

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All that is true and good will find its way to the light."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

Eighteen days later from Europe.

The 'Quito' S.S. from Liverpool, with dates to January 27th, arrived in Montevideo (en route for Valparaiso) on Sunday 21st inst. after a splendid run of 25 days. The 'Menay' brought us Liverpool papers yesterday from which we extract.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Cape Clear, Tuesday Night.
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer, City of Baltimore, from New York on the 10th instant, passed Cape Clear about ten p.m. She was intercepted by the Magnetic Company's boat, and having thrown telegraphic despatches overboard, proceeded immediately for Queenstown and Liverpool; all well.

New York, January 16.
The news is generally unimportant. It is reported that Stuart's Confederate cavalry made a raid upon the right wing of the army of the Potomac. This report has not, however, caused anxiety, as it is believed that Stuart's forces are insufficient to effect any purpose of importance.

Chattanooga despatches, dated Jan. 11, report that the Confederate General Longstreet had been reinforced by 12,000 infantry, and that his entire force now consists of 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. He has captured all the able-bodied men in Cleveland, Tennessee.

The Federal General Hancock is to recruit his army corps to the strength of 50,000 men.

The Anglo-Confederate steamer Dore has been captured and destroyed by the United States steamers Montgomery and Arica. She was burned by boats' crews from the two latter vessels, off the coast of South Carolina, 13 miles north-east of Georgetown light.

The Richmond papers of January 13 report that a Union steamer had been blown up and 24 prisoners captured in Wilmington harbour. It is thought that the steamer alluded to is the gunboat Iron Age.

The 'New York Herald' advocates the removal of the national capital to a more secure and central position than Washington. It says if it had not been for the constant state of alarm in which the Government has been kept for the safety of Washington, the large army with which we have been compelled to protect it could have been employed with effect in putting down the rebellion.

General Meade has made a speech in Philadelphia, stating that as soon as the weather moderated and the season allowed, active operations in Virginia would be commenced. The war would have to be ended by hard fighting.

Senator Lane has introduced a bill into Congress prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in New York for United States six per cent. bonds, except for exportation to pay debts.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress to tax outstanding Treasury notes at 50 per cent.

The Governor of New Jersey, in his message to the Legislature, recommends a conciliatory policy to the South, and declares that emancipation, peace, and reconstruction of the old Union should be the sole object of the war.

A national Democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency will be held in Chicago on the 4th July next.

The 'New York Times' has come out for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

The municipal report on the condition of the Barracks in Broadway, near Astor House has created much indignation. Sixty men, arrested for various military offences, were found confined in a room 15 by 20 feet square. Many had been there for months with no accommodation for sitting or lying down.

The report states that they were covered with filth, and treated worse than wild beasts, and that the existence of such a place was an outrage on humanity, bringing disgrace to a nation.

The Judge of the Halifax Admiralty Court declared that he shall treat the Chesapeake case throughout as piracy.

Southern journals report that the steamer Hero ran ashore upon the 11th inst. off Wilmington, after having landed the navy officers.

One Federal steamer was blown up, and 24 prisoners were captured.

The pirate passengers who lately captured the schooner Cerisy, from Matamoros for Havana, took her into Honduras, and, after selling a portion of her cargo, escaped.

The steamers Sidon and Glasgow have arrived.

General Butler has sent a messenger to City Point to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and ordered the Confederate prisoners to be brought into his lines to await release.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to enable soldiers in the field to vote.

The steamers Dare and Bendigo have been destroyed off Wilmington.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Jan. 15, Evening.

The stock market continues strong, and advanced prices, with large sales were again the feature of the day. The premium on gold continued to advance, and closed as high as 155½. Money was easier. Foreign exchange firm, and a good demand at 170 3/4, being an advance of 3 per cent. since last week. Ashes firm. Breadstuffs firm and generally higher. Wheat was about 1c. higher. Rye inactive. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats closed rather dull. Corn 1c. lower and dull. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Cotton less active; middling Uplands 82c. to 82½c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Oils steady. Rice quiet. Tea more active and higher. Sugar active. Tobacco fair inquiry. Wools quiet. Freights firmer.

