

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	629
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-02-18
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

Subscription to THE STANDARD

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

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

STATISTICAL REGISTER 1863.
We have been favored with this volume, just published and after a careful study discover many surprising facts by comparing the figures before us.

The table of marriages (city) shows that 2294 entered the sweet yoke, or 14 per cent. of the total population. This ratio is small, as it would require, therefore, 63 years or three generations, to marry the whole population. The number of marriages in this city, last year, was greater than that of any former one, and a little less than that of the *campagna*, which is on the decrease. Only 120 are set down as dissenters, besides 7 mixed marriages. It is remarkable that coloured people only form 3 per cent., whereas the mortality table shows they constitute 11 per cent. of the population. Youthful marriages seem fashionable, as more than half the entire number ranges between 15 and 25 years. In Protestant congregations the German pastor makes more alliances than all the rest, while the Scotch counts double the English, and the N. American only contributes eight. Of course the latter returns are no guide to the proportion of foreign residents as these are mostly Roman Catholics, and even Protestants very often go home to get married in Europe.

The births reveal a state of things unparalleled in any part of the globe. The gross figure is 5,355, or 8 per cent. of the population, which barely covers the annual mortality, leaving an increase of 727, or less than 1 per cent. It should be at least double this ratio; but let us see where the fault lies. The children of an Argentine father do not exceed 40 per cent. although the natives form two thirds of our population. Again, the illegitimate children are 875 in number, or one-sixth of the whole; but of these only two are set down as children of foreigners, so that one-third of all native children are illegitimate or foundlings. This is a sad state of things, verifying Rivaldavia's assertion that the revolution has introduced an era of immorality.

First it is clear that natives do not marry in proper ratio; secondly that they encourage immorality, which all ways militates against increase, and causes races as well as manners to degenerate.

O. 100 native children, 55 are males, 45 females; of foreigners, 52 are males, 48 females. In both cases males predominate, as is usual all the world over; the reason, however, of illegitimate' shows but 55 males for 71 females.

Protestant infants in 1862 amounted to 189 or 4 per cent. of these, the Germans are nearly half, and the Scotch next; here we have a great disproportion, for the males are but 44 to 56 females.

The mortality list amounts to 4,288, showing an average of 13 daily, being 2 less than the births. The parishes of Concepcion and Monserrat have the largest figures, while that of Pilar, and the one in which we write, stand lowest. July and December are the worst months, averaging 16 deaths, while January and February hardly witness 1 funeral procession daily.

It is an astonishing fact, that while Argentine births are only 40 per cent. of the deaths: this shows that their manner of life brings its own punishment in the rapid destruction of the race. In fact, they have decreased 1200, at the rate of 100 per month, while foreigners have increased (exclusive of immigration) at almost double this ratio. If even no more Europeans should come to Buenos Ayres, the foreigners must soon form nine-tenths of the population.

The mortality of infants is extraordinary, those under 1 year amounting to 30 per cent.; between 9 and 15 years, we find only 2 per cent.; and 38 to 45 nearly 5 per cent. As a proof of longevity, we have 3 per cent. dying over 60 years, including 21 persons who had passed 90.

The number of interments in the English cemetery was 116, including the four classes of Dissenters, and amounting only to 24 per cent. of the total deaths. As usual, the Germans and Scotch are most numerous, the English and North Americans being almost equal (21 and 19).

The Men's Hospital contributes 9 per cent. The Women's 4 per cent., the Foundling-house 3 per cent., and

the Policia 2 per cent. This last comes rather strangely into the list. Here, be it observed, that 70 per cent. of the children left in the 'Cuna' die, notwithstanding the tender care bestowed on them. The Lunatic Asylum furnished 12 deaths in the year.

The causes of death are in the following ratio:—Small pox 5 per cent., fever 5, consumption, lock-jaw 24, fits (mad) 3, lung disease, inflammation 11, dysentery 1, cholera 1, hepatitis 1, irritator 1, sore-throat 1, sudden death 1, intoxication 1, heart disease 1, apoplexy 1, tubercles 1, other causes 124, unclassified 53 per cent.

Of the professions, three-fourths are unspecified, rendering the table almost useless. We find, however, a large number of persons (243) after whom come seamstresses and washerwomen. Sailors are double as many as soldiers, while merchants and cooks far outstrip carpenters. Eleven house-owners and twelve estancieros stand against four blacksmiths; and a certain person has been kind to his friends, for only one lawyer was retained for his last circuit, during the year.

Of aged people we find 50 men and 13 women, being 61 whites and 32 colored, or 25 single, 13 married, and 2 widowed.

Comparing the increase of population of different years, we find in 823 only 8; in 1856, 2,117; in 1861, 1,367; and in 1862, 7-7. When we come to review the *campagna* we shall find a clear increase of 3,300, the deaths being nearly equal with those of the city, and the births more than double the number. The returns for the past seven years of the province of B. Ayres show an excess of 47,000 births over the deaths.

The passenger traffic for 1863, shows a gain of 9,478 including immigrants, being 773 less than the preceding year. In 8 years (54 to 62) the gain on immigration was 68,516 or less than 8 months' emigration from Ireland to U. States.

