadron (three boats) was to have left yesterday for Montevideo, under the command of Admiral Murature.

MONTEVIDEO.

Standard Office, Feb. 4, 3 o'clock. The cloud that has been gathering round Montevideo has not yet burst, but if we are to judge from appearances every hour that it delays discharging the destruction with which it is fraught only tends to render the storm more terrific when the fatal hour arrives—many unfortunate men will have past to an untimely grave? how many innocent families will have to deplore the loss of their dearest and best ere many days elapse. Here is a country blessed by Nature with every gift capable of rendering man happy, where every class of society is enabled to gain a livelihood with much greater facility than in over-peopled Europe, and yet the accursed thirst of rule and national pride and ambition has brought this thriving city to the eve of a catastrophe which may equal if not surpass in effect the horrors of Nature's worst convulsions; the dreadful earthquake it is true causes more devastation in a less period of time, but then its shocks come suddenly, and the agony of expectation is no superadded to the dreadful calamity—in Montevideo as the decisive moment approaches the calm appears to augment, but it is but in outward appearance—every breast is throbbing, every reflecting mind is looking forward to the issue which, whatever it may be, will beladen with destruction. We have little or no hopes now left of a peaceable termination of this quarrel, both contending parties seem to be exasperated to the highest pitch.

On the 3rd a private meeting of the British residents was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at the London and River Plate Bank, which ended in the naming a committee composed of Messrs. McColl, Robert Wilson, Ruding, Crane, and Isaacs, to watch over British interests in Montevideo. There is also a Government decree, dated February 1st, signed by the Minister of War, which runs as follows: Article 1st. The families of citizens who are in active service, who have not the means of paying for lodgings within the city, shall be lodged according to their necessities, and other circumstances, in the houses of the traitors to the independence of the Republic, of those persons who have absented themselves in an irregular manner during the present war, or in those of Brazilians or others that may be unoccupied.

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2nd. Before lodging the forementioned persons, the state of the property, the rent to be paid, and what may be in it shall be made clear. 3rd. The articles existing shall be delivered over to the owners, or their nearest relatives or friends, and are to be kept in an apartment of the house, the key of which is to be delivered up to the justice of the peace of the section. 4th. In each house an act shall be drawn up for the purpose of stating the valuation of rent, whether furniture exists in it or not, and specifying what it consists of, and where it is kept. The said act to be kept in the archives of the justice of peace of the respective district.

side from the sea, every miss must do damage. Should the troops at the lines abandon their posts we also run the danger of the excesses liable to be committed by a defeated and exasperated force, which we are sorry to say has been but sadly attended to, as far as pay, rations and clothing are concerned (we allude particularly to the men brought in from the country, for the National Guards of the capital have of course generally some means of their own. The "substitutes" also and men who have taken service in the volunteer battalions are to be dreaded, not being generally composed of the most honest part of the foreign population. On the whole, if the disasters that we foresee take place, whether proceeding from the enemy's part or the garrison's or both; very heavy blame will lay at somebody's door; and we wish we were enabled to state that the foreign ministers and naval commanders had used every effort and taken every precaution in their power to avert such a result; we do not say they have not done so, but what is certain is, that if such be the case neither the foreign nor native population have been officially aware of it, but perhaps they will at the eleventh hour! The Rio de la Plata steamer was stopped by the Brazilians on the 3rd, but was allowed to enter the port, and it is reported that she received orders not to come back again. The merchant vessels have not yet cleared out of the harbour, so that probably we shall have some days respite yet.

It appears that the Rio Plata and other vessels will be permitted to return, but without passengers or correspondence, and merely for the purpose of taking away passengers. There has been a diplomatic meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration certain points of Admiral Tamandare's note, relative to the blockade, &c.: the result of the conference is not yet known. The tenor of the Brazilian Admiral's note, under date February 2nd, is briefly as follows:— 1st. That the port is to be cleared of the foreign merchant vessels in seven days' time. 2nd. The Foreign Ministers are requested to counsel their countrymen to leave the capital; at the same time the port of the Buceo is thrown open. 3rd. The old town is not to be attacked, unless in case that the garrison retire into it to defend themselves after the line of defence is forced.

