

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

618—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31 1861.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor 12p. 8
For balances in favor of customers 8p. 8
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor 12p. 8
For balances in favor of customers 8p. 8
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
William Leslie.

Maui Bank.
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.
1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
2nd Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
3rd Accounts current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.
4th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars or more, in which case 48 hours previous notice is to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.
7th Bills or letters of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto, Uruguay, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.
7th Finally the Bank undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND.
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the
NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
[No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, dry of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer, from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reals to 22 mrs. per arroba, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Paraná.
Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 Calle Pío las.
Also an estancia to rent, with 12 puestos, including ranchos, corrals, galpones, and permanent water, alfalfa fields &c.
Apply as above N 17. m.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited)
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.
Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month .. 6p. 8
Charged .. 12p. 8
FIXED DEPOSITS.
For Sixty days .. 7p. 8
For Ninety days .. 8p. 8
On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.
From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum.
Is. As. 31st December, 1863.
J. M. GREEN.
Manager.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, **Barbour, Barclay, and Co** CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, Manufactures and Farming Stock, ships in Port, Wharves, on Fire, and the Carriage of such Ships; also, Fire Insurance and Re-insurance; and other various kinds of Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Messrs. James Watson & Co., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Messrs. James Watson & Co., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Messrs. James Watson & Co., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the
Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief offices West Strand London W.C. Capital 3,000,000 sterling. Proposals for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.
George Wilks
—7 Calle Mayo 7—

Good News.
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's. The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.
South Down Sheep Wash, Wholesale and Retail, CALLE DEFENSA, No. 97.
Olms S. Bowers, Agent.
a 25x.

New English Store
SALTO.
Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres that he has opened a general house of business at Salto, two squares from the Juzgado near the river, on the left-hand side. His stock of goods being new and select and comprising all kinds of grocery, deli ware, ironmongery &c. he counts upon the patronage of foreigners.
A comfortable sitting-room is provided for visitor, and accommodation for horses. The *Stannara*, latest files, always on the premises. j27 mo.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (the Pier 1st Plate, No. 6145) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City. Any person requiring information relating to the same, can apply to
107, CALLE MORENO.
JOHN J. DOWNING, Secretary.

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.
G. WILKS.
D. A. X. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist,
OR. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.
Artificial Teeth
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner.
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. KISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The ME NAX leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fare 8 and 4 pta.

NUEVAS
Mesajeros Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all eleven days.
" Zarate, all eleven days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pilar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all eleven days.
" Zarate, all eleven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water. Sure wealth to Estancieros. By the Robert Apparatus.
Being notorious the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long (seca) that afflict the camps of Buenos Ayres, I have determined to dedicate to the Estancieros an Apparatus at once simple and infallible for procuring as much water as they may require.
120 Bordaless per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.
This machine is worked by one horse and in one day's work can give 44 Bordaless; that is to say, sufficient water for 20,000 head of cattle.
By these figures can be calculated the immense advantages gained by its use.
Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.
GREAT MODIFICATION
I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.
Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerado, Paris.) One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other.
j 29. 2 m.

Moreno Church.
The editors of the 'Standard' are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.
J. RAMON RODRIGUEZ,
Secretary

Wanted.
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.
Only those who can produce testimonials of ability in all branches of Dairy work, strict honesty, sobriety, cleanliness and industry, need apply at the Standard office.
12 p j 28.

Unfailing Cure
for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.
Calvert's Phenylene and Terebene.
In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing sorebacks and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.
Apply to HESS Brothers & Co. Calle Rivadavia No. 234, or to WESTON & Co. Rocaba Vieja No 38.

ALSO ON SALE
A few of Collard and Collards celebrated pianofortes
j28 Apply as above.
Royal Hotel.
ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazil and River Plate. Excellent beds and cuisine, comfortable apartments, good service, and reasonable charges.
n 20 m

FIRE.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
10, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq. (Peck Brothers and Co.)
Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)
John Bonstead, Esq (Price and Rousestead)
George Thos Brookings, Esq, 1a, St Helen's place
Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman)
Charles Curling, Esq (Charles Curling and Co)
Edwin Fox, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq (N Griffiths, Tate, and Fisher)
S Hanson, Esq (S Hanson and Son)
F W Harris, Esq (Dixon and Harris)
S Harrison, Esq. (Harrison and Crossfield)
D Hart, Esq (Lemon, Hart, and Sons)
F Hicks, Esq (T and F Hicks)
J Hedgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co)
J G Homere, Esq, Gresham House
S Humphrey, Jun, Esq (of Hay's Wharf)
M Joshua, Esq (Joshua Brothers & Co)
F Larkworthy, Esq, Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand
William Leask, Esq, Eastcheap
A Sim, Esq (Churchill and Sim)
J Adair Smith Esq (Smith, Wood & Co)
J R Thompson, Jun, Esq (J R Thompson and Co)
John K Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co)
James P Woodhouse, Esq (J and C Woodhouse)
Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson.
Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollans.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES:
BRANDT SOHN AND CO.,
Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.
Office—CALLE PIEDAD, 208.
J 16. 1 m

Consulado de Francia
En BUENOS AYRES.
El Sr. de Richard Mary, capitán de la buca Francesa "Amiral Homelin," de Dioppe, habiendo sido autorizado a contratar un empréstito a la guerra para las necesidades de su buque, hasta la cantidad de ochocientos francos, las propuestas para este empréstito serán recibidas legítimas en el Consulado de Francia hasta el 31 de Julio de 1861 en la vía de la tarde.
El empréstito ha de hacerse para el viaje a Buenos Ayres al Callao.
Para impoquer de las Condiciones ver en el Consulado de Francia desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde.
Jan 27 3u

Important to Farnos.
To Rent, several Puestos on an Estancia on the coast of the Paraná. The grass is high, and the land, notwithstanding the seca, is in the best condition. Rent moderate.
For particulars address Estanciero, 'Standard' Office, J 30, 16 p

Colegio Anglo-Porteño.
205—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years. No pains or cost has been spared under the new regulations to render the system of tuition efficient and to enhance the comfort of scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the usual branches of a thorough English education. Further details will be furnished by the programmes of the establishment.
d13 ANITA SMITH.

