

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. FUncion extraordinaria EL DOMINGO 26 DE ABRIL DE 1865 CRISPINO Y LA COMARE.

Theatre Franco Argentin

BOUFFES PARISIENS. 4me Re-presentacion du 26mo anouncement. DIMANCHE 26 AVRIL 1865. LA CHASSE AUX ECRITEAUX.

Metropolitan Exchange, ST. CALLE CORRIENTES, CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

GREAT ATTRACTION. CHRISTY'S ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS. Will give a grand Entertainment EVERY EVENING.

PERIODICALS FOR 1865 RECEIVED PER ANNO. Harper's Monthly Magazine, for February.

THE "STANDARD" Sent to Subscribers in Europe. each fortnightly mail.

AGENTS. Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London. Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegraph Office, Southampton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. "Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1865. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. Montevideo, April 24, Half-past Five.

Very little doing here. No arrivals to-day. Gold jumped up to 15 per cent.

Exchange falling—done to-day at 45. River Plate Bank only draws for gold.

It is rumored on the Bolsa that the banks are buying gold. Mr. T.'s letter in the Tribuna to-day,

in answer to Baron Mauá, caused an immense impression. It is well and powerfully written, and to the point.

Perhaps it will appear in English in the Standard. Several sales in local securities at former quotations.

Nothing stirring at the Government House. It is generally said on 'Change that Government is determined not to interfere any more with the banks.

Nothing as yet done in Chambers. Almaceneros and shopkeepers getting up a petition to extend the time.

Meeting last night at a wholesale almaceen. Resolution against importers and exporters trying to drive the country into a crisis is said to have been passed.

Few sales in wool to-day. In fact, very little in market. Immense quantities of wines, brandies, and havannah cigars despatched for Curupaity.

Despatch of these articles now so great that it attracts notice. American officers wounded by soldiers coming round. No arrests made yet.

Dr. Viola charges Minister Elizalde with the cause of his arrest here. Publishes a long letter on the subject.

Mrs. Lafone's funeral this evening—largely attended. Mr. Bell drawing up plans of new gas works for Buenos Ayres.

All done and ready now, only waiting for subscribers to stock to pay up. Nearly all the steamers from the Uruguay bring gold here.—Rio de la Plata brought £13,000.

Weather cold, fine, and bracing. REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The political vane veers in all directions; there is just now a lull in affairs, and the barometer is decidedly falling.

There was a time when the minor incidents of the war in Paraguay were magnified into great events by the liberal press of Buenos Ayres; but latterly, and particularly since the passing of the ironclads, which was supposed to be a finishing stroke, there is no one to extol the bravery of the Allies.

Even the political friends of General Mitre have their loyalty tired out by the slow progress of the military operations. This impatience is common among discomfited nations, and often enough unjust; but, in the present instance, there is something to be said in its defence.

The Allies have an army of fifty or sixty thousand men, and a powerful iron-clad fleet, besieging the mere nucleus of a fortress, for the outworks have long since been abandoned and garrisoned by a couple of thousand men. And there are grave suspicions at this moment that the Paraguayans have never had more than eight to ten thousand

men in Humaita for the last twelve months.

The Brazilian General, Casias, must be following very deep political plans, or his troops are utterly incapable of coping with the whiter races of the South, even when in the proportion of five to one; and this inference, in regard to the relative military prowess of the two countries, is of some value in casting a glance at future possibilities.

General Lopez is still said to be on the Tebicuarí with the remnant of his army; and some suppose that he is bent on a long defence, gradually retiring to his last stronghold, Villa Rica, in the Interior. There is unfortunately too much reason to fear his capacity for defensive war, and the only hopes at this juncture in the proceedings, is that the United States, or other countries, may intervene and obtain, by diplomacy the object of the war, which is ostensibly the retirement of Lopez from power. There are, of course, difficulties even in this solution. For, in the first place, Lopez is so little to be trusted in keeping faith, that treaties would be almost waste paper; and, secondly, if the autonomy of the country, less Lopez, is restored in Paraguay, the Government, whatever it may be, will have the sympathies of all these countries as against Brazil, and the last state of that Power will be worse than the first, as far as the freedom or domination of the interior rivers is concerned. It is more than probable that the war in Paraguay will end suddenly, in some manner least foreseen by political seers.

