





**TEATRO COLON**

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.  
10 1/2 Funcion de la 2ª Temporada,  
JUEVES, 21 MAYO, 1868.  
CRESPINO E LA COMARE.  
A las ocho.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA,  
11 1/2 Funcion de la 2ª Temporada,  
VIERNES, 22 MAYO, 1868,  
LA TRAVIATA.  
A las ocho.

**Theatre Franco Argentin**

BOUFFES PARISIENS.  
11ème Representation du 2ème abonnement.  
JEUDI 21 MAI 1868.  
3ème représentation—  
LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.  
On commencera à 8 h.

**The Pyrenees Company.**

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Director: Mr. J. FORT, Tamer of Wild Beasts.  
TO-DAY (Sunday), 17th MAY, 1868.  
With the Permission of the competent Authority  
Grand Performance—to begin at 2 p.m. and  
7 p.m. Great Fight between the Polish and  
Boles, 600; Lunetas, 15; Entrance, 15;  
Children, 4s.  
CALLE LIBERTAD, No. 243, near the  
Plaza Parque.

**Metropolitan Exchange,**  
87, CALLE CORRIENTES,  
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

**A GRAND CONCERT**

Will be Given, with the assistance of  
Mlle. HENRIETTE KIEFFER, and  
M. SAINT AUBIN,  
Artists from the Theatre Franco-Argentino.

The (Renowned) Cuba Dancer;  
And the whole Company of  
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.  
CONRAD HEZELFELD,  
Conductor of the Singers.  
Performance to commence at 7:30 p.m.  
Entrance—TEN Dollars. 39, 6p, 4s

**BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.**

MAY 21st, 1868.

The following is the amended Programme, and  
the order in which the events will take place:—

- 1.—High Jump Running.
- 2.—Do. Do. Running.
- 3.—Flat Race—100 Yards.
- 4.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
- 5.—Flat Race—One Mile.
- 6.—Vaulting.
- 7.—Throwing the Hammer—16lbs.
- 8.—Flat Race—440 Yards.
- 9.—Do. Do. 150 Yards. Boys under 16.
- 10.—Kicking the Football.
- 11.—Length Jump Running.
- 12.—Do. Standing.
- 13.—Hurdle Race—150 Yards.
- 14.—Putting the Stone—16lbs.
- 15.—Hop, Step, and Jump, or two Hops and Jump.
- 16.—Steeplechase—Half-mile. (Open to all comers).
- 17.—Three-Legged Race.
- 18.—Consolation Stakes—200 Yards Flat.

**BUENOS AYRES FOOTBALL CLUB.**

OPENING MATCH.

The First Game of the Season will be Played at  
PALERMO on the 26th inst. Play to com-  
mence at 12.30 p.m. between sides chosen on the  
Ground. 141, 6p, 17.

**FOOTBALL CLUB.**

A General Meeting of the above Club took  
place on Thursday evening last, and the Sec-  
retary having read the Report, the Committee for  
the ensuing Season was elected as follows, viz.:—  
Messrs. J. Hogg, J. Hogg, Heald, Bond, Howden,  
and Daniel.  
The following Resolutions were then put and  
carried:—

1. That the Football Club do pay \$600 m/c. to  
the Cricket Club for the use of the Ground during  
the Winter Season.
2. That the Subscription for the Season be  
fixed at \$50 m/c. (the same as last year).
3. That the Rules be so altered by the Com-  
mittee as to allow the ball to be carried when  
caught before touching the ground.
4. That the Opening Match of the Season be  
fixed for the 26th inst., and be duly advertised in  
the Standard.

The above-mentioned Report showed that the  
Club had obtained from Rugby several of the best  
Footballers that can be made, and that it now p-  
resents every requisite for the Game, and to be-  
gin the Season with far brighter auspices than it  
did the last. 140, 6p, 19

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD  
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES,  
INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

No notice can be taken of anonymous com-  
munications. Whatever is intended for  
insertion must be authenticated by the  
name and address of the writer; not  
necessarily for publication, but as a  
guarantee of good faith.