English Grammar School,
Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD.
Ex-Professor at the London University College.
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACOS, (Fres Equinas)
The Director of this Institution has the honor to inform the Parents of his Pupils that the Holidays will begin on the 24th inst., and last till the 7th of January next. The English Grammar School presents all the elements of a British Institution, the greater part of the best English families having patronised it from the day of its foundation.
A sound Commercial and Semi-Classic Education, strict discipline, united with the kind treatment, have produced their beneficial effects, and afforded those Parents, who have placed their confidence in the Director of the English Grammar School, that proof of the soundness of the principles and the excellence of the method which are set forth in this Establishment.
Extensive Grounds, Gymnastics, and Cold Baths are so combined as to offer the best prospects of invigorating the body and securing the health of the Pupils.
d 24

Ports, Sherries, Brandies.
The undersigned have just received, and will always have in stock, a choice selection of the above. All superior classes in quarter casks, octaves, half d and bottled.
J H. PAUL, FOTT, and CO.
10, CALLE CHACABUCCO
A 2. x

NOTICE.
All persons indebted for their passage by the following vessels, viz.—
"The William Pele," "John Robertson," "Phœnix," "Duff," "Anne Wilson," "Commonwealth," "Francis Carr," "La Portaña," "Libra," "C. unites of Durham," "Gaullet," "Matrona," "Roano," "Hugo," "Wat- witeh," "Hollywood," "South Esk," "Agnes," "Rosalie," and "Evangelist," are requested to call at my Office and pay the same, otherwise immediate proceedings will be taken against them.
PATRICK D. LYNCH,
Piaza del 11 de Septiembre.
In front of Mohr's Barracca.
Jan 1. 1 m

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, with all the latest and most important improvements. A practice of nearly twenty years in this country enables him to understand the diseases of the teeth peculiar to this climate.
Surgical operations for the poor gratis.
o16 x.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY,
Public and Official Translator,
140 CALLE PARQUE.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.
Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application
Hates Stokes & Co.
65—Maypu—35.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the reduced tariff rates.
j 29 m.

L st.
In the first lane, on the left hand side of the Calle Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a Book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring the same to 104 Calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward.
j 23

Married Couple.
Wanted an industrious man and wife foreign or preferred, to go on an English estancia, near a port on the river Uruguay. Wages an ounce and a half monthly. The man must know how to cook.
Apply No. 11, Hotel de Louvre. j30 3 p.

Medianeros.
Wanted three for an estancia on the highest ground in the province: house and corrals will be given. Also sheep for sale. Apply between 11 and 12 a.m. at 107 Calle Moreno.
3 p j 3.

\$500 per month.
Wanted an intelligent man who understands English and Spanish as porter at the Hotel de la Paz, corner of Calles Reconquista and Cangallo.
3 u i 29.

Steward Wanted.
Apply at Mr. Twyford's Store Calle Piedad 102.
p j 24.

Horse shoers.
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes.
1 m j 21.

To young men jns. arrived.
An American just arrived from the interior who is about to start for the upper provinces is anxious to meet some adventurous young men, with small capital preferred, to join him in the cedar wood and mining speculations. Apply Hotel de Europa.
3 m i 29.

L st.
A Newfoundland dog about 7 months old from the male, has a white breast and two white feet, answers to the name of Black Jack. Anyone bringing him to Pasero Julio 1861 will be very liberally rewarded.
3 m i 29.

ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX FULFON & CO.
23 & 27—Calle Defensa 2 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.
Prints, White Shirts, Grey Calicoes, Grey Sherting, Jean Stripes, Ticks, Blue Mottles, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Diaper, Furniture Prints, Sewed Muslins, Checked Muslin, Spot do, Bishop's Lawn Collars, Embroidered Petticoats, do Chemises, do Pants, Ladies and Childrens Hosiery in great variety, in Cotton and Wool, Ladies Wool and Cotton Vests, English and French Merinoes, Alpaccas, Orleans, Tartans, Flannels, Blankets, Serge goods, Flannels, and other dress goods, Shawls, Watered Merino in the piece, Fowls, Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towelling, Glass Cloths, Jute Druggetting, White and Colored Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Victoria Table Covers, Velvet pile do, and other articles which are too numerous to mention.
Gentlemen's White Shirts, Linen and Linen finish, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Crimean Shirts, Bedford Corals, English and Scotch Tweeds, Mens Hose and half Hose in great variety. Wool and Cotton Vests, do Pants, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Pouches &c. Mens Suits, Tweed Pants, do Vests, do Coats, Moleskin Pants, Corals do, Windsor Coat Pants, Linen Coats, Alpaca do, Agoston Vests, Boys Suits, Knickerbocker Suits, Pilot Cloth Jackets, Mens Night Suits, and other articles. Small wares of the best description.
A fresh supply of goods, is shortly expected from England for the ensuing season.
j 9 m.

ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX FULFON & CO.
23 & 27—Calle Defensa 2 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.
Prints, White Shirts, Grey Calicoes, Grey Sherting, Jean Stripes, Ticks, Blue Mottles, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Diaper, Furniture Prints, Sewed Muslins, Checked Muslin, Spot do, Bishop's Lawn Collars, Embroidered Petticoats, do Chemises, do Pants, Ladies and Childrens Hosiery in great variety, in Cotton and Wool, Ladies Wool and Cotton Vests, English and French Merinoes, Alpaccas, Orleans, Tartans, Flannels, Blankets, Serge goods, Flannels, and other dress goods, Shawls, Watered Merino in the piece, Fowls, Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towelling, Glass Cloths, Jute Druggetting, White and Colored Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Victoria Table Covers, Velvet pile do, and other articles which are too numerous to mention.
Gentlemen's White Shirts, Linen and Linen finish, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Crimean Shirts, Bedford Corals, English and Scotch Tweeds, Mens Hose and half Hose in great variety. Wool and Cotton Vests, do Pants, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Pouches &c. Mens Suits, Tweed Pants, do Vests, do Coats, Moleskin Pants, Corals do, Windsor Coat Pants, Linen Coats, Alpaca do, Agoston Vests, Boys Suits, Knickerbocker Suits, Pilot Cloth Jackets, Mens Night Suits, and other articles. Small wares of the best description.
A fresh supply of goods, is shortly expected from England for the ensuing season.
j 9 m.

Bills of Exchange on L. A. N.
For amounts as required.
Can be obtained from
HENRY N. HART,
33 CALLE SAN MARTIN.
(Next door to the "Casa de Moneda.")

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

"All false moderns are very non-sensical."
—*Cicero*.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

The 'Saintonge' arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates from London and Paris up to 25th December, and from Lisbon the 30th.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has passed an act forbidding the entrance of American privateers into British ports. This act is to come into force in February.

The opening of parliament was to take place on the 11th inst. Money market looking better. The Bank has lowered the rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The disturbances in India were causing much sensation throughout the Kingdom. The British troops had sustained some reverses, and had lost officers in encounters with the inhabitants of Peshawar and Afghanistan, but it was expected that the lost ground would soon be retrieved by the arrival of reinforcements from the Punjab.