THE FIGHT IS OVER.

Had the object to be gained by a victory at the past elections been the possession of the East Indies, California, and Australia, there could scarcely have been a greater excitement amongst the newspapers. The daily papers are full of communications from partisan correspondents in the camp, giving either glowing accounts of their own disinterested behaviour, or of the shameful, vile, and mercenary conduct of their opponents; and future ages will be sorely puzzled, that is, if they take the trouble to read the prints of to-day, to find out the grain of truth in all that bushel of chaff. In the peculiarly Anglo-Saxon amusement of 'the box,' foreign nations, although depreciating the (to their ideas) brutal and demoralising effect of prize fighting, universally admit that there is a great deal of fair play and manly, moral courage displayed in the ring. Let the papers of this country descend to take a leaf out of the book of the enlightened 'fancy' After a party fight, let the conquered throw up his sponge and shake his opponent's hand, admitting that he has been beaten this time, and hoping for better success in the next tussle. Let him be proud of his bidden nose, closed eye, and the contusions he received when he got 'graced,' but do not go boasting about the victory he should have gained, and the awful hammering he should have given (only he didn't) his adversary. The public are perfectly well able to see for themselves who really is the better man, and it is only a waste of time and breath to strain down their throats the fighters' opinions of themselves, more especially as they are quite competent to judge of the amount of strength and pluck displayed on both sides.

The boasting tone of the vanquished newspapers has something supremely absurd about it: it reminds us of the awful threats thundered forth by a little man of 5 feet 2 inches, who had been grossly insulted. His friends sympathised with him so long as only the injury was mentioned, but this feeling soon changed to contempt and loud laughter, when the little man yelped forth, 'he knocked me in the gutter—he spat on me—he pulled my nose—but, by George, if he had done much more, the British lion would have been roused in my breast, and I— I— would have—called the police.'

Let the good folks here leave politics alone for the next year to come, and turn their attention to steamers, railways, and sheepfarming.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 2.
The Lord Mayor's procession was a splendid success. It attracted immense crowds to the streets, and excited universal admiration. First appeared the City Marshal, then the Hussar videttes, followed by the splendid band of the 10th Hussars. After a select body of

manned police—magnificent men, under Inspector Boyle—then came the Fire Brigade, 80 or 100 in number, a body whose physique and outfit excited universal admiration. They had four fire-engines, each drawn by two horses, and seven fire-escapes. After the Brigade came the officers of the Corporation in their carriages; the Waterworks Committee, with its chairman, Sir John Gray. Several ex-Lord Mayors in their carriages, with state liveries, the carriages of the High Sheriff of the city, Mr. William Dargan, the Recorder, the outgoing Lord Mayor, the incoming Lord Mayor; then came the incoming Lord Mayor, in the "gold coach," drawn by six white horses. At intervals in the procession appeared banners, macebearers, knights in armour, men-at-arms, javelin men, &c. A number of private carriages followed the procession. The novelty of the arrangement, and the unwonted splendour of the pageant, made the 1st of January quite a gala day for the people, and won loud and general applause for the public spirit and taste of the new Lord Mayor. It should be mentioned that, as a branch of the ancient house of 'McSwiney of the Battle Axes,' of Donegal, the present Lord Mayor bears in his arms the battle axes.

The scene in the Council Chamber was very animated, when the procession, which started from the Mansion-house in Dawson-street, reached the city hall, the old Royal Exchange—a handsome building adjoining Dublin Castle. Among the ladies present were the Lady Mayoress and her daughter.

The Town Clerk having read the minutes of the last meeting, they were signed by the Lord Mayor. The Town Clerk announced that the next business was to inaugurate the Lord Mayor for 1864. Mr. Paul McSwiney then made and signed the usual declaration. The Hon. J. P. Vereker next descended from the civic chair, and the sword bearer having taken from him the wand, the gold chain, and collar of S.S., invested Peter Paul McSwiney with these visible signs of office, and that gentleman then took his seat as Lord Mayor for 1864 amid loud cheering. The new Lord Mayor then addressed the Council, expressing his thanks for the honor he had received.

After the necessary formalities were gone through, the procession resumed its progress through the city, passing down Parliament-street, over Essex-bridge, up Capel-street, Dorset-street, and round by Sackville-street, over Charles-bridge, and back to the Mansion-house.

Archbishop Cullen has commenced the public work of 1864 by addressing a letter to the new Lord Mayor, invoking aid for Poland, as an 'act of charity towards the prisoner, the woman, and the exile,' subscribing £10 to the funds of the Polish Committee, by whose exertions he trusts that the tears of many orphans and widows will be dried up.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mayor of Cork, enters on the duties of the year in a good spirit. Through called upon to occupy the civic chair for the third or fourth time in succession, the ceremony does not seem to have been attended with much parade. In the course of his speech he referred to the financial position of the corporation and the new 'movement, and he spoke very strongly on the prevalence of intemperance of the people. Mainly through his instigation the 'flax movement' has received a practical direction. A great number of the gentry of the city and county have formed the 'Flax Company,' some taking shares to the amount of £1,000, others £500, and so on down. There is a long list of subscribers.