**The Standard.**

"Nil falsi audens, nil veri non audens dicere."  
Cicero.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868.

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM**

FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

Montevideo, May 20, 1868. 3 p.m.

Perez surrendered unconditionally  
to Caraballo.

Montevideo, 6 p.m.

**PEREZ'S REVOLUTION.**

Perez with his men, on the 18th, sur-  
rendered unconditionally to General  
Caraballo.

The Bank question is causing con-  
siderable agitation, and business is  
completely suspended.

The petition for the prorogation of  
Curso Forzoso being got up is numer-  
ously signed, but not by one English  
firm.

Custom-house business nearly stopp-  
ed. A cargo of Cardiff coal sold at  
15 pats, 4 discount, on board.

Cadiz salt, 2,000 fanegas, sold at 18  
rs., in deposit.

Gold 17; buyers.

Exchange upon London, £4,000,  
passed at 45.

Buenos Ayres, last price named, 16  
per cent. prem.

Kepler sails to-night, en route for  
Liverpool. Amongst her passengers  
are the Messrs. Cranwell and Jones,  
of Buenos Ayres.

Weather, fine.

**MR. GOTTSCHALK.**

If Mr. Gottschalk fancied he was in  
any way indebted to the British com-  
munity in Buenos Ayres, he has am-  
ply and nobly repaid the obligation.  
The concert he generously offered in  
aid of the British Hospital was attend-  
ed by far more than could gain ad-  
mission into the hall of the Coliseum.  
The corridors and vestibule were  
crowded by numbers of patient and  
good humoured people who had cheer-  
fully contributed their mite to the  
charity, and were content to receive  
in return the crumbs of the music.

To an artist of Mr. Gottschalk's  
world wide reputation, the mere ap-  
pearance of the concert-room must now  
nall by repetition. It is in fact wrested  
from the audience by the force of his  
talent and might well be received cold-  
ly and commercially as a "quid pro  
quo." But when the admiration and  
applause are warmed by the grateful  
recognition of a charitable act, there  
is no longer that artificial barrier  
which usually exists between the  
artist and his audience. He and they  
are fellow workers; and in the  
exercise of his talents he may then  
be compared to the officiating priest  
in a common offering to the Giver  
of all good gifts, and on the holiest of  
altars. On such occasions the artist  
is forgotten; and there is perhaps, no  
happier moment for him, than when  
the rosette but somewhat unreal  
light of his professional career is  
changed for the soberer hues of com-  
mon sympathies.

We cannot listen to the cynics who  
would detract from the merit of an  
artist who makes a sacrifice of his gifts  
on the altar of benevolence. The  
world who dwell outside the charmed  
circle of art, are too often of opinion  
that by playing a few pieces, or sing-  
ing one or two songs, an artist can  
gain cheaply the credit of being chari-  
table and self-sacrificing. But it is  
not so. The sacrifice is, generally  
speaking, real.

To comply with his promise to give  
a concert for the hospital, Mr. Gott-  
schalk, to our knowledge, has ren-  
ounced some important engagements.  
Since he made the generous offer he  
has been perpetually on the wing  
between this place, Montevideo, and  
Rosario; and, finally, on the evening  
of the concert he rose from a sick bed  
to fulfil his promise.

The Anglo-Saxon community in B.  
Ayres, as elsewhere, does not particu-  
larly pride itself on its artistic in-  
stincts. The Anglo-Saxon has a well  
of poetry in his strong nature, but it  
has found vent hitherto only in verse  
and through the common medium of  
language; and he has the good sense  
to know that his music is not much  
better than his status. But he is  
princely in his liberality, and can  
therefore, appreciate it in others. Mr.  
Gottschalk knows this well, and will  
not require of the Englishman those  
outward demonstrations he always  
performs with such an ill grace. Mr.  
Gottschalk himself is cosmopolitan,  
and not only by travel and education,  
but by blood. Of a mixed Gallic and  
Teutonic extraction, and born in a  
partly Anglicised semi-tropical state  
in America, he unites the character-  
istics of the two hemispheres. What  
there may be in him of the Anglo-  
Saxon will enable him to comprehend  
the deep-felt gratitude of a British  
community, however awkwardly it  
may be expressed.