FRANCE.

In spite of the chilling answers from England and Austria, the Emperor still holds to his idea of a Congress. In reply to a deputation from the Senate which waited upon him, Napoleon said that he saw with pleasure the unanimity which was reigning in the Chambers—that what he desired was only the good of all, both in France and the rest of the world—that his great aim was to have Europe pacified by friendly arbitration—remembering, as he did, the laying of the first Napoleon "to fight in Europe is to give rise to civil war."

SPAIN.

The Cortes have been engaged in fixing the number of troops and naval forces for the coming year: the land forces are to be 100,000 men, and the naval, 8,300 sailors and 3,500 marines.

In consequence of a disagreeable circumstance which took place between Count San Luis and the Marquis of Douro, the press has resolved no longer to assist at the session of the Cortes.

The fleet in the Peninsula will consist of 2 line of battle ships, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and four iron clad frigates; all sailing vessels. Six screw frigates, 9 screw corvettes, 9 paddle wheel boats and others of smaller size.

UNITED STATES.

Dates from the States are up to the 14th Dec. To all appearance, the struggle which will cut up that country in two is drawing to a close.

The President's message has been declined, in which he points out the Federal victories, the amicable relations between the States and foreign powers, and that a general amnesty will be the best way of closing the struggle, and finally that so long as the proclamation about slavery be possible, it will not be modified.

The Federal arms are still victorious. Bragg (S) and Longstreet (S) are on the retreat; Burnside is left free, and Tennessee completely open to the Federal troops. The misery in the South has reached its highest pitch. Both in the North and the South, the bounty for recruits is as high as from 600 to 700 dollars.

Davis declares that in spite of the Foreign powers, more especially England, being so unfavourable to the Southern cause, the war will be vigorously carried on. Lord Lyons has telegraphed to the English Government that the war will be finished in three months, as the Southerners are so reduced, that they must propose an amnesty.

GERMANY.

The Danish question is still occupying attention. The King of Denmark, giving way to the pressure of three great powers, has ordered his troops to evacuate Altona. Germany was in great excitement—900 deputies had met at Frankfurt, and decided that it is the duty of the German Confederation to insist on the separation of Schleswig Holstein from the Danish duchies; and the rights of Prince Augustus of Austria to be recognised. That Prussia had been well received in Munich by the King and people of Bavaria. The Duke of Saxony had offered to raise an army for him, and it was proposed that the Prince should make a descent on Altona.

Austria and Prussia were using their best endeavours to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, in the hope that Christian IX. would agree to some peaceable arrangement. The people in Berlin had protested against the attitude as-

sumed by the Congress, and demanded that Prince Augustus should be supported.

By way of Lisbon, we hear that war is inevitable—the ministerial crisis in Copenhagen is still pending—the cabinet had been dissolved on account of it; not according to the King to call parliament and suspend the constitution in order to avoid hostilities—and no new one formed. At a public meeting at Altona the Prince Augustus had been proclaimed King of Schleswig Holstein. The Confederate Commissioners had not objected to the dismissal of the officials who had sworn allegiance to King Christian.

The Vienna Government has asked either to be dismissed or reformed. It appears that the cause of this ministerial crisis has been the constitutional conflict in Hungary, which is not likely to end soon. Later dates however mention that the crisis is over.

POLAND.

The insurrection is still going on, and the measures of repression are daily becoming more severe, as Russia is now less jealous of intervention.

Capital executions and banishment to Siberia are still largely carried on not only in Poland proper but also in all the provinces where the insurrection is.

In Byastock all the shops and stores were closed by the police, and afterwards strictly searched.

The Chief of Police of Warsaw had ordered all land-owners, stewards and tenants of land to leave the country in seven days. Another Russian order has decreed that the passports of Poles at present in foreign parts, must be renewed, as passports, after a certain date, are invalid. This is an indirect mode of preventing Poles leaving the country, and thus agitating Europe against Russia.

The French Senate, in its answer to the Throne, showed some inclinations towards the Poles. But after a vote of confidence in the Government being passed, there remains but little hope of French intervention.

ITALY.

There is great agitation at present in this country, the Government making great preparations for war. The 'Comitato Nazionale Veneciano' states that in March or April there will be a general conscription. General Pepe had died at Naples.

Letters from London state that the Italian Government had negatived the 'placet' to the Bulls of Romagna, Los Maras, and Umbria.

Garibaldi had resigned the office of Deputy.

HUNGARY.

Another revolution has broken out, and Kossuth been declared head of the movement.

Austria is taking all precautions. In the event of a failure of an European Congress, they must have recourse to arms.

SWEDEN.

The Diet has been closed. The King Charles XV., in closing the Chambers, said that he would use his influence to tranquillize Europe, but would not draw his sword, except to retain the safety of the country. From this it is inferred that Denmark may look for no assistance in this quarter. Further on, he, however, says that the dangers which threaten Denmark must be attended to. Altogether, it is supposed that Sweden will assist Denmark.

MEXICO.

According to the 'Moniteur,' affairs in Mexico are going on swimmingly. The French have gained ground on Juarez, and the Mexican people are all in favour of French intervention.

Other authorities give a different version, and by this account it appears that General Forey truly stated the facts to the Emperor, and that the submission of the Mexicans will cost much labour. That General Bazaine, in spite of his victories, is calling urgently for reinforcements.

In France, the general feeling is against the occupation of Mexico.

In the Senate, M. Dupin, speaking in the name of the Government, was cheered when he spoke of the French occupation being but of short duration.

There is a rumour abroad of the Archduke Maximilian having renounced the Mexican throne; but it has not been confirmed.

The Spanish papers say that the French movements could not be more successful. Queretaro had been taken prisoner, the Mexican army dispersed, and Juarez obliged to flee to San Luis de Potosi, whence he will go to the United States.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Letters from there confirm the defeat the rebels had received at Mucila, Jaina, and Baini. The Spanish troops had been received by the inhabitants of the different towns with great rejoicings. The troops arrived in time to extinguish the fire in Baini. A great many of the rebels had applied to be pardoned.

From the Havana 2000 troops had been sent to Santo Domingo.

Cuba and Porto Rico had remained quiet.

The insurrection is fast losing ground, and it is supposed that it will be totally done up when, after the rainy season, the Spanish troops, assisted by the late reinforcements, exerted

as far as Cibao. The blacks have sustained four other defeats.

JAPAN.