Meantime, the internal condition of the Argentine Confederation hinges on the Presidential question, fast coming to a head, as in a month hence the new President of the Republic ought to be elected, and yet we are still ignorant of the result of the elections of the electors in the distant Provinces. In Buenos Ayres and Cordova they were favorable to Sarmiento; and in Corrientes, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, they were favorable to Urquiza. It is not unlikely that General Urquiza will be elected. In the interval the great Liberal party, which has had a lease of power, with a few short intermissions, since 1852, has divided itself into Elizadistas, who represent nothing; Sarmientistas, who represent the United States and a Republican ideal; and the Crudos, who represent themselves, their own province, their own city, families, business, and petty interests. If Urquiza be elected, this "cluster of conflicting atoms" may suddenly compress, and form a very respectable conglomerate; aid, before we are again steady in our orbit, after the coming and almost certain collisions and consequent perturbation, there may be some very hard knocks; but if the folks abroad, including the London Times, think we are about to evaporate into space, they are vastly mistaken.

The questions of actual interest, and now under discussion, are the impeachment of President Mitre, the possibility of the province of Buenos Ayres seceding from the Confederation, and the resumption of specie payments by the banks of Montevideo, which, according to the decrees of the Oriental Government should take place, on the 1st of June. These matters will be found separately treated in another column.

Financial affairs in Buenos Ayres are disturbed by the uncertain state of the Bank question in the sister republic and by the rather gloomy appearance of the political horizon. Temporary wants, and a certain lack of confidence, maintain the rate of discounts at a high figure; but the current rate of interest has not risen more than a quarter to one half per cent. per month or former quotations.

The import trade is slack, and merchants are clearing off their winter stocks by public auction and at some sacrifice. The export trade continues brisk, and the prices paid for produce are high, probably higher than the prospects of the European and American markets will warrant.

A scheme is on foot for the canalization of the Riachuelo, a stream a short distance from Buenos Ayres, where for years past the small craft laden with produce from the upper rivers discharge their cargoes. The work is a most important one as an instalment towards the greater improvements which are now necessary for the rapidly increasing trade of the port of Buenos Ayres.

So soon as peace is restored the crying question to be urged on the Government is the unprotected state of the Indian frontiers. The savages mingled with white marauders and mutinied soldiers continue to devastate certain districts, but we can hope for no serious remedy until the hands of the Government are free from foreign war and electioneering struggles.

Immigration continues to flow into this land, a land of promise to the bold, the skilful, and to the hard worker. But unfortunately ship-load after ship-load arrive of useless people, of men in different stages of delirium tremens, of worthless lads whom their friends in Europe try to get rid of, and for whom friends here have to subscribe to pay their passage back.

Clever young men of business, the rough and ready, the persevering, and the determined will still find in this country a fine field for labor. The Bohemian, the incompetent, the potterer, the too refined, will have a better chance and more scope in the crowded cities of Europe, where there are more varied resources.

The railways increase in prosperity, if not in extent. The local directors of the Central Argentine are pushing the National Government to comply with its engagements, and we are glad to say, with some little success. The question of the expropriation of the land is now moving, after some delay. Accounts from the Banda Oriental report the sheep industry as more thriving than it has been the fashion of late to represent it. On this side, we are at least favoured so far by a magnificent season, and the rise in the prices of wool may help the farmers over the present difficulties of a state of economic transition in the country generally.

On both sides of the river we are prepared to face political trouble, and consequent commercial embarrassment; but we shall plough through; and we can, at least, rejoice in the return of a healthy and invigorating climate, and the effacement from our minds of the horrors of the late pestilential summer.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO. PAPER v GOLD. Montevideo, April 23.