When a very distinguished artist,  
contributes to an entertainment such  
as took place at the Coliseum on Tues-  
day evening, there are some minor sa-  
crifices involved. These may not be  
real, they may be simply questions of  
condescension or etiquette; but they  
form part of the trifles which make  
up the existence of each of us; and  
we may well concede to the artist the  
indulgence we expect ourselves, in our  
ordinary domestic and business trans-  
actions.

Just as there is a plateau on Pa-  
rannus, where the highest genuses of  
all orders meet in common, there is a  
certain eminence in the lofty walks  
of art, where the artist takes rank far  
above that of the genus or guild to  
which he may belong. Mr. Gott-  
schalk is on such an eminence, and it is  
a compliment to say that, being of the  
guild of musical artists, he has the  
enviable distinction of being like  
other people. It has, therefore, been  
a pleasure to the gentlemen composing  
the Hospital committee to have treated  
with him in the business arrangements  
necessary for the organisation of the  
late concert.

The entertainment has been a great  
success, and Mr. Gottschalk has  
reaped the only reward he sought in  
knowing that he has materially aided  
the charitable institution for which he  
sacrificed his time and talents. But  
it is not intended that he shall leave  
these shores without some tangible  
souvenir, however slight, of the com-  
munity he has just benefited. One  
of the first acts of the committee, on  
meeting to organise the concert, was  
to appoint two members to choose  
some suitable testimonial to be pre-  
sented to the great pianist; a testi-  
monial of little intrinsic value, but  
sufficient as one more remembrance  
to be added to the many testimonies  
of the public appreciation of the man,  
as well as of the artist, which Mr.  
Gottschalk has culled in his profes-  
sional wanderings.

**THE SARSAPARILLA REVOLUTION.**

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock,  
the news of the dignified wind-up of  
the Maximo Perez revolution flashed  
along the wires, and took the city  
somewhat by surprise.

As yet we are not in possession of  
the full details of the closing scene,  
having nothing beyond the laconic  
telegraph message to guide our judg-  
ment, and, indeed, had we anticipated  
such a summary conclusion of this  
Pickwickian campaign, we would have  
despatched a special reporter to wit-  
ness the imposing scene of uncondi-  
tional surrender.

In the language of the historian, we  
may say that the Perez revolution  
blazed, shone, destroyed, and was no  
more, although, as far as the destruc-  
tive part of the row, we are happy to  
observe that a more harmless revo-  
lution was never attempted in South  
America. Perez swept off the "Con-  
tribucion Directa" of one of the par-  
tides, 'about £5,000, and impressed  
peones, puesteros, and horses, but  
beyond this his march was harmless,  
save in a moral light, and his struggle,  
which sprung from the Sarsaparilla  
banks of the Rio Negro, after com-  
pulsing the estancias around, termi-  
nated like a boomerang, almost in the  
spot where it originated.

The future historian of the Banda  
Oriental will find a difficulty in treat-  
ing of this Perez revolution and in-  
vesting it with sufficient interest to  
attract attention, unless he dubs the  
affair with the vegetable title which  
we have given it. Lauman & Kemp  
might even increase the sale of their  
valuable sarsaparilla mixture by stamp-  
ing on their bottles a portrait of the  
rebel leader. If, therefore, as a revo-  
lutionary chief, Mr. Perez has failed  
to secure that nook in South American  
story—the aim and ambition of so  
many rebel leaders—at least he may  
hope to have conquered a Bagley or  
a Parr, and, on the fragile bottle  
labels of a druggist's store, acquired  
an enduring fame and an imperishable  
reputation.