The Taicon remains still on good terms with the European representatives. In the Assembly of the Diet, held at Osaka, by order of the Mikado, it was agreed that it was not politic to declare war against foreigners. This motion has lessened the prestige of the Mikado, and increased that of the Taicon: the latter has taken possession of the murderers of the lieutenant of the French ship 'Comus,' and who were in the fortress of Yokamio, awaiting trial. By last accounts, a treaty had been entered into between the Taicon and the representatives of England and France, by which the two prisoners should be delivered up, on the true of Kanagawa being signed.

PORTUGAL.

The emperor Napoleon has been elected honorary member of the Academy of sciences at Lisbon. Salamanca has transferred his railway concessions in Portugal to a French company, and several lines are being actively laid down in various parts. The 'Journal de Commerce' has been sold for \$50,000.

Large quantities of oranges have been exported to England. A famine was anticipated at the Cape Verde islands, and large shipments of corn sent out by charitable subscription. A slight earthquake was felt at Oporto and other towns. Dates from China to Oct. 11 report new troubles between Japan and the foreigners. In Mozambique several African chiefs had submitted to the Portuguese authority. Dr. Livingstone was about to return (Sept. 23) in the Pioneer, being unable to pass the cataracts of Inhambitengo.

PRUSSIA.

The following is extracted from a German newspaper published in New York:—

Berlin, 31st Oct., 1863.

The Minister of Affairs, Count of Bismarck, has received the following document—sentence of death pronounced against him by the revolutionary committee. It bears the postmark of Barcelona, 17th October, 1863. On the left-hand corner it has 'rawn upon it a skull, and in the lower part a black stamp and some illegible motto. It is written in French, and runs as follows:—

"To the Minister, Count Bismarck, Schouhausen, Berlin.

"The below-mentioned committee of the revolutionary propaganda has cited you to appear before its tribunal. By an unanimous vote it has sentenced you to death, and appointed the time of execution for the beginning of next month. It will be useless for you to try to evade your fate, as the hand of vengeance is sure to overtake you, although you may be in most sacred place.

"As to the motives which have determined the committee to come to this decision, you will please excuse them stating them, as your own conscience must tell you what they are.

(Signed)
"Chief of the Committee, MAT.
(Mort aux traitres),
KROSIENSKI MORILLE (Secretary.)"

THINGS HARD TO BELIEVE.

Sitting in our easy chair after the labours of the day, it is amusing to revolve the many things we are asked to 'swallow' from time to time, and a little reflection will convince us that the good folk of Buenos Ayres are the most 'gullible' in the world. A young foreigner lately arrived passed his first night in the Police, and accounted for it by stating that his hotel being closed he begged the sentry to admit him to such secure hospitality: his friends believed him—to oblige him. Possibly many things which pass current in this town, are received on the same conditions. We will enumerate a few.

It is hard to believe that a republican form of Government suits this country, or harmonises with the spirit of the 19th century; or that South America gained much by Independence, or that the defeat of the English was fortunate for the progress of Buenos Ayres.

It is hard to believe that Christianity is the religion of the State, that parodies on the Crucifixion are calculated to impress moral sentiments on youth, that the Bishop is ignorant of the scandals during church-service, or that the advocates of M. Renan's book are Roman Catholics.

It is hard to believe that our police system needs no reform, that camp justices are immaculate, that soldiers and vigilantes preserve order oftener than they violate it, that life and property are perfectly secure, and that our judges are always above bribery.

It is hard to believe that the revenues, especially of this city, are properly applied, that all public employees live on their salaries, that the Municipality over seriously intended to get up a water-supply, that the price of San Martin's statue could not have been

more usefully spent, that bathing establishments are unnecessary, that the Lottery is a charitable institution, and that the wants of the city are either imaginary or irremediable.

It is hard to believe that our Provincial Government devotes all its attention to camp interests, that Dr. Acosta values much more the Irish sheep farmers than the Chaco Indians, that active efforts were made to arrest the G. Monte murderer, that the assassin of Kirby and Devore is likely to suffer death, that Dr. Alaina's Rural code will be finished this year and prove very useful or that the state of the camp is improving.

It is hard to believe that the Argentine Government did not aid Flores to invade the B. Oriental, that our officers committed no barbarities in the war against Penalara, that the interior is enjoying peace and prosperity, that President Mitre regards cotton-planting favorably, or that the Congress of '64 will be better than its predecessors.

It is hard to believe that B. Ayrean paper-currency will cure itself, that Franfort and London capitalists are vexed because we will not take a loan, that taxes are exceedingly light, that our finances are in flourishing condition and that the Casa de Moneda is purely a public bank in which the Directors never practise leger-de-main.

It is hard to believe that the Tribuna embodies public opinion, that its editors and clique are actuated by patriotism, that "our absent friend" keeps behind the curtain out of humility, that the "foreigner" of the Nacional came from Europe, that the Pueblo has no more support from Government than the Standard, and that the Mosquito is brimful of wit.

It is hard to believe a native when he tells you his house is at your disposal, or Flores when he wishes Servando Gomez "may live many years," or Irish sheep-farmers as to the price got for their wool, or new comers from England of high family and education, or in a word half the statements written or verbal which people take in so readily.

Reader! if you 'swallow' most of the things of difficult digestion above-named you are capable of appreciating Gulliver and Baron Munchausen.

COTTON CROP IN PARAGUAY.

Asuncion, Jan 6th, 1864.

The quantity of cotton planted, in 1863, throughout the republic is really enormous. President Lopez, in his anxiety to promote a national industry, procured 300 sacks of seed from the U. States, some of which, however, has resulted badly: I believe mostly Georgian. There was also a large stock of native seed, besides the remains of former plantations, which have been pruned. The cultivation of cotton being obligatory has become universal, and is carefully attended to.

Owing to the excessive heat of the season I was unable to make long excursions in the interior, but my ride of 60 miles on horseback was sufficient to give me some idea of the crop now springing up. At every step I met small plantations in excellent condition, the inhabitants having sown a second time in the few places where the seed missed.

I place implicit reliance in the official report made up by Government from the returns of the several rural authorities. I must, moreover, be borne in mind that the report ends with Sept. after which date very large plantations have been laid down, especially in October and November, bringing up the real number of plants to almost double that set forth in said official report.

The quarter ending June 30th shows 773,480 'lineas,' that ending Sept. 30th, 736,391; giving an aggregate of over a million and a half of plants. The 'linea' is usually 83 'varas,' and the plants distant one 'vara' (34 inches) one from another. Allowing the new plantations for any losses, we have still *Two hundred millions* of cotton hills, the product of which at a low calculation, (1 lb per plant) compared with the results proved at Corrientes, will give *Eight millions* arrobes seed cotton or *Two millions* arrobes ginned.