REUTERS TELEGRAM.

New York, Jan. 15, Evening.
Money easier. Gold advanced to 5½ this morning, but has since been receding, under more pressure to sell, and closed at 5½ per cent. premium. Exchange on London, bankers' bills, 170 to 17½; on Paris 528. Stock steady; New York Central, 13½; Illinois Central, 13; Erie, 11½; Six per Cents. United States Bonds, 104 7/8. Cotton improving; middling uplands, 82 to 82½. Flour slightly firmer. Wheat advancing. Corn heavy. Provisions tending downwards. Coffee quiet. Sugar: Good inquiry. Molasses dull. Petroleum inactive; crude, 31½c to 32c; refined, 46c to 48c.

New York, Jan. 16, Morning.
Gold 51 3/4. Money easy. Exchange on London, 170 3/4.

The Threatened European War.

London, Jan. 26, Evening.

The 'Commercial Daily List' says that the hopes still entertained of a peaceful solution of the Danish question are based upon the presumption that the energetic action likely to be taken to England, as indicated by a journal known to represent the opinions of the Premier, will not be without influence in arresting any hostile movement of Austria and Prussia. It is also tolerably certain that England would be joined by Sweden and France, and the Prussian fears of the latter Power making an attempt to extend her frontier to the Rhine must tend to caution in the councils of Berlin.

On the other hand, it is admitted that the feeling of the German people is so unanimous in favour of annexation of both Schleswig and Holstein that if Austria and Prussia draw back, the minor Powers may be induced to take their place, or revolution may follow, particularly in Prussia, where public feeling against the Government only seeks the power and opportunity to express itself. Should, however, Prussia and Austria yield to the pressure of England and other Powers, it may be inferred that they feel strong enough not only to maintain order in their own dominions, but to enforce the German States which may dissent from their policy. The crisis may then pass over without danger to the general peace of Europe.

In political circles at the West End there is an impression that the complication is too great to induce hopes of a peaceful solution, and considerable anxiety exists as to the probable course of events.

The rumour that the 2nd brigade of artillery is under orders for Copenhagen is incorrect.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

Paris, January 26.

The bourse has been dull but rather firm to-day. Rentes opened 66 3/8 and closed 66 5/8, or higher than yesterday.

Paris, January 26.

The debate upon the address was continued in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Thiers warmly censured the expedition to Mexico in its present and past condition, as well as with regard to its future consequences. He concluded by demanding that France should treat with Juárez, so as to preserve her honour and the interests formerly guaranteed, else the expedition would only result in an indefinite and ruinous occupation.

M. Chateaubriand defended the expedition as being just, and affirmed that it was impossible to treat with Juárez, and expressed a hope that tranquillity will soon be established in Mexico. Then (the speaker said) our troops will be able to return.

M. Deirer, in reply, said that France had been misled. He maintained that the Government was unpopular in Mexico, and ought to retire. The Left then withdrew its amendment. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The subscriptions to the new loan are said to amount to about two milliard francs. It is asserted that the specie in the Bank of France is now 175,000,000 francs.

Madrid, Jan. 26.

The 'Correspondencia' states that the Finance Minister has drawn up a project to improve the revenue of the State, and limit the expenses of the public services.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.

The American corvette St. Louis sailed hence to intercept an English barque with guns and stores for the Confederate cruiser Kappahannock.

The late loan is now being discussed in the Cortes. The Government procrastinates in settling with Mr. Lindsay. A corvette has been launched at the royal arsenal; the King was present.

Kiel, Jan. 26.

It is asserted on good authority that the Federal Commissioners are about to convolve the Estates of Holstein.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26.

The 'Dagbladet' of to-day, in mentioning the intention of the Federal Commissioners to convolve the Holstein Diet, says that such a step would be entirely illegal, as the King only has the right to assemble the estates of Holstein.

Hamburg, Jan. 21.

It is expected that the Elbe will soon be opened for navigation. The ice on the coast of the Baltic is thin.