On the 10th ult. a piece of silver plate was presented to Mr. McMahon on behalf of the fishermen and others interested in the salmon fisheries of Galway and Mayo, in the form of a silver silver, 19 inches in length, and weighing 90 ounces, with the following inscription in Irish and English:—

'Presented to Patrick McMahon, Esq. M.P., by 172 fishermen and others in Connemara, and in other portions of the counties of Galway and Mayo, Ireland, in acknowledgement of his invaluable services in obtaining the Act of Parliament to amend the Fishery Laws (Ireland), 1855.'

The Earl of Charlemont died last Saturday morning, shortly after two o'clock, at his residence, Marino, Clontarf. His lordship, had he lived up to Monday next, would have attained the patriarchal age of ninety years, having been born on the 4th of January, in the year of 1774. His lordship was the last representative of the legislative independence of Ireland, having been the only surviving member of Ireland's House of Peers, in which he sat for one year, having succeeded his father, the great Charlemont of 1782, in the not less memorable year in Ireland's history of 1779. The deceased Earl, up to the time of his accession to the title of Charlemont, sat in the Irish House of Commons as member for Armagh; and when he took a part in the political affairs of his country he always advocated the opinions held by his great father. The Earl of Charlemont was a sincere and ardent patriot, a kind and considerate landlord, and a fine old gentleman, remarkable for his polished manners and refined tastes. His Lord-

ship is succeeded by his nephew, the Hon. Colonel Caulfield, now Earl of Charlemont. The remains of this much respected nobleman were removed on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, from Marino, Clontarf, to the terminus of the Drogheda Railway, Amiens-street, and thence to Armagh, for interment.

The stocks of wheat and maize in Dublin on the 31st of December have been carefully ascertained, at the instance of the trade, by Messrs. D'Arcy. Of this city, who give the quantity of the former as 35 104 quarters, and the latter 8-072 quarters. This comparatively large stock of maize, which is over one-third of the entire imports for the year, is remarkable, and is chiefly attributable to the abundant supply of potatoes, these having been hardly any demand for a considerable time past for Indian meal.

One of the most striking features in the list of imports is the large quantity of provisions, the receipts of American bacon for the past year at this port alone being over 20,000 boxes.

It will be seen by the following, which we take from the 'Boston Pilot,' that the report of General Mesurier's capture has been contradicted. We are pleased to learn that the statement published on the 11th inst., that General Thomas Francis Mesurier was captured by the rebels, during the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac, is entirely false. He was on a visit to the remnant of his old Irish Brigade when the advance upon the enemy was ordered, and, as might have been expected from his previous career, which has been remarkable for undaunted courage and pluck, he went with them into the front of danger; but he was not taken prisoner.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

It is now seriously proposed in England to make a penal colony of these islands, as will be seen by the following extracts of a letter published in the 'Times,' January 5th. The writer, however, may get himself into trouble in Buenos Ayres by talking of colonising in the same manner "the adjoining coasts," which are Argentine territory:—

Sir—I beg to reply as briefly as possible to Mr. Reanier's criticisms on my proposal to colonise the Falklands with convicts. He confines himself to the question of finding 'profitable employment or means of subsistence for the convicts in the islands when the time of their punishment shall have expired,' and, first he admits that their extent is sufficient for the purpose. Secondly, that the coasts abound with fish and fowl. On this point I have to observe that the seal and whale fisheries of the coast are valuable, and ought to be protected from the wholesale and destructive ravages of American whalers, and this might be done if a proper establishment were kept up there. I have also to observe that praguin oil is becoming an important article of trade from the islands, and these birds ought also to be protected from wholesale destruction.

Chiviet sheep have been introduced of late years, and, under proper management, are found to do well. They are at present almost confined to the northern half of the eastern island, which is inferior in grazing qualities to the West Falkland, but enjoys the advantages arising from the present settlement being situated on it. On this tract there are believed to be already some twenty thousand sheep, and they each carry a fleece of 8lb. to 10lb. The wool is not infested with any burr, and there are no native dogs to worry them. Sheep-farming, where sheep do well, is known to be by very far the most profitable of all species of farming: all this occupation is capable of a vast extension if carried to the western island. Mr. Ross, the great stockmaster, and one of the chief authorities on this subject, after visiting the Falklands, has pronounced them singularly well adapted for sheep.

The nutritious quality possessed by the Falkland grasses is surprising, and I may instance the fact that the horses I travelled with had no corn, being simply turned out after their day's journey to pick up what they could find, and for a fortnight they continued to do their work, nearly every day from twenty-five to thirty miles, through streams, swamps, and over hills, without suffering materially.

Governor Moody observes, in a despatch to Lord Stanley, dated April 14, 1842:—'I infer that the grass must be very nourishing from the size and fatness of the cattle, the excellent appearance of the sheep,' &c.