The native papers say that Tamandare was nearly taken the day before yesterday, by one of the guerrilla parties of the garrison, in a skirmish they had with Flores' party near the Buceo. It is said that he was nearly cut off, and had barely time to get into a boat and push off.

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6th. Naming a committee of five persons to put the decree into execution. 6th. The said committee is also to value the rent of premises already occupied for the purpose of the defence of the city, and to render an account of the operation when terminated to the Minister of War. This, at all events, does not look like surrender, but, on the contrary, appears to indicate the conviction that the thing will last.

LATER. Feb. 6, 5 p.m.

The excitement of the foreign population of Montevideo, since the circular of Admiral Tamandare has been published, and the intention of the ministers to allow the Brazilians to carry out the warlike measures they have in contemplation, has become generally known, is almost past description: this is more observable in the Italian part of it, their anxiety to get out of the place is extreme, the custom-house wharf on the 5th was literally covered with trunks, beds, and baggage of all kinds, it is a perfect exodus, nevertheless the great majority of foreigners must still remain, it is impossible for them to abandon their retail trades at such short notice; the anxiety of those who are in this situation is then perfectly reasonable—of course apprehension exaggerates the danger, yet all things considered we think there are not many examples of a situation of this kind, and we cannot avoid repeating that what renders it peculiarly anomalous is that the city contains far more foreign than native male population. A partial meeting was held on the 5th, at which many foreigners of different nations were present, and resulted in the naming a committee of six persons to take an account of the means of defence of their lives and properties within a distance of three squares, and to report thereon, so as to be able to take measures for mutual defence. This system may very properly be adopted in many parts of the city, and in that case will be a writ of guarantee against the danger of isolated pillage. It is reported that a cannon has burst when proving it, and killed seven men. Everybody is occupied in taking measures to secure himself and property.

The besiegers do not as yet appear to menace the city by land, contenting themselves with keeping their forces at a considerable distance, it is said with the view of not attacking until they have brought up all their men and "materiel," and then to pour out all the thunder of war—in fine, nothing is breathed in Montevideo but an atmosphere of war and terror.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE CURSE OF BUENOS AYRES.

Following up our remarks on this subject find our views upon the clerks we corroborated on all hands, and we cannot but conclude that a more useless body of people are hardly to be found even among the Argentines. It is undoubtedly true, that from the highest to the lowest the head of any department cannot be found at his post before eleven o'clock and quits the toils of business and the maté pot about three o'clock. But this is a detail matter after all, and but one of many hard grievances, all of which arise from the directing power straining what faculty there is in it, not to assist and promote business, but impede it. Such is the spirit of their rules. The staff in every department is totally inefficient. Take for instance the mole, there the increase of goods brings no increase of force, over one half of the cranes are unused. The native peones and capatazes—more lazy and insolent even than their superiors seem overwhelmed with their work as they do not know the meaning of "a good days work," and there are but half the number of such men, as are required.

Put all the cranes in working order, double the number of peones and make them work 8 hours per day and the present disgraceful delays would cease to be complained of. But this simple amelioration seems to be beyond the grasp of the Argentine mind, and the result is confusion, delay and loss, which drives every one mad, except the philosophers who look on from an official elevation with a stoicism which is peculiar to those who do not suffer.

Then in the despatching of goods Mr. Vista in King: he comes and goes when he likes, does what he likes, and when you find his vagaries too much to bear, you have suggested to you the miserable alternative of the everlasting "Solicitude", to which you will get an unfavourable answer in a few months, for this "Solicitude" has to be looked grave upon by some long heads; and to be written upon; it has also to be lost and slowly searched for on several departments, then it may have to go to he "Sat upon" by a commission which never meets, &c. ad infinitum.

There is another refreshing thing on the custom house, that every error of the merchant is treated as an intended fraud, and every error of the collectors or clerks in the Customs is visited on the merchant as if he had committed it. Shall we go on? For we could fill many columns disclosing the absurdity injustice fatuity and total want of energy in the administration of the customs; but why waste time if the merchants themselves are so pusillanimous as to submit to all this?