The staff of General Ucker, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal troops in Holstein, has arrived at Itzehoe.

Vienna, Jan. 26.

The Danish Ambassador, Baron von Bellow, has been withdrawn by his Government, and presented his letters of recall to Count Reebberg yesterday. The Secretary of the Legation will provisionally undertake the affairs of the Embassy.

The Reichsrath will meet on Friday to discuss the demand of the Government for a credit of 10,000,000 florins.

Munich, January 26.

The King this afternoon received a deputation composed of members from all parts and classes of Schleswig and Holstein in special audience. His Majesty accepted an address from the deputation.

Königsberg, January 26.

Intelligence received from Lithuania announces the formation of fresh corps of insurgents in that province.

Berlin, January 26.

Advices from Warsaw state that another convey of political prisoners, consisting of 600 persons, has been sent away to Russia. Numerous arrests have recently taken place in Warsaw.

Hamburg, Jan. 21.

Mysterious rumours are in circulation here of serious conflicts between the inhabitants in several towns and villages in Holstein and the Prussian troops, the latter having in some places been hunted and hissed in passing through; whilst in others the inhabitants, supported by their local authorities, flatly refused to give them quarters for the night, or even, even on payment. In the meantime the Prussian troops continue to pour in every day. This morning a long pontoon train arrived and a regiment of cuirassiers and whilst I am writing these lines two regiments of infantry of the line (the 53rd and 55th) in heavy marching order, and preceded by their respective bands, playing a lively march, are passing under my windows. These troops are billeted in the private houses without any exceptions, and thus it happens that my spare bedroom is now occupied by three privates of the 11th Westphalian regiment of cuirassiers. Fortunately their stay is but short, as they continue their march the next morning, and give but little trouble, for in general they arrive so footsore and knocked up by a long night march, that after partaking of some refreshments they are glad to go to bed and rest till the bugles sound before daylight to summon them to prepare to resume their march.—Correspondent of Daily News.

THE CROWN OF MEXICO.

The 'Ost Deutsche Post' contains the following:—

'The acceptance of the Imperial Crown of Mexico by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is now an irrevocable fact. His Imperial Highness will immediately return to Trieste, in order to make at Miramar his last preparations for the voyage, and will return to Vienna in a fortnight. A second deputation from Mexico with the result of the voting is expected in March, after which the Emperor-elect will proceed to his dominions. It is thought that the Emperor of Austria has given his definitive assent to the bold enterprise undertaken by the Archduke, who regards it, and promises to conduct it, in good faith as a purely personal affair, and which in no degree engages the empire. The Court of Miramar has entered on negotiations with England, France, and indirectly with President Lincoln, the issue of which is favourable to his cause.'

The Archduke has given an audience to the P. al Nuncio at Vienna.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Letters from Lublin describe several engagements as having recently taken place in that palatinate. On the 31st ultimo the Polish cavalry, including Szydłowski's regiment, which according to the official 'Dziennik' had been completely cut to pieces at Koruchowka a month ago, gained a brilliant victory at Ossow, near Hamsk. After the battle of Kock, the Russian leader Heim sent the whole of his cavalry in the direction of Wlodawa. Hearing of this, the Polish leaders assembled their troops and so harassed the Russians by their manoeuvres that most of the horses of the Russian uhlans perished of fatigue. At length, having occupied an excellent position in a wood at Ossow, they accepted battle, and after two hours fighting the Russians fled with precipitation, leaving upwards of 70 of their dead on the field. The Poles captured some horses and ammunition, and their loss was insignificant. The Russians seized the horses in the villages as they were retreating, and afterwards sold them by auction, saying they had captured them from the insurgents.

The last transport of prisoners from Warsaw to the interior of Russia consisted of 500 persons. The detachments of Poninski and Wroclawski, which had preceded on a foraging expedition to Lithuania, have returned to the Kingdom, reinforced by several hundreds of Lithuanian volunteers. Ejsmanowicz and Janowski gained a victory on the 24th ultimo at Goscimow, which was, however, dearly purchased by the death of the insurgent leader Ejsmanowicz.