It is well known that native unimproved pasture is usually coarse, but the systematic depasturing of sheep rectifies this condition, while their treading improves the soil with astonishing rapidity. Moreover, clover and English grasses succeed well in the Falklands.

As to the value of the tussac, Dr. Hooker speaks of its 'invaluable properties,' and says with proper attention it alone would yield abundant pasture for as many cattle as the island is ever likely to want. If it be so valuable it is worth preserving, and this cannot be done without fencing

out the large and powerful wild cattle which the Falklands breed, by means of strong stone walls and ditches well kept up.

Again, Mr. Reanier says, 'small grazing farms were, in my time, and, I believe, still are, unknown.' Why are they so? For the want of that labour which I wish to introduce. Farms cannot be formed, nor husbandry carried on, without labour. With meat at 2d per lb., and potatoes in abundance, a convict population need not starve, flour being being imported cheaply enough from Chile. A reduction of the present exorbitant scale of wages would be of immense advantage to the shipping interests. The scale of wages that I contemplate is 3s or 3s 6d per day, for unskilled labour, and that, with the necessities of life so cheap, would admit of rapid accumulation of savings.

If Stanley were made a naval station, and a coaling and refitting port, as in justice to commerce it ought to be, the ships that would call there would insure an abundance of employment for a large number of persons at this 'key to the Pacific.' A gentleman, very conversant with the capabilities and the requirements of the Falklands, has stated his opinion that there is profitable work about the settlement to occupy a thousand convicts for ten years to come, and on the roads which are absolutely necessary for the general colonisation of the islands for a much larger number during an indefinitely long period.

On the general question of the advisability of founding a new penal settlement, I admit at once that there are immense advantages in sending convicts to an already formed colony, where they can be absorbed in the general population. The only objection to this plan is that no such colony is willing, or if willing, as Western Australia, is allowed to receive them. If, therefore, we want for our own sales and for theirs to get rid of them, we have no choice but to found a new penal colony, as was formerly done at Botany Bay, but with all the improvements on the system then in vogue, which our present knowledge, and past experience, and a more humane code of laws and tone of feeling dictate.

The proper province and use of convicts is to be pioneers of civilisation. The convict founded Australia; the only settlers there for many years were convicts, and convict labour gradually rendered the country attractive to new settlers. I look forward to the same destiny for the Falkland Islands and the adjoining coasts, the general resources of which are strikingly similar to those of New South Wales at the time convicts were first landed there.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. EDDY.
8, Warwick-terrace, S.W.
Dec. 31, 1-63.

P.S. The references given above may be all found in 'Papers relative to the Falkland Islands,' presented to Parliament in the years 181-2-3, or in the Reports of the Emigration Commissioners, 1843 to '63.

THE POPE AND PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The following is the reply to President Davis's letter:—

'Illustrations and Honorable President, salvation—'e have just received, with all suitable welcome the persons sent by you to place in our hands your letter dated 24th of September last. Not slight was the pleasure we experienced when we learnt from these persons and the letter, with what feeling of joy and gratitude you were animated, illustrious and honorable president, as soon as you were informed of our letters to our venerable brothers John Archbishop of New York, and John Archbishop of New Orleans, dated the 18th of October of last year, and in which we have, with all our strength, excited and exhorted these venerable brothers that in their respectful pity and solicitude they should endeavour, with the most ardent zeal, and in our name, to bring about the end of the fatal civil war which has broken out in those countries, in order that the American people may obtain peace and concord, and dwell charitably together. It is particularly agreeable to us to see that you, illustrious and honorable President, and your people, are animated with the same desires of peace and tranquillity which we have in our letter inculcated upon our venerable brothers. May it please God at the same time to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace. As for us, we shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to God Almighty that he may pour out upon all the people of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that he will stop the great evils which afflict them. We, at the same time, beseech the God of mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of his grace, and attach you to us by a perfect friendship.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 2nd of December, 1863, of our Pontificate 18.—Signed, "Pius IX."

POLAND.

Berlin, Tuesday.
According to intelligence received here from Warsaw, 250 prisoners were dispatched on the 2d inst. to Siberia, among the number of whom was Count Stanislas Zamoycki.

GREECE.

The Hague, Tuesday.
The *Dagblad van's Graenhuys* of to-day publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, asserting that King George I. had quitted Athens, convinced of his incapacity to regulate the confusion of the country.

COAL IN BRAZIL.

Extensive coal beds have been discovered in Brazil. Mr. Nathaniel Plant has forwarded to England a description of coal, deposits examined by him by direct on of the Brazilian Government. It appears that in 8-2 he fitted out an expedition to the districts of Rio Grande do Sul, and there explored a coal-field extending over 150 square miles; another on the Rio Rato, extending over 5 square miles, and a third in the province of Santa Catharina, extending over some 80 square miles. From the first field it is said coal might be conveyed in a day or so to San Pedro, where it would be of great service to the ocean-going steamers. The importance of this discovery to Brazil may be estimated from the fact that 20,000 tons of coal are annually imported from this country at an average cost of 4s. per ton, while at the port of San Pedro alone the value of coal imported in 1861 was £3,726. It is asserted that the newly-discovered beds could be worked for 18s. per ton.—Brazil & St. Plate Mail.