The onward march of science, and  
the sale of quack mixtures, are the  
characteristics of the present age.  
Who can tell what human relief science  
may not yet discover in the great  
qualities of the sarsaparilla root, when  
forced on public notice and brought  
into more general use, and when the  
agues and sorrows of suffering human-  
ity are alleviated by a herb more  
efficacious than the Jesuit's bark? Life  
prolonged, and disease and death  
outwitted, the world may then better  
estimate the rude efforts of the humble  
Uruguay policeman who, as the blind  
agent of Providence in toiling to over-  
turn his Government, redeemed and  
reinvigorated a sickly world.

**THE "STANDARD" ABROAD.**

**WANDERINGS IN FLANDERS.**

Antwerp, Napoleon's docks, Cathedral,  
Argentine Consulate, Tomb of Rubens.  
Brussels, March 19th, 1868.

Antwerp is the great sea-port of  
Belgium, and is much indebted to Na-  
poleon for the spacious docks he con-  
structed here, capable of holding two  
thousand vessels. There is a great  
bustle along the quays, and ship-  
captains talking divers tongues may  
be met in the office of Mr. Isambart,  
the leading ship-broker; this gentle-  
man enquired very kindly for the Eng-  
lish ship-brokers of La Plata; he has  
two large pictures of B. Ayres and  
Montevideo in his office.

The cathedral is one of the most  
beautiful even in Flanders, the spire  
running up in most graceful propor-  
tion and fretted stone-work to a height  
of 366 feet. In the interior, what I  
most admired was the matchless pul-  
pit of carved wood, but lovers of the  
fine arts go into raptures at Rubens's  
celebrated Descent from the Cross; all  
the churches in Belgium possess chef  
d'oeuvre's of painting and wood  
carving, but none is so rich as the  
cathedral of Antwerp. In front of  
the west door is an elaborate piece of  
workmanship in wrought iron, which  
occupied Quentin Matsys over seven  
years: the clever blacksmith after-  
wards became a great painter, to win  
the hand of his lady-love, and many of  
his pictures are still shown in Ant-  
werp. There is a fine statue of Ru-  
bens in the Place Verte, erected by  
his townsmen.

On Tuesday I was the guest of the  
Argentine Consul, Mr. Van den Eyndt,  
who had also invited the Montevidean  
Consul and Mr. Tornquist. After  
dinner we had some talk about the  
River Plate, and Mr. Van den Eyndt  
stated that the wool-imports from  
Buenos Ayres were just ten-fold what  
they were in 1858, being now over one  
hundred thousand bales. The Consul's  
lady shewed me in her album a  
number of Argentine photographs,  
though she knows our part of the  
world only by name.

The grand Bourse of Antwerp hav-  
ing been burnt down some eight years  
ago, the present hall is only a tempo-  
rary one, and insufficient for the thou-  
sand merchants of the city: the porters  
find you half-a-franc if you arrive on  
'Change after the usual opening hour  
(1 p.m.). The site of the old Bourse  
is still a waste lot, but there is talk of  
rebuilding it on a magnificent scale;  
the city merchants are very rich.

Early on Wednesday morning I was  
exploring the queer-looking streets and

admiring the extraordinary lace-caps  
of the market-women, and now and  
then turning into some church to see  
carved wood-stalls or old paintings,  
when I chanced upon a countryman,  
who was very kind when I told him  
where I came from, for he told me he  
had a brother in the house of Milligan  
& Williamson. He took me to the  
old church of St. Jacques and showed  
me the tomb of Rubens: the inscrip-  
tion, after designating him as "prince  
of painters," adds that he also served  
as a diplomatist, fulfilling a special  
mission from the King of Spain to  
Charles I. of England; he died in the  
prime of life A.D. 1641.