The great question of paper versus gold is the seething topic in this city. People in Buenos Ayres are much mistaken if they suppose that the question is settled in favor of the banks. This is by no means the case; and the Market of Buenos Ayres has little hope from Montevideo in the shape of gold or specie of any kind—for, as we noted in our last, a very formidable combination is raising its head to corner some of the banks; and this, irrespective of what action Government will take, it will be difficult, no doubt, to carry out. But gold has become somewhat cheaper here to-day owing to the result of the meeting of Bank Directors last night with the Ministers. It is confidently asserted that in the Chamber there is a majority against the extension of the moratorium to his Minister and proceed to Paraguay. We must confess that for our part we cannot attach much credit to this report.

In the present state of affairs in the camps there are two important remedies which rest with the Government and the native proprietors. We allude to the making of bridges over the passes and streams where hundreds of carts are liable to stick for a month at this season; and the proper utilizing of property, which is too often left by the absentee landlord to take care of itself. As an instance of neglect of proprietary duties our attention has been drawn to the district of the Mar Chiquita. The Laguna de los Padres, as everyone knows, is capable of being converted into a seaport for the shipping of the produce of one of the richest cattle and sheep departments in the Province. The cost of carriage into Buenos Ayres, by the old carreta, is at present about \$17, or 54 silver rials per arroba. Freight by sea would be considerably less, including insurance; and the time occupied would be a rule be much less. An attempt was once made to run out a mole on the banks belonging to Sr. Pralante. Several schemes were proposed; and although its foundation was good to sea, it was in part destroyed by a schooner running into it, and has since been abandoned. The coast too is rough, and it would be necessary to make a species of breakwater. This would, of course, be an expensive operation; but from estimates which have been made by British engineers the cost of the whole work would not exceed \$350,000, which is nothing for the consideration of the Government if the advantages to the Province are such as we consider they will prove to be. If the landholders have the right of property to the water's edge there must be a law of expropriation for the public good; if the landlord does not see his own interest in granting the property gratis for such a purpose and in doing everything possible to further the scheme. We think the question worthy of the notice of the Government and of the landed proprietors in the district referred to.

The Humboldt which is due from Liverpool at the beginning of next month, has already the greatest portion of her cargo engaged. The news that Fortunato Flores had been liberated from prison by the Brazilian authorities seemed to have been premature. We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Rio de Janeiro that the Government has resolved to prolong the captivity of this unruly individual for a twelve-month.

In the last number of the "Revista de Buenos Ayres," just received, we observe that the editors have reprinted the essay of Mr. Olivera, on the "Economic aspect of our rural industry," which originally appeared in the "Anales de la Sociedad Rural." Mr. Quesada has professed that important contribution with another article, entitled "La miseria publica segun las cifras." Mr. Quesada seconds the complaints of the first named writer, in regard both to the grinding taxation and industry is subject and to the fact that the Provincial Government expends sixty per cent. of its revenue in the city of Buenos Ayres. He blames the Government and the press for blinding the eyes of the public, and inducing them to launch into the building of palaces, and into private extravagance, on a semblance of prosperity so false, an economic foundation so rotten. Mr. Quesada urges the indispensability of a radical reform in the mode in which the public funds are administered in this country. In this respect we cordially agree with him, and we think he will find, as we have before asserted, that the real grievance is more the mode of expenditure than the amount of the taxes, which is, no doubt enormous, but considered in relation to the scale of expenses in new countries, it is doubtful if we succeed now in very much reducing it.

The Topographical Department has sent in to Government its report of the lands granted and measured in Patagonia their areas, the names of those who have received grants, &c. The following is a resume of said report:—36,16722 square leagues have been distributed, divided into suertes of estancia; the Colonias of Aguirre and Murga have been granted 739 leagues, and 4 leagues have been set apart for the ejidos (municipalities) containing a total of 47,75722 square leagues, with an out taking into consideration 19 thousand whose ancient titles have been recognised as valid.