The capital, energy and enterprise which is making this a great country in spite of its original inhabitants, is of foreign origin, and why do the possessors of these things allow themselves to be quietly bamboozled by these incompetent creatures they are benefitting? There is certainly a great lack of spirit and combination on the part of the foreign mercantile body. Let the commercial body assert their rights in this and other matters, and they will do an important duty to their constituents with a good result.

That a people who cannot make a harbour or supply a city with water should also have their custom house a spectacle of mismanagement, is not surprising. But that a large body of merchants [and some of them British] should silently submit, is painfully wondrous.

MERCHANT.

SHOCKING MURDER.

An affair took place on Saturday last, at about ten o'clock in the morning, at the Gas Works, which has caused a sensation amongst all the English workmen in town. A blacksmith, named John Wellings, a native of Bilston, Staffordshire, was stabbed through the heart with a knife while at work in the forge, by his fellow-workman, an Italian.

The cause seems to have been an argument about Garibaldi, some two or three days before the murder, in which the Italian said, 'Viva! Garibaldi,' and Wellings, 'Viva! Victor Emmanuel.' Since that time the two men have worked together and had their glass together as friendly as ever, until on Saturday morning the Italian came to work very excited, and said 'he or Wellings must leave'. The foreman of the yard saw something wrong with the Italian, and advised him to go home until twelve o'clock; upon which he went away, and returned in about an hour, went straight to the forge where Wellings was at work, and in the net of putting a rivet into a pair of tongs to put into the fire, and said, 'I shall work here no more,' and raising the knife, which was over a foot long, said to Wellings, 'nor you either,' and plunged the knife up to the handle into his left breast, drew it out, and made after the man that was assisting Wellings, but who threw a scope at his legs, and escaped through a window into the street. The foreman seized the Italian by the collar; he made no resistance, but dropped the knife and allowed himself to be bound with a rope. He was given over to the comisario of the district: the body of Wellings was conveyed to the dead-house. Two of his fellow-workmen went about four or five o'clock in the afternoon to claim the body for interment, when, to their surprise and horror, the body had been taken to the Recoleta, and pitched into a hole without coffin or burial service. They went to see the Chief of Police, who gave orders for its disinterment; and it was buried at the English Cemetery at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Ford, and followed to the grave by 8 of his fellow-workmen. We hope the culprit will be tried immediately, so that the witnesses may be within reach; if not, something may be wanted in the chain of evidence.

workmen are continually moving from one place to another, and it may be difficult to get those whose testimony is worth anything, if the trial be delayed six or twelve months. Both the men were good and steady workmen, and, as far as we can learn, were never seen with any signs of liquor while at work.

REMARKABLE SALE OF WOOL.

A short time ago a letter appeared in our paper from Mr. Latham, stating weights and other particulars of wool yielded by the flocks and rams, the property of himself and partner.

The party with whom Mr. Latham has become associated is, we believe, Don Manuel Benevente, a neighbour of Mr. Latham's, and to whom the merit of producing the best and most remarkable sheep in the country exclusively belongs. This season another triumph has been obtained, Mr. Benevente having sold his wool at \$125 per arroba, in the Plaza de la Constitucion, on Saturday last, Sr. Amoroso being the lucky purchaser of a parcel of wool unequalled in the Rio de la Plata.

We recommend parties interested in the production of superior wool, and the purchase of the finest rams, to visit the establishment of Messrs. Benevente and Latham, where weight of fleece, length of staple, accompanied by fineness, has been attained to a degree unknown elsewhere.

THE NEW FRENCH JOURNAL.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, You must have been misled in the information you were kind enough to give in this morning's paper relative to the new French journal that is to appear.

It seems you have been given to understand that Mons. Jacques is to be one of the leading editors. Now, if you and the public knew what and how much Mons. Jacques has to do, neither you nor the public (and I say public, because the report is a general *dit* in the place) would readily give credit to the story. Notwithstanding, we believe, that Mons. Jacques, like a good patriot, will do all he can, when this does not interfere with his more immediate duties to promote any enterprise of the kind that may be here started.