The principal journal of the city is  
the *Prevoiseur*. The sub-editor showed  
me the printing-office, containing a  
neat four-cylinder press, of French  
make, which prints 3,000 sheets, both  
sides, in an hour, and only cost £550  
sterling. The papers of less note in  
the city are published in Flemish. The  
population of the city is set down at  
102,000, and the women are reputed  
handsome, but you seldom see them  
in the streets; each window has two  
mirrors, fastened outside, which show  
everybody passing up or down the  
streets: this contrivance is universal  
through Belgium, and, I am told, is  
also found in some Scotch towns. The  
architecture of the houses is quite  
fantastic, and the market-places re-  
mind one of the Arabian Nights, for  
it seems the people sell everything in  
the streets.

**BRUSSELS.**

St. Gudule, Godfrey le Bouillon, Park,  
Boulevards, &c.—Excursion to Wil-  
donck; interior of a Belgian Convent.  
Cologne, March 24.

Brussels is a pretty city and as  
pleasant a place of residence as the  
traveller will find on the whole Conti-  
nent. Instead of sight-seeing, which  
at last exhausts your attentive facul-  
ties, just take a 'voiture' and drive  
up and down the Boulevards about  
three o'clock in the afternoon: they  
are crowded with foreigners and na-  
tives of fashion. At an earlier hour  
of the day you will see all the children  
and maids in grand muster crowding  
the picturesque alleys of the park. On  
one side of the park in the Govern-  
ment offices, on another the King's  
Palace, and in the Place Royale is a  
spirited statue of Godfrey of Bouillon,  
the puissant Crusader, who freed Jeru-  
salem from the Moslems in 1099. The  
city is very rich in public monu-  
ments, and one of the finest is that  
representing the patriotic Counts Eg-  
mont and Van Horn on the spot where  
they were executed, in front of the  
Town Hall. The spire of the Town  
Hall is the most graceful piece of  
florid Gothic architecture that can be  
imagined. The houses around the  
plaza are exceedingly quaint and orna-  
mental, one of them having its facade  
richly gilt. On another is the inscrip-  
tion, 'Santa Maria libra nos a bello,  
pesto, et fama.' The Cathedral of St.  
Gudule is an imposing edifice; at ves-  
per service the sacred music rolls so-  
lennly through the vaulted aisles; but  
if you wish to admire the stained-glass  
windows you must go when the early  
beams of morning are shining on them  
and lighting up the beautiful pulpit of  
carved wood. The finest street is the  
Rue de La Loi; and here I paid a visit  
to Mr. Peltzer, who has settled down  
here to enjoy the fruit of thirteen  
years' labors in Buenos Ayres.

In the evening I went to the Opera  
Comique at the Monnaie Theatre: the  
performance was good, the orchestra  
first-rate, but the house very thin.  
There was no one in the King's box;  
but some of the royal retinue occupied  
that of the Count of Flanders. Both  
Leopold II. and his brother are very  
popular; they are in the prime of  
youth, and married. There sister, the  
ill-starred Empress of Mexico, is said  
to be now happily recovered.

A friend in Dublin having asked me  
to see his daughter at the Convent  
school of Wildonck, I left Brussels by  
first train on Sunday. The village of  
Wildonck is half an hour's walk from  
Wespelaar station. The country peo-  
ple were flocking in to Mass, while the  
church-bell rang out clearly in the  
morning air. I joined the wayfarers  
and entered the chapel to hear Mass.  
After the Gospel the priest ascended  
the pulpit and preached in Flemish,  
the sound of which is more like Eng-  
lish than German.

After Mass I proceeded to the Con-  
vent and was politely received by the  
Rev. Mother and another nun,  
who spoke several languages, in-  
cluding English, but we adopted  
French by mutual consent. We spoke  
of Buenos Ayres, and I learned that  
last year there were some pupils from  
the River Plate. The house contains  
250 boarders from all parts of Europe  
and foreign lands. The building is a  
large quadrangle, four stories high,  
and a new wing is in course of erec-  
tion. The nuns kindly offered to take  
me through the house, and we first  
visited the class-rooms, which are small  
but numerous, and neatly arranged.  
The museum and chemical laboratory  
occupy two halls, and the collection of  
curiosities, tastefully classified, form  
all parts of the globe, is really admi-  
rable. I calculate there must be some  
20,000 articles altogether, most of  
them presents from the pupils' parents  
—and Buenos Ayres is well represent-  
ed with maté-cups, skins, ostrich eggs,  
&c.