The long-mooted question of cleansing this port of the sunken wrecks, anchors, chains, &c., which render its navigation now extremely dangerous, seems to be further than ever from a satisfactory solution. The National Government, after treating with so much unfairness, and bamboozling for nearly six months the parties interest-

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It is possible to have too much of a good thing, and it would appear that this may be said of the enormous immigration that is daily arriving to our shores from Europe. The Immigration Society is at its wits end to attend to the primary wants of the vast number of emigrants that almost daily land by hundreds at this port, and the Tribuna proposes that the Government should adopt some measure to meet the urgency of the case. A great portion of these emigrants belong to no trade, and can only be made useful to carry messages or as peones, and all such the Tribuna suggests might be sent to Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, where they would find ready employment, and by a great acquisition in those extensive and thinly-populated regions. During the first three months of this year the number of emigrants arrived to the River Plate has been not less than 9,193.

Mr. Artega has sent by the Paysandú 100 immigrants of all nationalities to the municipality of Rosario, to be provided with work by that corporation.

According to one of our contemporaries, several names are already being mentioned as probable candidates for the Governorship of this Province, among which we find recorded those of D. Mariano Acosta, Dr. M. A. Montes de Oca, Dr. M. Quintana, and several others. The election of Governor however does not take place before the month of October, and the result of the Presidential election will greatly influence that of the Governor of the Province, so that until the first is decided no conjecture can be formed as to the second.

The rumour is revived of the probable departure of General Mitre to resume the Command-in-Chief of the Allied Army in Paraguay. It is now asserted that as soon as it is ascertained beyond a doubt that Congress cannot meet for want of a quorum the President will entrust the Executive to his Minister and proceed to Paraguay. We must confess that for our part we cannot attach much credit to this report.

Not a day passes but we hear further facts to confirm our original remarks with reference to the great mistake committed by estancieros in sending capones for sale in this market. We heard on the best authority, yesterday, that out of a troop of 3000 capones which was bought on speculation at \$8, two or three days ago, 1000 were boiled down, with very bad result; and 1000 were resold at \$6 each; and the other 1000 were sent back to camp, owing to the impossibility of turning them to any account. Facts like this, which we can guarantee to be true, ought to be eloquent enough to persuade the most obtuse.

We have elsewhere published the replies of Dr. Lopez to a series of questions addressed to distinguished lawyers in all countries, by Dr. Francis of the United States, on the subject of capital punishment. We have not published the questions as we could not find space, and those who take an interest in the matter will readily understand the questions by the replies. Those who take no interest in the matter will require neither one nor the other.

We attended the auction of the effects of the late Dr. Marcos Paz, at the family residence, Calle Belgrano. Unfortunately, by the time we arrived, the greedy purchasers had cleared out the furniture, with the exception of the celebrated carpets manufactured in the Argentine Confederation, that is to say, in Cordoba, San Juan, or other seats of carpet manufacture. We were greatly pleased with these specimens of home manufacture, but we found them a little threadbare and down-trodden. "What, in the words of a forgotten poet, "pleased us most," was the size of the rooms and general commodiousness of the house. We hear that General Mitre is thinking of taking it; and if Madame Mitre contemplates giving, during the coming winter, a series of balls, and we hope she will, she could not have a more desirable house for entertaining guests, short of a palace; and we know that our excellent President—impeachment is too odious a duty to consider—will be able to do so sensibly, to the praise of Prince and Emperor. We have only to add that, before the house is made worthy of the reception of even an ex-President, it will require a sight of the scrubbing brush, a little capentering, and an immensity of paint.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. We have reserved for the packet edition the following replies made by Dr. J. F. Lopez to a circular sent by a philanthropic American, who is preparing a work on capital punishment. The subject has some actual interest in these countries, as both in Montevideo and in this Republic the abolition of capital punishment has been mooted; and by custom—except in the case of political criminals—seems to be virtually abolished, as it is nearly so in France and other Latin countries.

Buenos Ayres, 117 Calle Peru, 11th August, 1867. Dr. Samuel W. Francis, A.M., M.D., &c., &c. Dear Sir,

General Asboth, United States Minister in the Argentine Republic, having handed to me your circular requesting written opinions upon various points connected with the question of capital punishment, to serve as data for a work you are about to publish on the subject, "The Capital Punishments of Different Countries, &c." I beg to state that I have great pleasure in accepting the task, considering it as a debt due to the philanthropic principles which form the foundation of the idea.