I have seen the original letter of Messrs Emmott of Manchester to Messrs Blyth and Co. London offering 24d. (4 reals silver) per lb. for Paraguay cotton such as the last remitted. This would give the above quantity a value of Twenty four million patacones, or Fifteen hundred thousand doubloons.

This magnificent sum will dazzle the sceptical, and give room for suspicion of gross error or exaggeration, but there can be no question that, saving some terrible and unforeseen calamity, the Cotton crop of Paraguay for 1864 will be stupendous, and cause a revolution in the commerce of these rivers.

The difficulties of carriage and labor are not formidable, although existing in some degree. The roads of the interior traverse a very unequal country but are generally dry and sandy, free from those marshes which impede traffic in the camps of B. Ayres. Above all, the distances are comparatively short, the centre of the agricultural districts (Villa Rica) being 35 leagues from the capital and chief port. It is rather fortunate than otherwise that Govern-

ment takes an active interest in Cotton, for it can always dispose of 20,000 troops in case of a want of hands.

At an outlay of 400 doubloons, President Lopez might furnish each of the 87 departments with a Macartney gin, and, by saving three-fourths of the land carriage, an immense benefit would be thus derived. It is to be hoped the duties will be light, on its exportation, for the dream of Francia's time, to manufacture cotton at home, is now demonstrated a puerile absurdity. I impressed on the Government the error of importing N. American seed, which is annual, instead of the Egyptian or other perennial classes, which require much less labor and are better suited to the climate. It will perhaps hardly be necessary to introduce foreign seed after this year's crop.

Although small portions may be sent to France or Belgium, the great bulk will of course, prefer England, and Liverpool traders may expect to find, in B. Ayres, 20,000 tons of a new species of cargo this year.

I rejoice that I have come to Paraguay, and seen the first indications of this great industry, of which, without exposing myself to the charge of egotism, I may truly say the Standard was the precursor.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Melo: all town goes this morning to inaugurate the new church. We hope to be there ourselves, although we don't much relish travelling in the same train with Governor Saavedra, Dominguez, Acosta, Varelas, &c. Such a trainful of 'crudos' might most easily meet with an accident, as the guards and engine drivers are out and out 'coidos.'

The train on the Northern Railway was brought to a stand still the other day on account of the engine driver perceiving something on the line. He whistled and whistled to see if the thing would move, but not a stir; he therefore stopped the train, when suddenly the bulk, which was nothing more nor less than a man, arose, put on his hat, jumped over the fence, and was lost in the Palermo woods. It is thought that the man was mad or wished to commit suicide.

The committee of the Club Progreso has at last determined to give a ball during the Carnival, but only ladies will be allowed to be masked: this is a very discreet regulation, as it will help to avoid disturbances. It is rumoured that in Colon there will be no masked balls, as the Chief intends to prohibit them.

Poor Belgrano, sweet Belgrano, like everything sublimity it had its day. The auctioneer has been sent for: like the doctor, his aid is only called in when signs of dissolution are at hand. Ristorini holds sway in Belgrano to day: Mr. Champion's splendid tent is to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Alas! for Belgrano, how many cocktails and snashers have been imbibed around M. Champion's festive board; how many lovely girls fatigued with the dusty music on the promenade, have loitered under that hospitable canopy, which this day is torn by the rude hand of some rustic speculator—*sic transit, &c.*

Again we hear of a revolution in Payson. Passengers who arrived per Payson assert it for a fact, and several departments are said to be in arms against the Government of the province. It appears the new Governor Ferreira has been acting very arbitrarily, and the people assert that he has outstepped the bounds of the constitution. Ferreira is said to be a regular tyrant.

The Corrientes Quilt which our gossypium brother brought from the cotton fields of that province has been placed by us on the Bolsa on exhibition, previous to being forwarded to Manchester. The raw material from which this Quilt is manufactured is in our office, but as it is very scarce and we wish to send it to England, we regret we cannot at present send samples of this wild cotton to the Bolsa.

This unfortunate person who leaped from the ballast train has since expired in consequence of the injuries he received. In the evidence given before the Commissary of Police touching this lamentable accident, it transpired that on a previous occasion the same man had been restrained from jumping from the trucks whilst in motion.

The committee appointed to inspect the sections of the Northern line terminating at San Fernando, will perform their duty on Wednesday the 3rd. On Friday the 5th there will be a public inauguration, and the line will be opened for public traffic on the 7th.

STEAM TO SALTO.

To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,
Can you inform me why the agents of the steamer 'Salto,' for Salto, cannot receive parcels for that place, having sent one to be conveyed there, and which was refused?
A MERCHANT.

REVOLUTION IN CORDOVA.

Thirty persons murdered.

The 'Ferro-carril' brings news from Cordoba, 25th inst. The departments of Poncho, San Xavier and S. Alberto are in rebellion under the leadership of Col. Chagarray, a 'caudillo' of the Sierra. Col. Pizarro was about to march thither, but has been countermanded, his battalion being more required in the capital. Meantime the revolt spreads through the province: at Rio Cuarto, D. Ramon Pizarro, a friend of the Governor has been thrown into irons. Several rustic authorities have been dismissed, but it is thought they will not recognise the decree. It is said Dr. Languas, is about to take charge of the Ministry. The Impartial denies the revolt at Pocho.

Governor Ferreira writing to Gen. Gelly-Obes, Jan. 22nd, states that two provinces suffer not so much from Indians as from wandering gangs of brigands who take refuge in Santa Fe when pursued: they made two invasions, murdering over thirty persons, including some women and children. A regiment of the National Guard has been mobilised for service in the capital, and two piquets of 25 men each sent to guard the frontier at Oberias and Mangrullo.

D. Eusebio Ferreira writes to the Governor, stating that his house was attacked, Jan. 31, at eight a.m., by a gang of brigands under Lieutenant Molina, the Judge of 1 Instancia (Lujan), and Captain P. Acuña. These fellows had been robbing, and the writer heard they were coming to kill him, when mounting a fleet horse, with his little son, he escaped, after being pursued eight leagues. He adds that if the Government take no steps to protect life and property, the people will resort to positive measures.