MISCELLANY.

FANATICAL MAHOMETANS.—The Aissa-Outra, one of the most fanatic sects of Islamism, have just celebrated at Algiers the anniversary of the birth of Mahomet. The scene was a very exciting one. Some of them applied their tongues to hot iron; others performed the exercise of the trapeze on very sharp sabre blades; others are scorpions or plunged sharp pieces of iron into their eyes and made them start from their orbits, and some enthusiasts capped all these performances by swallowing the most prickly leaves of the cactus. Serpents charmers also exercised their calling, they made necklaces and bracelets of those reptiles, irritated them, and then calmed them by playing on the flute, thus rendering them so tame that they went into the men's mouth without doing any injury.

SKETCH OF THE WOMEN.—Ain't it curious, squire, wouldn't it be never out of women's heads? They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her own. As soon as she is married, she is a match making for her companions; and when I see a young old r, her darter's wedding is uppermost again. Oh, it takes a great study to know a woman. How cunning they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deat's in the place, to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriage. Ask an old woman, she'll tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she is takin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do women.—Sam Slick.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1864 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun. 1. An eclipse of the sun, May 5, visible at Greenwich. 2. An annular eclipse of the sun, October 31, invisible at Greenwich. Both will be visible in S. America.

THE CONVICT TOWNSLEY.—Sir George Grey has ordered a medical inquiry into the state of Townsley's mind. This is tantamount to a reprieve.

The attempt which was made to launch, or rather float, the iron plated Achilles from the dock in which she was constructed, at Chatham, which, failed on Tuesday and Wednesday, was successfully renewed on Thursday. The vessel was designed three years ago.

Heenan, while in training at Brighton, expressed himself in no light language of the occupation in which he was engaged. 'Isn't it a bloody and brutal thing,' he is reported to have said, 'a man like me to getting ready to stand up and knock another man about for some money?'—London Review.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—The Chesapeake was captured on the 6th ult off Cape Cod, by seventeen Secessionists, who left New York on the vessel as passengers for Portland. The second engineer was killed and thrown overboard. After being overpowered the captain and crew were put in irons, and informed that they were prisoners of war. They were put ashore the following day at St. John's, New Brunswick. The steamer is about 500 tons, and rates A No. 1 at Lloyd's. The vessel and cargo were valued at 1-0,000 dols. Two gunboats and several other vessels were promptly despatched in pursuit, and the recapture of the steamer is thought probable, as she had but four days' coal on board. She steamed off to the eastward and is reported to have been since seen off Cape Sable, but the general belief is that she would attempt to run the blockade into Wilmington. The men who seized the vessel are believed to have been blockade-runners. The captain is one

Harry Braine; and Lieutenant Barr, one of Morgan's men, is second in command. It is also rumoured that a Confederate naval officer took command of the Chesapeake at St. John's, and that the capture was part of a well-organized plot to seize several vessels in a similar manner, money for the purpose being freely furnished by rebel sympathisers. The Chesapeake had an assorted cargo, chiefly sugar and cotton. There were on board two small cannons and some ammunition. Another report states that the capture of the vessel was effected under orders of Captain Parker of the rebel privateer Retribution, and that Braine was his first lieutenant. She has since been recaptured by the Federals and taken to Halifax.

The Right Rev. Archbishop Polding, the father of the Catholic Church in Australia, who had been lately a visitor to the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Bishop of Melbourne, passed through Benalla on Friday, the 16th inst., on horseback, en route to his archiepiscopal See at Sydney, a distance of nearly 600 miles. His Grace chose the overland route, as he said, "he had some places of interest to see, and many old friends to visit." It was pleasing to see the Venerable Prelate as he sat his horse, looking as buoyant as if he were only twenty years of age; though it is said the Venerable Archbishop is bordering on his 80th year; and what gave a patriarchal look to his Grace's appearance, was the snow-white locks of hair streaming, according to the Benedictine custom, on his venerable shoulders.—*Victorian.*

We are glad to be in a position to report that the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, at present on a visit to the Bishop of Melbourne, is improving.—*ibid.*

A sempstress committed suicide in London a few days ago. She was very industrious and steady, and used to work till four or five, a.m., in the best, receiving 2d. for making shirts. She became depressed in spirits, and drowned herself.

A bill for legalising the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife, has been read a third time, and passed in the Legislative Council of South America.

The new Judge, Mr. Sergeant Shee, is fifty-nine years of age. He is the first Roman Catholic who has been promoted to the English judicial bench since the time of Queen Mary.