Nevertheless it is clear that had the black draught been discontinued after the crisis, and the patient allowed to take a little rest by exercising in the 'Jardin d'acclimaté,' we should now have to record a complete recovery. By the aid of entertaining conversation on railways, mines, cotton, police reform, water works and rural interests, his mind would be still further expanded from his recent delirium. Unfortunately Dr. Laboulaye, the Parisian quack, who had been refused a diploma by the French Government and subsequently intimated about a false receipt (of which however he was innocent), made such a fuss that the public at first confided in him, and the patient got very bad, especially, as another French doctor accused his confederates of poisoning the patient.

There is no doubt that the case if left to itself would recover as a standard English physician suggested, but the public must pass a severe censure on all the Doctors administering the black draught, and send Laboulaye the quack with his postscripts and book of receipts to Paris, recommending him to some influential party, as keeper of a Lunatic Asylum.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

On account of what General McClellan would call a strategic movement on the part of Flores, the valiant National Guards of Montevideo, with the exception of one company in each battalion, are allowed to return to their usual occupations.

The revolutionary chief had, by last accounts, retired in the direction of Minas, and was encamped at the Paso de Pacha. This movement must have been occasioned by the approach of Gomez' troops, the advanced guards of which were, it is supposed, near the spot where Flores intended fording the river. This is likely to be the case, as Col. Barrios notified the Government that the loyal army had crossed the Yi at the Polanco Ford, on the 15th inst.

As the public officers have been closed for some time past, the Government has extended until the 20th inst. the term appointed for receiving proposals for the new schemes lately suggested by President Berro, viz. for supplying drinking water for the city of Montevideo; for a railway for watering the streets; for a railway between the capital and the Villa de la Union; for a bridge across the Arroyo Pantanoso; and for a steam ferry at the bar of the Santa Lucia. The theatres are again open. The only people who must regret the withdrawal of Flores are the negroes, who have again returned to their work of making night hideous with their yells; during the short stay of siege their places had been occupied by cavalry patrols, but these have retired, leaving the safety of the city in charge of the civic guardians.

The 'Trenca y tres' returned to Montevideo from Maldonado on the 18th inst. but did not, as was expected, bring Col. and O'Neil, who it was said had escaped to the Piedad de la Victoria, in the Brazilian territory.

On the 18th inst. President Berro annulled martial law in the city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile.—The Chilean press is groaning with the growing apathy of the people to getting excited about the elections. They (the people) are accused of not taking the slightest interest in the party politics of the country. It was supposed, at the departure of the last mail from Santiago (1st inst.), that the difficulty with Bolivia would be amicably arranged. The President of Chile had received an autograph letter from General Jose Maria Acha. After sympathising with the Chileans for their misfortune on the 8th December, he speaks of the great change which has come over the spirit of the Bolivian Government.

There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake in Copiapo on the 17th January at two o'clock a.m. It was very long, and several accidents have happened. Several people were killed and wounded by the falling of walls. This shock, which was followed by several minor ones, seemed to be from north north-east, to south south-west; and it is feared that places nearer the Cordilleras have suffered more severely than Copiapo.

Mendoza.—The 'Constitucional' of the 6th inst. states that the police have been busily engaged in capturing and sending to the hospital the Magdalenas of that city. It was reported that they were to be sent to the frontiers.

Ecuador and Colombia.—The war between these two republics has been pushed by a treaty signed by Generals Flores and Caraza. There had been previous to the signing of the treaty an interview between Flores and Caraza.

Venezuela.—Venezuela is likely to get into a mess with Spain about this warlike question. Spain claims the children of Spaniards born in Venezuela as her subjects, and Venezuela denies, with all its power, this to be the case.