A general revolt, organised in the capital, was expected to break out on the 28th inst. The Government threw itself entirely into the arms of the Raso party.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
Being a constant subscriber to your very interesting paper, the 'Standard,' in general, with some exceptions, I see it daily in my clasp. Fortunately, I received it on Tuesday last, 26th inst. On glancing over its contents, I was attracted to the following in capital letters—'Scotch Church and Forms. Hello! what's this? I read the piece carefully over until the end, when this logical gentleman coolly draws his conclusions from an hypothesis which, if not puerile, is very impolite and unfriendly towards the founders and constituents of this very respectable church and forms. He says, winding the subject up, 'therefore, the present movement, by the Scotch residents in Buenos Ayres, to kneel during praise, is only to return to the forms originally practised by their forefathers.'

The above words would try to infer that this is the movement of the whole community. It may be, as I am informed, an innovation moved by a part of the 'church committee,' not the voice nor the desire of the community as a body—at least no innovation of that body of the old and praiseworthy men—the founders of this church in Buenos Ayres. Many of those kind and industrious men have left us, and bidden farewell to their fellow-labourers and joined their fathers. But before their departure they, in union with those yet living here among us, who, with me, can attest to the truth of my assertions; they felt much satisfaction in beholding the works of their hands prosper, a church established on a basis and forms the same as the kirk of their native clime, the Established Church of Scotland.

They found no fault with her forms, they had seen the whole machinery work well, they saw, as I now see, that the composition was good, well done, biding fair, with her forms unchanged, unaltered, to go forward in the great work she has undertaken, bearing her head exalted without vanity, the pride and glory of their active land!

This church takes under her constituency a school, in which the youth is taught every requisition necessary to enable him to fill the various vocations to which he may be called, in his travels through life. A Sunday School, carried on successfully, under the direction of our worthy and indefatigable minister, the Rev. J. Smith. Several young ladies and gentlemen, families of the old gentlemen founders of this church, assist in this laudable vocation. A committee, formed for the improvement of vocal singing, mostly composed of the off-spring of the old stock; one of my daughters assists. So any one can see that this compact goes on working extremely well.

Mr. S. P. may say here, this is all very good, but what has this to do with the innovation in question. The compact of this church is such, composed of parts or forms connected all one, in, or with another, each filling that place or form consigned to it, according to the plan and order of her great founder, and diametrically in opposition to her former persecutors. To alter one link of this concatenated body, might disarrange the whole

fabric, and be productive of consequences unfriendly to the feelings of the major part of this community, and derogatory to the special order of the Presbytery of Scotland.

I am informed that this gentleman has not been long amongst us, hence likely ignorant of the whole history of this church. Does he know of the battles, toils, difficulties, through which we have gone, before we effected the great object. I think if he knew, in place of raising schisms amongst us, unproductive of any good, that he, if possessed of any Christianity, would feel pleased to behold and know that Scotchmen were here long before him, whose conduct and industry was successfully told on the present generation, characteristic of men, whose views were philanthropic going and forward in a well-doing never to be weary.

Gentlemen,
I am yours truly,
GLASGOWIAN.
January 29, 1861.

THE STEAMER 'MORSEY.'

To the Editors of the 'Standard'

Gentlemen,
Being aware that the instructions given to the commanders of the mail packets are particularly stringent, as regards the observance of strict punctuality in starting from any given port, so soon as the mails are on board; and being cognizant, moreover, of the wording of a clause in the Government Contract, to the effect, that a weighty penalty is exigible (I quote textually), 'if any vessel employed in the performance of the contract, having the mails on board, shall stop, linger, or deviate from the direct course on her voyage.' May I hope that public judgment, touching the communication of your correspondent, X.Y.Z., will be suspended, until the return of the 'Morsey' may enable that judgment to be moulded, with full knowledge of the attendant circumstances.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
ALDI ALTERAM PARTUM.
Jan. 29, 1861.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Dec. 28, 1860.

The increased rate of discount has caused a dulness, and speculations are shy, large quantities of cotton having recently arrived. Prices have fallen; American has declined 1d, Egyptian 1 1/2d, Surat (good) 3d, and middling 1 1/2d per lb. Brazilian has also suffered a fall of 3d, and prices may be considered nominal. In cotton to arrive few transactions have taken place. Total stock 236,300 bales against 341,466 for same month last year. To arrive from India 1,500,000 bales against 1,780,000 in 1862, sales this day 30.0 bales.

Beef in England.

By yesterday's mail we have most flattering news of a lot of Montevideo beef sold at Liverpool. Fifty casks containing about 120 cwt. were disposed of at 22s per cwt. The mark is 'Saladero de Espinillo, Prange Bros.' The following is extract of a private letter: 'The beef is the best yet imported, but the color is dark and the surplus blood has not been taken from it. The pieces are irregular, and a large proportion of big fat strips, and the pieces are very much against it sale.'

We understand that this price is highly remunerative and we congratulate both the exporters and country at large on such results.

WAR IN SLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Danish Pretender.

Two Prussian army corps, numbering 75,000 men are now preparing with the utmost despatch to take part in the Federal execution in Germany, and the government of Hamburg has appointed a committee to provide quarters for a vast number of soldiers. The Berlin correspondent of the Star says that war will not, however, be the immediate result unless the Danes march its troops Schleswig as well as Holstein, for the Danes will not offer resistance to the mere occupation of Holstein. Upon the question of resistance there is a diversity of opinion, the bold declaration made by the Danes contradicting the idea that they will be passive spectators of the occupation of Holstein. The Daily News remarks—'Europe, and it may be Germany, will have reason to be grateful if this advance of the Federal troops does not prove the beginning of a great war.' About 30,000 persons, it is said, have given in their names as volunteers in the different parts of Germany in support of the cause of Prince Frederick of Augustenburgh, and a regular board for the equipment and the distribution of the men has been established at Getha, though none are to be called out previous to the occupation of the duchy by the Federal troops. The greatest desideratum in the camp of Prince Frederick however, seems to be money, since some hundred thousand thalers is all that has yet been subscribed in his aid. An intimation has been given to Denmark by the President of the Federal Diet, that if the demands of the Diet, are not complied with in three days, troops will be immediately marched into Holstein.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Reforma states that Mr. Thornton, British Charge d'Affaires, has withdrawn his mediation, giving up all hope of a peaceful accord between the Oriental and Argentine Governments: the menacing attitude of the latter indicates little, owing to the mere urgent home matters which President Mitre has on hands. It is said the last Paraguayan mail took the reply of the Argentine Government to Pres. Lopez, which Calvo asserts to be very tame giving long explanations about Flores and Martin Garcia.

BRAZIL.

The ministry has been changed, but we have no details about the new Cabinet or its policy.

ORIENTALES.

Cotton and tobacco planting occupy general attention: there are, however, some rumours of a revolution in the interior.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Buenos Ayrean Bonds not quoted N. Railway 10 shillings prem. River Plate Bank £11 premium.