A comparative review of the different punishments in various countries will be a most valuable test by which to measure the progress of humanity in its ascendant moral improvement, worked particularly by the gradual disappearance of the penalty of death, of which the classification and name of ordinary penalty recorded in the jurisprudence of this century, finds itself elevated by the humanitarian spirit to that of an extraordinary penalty being, as happens amongst us, only applied in exceptional cases.

The exemplary reform and not the destruction of man is what humanity demands of us, and this we can help to forward by gathering together the opinions which represent the feeling of mankind in general.

With the view of popularising your idea and procuring for it the support of all intelligent minds, I have determined upon publishing your circular and my reply in the Standard, the most accredited and trustworthy newspaper published here, which has always distinguished itself for the deep interest it takes in all questions relating to the moral and material improvement of this country.

I beg herewith to append my opinions marked with the respective numbers of the questions to which they refer. And remain, dear Sir, Your obedient servant, JOSE F. LOPEZ.

I. The graduation of the penalties decreed by our Law Courts is according to the following classification of offences:—

1. Crimes belonging to the Correctional Jurisdiction.

2. Crimes appertaining to the Criminal Jurisdiction. To the first belong all the offences of word or deed, the penal gravity of which is punishable by an imprisonment of from one to six months duration.

The offences of the second class, properly called criminal when the assault committed upon a person or his interests is accompanied by some serious damage, or weighty injuries, such as wounds with deadly arms, robbery accompanied by violence, &c., are chastised with the penalty of from six months to ten years imprisonment, and with capital penalty in cases of wilful murder. As the country however does not yet possess any well-organised penitentiaries, it has become an established rule to commute long terms of imprisonment into compulsory service on the frontier or in the regular army for the same period as that of the sentence of imprisonment.

3. The simple detention or reclusion of the criminal, according to the importance of the case, accompanied by work suitable, and at the same time, profitable to the criminal. The reason of this lies in the fact that the great object of mercy consists in radically curing the invalid, and, as crime is the symptom or manifestation of the disease of the soul, correction, accompanied by a dietetic treatment of work, which, whilst having a moralising effect, is not undignified, and which is used, not as an object of odious chastisement, but as the means of improving the individual for the future, is without doubt a salutary remedy to stimulate and improve the moral condition of the delinquent. Work is the blessing of Heaven, and, when God ordained that man should live by his work, he gave him in this sentence the secret of his regeneration, and the means of elevating himself to the rank of his Author, making himself His worthy collaborator in the world of wonders with which He has aggrandised and completed that of the creation.

4. The most ignominious punishment is that of imprisonment with forced or public work, which destroys the individuality, and the aspirations of the prisoner, converting a human being into a species of instrument or slave, no longer existing for himself, and that of capital punishment, which destroys him as if he were a savage beast.

5. There is no doubt that the guillotine is the most rapid, destroying life by one single stroke by dividing the spinal substance, although there are physiologists who hold the opinion that the state of consciousness is not instantaneously lost, and that it survives the rapidity of the blow; consequently, the sufferings of the executed person do not terminate at once. Such was the theory supported at the introduction of the guillotine by the anatomist and physiologist Somering, whose Memoire on the subject was published in the Montevideo of 9th November, 1795. Opponents were found in Dr. George Wedekind, Physician of Strasbourg, and Dr. Lepelletier. I recommend for consultation upon this subject the valuable work of Dr. Sedillot, "Reflexions Historiques et Physiologiques sur le supplice de la Guillotine."

6. The penalty of death is handed down to us from the legislation of the Goths in Spain, and of the Spanish Kings who succeeded them, according to which three classes of capital punishment were established:—the galley for the lower classes; the garrote (strangulation by means of an iron collar), and decapitation for the higher class; its origin belongs to the barbarous habits of those times.