Salta.—There was a report in Salta, which was causing much alarm to its inhabitants, that the Brazilian Government intended raising the dates on

imports of produce from the Argentine provinces not that republic. Peru.—In this republic all is going quietly. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Juan Antonio Robles, has addressed a note to the American Governments, inviting them to attend a grand Continental Congress. Did Peru ever hear of the table of the 'ox and the frogs?' Some few years ago, Don Ramon Castilla, then President, passed a law 'giving the troops liberty to vote'; by these means he was re-elected, and in the pride of his heart called himself the Louis Napoleon of South America. The present government seems to wish to follow in his footsteps, and have been aping the elected of the people. It is to be hoped that Peru will be a little more fortunate in its congress idea than Louis Napoleon has been.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The arrival of the Quito anticipates the French mail due on next Monday. We give place to the important news from Europe, reserving local matters till to-morrow. We have not been able to obtain a list of the passengers; there are probably few for the River Plate.

The Liverpool packet steamer Uruguay had not sailed on the 23rd ult., as advertised, but would probably soon leave, and may be expected towards the close of this week. There are some passengers from Ireland, as we learn by letter from Messrs. Wright and Keira.

The famous slander case of Baron Mauá v. the 'Tribuna,' at present for hearing, is not calculated to serve the reputation of our colleagues. The attempt to extort money, deposited to by the eminent lawyer, is one of the most disgraceful affairs ever brought before a court of justice. Baron Mauá refused to pay the blood-money, kicking the reptile out of his office. We know what followed—a series of slanders in the 'Tribuna' for which the baro demands satisfaction, but we fear without much chance of success. Cases like the above are hard to prove, but the Baron's word, which commands respect in the great capitals of the financial and civilized world, merits our implicit belief.

We have received a serious complaint against Mr. Haglo, President of the Western railway, for detaining the English barque Jucium 84 days and violating the charter party. The captain expresses himself rather bitterly against the English Consul, who seems to suffer from that apathy remarked by the friends of the mulberry Council. Zeal is indispensable in a post like Mr. Perich's. The captain's chapter of lamentations will be published to-morrow.

There are rumours of some death having taken place on Sunday. Dr. Adolfo Alsina and Dr. M. Varela are said to have fought with two of the French elite, one of the latter being dangerously wounded. The arrangements were as follows:

1. Each of the combatants to be blindfolded.
 2. The distance 10 yards.
 3. Each fired alternately and then advanced.
 4. Each pistol to be loaded.
- It was said a certain captain had challenged the third French editor, but this seems to have miscarried. We learn that the parties went to Palermo in coaches, being attended by a French physician. We saw Dr. Alsina on Sunday, which seems to upset the rumour, for if not killed, he should have been arrested.

It is said, by the by, that General Gaceras came all the way from Curruentès for the benevolent purpose of shooting us, if we did not certify that the rumour of his revolution was incorrect. He added that he would walk into the Standard office with a pistol in his hand. Now, these forcible measures are highly inconvenient to one who is neither disposed to commit suicide nor kill another. The fact of this gentleman's arrival enables us to contradict the revolution, but why does he not apply to Sor. Celso, who stated much more and is a fire-eater.

Really, what with policemen and clerics shooting at people for sport, and every un-biased politician going about with a pocket full of challenges, life in Buenos Ayres is becoming unbearable, and we have to pray that the dog-days may soon be succeeded by cool weather.

There is a rumour that the Crudos have gained the elections, and evil tongue talk of tampering with the registers, in the Govt. House. We are not 'Gaceras' as the 'Patria' asserts, nor yet Crudos, the matter of elections being purely local and extraneous to our legitimate range. If the 'law' party win, the others have, at least, the consolation that the registers are 'cracked.'

We call attention to a communication from 'A. Raulin,' respectively of the Virgin and Santa Fe. Although we do not coincide with our correspondent in many points, still as the letter comes guaranteed to us, we feel bound to make room for it.

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

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
Capt. F. F. F. F.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zorito, Banderas, San Pedro Oblige, Las Huelgas, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the "Parana" de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer **LOLORETTAS**,
Captain D. L. L.
Leaves this "Boca de la Nueva Vuelta" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here 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 a river of the Pávon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers baggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARE:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zorito do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	28 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	56 "
Concepcion do	60 "
Concordia do	64 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	8 "
Parana	10 "
La Paz	12 "
Bella Vista	14 "
La Esquina	16 "
Goya	18 "
Corrientes	20 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR GUAYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Aguas, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Thipalito de S. Belincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	16 "
Parana	20 "
Corrientes	24 "
Aguas	28 "
Cumana	32 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on **Misera, 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 Balsa).