The dormitories are models of neat-  
ness, comfort, and ventilation, and oc-  
cupy the whole length of the building  
on the second and third stories. The  
topmost story is the lavatory, for the  
young ladies to make their matutinal  
ablutions. The chapel is, of course,  
beautiful and exceedingly chaste in  
style. The Order of the nuns is Ursu-  
line; and they have also a poor school  
for the country children, attached to  
the convent. The boarders look re-  
markably well, very lady-like and neat  
in appearance.

The origin of the establishment is  
like a romance. A devout old woman  
house-keeper to the Cure, formed the  
idea of establishing a convent here:  
the priest who was very poor, prom-  
ised to help her as much as in his  
power. They began by building with  
their own hands a small thatched cot-  
tage, in which the first school  
[A.D. 1818] was established on the  
site of the present splendid pile of  
buildings; and the convent of Thildonck  
has now 40 flourishing branches in  
Europe and America. The old  
priest, now blind, is an occasional  
visitor at Thildonck: The house-  
keeper and fondness have gone to  
receive the reward of her pious zeal for  
the education of youth; and there are  
still nuns at Thildonck who formed  
part of the community of the thatched  
cabin. I left the convent with a most  
agreeable impression of the nuns.

**THE MONTEVIDEAN BANKING**

**CRISIS.**

The long mooted forced currency  
question it appears is at last undergo-  
ing an arrangement, and we publish  
at foot hereof the proposed basis.

In our last packet edition we gave  
our readers a translation of a docu-  
ment to the same purport; it has  
however undergone some slight altera-  
tions, which we believe are attrib-  
uted to the pen of the Minister. We  
now give the project as it stands, and  
we learn by the mail yesterday that  
the paper in question is receiving the  
signatures of most of the principal  
people in Montevideo.

Art. 1. The banks of emission al-  
ready established in the Republic  
shall organise a society beyond the  
control of their banking operations en-  
titled "The Emission Guarantee,"  
which shall have for its object the  
future guarantee and conversion in  
specie of their paper money in cir-  
culation.

Art. 2. The banks shall contribute  
to the treasury of said society ten per  
cent. in specie of their realised capital  
for a special guarantee fund.

Art. 2. Each bank, according to its  
requirements, shall present to the of-  
fice of said society its circulating notes,  
to be stamped with the seal "Guan-  
anteed Emission," or some other such  
like, upon the following terms and  
condition:—

I. The total amount of these stamped  
notes or bills shall be represented in  
the treasury of the office of said society  
first by one-third in specie of their  
value, second by two-thirds of market-  
able securities, such as bill and prom-  
issory notes with a limited number  
of months to run, with two well-known  
and responsible signatures, besides the  
endorsement of the respective bank, or  
by the specially guaranteed bonds  
of the government of the five, six, and  
twelve per cent. interests, the two first  
to be received at fifty per cent. of their  
par value, and the latter at par.

II. The total amount of notes emit-  
ted, and which can be legally stamped,  
shall not exceed the amount authorised  
by the statutes of incorporation of the  
respective banks.

Art. 4. The bills or notes of the banks  
so emitted shall be received as legal  
tender and as the current money of  
the country.

Art. 5. It shall not be obligatory on  
the Emission Guarantee Society to  
pay in specie the bank notes or bills  
created by this law, for the space of  
one year from the date of the installa-  
tion of said society, saving and except  
that previous to the expiration of said  
term the improvement of exchange or  
other circumstances shall in the judg-  
ment of the Board of Directors of said  
society render such specie payments  
possible. For the carrying of such  
resolution a vote of two-thirds of the  
members of said Board of Directors  
shall be necessary.