DISTRESS IN HUNGARY.—Hungary is said to be suffering under one of the most severe of national visitations. The facts look out very slowly, but it is stated that no rain has fallen there for two years, the crops are gone, the stock is perishing, and the people have commenced a great emigration. The Reichstag has voted £2,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and there are reports of serious agrarian risings. The country is nearly roadless, and the greatest difficulty of the Government will be to convey the food to the people which the loan enables them to purchase.—*Spectator.*

THE CRAWLEY TRIAL.—The trial of Colonel Crawley has ended, as the public expected, in a full and honourable acquittal on both counts of the charge. The original offence, the illegal arrest, was not made the ground of accusation, and there was no evidence to prove that the Colonel either designed or desired Lily's death, still less that he wished to torture Mrs. Lily. The only point really proved, was Lily's insanity. The Judge, Mr. Justice St. John, after the court-martial had ended was misquoting too late, and for the rest, all the trial can be held to have shown was that the Colonel, a hot-tempered disciplinarian, did not, under very trying circumstances show so much self-command as he might and ought to have done. The immense fine inflicted on him by the proceedings is more than sufficient penalty for harsh language, and though he is not precisely a martyr, a subscription would, for the sake of right justice, not be out of place. Of course, the trial will now be condemned as *ad initia* a mistake, but that is a mere result of reaction. Had no trial been held reuniting would have been almost impossible. Had it been held in India nobody would have believed in the verdict. As it is, there has been a thorough and visible effort to secure justice, and the conviction among all soldiers that justice will always be done is worth much more than the very large sum expended. It is said that several officers will have to exchange from the Inniskilling to other regiments.—*Spectator.*

Colonel Crawley's expenses from the pending court-martial, have been variously estimated at £3,000 and £5,000. Mr. Vernon Harcourt's retainer was £500, and £50 to be paid for every day he may be employed.—*British Army Review.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rain on Tuesday night was a great blessing; we begin to hear much better news from the camp. In Dolores the sheep are looking well, and in Capilla Señor there have been of late no losses.

Monday, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, will be, we believe, the date chosen for inaugurating the Great Southern Railway works; although the "Tribuna" states that it is

intended to postpone until the final result of the elections be made public.

There is no longer any doubt of a Coedo victory: D. Mariano Varela went yesterday to unite his tearful sympathies with Sor. Acosta, over their misfortunes. Of course, our absent friend now vigorously condemns any persons who are opposed to General Mitre.

Dr. Herrera y Obes is likely to be President Berro's successor. He is of the Colorado party, and we believe a relation of our War Minister. This turn of affairs may put an end to the war.

We regret to learn that the "Pueblo" is losing ground. Sufficient pains are not taken in the *ensamble*, and it is said to betray consumptive symptoms. It is really a pity that it does not supersede the "Nacional," but we cannot help feeling amused at Dr. Chassaign's attacks on the former object of his affections.

Our fellow traveller in Paraguay Dr. Arze, has been admitted as Bolivian chargé d'affaires; we wish him every success in his Vermejo enterprise.

H. P. V. rubs down D. Carlos Keen for a mistake, in saying D'Amico was the only stupendous talent of the "Nacional" office. He admits now that Keen is such another.

There is a duel spoken of, between Dr. Chassaign and D. Emilio Castro, ex-chief of Police. Our fire-eating colleague will soon gain a reputation. Verily the worst way to enforce one's argument is at a sword's point, or to give a man satisfaction by shooting at him. Such professional bullies as Calvo are a nuisance, and we hope public honour will soon explode their principles.

We beg to advise our subscribers in Fortín de Arce that we changed the agency from Sr. Gonzalez to Sr. Ramos, Almagre de Moore.

The Pavon brings no news from Rosario, except that Captain Bruce, gave a grand picnic, and several Irishmen were invading the camps on land, in search of land.

The "Ferro Arrol" salutes Mr. E. T. Mollath on his arrival, who is at present making a tour of the province rather more for business than pleasure.

We have sent 100 catalogues of the British Library to the librarian. We will make a new edition every alternate month, if the names of new books be sent us in a list. Price \$3, owing to the limited circulation.

The Progress *bol masque* on Tuesday night was magnificent; there was no supper; dancing kept up till 4 a.m. Neither the President nor Governor assisted.

MORE COTTON SEED AND COTTON GINS FOR THE RIVER PLATE.—Mr. E. B. Neil, London Agent General for Uruguay, and whose exertions for the country he has so long and so worthily represented in the British metropolis, has obtained from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association a further supply of the finest seed, consisting of one barrel each of the New Orleans and Egyptian descriptions. This he forwarded to once Video, by the *Oviedo*, in charge of a namesake of his, a young engineer of great ability, whom the Consul General has commissioned to exhibit and practically explain the merits of a new Cotton Gin, the invention of Mr. Emory, who has long resided in South Carolina, and which is now being manufactured in great numbers by Messrs. Burgess and Key, the well-known agricultural implement makers, of London, who have added some improvements that render the Emory Gin the admiration of all who have seen it, on account of the immense amount of work it effectively performs, in an astonishingly simple manner, and with inconceivable little labour.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Tangible Gratia de.—There seems to still exist gratia de for past services amongst politicians. Dean Swift was in the habit of saying, "thank you for the next favour: I am sure of this." But all right-thinking men, by that we mean members of the Club Pueblo, will agree with us that, as seen by the following invitation, gratitude for past deeds of kindness and assistance can be expressed in a more agreeable manner than by empty words. "All the members of the Club Pueblo, of the parish of St. Telmo, are invited to the house of Doña Mercedes Miguez, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 12 p.m., to partake of a 'cane con cura.' This invitation includes the workmen of the 'Nacion Argentina' and 'Pueblo.'—SALVADOR VIDAL."