We extract from the Times, Dec. 18th, as follows:—

'The report of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, to be presented at the first meeting of the company to-morrow, shows an available balance of 9,564,142. After writing off 1,201,125. 1d for preliminary expenses. A dividend of 30s. per share, equal to 7 1/2 per cent. per annum, is recommended and 2,000,000 is to be carried to the reserve fund of 30,000, already provided for by the recent issue of new shares.'

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 11, 1864.

There is no change to report since last week, transactions being confined to the supply of immediate wants only, at prices without any material alteration. Hides are decidedly lower. The decline in the week has been about 3s. per hide.

The Rev. Mr. Becher—Mr. Ward Becher has returned to New York, and has made speeches. He speaks of England and its people in terms not very consistent with the concealed hostility every American is supposed to entertain. 'Let me say that when at last I struck the shore of England again, although I had received displeasure when I was there in the fore part of summer, I breathed freer, and said, "After all, thank God for England!"' (Applause)—'For there is, with their rugged faults, with their wrong-headedness, with the many things that just at this crisis offend us in their national character, not that which is, as among the French and many Continental nations—not that which is so prepossessing, so polished—in England; but there, after all, is a foundation of truth and of manliness in their national character.' Plymouth Church, in which his first speech was made, was decorated with flowers, a fountain, and bird cages.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.—The annual report of the chief superintendent of education shows an attendance in 1862 at the public elementary schools of 343,733 pupils in Upper Canada, and 131,171 in Lower Canada. Allowing for increase of population since the census, it is considered that this amounts to about 22 per cent of the population of Upper Canada, and about 11 per cent in Lower Canada.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Enthusiasm.—The Crusos who assisted at the last meeting in the Victoria Theatre became so excited at the speeches of their orators that they shouted themselves hoarse and as dry as lim-kilns. Sir John Falstaff accounted for the huskiness of his voice by his partiality, in his youth, to singing anthems and psalms; but, found as he was of such, he does not mention ever having recourse to the bulb to restore his melodious accents. Not so these Crusos; they adjourned to the theatre 'confidently' and liquored up, in fine style, if we may judge by the amount charged by the owner. Just fancy, only \$2,000 worth of drink! Three dollars worth of sense to all that sack!

Assault of Arms.—There is, as we see by the 'Progreso', to be an exhibition of this nature to-day, at two p.m., in Calle Tacuari, 161. Amongst other feats of strength and activity are to be some boxing matches. What a pity it is, that Kerryman is so busily employed with 'Oriental' forces as to still remain amongst Flores' troops, in the vain hope of seeing another poncho mill, else he would have now a good opportunity of practising this noble art, which he studied at that unpropitious place where he received his education. We understand that Mr. Granier intends opening a class for fencing and single stick.

The Salto, on Friday, brought us passenger Sr. Carmelo Librand, who was banished by Gomez. This unfortunate had been taken from his estancia in Paysandú and placed in iron, previous to his being shipped off, for the hideous crime of holding different political opinions to those of the present Oriental Government.

Shocking murder.—The 'Comercio' of Pelotas reports that a Portuguese merchant, named Joaquim Guimaraes was shot by his sweetheart, near his house.

Mourning.—The Brazilian court went into mourning for 21 days for the late king of Denmark.

Imperial gift.—The Emperor Napoleon has presented a magnificent tabernacle, of gold and silver wrought, to the Capuchin convent of Pernambuco.

Church at Merlo.—This church will be inaugurated to-day, the Governor of the province acting as 'padrino.' There are expected to be present a great many people from all parts, and the band of the 2nd regiment of National Guards will perform. The committee leave this by the eight o'clock train, and at half past ten the curate of Merlo, authorized by the Bishop, will begin the ceremony of benediction, after which will be celebrated High Mass and a Te Deum. The choir will consist of ten girls, who have been practising a new Mass, composed expressly for the occasion. The religious portion of the ceremony being finished, the Governor and guests will be regaled with a sumptuous repast, at which 'carne con cuero' will largely figure. At the railway station carriages will be in readiness to convey the committee to La Capiata.

Capital Punishment.—The Cabinet in Lisbon has laid a bill before the Cortes, proposing to abolish capital punishment, and substitute imprisonment.

ON 'CHANGE.'

Jan. 30.

This being the last day of the month, there was a heavy business done in specie. Patatoes, as a matter of course, went up, notwithstanding that the Saintonge brought one million and a quarter francs for the Matú Bank of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Patatoes opened to-day at 28.55, and rose steadily, closing firm at 28.75, which is \$460 per ounce. The cash sales were 368,624 pats, and total sales for the day 574,428; the sales on long dates, 94,000 at 28.65. For the end of February the sales to-day were 127,800, at the same price.

Collections through town to-day were miserable: no money to be got any place. The shopkeepers say that there is nothing but politics going, and the ladies purchase, but have no cash. The Paron arrived from Rosario this morning, bringing rather ugly news from Cordova, forty-eight passengers, and the following specie:—50 ounces, 17,881 silver pesos, \$8,960 mte., and 184 marks silver.

The advices from Europe respecting wool shows that the market is still good. The rate of interest in the Bank of England has been reduced, and things were looking better in London. It was said on the Bolsa that Olid had 1,000 men, defeated one of Flores' officers, and notified President Berro of the victory.

Messrs. Lanuz, we understand, only bought the tea which came in the Chinese cargo, to A. Latham, deceased. It is, however, one of the largest purchases ever made by any native house in this market, exceeding three million dollars, currency. We hope the enterprising merchants will make splendid returns, and think it probable, as we hear that it is the best tea that ever came to this market.

The Parana sailed this evening, but, strange to say, was not posted at the Post-office. On inquiring at the Post office the reason, we learned that the brokers or agents, H. A. Green and Co., only notified the Postmaster of her sailing a few hours before her departure.

The report concerning the working of the River Plate Bank will be found in another column. It may possibly interest some of our readers.

PRODUCE SALES.

280 dry cowhides.	\$118
150 do do	116
200 do do	114
150 ar wool, mestiza, fine sup	92
100 do do do	90
400 do do do	83
300 do do good	75
600 do do do	68
25 do do mixed	65
175 ar hair, Entre Rios	32 s, rls
250 do do do	32
40 ar hair, saladero, long	\$133
190 do clip	63

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

30th.

Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, French steamer Saintonge.

Montevideo, Paraguayan steamer Paraguarío.

Rosario, National steamer Pavon.

SAILED.

30th.

Uruguay, National steamer Salto.

Wanted.