Art. 6. All banks that deposit secu-  
rities and bonds, as mentioned in Art.  
3, can, prior to their maturing, substi-  
tute or exchange same for others bear-  
ing equal or better guarantee, according  
to the vote of two-thirds of the Board  
of Directors in their respective ses-  
sions. Nevertheless, and notwith-  
standing at the expiration of the  
above mentioned term of one year,  
of the office of said society shall collect  
in all bills or other securities on their  
maturing, or protest the same in case  
of non-payment.

Art. 7. At the expiration of four  
months from the date of the installa-  
tion of said society no bank note or bill  
unstamped by the stamp of said office,  
shall be considered as current money  
or legal tender, and the refusal by any  
bank to pay said notes in specie, or  
exchange the same for notes duly  
stamped by said office, irrespective of  
the number or amount of said notes,  
shall vest in the bearer thereof the  
right to wind-up said bank according  
to law.

Art. 8. The offices of said society  
shall, at the expiration of one year, as  
expressed in Art. 5, commence the  
conversion of the said bank notes into  
specie, and each and all of said banks  
represented in the directory of said  
society shall pay into the treasury  
thereof in specie the amounts which  
correspond to them respectively, ac-  
cording to the amount of their stamped  
notes, in order to help said office to  
make the specie conversion, in case  
it may be necessary to augment the  
specie fund received and collected by  
virtue of Arts. 2 & 3.

Art. 9. The office of the society  
above-named shall be installed within  
sixty days of the promulgation of this  
law, and the paper money in actual  
circulation shall only be deemed legal  
tender for and during the time neces-  
sary for the stamping thereof.

Art. 10. In consideration of the dif-  
ficulties attending the stamping of  
notes of one dollar, and until the office  
of said society can arrange an emis-  
sion, each bank shall undertake the  
charge of those unstamped, with the  
obligation, nevertheless when present-  
ed in sums of not less than ten or  
twenty dollars or upwards, of con-  
verting same in ten dollar notes or  
bills of said office.

Art. 11. The Emission Guarantee  
Society shall be managed by as many  
'comisarios' or directors as there are  
banks of emission in the Republic.  
Whether associated or not with said  
office, each bank shall name a di-  
rector, which right all future banks of  
emission shall enjoy. The Govern-  
ment shall name a person, not a mem-  
ber of the Board, as President of the  
same, who, in all cases of dispute,  
shall have a casting vote.

Art. 12. The jurisdiction and duties  
of the Board of Directors shall be as  
follows:—  
1st. To inspect and decide by a ma-  
jority of votes, the acceptance of the  
securities or bonds mentioned in art. 3,  
sec. 1; furthermore, to appraise that  
which is embraced in section 2 of same  
article.

2d. To methodise the order of ac-  
counts, henceforward to be rigorously  
enforced.

3d. To watch over the securities of  
the society locking up in a safe that  
shall have three distinct keys, those  
that are not delivered to the cash-  
keeper for daily transactions.

4th. To direct and carry out the op-  
erations of this law, and not to surpass  
the attributes thereof, which are sim-  
ply deposits and collections, receiving  
out of bonds, and the exchange of no-  
tes. These alone constitute the op-  
erations of said society.

5th. To employ the clerks neces-  
sary for the discharge of the duties of  
said office, to appoint their respective  
salaries, and to dismiss said clerks  
when necessary.

Art. 13. The vote of the board of  
Directors shall be decided by the  
majority of those present, save in the  
cases herein before mentioned, and the  
daily attendance of said Directors  
shall be obligatory although in  
all ordinary cases, a session with four  
of said Directors present shall be  
deemed valid, on condition that every  
resolution passed shall be carried by  
three votes, at least; this reservation  
holding good so long as the number of  
Directors be not increased.

Art. 14. The expenses of the office  
of said society as also the salaries of  
the directors thereof, shall be borne by  
said banks, each disbursing the  
amount respectively corresponding to  
each of said banks.

Art. 15. Henceforward no bank can  
emit bank notes payable at sight to  
bearer except in pursuance of, and in  
accordance with the provisions of this  
law.

The undersigned knowing the diffi-  
culties opposed to an instantaneous  
conversion