IRISH RACES AT FORTIN DE ARECO.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, In your section of 'turf' news allow me a word or two on our races of the Fortin, which came off on the 7th ult. I had almost forgotten them, until started by those of Navarro on the 8th. You cannot be ignorant that this partido, containing so many Irish and Americans, should also contain many sportsmen. Yes, we have many sportsmen and good race horses, and indulge in 'carreras' from time to time. Two months before the last, on the race-course, it was announced, we should have the next on the 1st January, but immediately discovering that the 1st fell on Sunday, they were immediately postponed to the 7th, which was neither Sunday nor holiday, with what success you would be astonished to see. I have heard large ostancieros who spent more than half their life in this country, say they never saw so many Irish together outside Ireland. They were there from far and near: I have seen them from five partidos. Where so many fine animals could be found so far out, as appeared on the course, was a subject of astonishment in every mouth. But of the many, only four entered for the first prize, to gain which it was necessary to win two heats. The first was so tightly contested, that we expected no less than five heats from the four. Except the Mercedes horse that won the first in the other three, you could not tell which was second or last.

The second heat was much the same, a horse of Mr. J. Murphy's coming in first; and the third and last, the difference was clearly visible, Mr. J. Murphy gaining more than formerly, and the great brag horse, out of which the owner would bet anything, from two to seven thousand dollars, to take two successive heats, was distanced.

The second prize was more easily won than the first: it was to be given to the first in. Only one ruu. The principal prize went to Salto, the other remained in the Fortin. But it must be remembered some of our best horses could not run for want of proper jockies. All had to carry exactly the same weight, consequently many were thrown out; the weights being too heavy for young fellows.

"Bedad," said a sportsman from Mercedes, "I did not expect to find such horses in such an out-of-the-way place; I see they can make up horses here as well as inside." This man brought two splendid animals, but both were beaten. It is my opinion there cannot be many better horses in

on the 7th, but a larger number of Irishmen ever attend a race in South America; nor could I have seen over more agreeably of their hospitality to all who attended. Many thanks are due to Mr. Sprague, the manager, to the managers, and to all who attended, for their respectable and good conduct.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE STATES.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Helper U. S. Consul we have received further particulars respecting the views which we published yesterday.

We regret, however, to say that there is nothing to authenticate the news published in yesterday's "Tribuna" respecting the fall of Savannah. Our colleague fell into some great error, for he says Longstreet is defending Savannah when it is notorious that Beauregard is in command.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—9 P. M. Major General John A. Dix, New-York: The following official reports were received this evening from General Thomas, dated at his headquarters, near Franklin:

Headquarters, department of the Cumberland, near Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864. A report just received from Major General Wilson states that at six P. M. to day he attacked and dispersed Stevenson's division of rebel infantry and a brigade of cavalry, capturing three guns. The Fourth United States Cavalry and Hatch's division of cavalry, handsomely supported by Knipe's division of cavalry, did the work, making several beautiful charges, breaking the rebel infantry in all directions. Had it only been light the rebel rear guard would have been entirely destroyed. As it is, it has been severely punished. The whole army will continue vigorous pursuit in the morning. This attack was made six miles beyond Franklin.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General. GENERAL THOMAS' SECOND DESPATCH. Headquarters, Department of Cumberland, near Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 8 p.m.

We have pressed the enemy to-day beyond Franklin, capturing his hospitals, containing over 1,500 wounded, and about 150 of our wounded in addition to the above.

General Knipe, commanding a division of cavalry, drove the enemy's rear guard through Franklin to-day, capturing about 250 prisoners and five battle flags, with very little loss on our side.

Citizens of Franklin represent Hood's army as completely demoralized. In addition to the captures of yesterday, reported in my despatches of last night, I have the honor to report the capture of General Becker and about two hundred and fifty prisoners of the enemy's cavalry in a fight that occurred about eight o'clock last night between General Buck and General Hatch, of our cavalry.

The enemy has been pressed to-day both in front and on both flanks. Brigadier General Johnson succeeded in striking him on the flank just beyond Franklin, capturing quite a number of prisoners—number not yet reported. My cavalry is pressing him closely though, and I am very much in hopes of getting many more prisoners to-morrow.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

Other despatches (unofficial) from Nashville state that one thousand prisoners were captured by Wilson, and that General Rousseau, commanding at Murfreesboro reports Forrest killed and fifteen hundred of his men captured.

The Superintendent at Nashville reports that the railroad from Nashville will be open to Franklin to-night, and will rapidly follow Thomas, thus furnishing him supplies and enabling him to push on after Hood.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

ON 'CHANGE.