7. Decapitation does not present all the results which could be desired in a country where civil war has caused it to be an ordinary spectacle, and the shooting of criminals condemned by the Superior Tribunals being far better and milder than the murdering of political prisoners executed by the lance or sabre of their enemies. Imprisonment has produced more salutary effects in these countries, wherein the vagabond class, for whom seclusion is the greatest possible punishment.

8. As we have no statistical information, it is not easy to ascertain the number of capital punishments. In this province, where there are from 450,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, we may calculate, upon an average, one capital punishment yearly; this may be accounted for by the disinclination of our Law Courts to apply the capital penalty, except in the worst cases of murder, or other atrocious crimes accompanied by no extenuating circumstances.

9. The principal sources of our crimes proceed from idleness and indulgence in strong drink; the ages in which crime is often committed are those between 15 and 45; drunkenness may be calculated as being the immediate cause of about 20 per cent. of the cases; the simplest remedy would be that of substituting ale for alcoholic liquors, on account of its less irritating influence as has been observed in Germany.

10. There are no documents or any class of information upon this point.

11. Capital punishment is the only one possessing an especial form of carrying out. A company of eight soldiers, divided into two lines of four each, successively, march their pieces upon the criminal, who is seated upon and tied to a seat in the form of a chair; a priest assists the criminal with his prayers to the last.

12. About 30 seconds, at the most one minute.

13. Shooting was adopted instead of the Spanish garrote (or strangulation by means of an iron collar) on account of the horrid spectacle presented by the latter.

14. The best method would be by means of opium or chloroform if we wish to deprive the execution of its frightful part, but with it would also be lost the exemplary portion.

15. The catholic religion of this country does not exercise any influence whatever with regard to the indifference to Religion which has overrun the country, gradually excavating an abyss in which we are already immersed to the middle of the body; the rest will be completed by civil war and the petty military leaders, who already have prepared the grave which is to receive the inanimate corpse of the national dissolution.

16. For want of proper information it is impossible to furnish the dates of the different executions.

17. My opinion with regard to simple solitary confinement is that it may be used as a punishment, but not as a means of reformation; the want of social contact hardens the heart of man by leaving him alone with his crime and his depravity.

Perpetual seclusion might, I think, be advantageously substituted for the penalty of death. On the contrary, solitary confinement accompanied by work and religious encouragement stimulating the moral improvement according to the Philadelphia system, which is the basis of the modern penitentiary system, has proved the best, and has been adopted with success in France, Belgium, Prussia, Switzerland, and England, as I noticed when I visited these establishments. The information I received from the officials, and the revelations of the criminals themselves, whose history and moral state I myself personally inquired into, have confirmed my opinion in favor of the Philadelphia system of seclusion, which leaves the delinquent without any other world or society than work and religion.

XVII. Dr. José F. Lopez, Barrister, Buenos Ayres, formerly Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Paris.

XVIII. The wandering and vagabond classes which are those least detested by the fear of punishment. These individuals accustomed to rise like the sandstorm of the Sahara, at the cry of the first petty leader, who in the name of the country, wishes to lead them on to pillage, rapine, and destruction, are all so familiarised with death in all its varied aspects, that they give it or receive it with equal severity.

XIX. Hitherto there has been no known negligence in carrying out the sentence of capital punishment.

XX. In this country torture has never formed part of our institutions notwithstanding that according to the laws we received from Spain it might be used as a means of procuring a confession from a criminal.

XXI. The ordinary duration of life may be calculated 50 years. The proportion of crime to the population cannot be established for want of statistical data.

XXII. This country is singularly free from superstitions.

XXIII. The proportion of lunatics may be calculated at one for every 2,000 inhabitants. The chief cause of insanity is purely organic.

XXIV. There is no determined opinion upon this subject, as our sole capital punishment is shooting; a 'post mortem' examination has never been practised.