A respectable young lad recently arrived wishes to engage in a mercantile house, writes a good hand and can give unexceptionable reference. Address L.J. K. at Messrs McKern's 24 Calle San Martin.

8 p. j. 31.

LETTERS.

For the following gentlemen are at the 'Standard' office:

Messrs. C. Tottenham, George Baker, P. Pongerrard, John Riondan.

Book-keeper.

A good book-keeper wants a situation; he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter JAMES office of the Standard. j 31 3 p.

For Assurance and Information.

The Paraguay steamer, PARAGUARI.

Commander E. ROBLES. Leaves for the above mentioned Ports, on Wednesday 3rd inst. at 10 a. m. This steamer takes cargo for Asuncion only, and passengers for all the ports.

Parcels received at the Agency Office until Monday 1st inst. at 2 o'clock p. m. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets.

For further particulars apply to E. VOGEL & Co. 32—Cuyo—32.

8 p. j. 31.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.

Don Mr. Pongerrard, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful Quintas of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectus at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrain 74.

Do. P. PONGERRARD.

o 18 x

Notice.

J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus and surrounding districts that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Depot of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus at prices which will bear favourable comparison with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well-assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population.

j 15 17 p

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUG. QUIN'S SYNDROME.

BURGOYNE AND BURBAGES.

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

16 Coleman-street, London.

Publish Monthly a Price Current of superior Two Thousand Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Photographic Preparations.

They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the names of every patent medicine used in a retail, with the violence and relapse of affections abroad are invited to send it to them and addressers, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest illustrations in the market may be regularly forwarded to them.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

'TENDERS' for the construction of the Earthworks upon the First Section of this Railway, between the Plaza de la Constitucion and the River Riachuelo, at Barracas, will be received up to the 31st of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractors Messrs. Peto and Betts, No. 70 Calle de Lima, where all information may be obtained, and the Plan and Section of Line, and specification of the works can be seen after the 31st instant.

Seals, 'TENDERS' should be accompanied by the names of the persons proposed as securities for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, 70 Calle de Lima.

Argentine Diligences.

152 CALLES RIVADAVIA, 152. Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, and 25th of each month.

Leaves for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves for the Argentine Hotel of Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves for the Argentine Hotel of Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA

Sunday, 31st inst.

LUOREZIA BORGIA

By the Señoras Briol, Mollo, and Sisti.

Leini, Walter, Celestino, &c.

Half past eight, p. m.

Wanted.

Wanted a good plain Cook. Apply at 474 Piedad.

j 30 3 p.

Wanted.

An Irish COOK. Calle Parque No. 153.

3 n 20.

For an Estancia.

Wanted a young woman either married or single to go out on an Irish Estancia. Apply 53 Calle Reconquista.

j 29 3 p.

Large House Coal.

Of superior quality at 4508 per Ton, delivered at the house of the Buy de Saca, at the Corralon No. 160 Calle Orientales.

j 28 3 p.

Commercial Notice.

The partnership trading at Barracas, under the firm of Kelsey and Klappenbach has been dissolved by mutual consent, the affairs of the house in liquidation remaining under the charge of William Kelsey.

J. J. KLAPPENBACH.

WILLIAM KELSEY.

Buenos Ayres, 26th Jan. 1864.

j 28 3 p.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb.

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

j 26.

A Free passage to England.

Will be given to any female married or single for her services during the passage, attending upon a family. For further particulars apply Paseo Julio No. 49.

j 28 3 p.

Canton to Female Servants.

In the above advertisement a gentleman having advertised a free passage to a female to England for her service, I would advise no female to take the situation for she had better pay her passage to England than to take it; for I can assure them the female servant that he had on the passage out has left him for his cruelty to an unprotected female; he is no gentleman as I call him, but a tyrant. For further information apply at the office if this paper.

A BRITISH EL.

2 p. 5

Bolsa de comercio.

The Camara Sindical and commission of Direct beg to advise the shareholders of this establishment, that from and after Thursday, 29th inst. they may apply for the dividend of 10 p. s. belonging to the year 1863, as notified in the report of the Camara.

The undersigned is authorized to pay the dividend on presentation of the respective shares.

(Signed) The Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Jan. 1864.

j 28 3 p.

Se compra toda clase de Deuda Nacional y Estrangera.

A SAN.

Creditos anteriores y posteriores al 1.º de Abril de 1861. Titulos provisionales de Fondos Publicos del 63.

Pilotes de Tesoreria, Bonos, Cupones de Deuda Estrangera Anglo Francesa, Sarda y Americana, Especie de Deuda Nacional reconocida.

Deuda Oriental.

Titulos, Deuda fundada del 6 p. s.

Id. id. Franco Inglesa del 5 p. s.

Id. id. interna del 6 p. s.

Id. id. Francesa de las 3 m.

Iloues a recibir del 5 p. s.

Escritorio calle San Martin No. 32 de 8 a 5 de la tarde.

Nicolas Calvo Mon y Co.

3 p. j. 28.

To Let.

Two large and very dry stores, jointly or separately, situated four squares and a half from the new Custom house, at the moderate rent of about ten reales currency per ton measurement, any three ounces and a half per month; the content of each being about thirteen hundred tons.

Apply at No. 153 Calle Mayo, or at No. 257 Calle Victoria.

8 o j 28.

A Safe Chance.

To be sold on an estancia in the North, one half or a whole flock of sheep. To a new beginner who wishes to go as a medianero, it's a splendid chance, as the camp is the best to-day in the province, and the sheep are first class, and have been fat all the year round. Apply B. J., 66 Calle Piedad.

j 27 3 p.

The New Augmented Waistbelt.

(Registered as the law directs under statute 6 & 7 Vic. Cap. 65.) FOR LADIES.

This admirable invention adds to an elegant costume, (of Watered Silk or satin, studded with Gilt, coral or pearls), a useful little Portemonnaie with Patent Lock, on the one side; and a Safety Pouch for the Watch, on the other.

En la Merceria equina, a las Calles de Chacabuco y Potosi No. 88 y 128.

j 28 3 p.

For New York.

The new A. L. English Clipper Barque 'PRIMA DONNA' Captain Sawyer—325 tons.

Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch.

For freight and particulars apply to the consignees.

Messrs. E. H. FOLMAR & Co, or to A. H. WINTURN, Ship Broker, j 19-15p 49—calle Cangallo—40.

Patrick and George Elmi g.

Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.

FRANK PARISH, H. B. M. Consul.

Buenos Ayres. j 16. 1 m

Notice.

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons on board the Zingara on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned (GEORGE W. WILKINS) Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stocks the master of the vessel.