Feb. 7th, 1865. Paper price of ounces, \$4194. Do sovereigns, 1274. First price of patacons 26 20 Last price

Specie fluctuated to-day, opening at 26 20, rising to 26 35, and closing at first price. The cash sales were \$109,836. The market is still very firm on long dates, \$52,500 being sold up to Feb. 28th, at and under 26 50. Exchange on England was quoted at 60 to 494.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd instant, at St. John's Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. John Ohubb Ford, Edwd. Holmes, youngest son of the Rev. J. H. Alt, of Enford, Wiltshire, England, to Kate Bridget, only daughter of G. Russell, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia. No Cards. [Australian papers please apply.]

DEAD.

On the 5th inst., at Arroyo Burgos, district of Arceobaca, Mr. Robert Alexander, native of Newmarket-on-Tyne, in the 52nd year of his age. Deceased had resided in this country about 23 years.

WILLIAM DEE NORTH.

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and for San Nicolas every Saturday, in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

The trains will leave the station 25 Mayo half past 10 a.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigre. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tickets for the Steamer. Passengers luggage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.

FARES.

Table with columns for Cabin, Steerage, S. Nicolas, Obligado, L. Hermanas, Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Campaña. Prices listed for each route.

Parties wishing to buy Sheep in the partidos of Ensenada or Magdalena can be recommended where to find free of commission, from 500 to 10,000 at from \$22 to \$45 ahead, by applying at the office of F. DONOVAN & Co., Wool Brokers, 84 Piedras. 20. 1m ff

To be sold 600 fine mestiza sheep, within two leagues of Salto. For particulars apply to P. HEADEVEY at the Almacén de Don Alberto Mohr, Salto. 3. 3pd 1pw f8

J. T. FOX has removed his office from the calle Reconquista No. 85, to the calle Bolivar No. 164, facing the Post-office. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 2865. 32. 6p f8

The undersigned, P. Murray and N. Gibson of the firm of Murray and Gibson, Calle Victoria No. 27, and Anthony Gibson and Bros., Calle Bolivar No. 45, have this day formed a co-partnership in the business of Tailors and Drapers, under the firm of Gibson and Murray, in Calle Victoria No. 27. All claims against or accounts in favour of the old firms will be liquidated and collected by the respective partners in Calle Victoria No. 27. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1865. MURRAY & GIBSON. ANTHONY GIBSON & BROS. 22. 3p f8

Se arrendan tres puestos con poblacion y corrales a 6 leguas de Moron tambien se venden 1000 ovejas mestizas en el mismo campo; ocurren a la calle de la Defensa numero 209. 34. f8 6p.

For Valparaiso. The fine British barque "Ocean King" A. I. 12 years, will sail in a few days for the above destination. Has excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOHN P. BOYD & CO. Calle San Martin, No. 56. 29. 6p f8

British Brigantine "Lone Star," 208 tons register, dead weight capacity 375 tons, H. Kenelby, master; built in Jarmouth (N. S.) in 1864, Zined A. I. for years; length of keel, 96 feet; beam, 25 1/2 feet; depth, 12 1/2; poed deck and house forward. When loaded as above draws from 13 1/2 to 14 feet. For further particulars apply to master, on board, or to HENRY A. GREEN & Co., 85 Reconquista. 18. 12p f8

Wanted a Governess. For the family of a very respectable Irish estanciero. Every accommodation and comfort provided; the children are three little girls. Salary \$40 per annum. Apply Governess at this office. 31. 3p f8

Wanted. A man and woman competent to take charge of a Dairy. Apply A.Z. 'Standard' office. 23. 9p f8

Situation Wanted. In an English house by a young Englishman just arrived in the country and who has some knowledge of the Spanish language. Salary not so much an object as employment. Apply W. F. 'Standard' office. 33. 3p f8

Wanted. A young man to take care of two or three horses and make himself generally useful. English or German preferred. Apply at Calle San Martin No. 60. 22. 9p f7

A respectable young woman wants a situation as nurse or house-maid in an English family. Address C. R. Standard office. 11. 3p f5