New Class of Wheat.—There has been another kind of wheat discovered in Chile, which is said to be much superior to that common to the country, on account of its abundance, its weight, and its quality. It is a species of the cereal generally known as *Graecian* and will be called by the distinctive name of "Triticum (Valley)" after the owner (Don Francisco J. Ovalle) of the hacienda on which it is grown.—*Tribuna.*

Markets.—On the 14th inst. the following country produce was introduced into the different plazas of this city:—Cow hides, 1784; horse hides, 95; calf skins, 20; sheep skins, 375 doz.; wool, 9,776 ar.; horse hair, 111 do.; firewood, 28 cart loads; wheat 330 fanegas; maize, 1,2 do.; feathers, 1,51b; straw, 600 bundles; onions, 1,000 strings.

THE BOLSA.

Feb. 17.	
Total sales, 77,502 patacones.	
Opening price	28 60
Following prices	28 85 28 60
Saturday, 2th Feb.	28 65
Sunday	28 65 28 63
Closing price	28 75

PRODUCE SALES.

100 dry cow hides	\$114
100 do do	113
100 do do	110
100 do do	107
100 do do	106
100 do do	107
100 doz sheepskins	185
50 do do by jump	95
500 hides, Extra Rio	414 1/2
100 do Corrientes	393
60 do do	393
700 do Coritova	15

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
14th.
Havre, French ship Buffon.
Liverpool, English barque Rosetta.
Glasgow, English barque Torana.

DEPARTURES.

The following letters are lying at the Standard office:—Charles Tottenham, Nicholas Hagan, and Joseph Edward Kelly, Esqrs.

Torrenos en las Lomas de Zamora.

Hay una gran cantidad de estos torrenos, estando algunos de ellos frente al río que ha edificado en aquel pueblo para la Estacion del Ferro-Arrol al Sud.
Es indudable que por esta circunstancia tomen dentro de muy poco tiempo mucho mas valor del en que se venden ahora por lo que se espera que muchas personas se apresuren a comprarlos.
Se van los interesados acudir a A. FERRE.
General Comisario en la ciudad.
Imprenta del Standard y Cangallo 290.

Tetley's Bitter Ale.

Just received, fine Draught Ales XX October Brew, in Barrels and Kilderkins.
On Sale, at CALLE POTOSI, No. 58.
M. FIS.

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, *With Wicks & Paper Lights.*
Light only on the Box

JOSEW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
27 LEAVERHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.
WATSON, GOW, & CO., ETNA FOUNDRY.
LILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces.

Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Kain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, and Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cots and Pans, Bushes, Gates, Raincoats, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Works, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinion of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock work, it is a large and fine work, and the works of this are probably the finest ever seen in this country. It is a triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of clock-making, and the clock is a masterpiece of the art of clock-making."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

Deposit of Chocolate.

OF THE COLONIAL COMPANY OF PARIS, Perfumer's Shop, E. CONDRAV, of Paris.

No. 57 Calle Corrientes, No. 17.

Where may be found a rich and varied assortment of Chocolate and select Perfumery.

3 p. f 17

The largest freshest and best assorted stock

of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at

The Hibernian House, 64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Lithographer.

Wanted, for Rosario, a young man of good character and experience, who knows something about lithographic printing. Apply at M. Denarich's, Calle Defensa in front of Santo Domingo. f16 6p.

For Asuncion.

Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay steamer "Y GURE Y," Commander—José Alonso.

Leaves for the above-mentioned ports on Thursday, February 18, at 10 a.m., taking cargo for Asuncion only and passengers for all the other ports, for which she has excellent accommodation. Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 2 o'clock on Wednesday 17th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to

E. VOGEL & Co., Cuyo, No. 32.

Joint-Stock Company.

SAN JUAN MINES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent. from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the period fixed for such payment, at the Bank of Mau and Co., is from the 15th to the 29th February.

JOSEPH ANT. DO COUTO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same.

JAMES HASTINGS, 466 Calle Parque.

f 6, x

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 Jurgado near the river, on the left-hand side. His stock of goods being new and select and comprising all kinds of grocery, drapery, ironmongery &c. he counts upon the patronage of foreigners.

A comfortable sitting-room is provided for visitor, and accommodation for horses. The *Shamara*, latest fash, always on the premises. f 7 mo

ALL CURS MADE EASY!!

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Heretic Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can paint the benefits of this ointment. The worst cases of skin disease, such as scabies, eczema, and leprosy, are cured by its use. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of relieving inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints as the ointment. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

On the application of one of these ointments the patient should be kept in bed for a few days, and the ointment should be applied to the affected part three or four times a day.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Heretic Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

On the application of one of these ointments the patient should be kept in bed for a few days, and the ointment should be applied to the affected part three or four times a day.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Heretic Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

On the application of one of these ointments the patient should be kept in bed for a few days, and the ointment should be applied to the affected part three or four times a day.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Heretic Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

On the application of one of these ointments the patient should be kept in bed for a few days, and the ointment should be applied to the affected part three or four times a day.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Heretic Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

On the application of one of these ointments the patient should be kept in bed for a few days, and the ointment should be applied to the affected part three or four times a day.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Woman-co. k.