XXV. I think it proper to add in conclusion that my views with regard to perpetual and solitary confinement is derived from the knowledge acquired by me in witnessing the application of these different systems in other countries, and not from any local experience in this country where as yet nothing in the shape of a well-organised penitentiary has been introduced up to this moment, and when all classes of criminals are thrown together pell-mell into the same courtyard where they live like brethren in the most perfect union, confusion, and laziness. This school of polytechnic vice, as I termed it, when urging the abolition of so shocking an establishment is about to cease, thanks to the philanthropic endeavors of a distinguished gentleman, Mr. Luis Jager, who has agreed to take upon himself the erection of a penitentiary where criminals are to be provided with work and religious assistance; a certain percentage of the net profits resulting from the work to be handed over as a stimulus to their moral improvement. This spirited gentleman intends providing the establishment with proper instruments, working implements, &c., as well as the necessary masters to teach and instruct the criminals, the majority of whom are always vagabonds without any trade or industry whatever. The Government has approved the plan, and will supply Mr. Jager with the house and grounds for the due carrying it into effect. This is much better than supplying the army with criminals who are at present drafted off to serve their periods of punishment. Of late we have seen criminals breaking out of prison, depositing the Governor, and declaring themselves the Government, issue the ordinary revolutionary proclamations. In this respect we are very far from approaching our American models, whose institutions we copied in the paper, with the hope that perhaps in a century the pictures may be transformed into reality.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions to Cholera fund. George Brittain, Esq. \$1,000

ON 'CHANGE.

April 24, 1865. Onco, 400. Patacas, 1254. Patacas, 224.

National Bonds were in demand, several buyers, cash, appeared, and a considerable rise took place, especially for the end of the month, for which date as high as 44 was paid after hours; for 30th of June 46 1/2 obtained; cash, 43 1/2. Before the 30th inst. several fluctuations in price may be expected, as the market is very unsteady.

Exchange remains at 50 to 50 1/2. On France, 5.92. The extreme tightness of the money market prevents traders operating as freely as would desire.

Collections are not bad, considering the present state of trade, and it speaks very highly for the large class of dealers that, without an exception, they have made great sacrifices to fulfill their engagements.

Discounts continue almost impossible. Bills of the best signatures are offered with no avail. It is feared that there will be great pressure tomorrow for cash.

It is rumored that the Provincial Bank is about to arrange a further loan to the National Government, based on a re-issue of the metallic notes, which have up to date been punctually amortized in conformity with the law of emission.

The Montevideo Bank question is still unsettled. This suspense is probably worse than a prompt determination.

After our special reporter left the Plaza yesterday, the following sales took place from one deposit of wool since January:—

3700 ar. wool, sold at 57. 8900 do. do. 54. Sale of wool to-day at the Plaza and station: 2200 from Azul, at 52. 800 from Baradero, good mixed 53. 850 from Monte, with carretilla 56. 600 ar. yearling wool 42. 1450 deposit 53. 350 from Magdalena, little carretilla 70. 1450 yearling, at 41 and 42. 437 ar. very dirty, with corral 49. 179 do. do. 49. 996 ar. Arenales, mixed 66. 898 ar. from several districts 51. 1240 ar. several lots, from 60 to 66. Wheel—140, 185, 220, 250, and superior bar-leta, at 270 fanga.

Mai—112 to 120 fanga. Barley—60 to 70 fanga. Flour—At the Mills, 34, 40, and 45 for superior.

ON CHANGE.

April 15, 1868.
National Bonds closed firmer at a slight advance...

April 16, 1868.
National Bonds at last showed symptoms of a reaction...

April 17, 1868.
National Bonds were dull; few transactions...

April 18, 1868.
National Bonds appeared very weak in the early part of the day...

April 19, 1868.
National Bonds were very unsteady, selling in the morning at 42 1/2...

April 20, 1868.
National Bonds were very unsteady, selling in the morning at 42 1/2...

April 21, 1868.
National Bonds were very unsteady, selling in the morning at 42 1/2...

April 22, 1868.
National Bonds were very unsteady, selling in the morning at 42 1/2...

April 23, 1868.
National Bonds were very unsteady, selling in the morning at 42 1/2...

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

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