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.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Hacienda Vacun.
Rebaderos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ para una, desde 60\$ para una, desde 60\$ para una.

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Roldos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.
Arneras Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Alrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de—
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Mjico.

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 MANA & 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 their most confidence.

The Bank of Maná & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository 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, and of spending their money in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maná & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Maná & 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. s.] 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
D. Bernabé Guearpo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Maró del Pont
D. Jacobo Faravanti
D. Constant Sanamaria

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
D. Enrique Nizra, Sub Manager
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—57 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 insertion 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 life by 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 proportionate 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 this 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 Office 57 calle S. Martín (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 5 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida.		Regreso.	
Dias FERIADOS	Dias DE TRABAJO	Dias FERIADOS	Dias DE TRABAJO
1.º	2.º	1.º	2.º
3.º	4.º	3.º	4.º
5.º	6.º	5.º	6.º
7.º	8.º	7.º	8.º
9.º	10.º	9.º	10.º
11.º	12.º	11.º	12.º
13.º	14.º	13.º	14.º
15.º	16.º	15.º	16.º
17.º	18.º	17.º	18.º
19.º	20.º	19.º	20.º
21.º	22.º	21.º	22.º
23.º	24.º	23.º	24.º
25.º	26.º	25.º	26.º
27.º	28.º	27.º	28.º
29.º	30.º	29.º	30.º
31.º	1.º	31.º	1.º

RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY
THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER
"LA PLATA"
1,165 tons. Register—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 Steamer (and—on) it-way at option and expense of the company but at shippers risk.
Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows—

Destination	Rate	Other produce as per 1000 marks.
Liverpool & L. & N.	45s	
London & U.K.	50s	
Antwerp & Rotterdam	60s	
Havre & Bremen	65s	
Other produce as per 1000 marks.		

The above rates are exclusive of wine and spirits which may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Passengers will be taken at the following rates, viz.
Cabin... £ 40
Second class... £ 20
First class... £ 40

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS
PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHY PREPARATIONS, LOZENGES, &c. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUGS CHEMISTS' SUPPLIES.

BURGOYNE AND BURNHUGHES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
16 Coleman-street, London.

Published Monthly a Price Current of Importers of Pure Theriacal Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Photographs.
They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the names of every patent medicine, a card, with the whole of the most reliable officinal ingredients, and a list of the most reliable addresses, that this Monthly Price Current, among the latest illustrations in the market, and is regularly forwarded to them.

Shipping List of
HARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Tarque, **CRYSTALLINE,**
A. I. 266 Tons,
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
Dutch schooner, **HOORTE V. ICHER,**
171 Tons,
Klasen, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

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

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine, **CORNELIA SUSANA,**
3-1 TT. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship, **GRANDE ANTILOPE,**
5-6 ATT. 351 Tons,
Tennant, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dargada and Unnes.

National Barque, **RIVAD VIA,**
347 Tons,
Norman, Master,
Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gouland.
For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shipbrokers, &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 Cerro, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Dorset, and Hampshire crossed with first class mestizo.

No more Scab in Sheep.
Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 267 CALLE BUEN OSEDO.
Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kantz and Schweigel.
Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D. Carlos Geyer.
The shearing 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 the water prescribed by the instructions.
This specific has been a ready found an effective remedy for Insects (Garrapatas).
Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25 b. costing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

CARLOS GEYER,
1 m. j. 5.
Week, French, and Co's
FAN Y BISCUITS.
Agents:
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR
Calle del Peru, No. 83

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS,
Don. Mr. PONGERARD, 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, and 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 super vision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the pupils will be able to give a full and complete account of their progress.
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 beautiful and healthy parts 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 Belgrano 74.
Dr. P. PONGERARD.

The Standard, a French and English Dictionary, by the Proprietors and Editors, 21, O. & T. T. Street.