Nurse. A lady returning to England between April and May, and in want of an experienced Nurse, will find a suitable person by addressing C. R. Standard office. 85. 6p f5

Wanted Mediaseros. Required two Mediaseros for the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent crops and good water, situated in the Department of Gualeguaycuti. Apply to 35 and 37 Calle Doctores. 145. 1m j. 2

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la fabrica de carruajes, calle de Mayo No. 122. El martes 14 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los carruajes siguientes:

Dos volantas abiertas a la americana flamantes, como para campo, y una idem calesa con cristales flamantes, un millid flamante, un phaceta con luz y varas, un millid usado, un millid clarence usado, un omnibus break como para campo alteroso, un break para campo.

Los carruajes nuevos son obra de la fabrica que los ofrece en venta, contraidos con toda solidez, sin separarse por peso de la elegancia y ligereza de los trenes. 30. f 8

POR EL MISMO.

En la casa habitacion, calle Paraná número 253, por ausentarse del pais. El miercoles 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa a saber:

SALA—Un piano de tres voces, cuadrifono, un sofá foro de arm de caoba, 12 sillas asiento de esterilla con 2 de brazo, un confidente foro de marroquin, una mesa del centro con marmol, un espejo marco dorado, dos vistas una de Buenos Aires y otra de Montevideo, una idem del palco de las carreras de Belgrano en el acto de correr los caballos, alfombrado, cortinado, y demas adornos.

DORMITORIO—Una cama de hierro, un lavatorio de caoba con marmol y utiles de porcelana, una mesa de luz, 6 sillas asiento de esterilla, alfombrado cortinado y demas adornos.

COMEDOR—Una mesa para 12 personas, 2 rinconeras, 6 sillas asiento de esterilla, 1 ropero de caoba, loza, cristales y demas utiles de ese departamento.

PATIO Y JARDIN—40 tinas, valdes y macetas con plantas como rosas de varios colores, jazmines de los Alpes, ide de Chile y otras plantas, un canario, 2 palomas francesas, peces negro y otros objetos que estarán a la vista. 2 x f2

FOREIGN AMATEUR RAUER.

AUTUMN MEETING, 25th March, 1865.

FIRST RACE, 12 Noon.

Light Weight Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 125 lb.

SECOND RACE, 1 1/2 p.m.

Amateur Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Half round. Weight, 145 lb.

THIRD RACE, 1 3/4 p.m.

Challenge Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Once and half round. Weight 140 lb.

FOURTH RACE, 3 p.m.

Trial Stakes—For all horses never having run at any public meeting. Entry, Six Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 145 lb.

FIFTH RACE, 3 1/2 p.m.

Criterion Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Four Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, for age 3 years, 120 lb., 4 years 135, 5 years and aged 145.

SIXTH RACE, 4 p.m.

Champion Stakes—For all horses. Entry Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Two rounds. Weight, 140 lbs.

SEVENTH RACE, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes—For beaten horses of the day. Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Two Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Catch weights.

Marcs—Allowed 5 lb. Winners, running the same distance, to carry extra weights, viz: Half-bred horses for once, 5lb: more than once, 3lb. Native horses for once, 3lb: more than once 5lb.

Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty. Riders admitted on the terms of programme, 1st November, 1864. Entries to be made on the 13th of March, and Forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th of March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo. Horses may be run with or without plates. English Jockey-Costume to be strictly observed.

Splendid Business.

To be sold an Estancia on the banks of "Mocoreta" in Corrientes, 36 leagues from Concordia, of the following dimensions: 1 1/2 league in fee simple and 1 league of Bahada. The land has the best grass, both for cattle and sheep, and sheep, and has a fine estancin brick house with a tile roof, 4 rooms, best doors and windows, ranchos for peons, galpon for horses and sheep, 17 yards wide by 30 deep. Good corral of handubay posts and a fine chacra. Also 300 cows, 3000 sheep, horses, &c. Parties can leave Buenos Ayres for Concordia take the diligencia there and arrive at the place in 2 1/2 days. For further particulars at No. 143 calle San Martin. 106. j27 16p

For Sale.

The stock and good-will of an English Costeccion business, or in given in partnership on payment of part of the capital by some respectable party. Apply to Buenos Ayres, No. 11. 9. 3p