Wanted a good cook: good wages given. Apply at the last house but one in Calle Temple, before arriving at Plaza Parque (right hand side). f 1, 6 p

Visiting Governess.

A lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, needle-work &c., seeks situations in English or Spanish families. Apply by letter "Governess" to this office. f 16 3p

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. A. T. and Co. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PATASANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain P. Fidausa,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA
Leaves Payson every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto" being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Tandem, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hornos, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the "Parana" de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

PAVON,
Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LO: ORCITAS,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavaon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR,

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavaon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavaon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guyu, Bella Vista and Pinamar, the British Steamer
EMERALDA,

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavaon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Dia Nanta do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Guauguay do	56 "
Concepcion do	60 "
Concordia do	64 "

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Belincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	50 "
Asuncion	50 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand on any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON.
And on J. B. and Co., Bankers LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Boia).

THOMAS B. HALL

**DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.**
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
OR MACHINE FOR
CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,
Moveable corrals, tras-corrals,
chiqueros,
LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS,
POTREROS, &c.
**Endless Iron Troughs, for
Sheep and Cattle,**
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.
245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE

57—DEFENSA—57
Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi.)
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO., 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p. c.] per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- 4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
- 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61—CORRIENTES—61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Parav elini
" Constant Santamaría
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Eustaquio Riekra, Sub Manager
" Juan Casullo, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.

This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest classes.

Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the investment of funds, according to the rules of the association.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Casa de Foa 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1894.

DIAS FERIADOS

Regreso.

Salida.

Regreso.

Salida.

Regreso.

Salida.

Regreso.

Salida.

Regreso.

Salida.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER

"LA PLATA"

1,165 tons. Registered—CAP. PARKER.

Will be despatched for Liverpool, via Montevideo, on the 2nd March.

Taking cargo also for London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which through Bills of Lading will be signed and cargo forwarded from Liverpool by Steamers (and/or) Railway at option and expense of the company but at shipper's risk.

Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows:

Destination	First cargo	Second cargo	Third cargo
Liverpool & L. & A.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.
Port of Spain	45 s.	45 s.	45 s.
Antwerp & Rotterdam	50 s.	50 s.	50 s.
Havre & Bremen	55 s.	55 s.	55 s.
Amsterdam	60 s.	60 s.	60 s.

Other produce as per agreement.
Passengers will be taken at the following rates, viz.
Cabin.....£ 20
Second class.....£ 15
First class.....£ 10

The above rates are exclusive of wine and spirits which may be obtained on board at moderate prices.

JOHN P. BOYD & Co.
Agents
Calle San Martin No. 60.
Buenos Aires, 8th February 1894.

F 11—16p

Notice.

J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus and surrounding districts that they have opened 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 be very favourable compared 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 will be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population.

J. S. W. & Co.

15, 17 p

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHY REFRIGERATORS, LOGGERS, &c., JURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUG GISTS' REQUISITES.

BURGONNE AND BURDIGES.

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
16 Coleman-street, London.

Publish Monthly a Price Current of the most Pure Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines, and Photographic Preparations. They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the names of every patent medicine issued in the world, with the wholesale and retail prices. Customers should be informed to send 1/6 of name and address, that this Monthly Price Current, showing the latest fluctuations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them.

Shipping List of

HARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Shippers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British flag,
CRYSTALINE,
A 1,200 Tons,
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

C consigned to order.
Dutch schooner,
HOORTE VICHGER,
171 Tons,
Klasen, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner,
HYDRA,
138 Tons,
Peterson, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SUSANA,
31 Tons,
Urytsma, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANILLE,
56 A.T. 351 Tons,
Tennard, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignees, Dargita and Unnes.
National Barque,
RIVADAVIA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master,
Can engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, D. C. Cowland.
For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shippers, &c.,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams! Rams! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams of the best breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electroreales, and Rambouillet crossed with met class mezzinas.

ENGLISH SADDLERY

AND
HARNESS
ESTABLISHMENT
86—Piedad—86.
Saffner Bros.

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.

General Store in Buenos Ayres at 25: CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Knutz and Schengel.

Store at Tucumán, Establishment of D. Carlos Geyer.

This shewing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.

The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in this manner prescribed by the instructions.

The specific has been already found an effective remedy for Insects [Garrapatas].

Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high reputation of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25 b. sufficing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

1 m. j. 5.

CARLOS GEYER.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Dir.—Mr. Pongerrard, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education is 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 over-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 Quarters of the city, is one of the most healthful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 71.

Da. P. PONGERRARD.

o 15 x

The Standard.

Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 110 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. O. & E. T. MULLALL.

Universidad de San Andrés - The Standard - 1861-05-01 - Página 5/5