

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	643
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-03-05
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

He Cangallo No. 101—

William Leslie.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious

1000

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

(continued)

DOI: 10.1002/for

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 105–112

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

Published daily at 10 o'clock, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

We need scarcely ask pardon for the above couplet, seeing that since our absent friend's return from Paris it is fashionable to decorate 'original' articles with very common-place quotations. Our text is the more apposite, as we are about to occupy ourselves with the 'Tri-bune' and its conciliatory editor.

If we could credit Sr. Varela's assertions, he is one of the most amiable men living, and animated with a Christian spirit of fraternity and love. No doubt, in private circles this is the case, and we have heard of several acts of kindness performed by him. Perhaps he even intends at times to make benevolence an ingredient in the lessons of wisdom which he gives to the public for the small charge of \$10. But protestations and intentions are of little weight when we measure facts, and the dull reality is, that the 'Tribuna' breathes a hostility to foreigners little in reason with the editor's experience in Europe and the courtesy he everywhere declares to have received, during his travels.

So long as the 'Standard' stood alone in deprecating the insolency and bad faith of that paper, Argentines might think we were moved by jealousy, or confound our attacks on a journal with insults on the country at large. It was an odious task to recapitulate the deprecations caused from time to time by our colleague's asperity towards the English residents and their paper.

The French organ had not enjoyed many days' existence before it had equal reason to complain of the insolent and overbearing treatment it received from the same quarry. In fact, after numerous insults, the system of bullying went so far, that it was resolved by the 'Tribuneros' to destroy, *et à arms*, the arguments which were found difficult to answer. As these self-constituted judges had declared the 'Standard' should be banished to San Juan: in like manner, they invited the people of Buenos Ayres to purge the city of 'Le Progreso.'

But if the English and French papers had conspired against the 'Tribuna,' and entertained ideas which M.M. Varela considered prejudicial to the country, at least the 'Imparcial Español' might have expected that the affinity of blood and traditions would ensure more friendly relations in its regard. That our Iberian colleague is no exception to the general policy used towards foreigners, appears from a confession in Thursday's 'Imparcial.' 'Whenever treating of our nation, the 'Tribuna' exhibits a concentrated hatred, and a desire to hurt, on any frivolous pretext, both Spain and Spaniards, distorting facts with related malice and daring effrontery. This conduct, pursued for so many years, has alienated the friendship of our countrymen.'

Thus the banners of the three most civilized, powerful, and time-honored nations in Christendom are made the sport of a flippant and self-conceited writer. We do not ask any extraordinary reverence for the names of Great Britain, France and Spain, but we have a right to demand the courtesy of national fellowship. We are all, in some manner, Argentines; for which of us has not interests at stake in this country and a desire for her welfare?

If the 'Tribuna' will but imitate the noble example of the 'Nacion Argentina,' whose columns have never contained a line or syllable offensive to foreigners, the editor of the former paper will improve his own reputation and serve the general advancement of the Republic.

IMPORTANT FROM YOUR

The New President Installed

Manifestos of Mr. Berro and Aguirre
British Army Theatricals
On Sunday, 28th ult., President Berro took his farewell of the nation, passing it in review in Calle Julio. The troops numbered 2,000 men, comprising 4 battalions National Guard, 2 do. police, 2 detachments of cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery. His Excellency stood in the balcony of the Senate-house while they defiled before him, and he harangued them as follows:

National Guards—For the last time I address you as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and salute you as brave defenders of the law. You have defended well of your country, and gained everlasting merit; but your efforts are requisite a few days longer, to crush this infamous rebellion and maintain the holiest of rights.

Defenders of the Law. In obedience to the Constitution I am about to descend from the post to which my countrymen raised me, and in pledge of my remembrance I pray you to lend your loyal aid to the new Magistrate; I embrace you all.

YOUR OLD COMPANION & FRIEND.
On the 1st inst. President Berro delivered up the supreme command to D. Antonio Aguirre, in the Government House. The members of the Cabinet, Chamber of Justice, Medical Board, Military Staff, the Vice-apostolic and clerical body, with a host of officials and citizens, were present: the Artillery was drawn up in front of the Palace. Sr. Aguirre, being solemnly sworn in, was congratulated by the several corporations present. Ex-President Berro on leaving was enthusiastically cheered, to which he replied: 'Viva la Constitucion, Viva el Progreso, Viva el Pueblo Oriental!' He was conducted in triumph to his residence, where he addressed the officers of the Nat. Guard: the commander of the 4th bat., then begged he would act as sponsor to their new flag, to which he consented.

President Aguirre named his Cabinet as follows:—
Sign Affairs—Dr. Juan Jose de Heredia.
Home (Gobierno)—Dr. Octavio Lapido.
War and Marine—General Diego Lamas.

Dr. Lupo is at present Chargé d'Affaires in Paraguay, and General Lamas being also absent, his post is temporarily held by Colonel Pantaleon Perez.

President Aguirre has published the following proclamation:—
Follow-citizens.—The rebellion, which still disturbs public order and stains our country with blood, prevents the election of a chief magistrate to-day. I have been, therefore, called as head of the Senate to assume the Executive power. I feel the great duties hereby imposed on me, and I am resolved to fulfil the same. There can be no truce until a revolution and mud ambition, which seek to triumph amid bloodshed and ruin: there can be no peace till the rebellion be crushed. Difficulties should not unnerve us, for patriotism will only be lessened by our confusion which threatens our very national existence, let us unite firmly, for I require the co-operation of all, to arrive at a happy issue.

My efforts, and those of my Ministers, shall be directed to extirpate rebellion, and restore our former peace and prosperity; that the country may soon open eyes on the path of moral and material prosperity.

Foreign Residents.—Your interests are identified with ours. You want peace, order, and security, the guarantees of civilization, to enable you to labour and prosper in our country. If you may not lend your arm in the struggle between order and anarchy, you can at least aid us by the valuable help of your moral influence, that right and order may again reign over us.

In his address to the troops Sr. Aguirre, after praising their heroism, says: 'Fear not that the Government will come to terms with iniquity: we must have either an absolute submission on the part of the rebels, or else that victory in the field which the country expects from your loyal and valiant arms.'

The Senators Ambrosio Velasco and Pedro Diaz have been released from captivity. Sr. Berro has retired into private life; and it is thought the exiles will be permitted to return, and things pursue the same course as before the late coup d'état.

The British war-steamer Forte, gave dramatic representations on the 1st. Signor Barilani, Italian Charge d'Affaires, has received the diploma of Resident Minister at Montevideo. Baron Gillech, Prussian Minister, is expected, by next packet, from England. A press prosecution has been entered by M. Lacau, against Emilio Arnaud, for slander. The rector of St. Francis' Church occupies much attention.

Letters from Guadalupe state that Flores was cecumep (March 1st) on the banks of S. Lucia-grande, near

Ocampo's estancia. He is concentrating his forces, for struggling bodies of 100 to 200 are no longer seen, as formerly. The Government army passed S. Lucia-chico, and arrived (1st inst.) at Paso Paraguayo, where they halted for fresh horses. Meanwhile Flores waits them in his position.

There is no news of information at La Gualaquicha a band of 50 foreigners enlisted at B. Ayres was preparing to join the rebels.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Southern Railway Inauguration is the talk of town. Ministers, brokers, merchants, editors, tailors, and even ladies, think of nothing else. The mimic shops exhibit a new polka in honor of the occasion, called 'La Inauguración.' Powerful interest is used to procure invitation tickets. Everything indicates that Monday will be a great day for Buenos Ayres.

The Corrientes Yurba Company has commenced operations. A lot has arrived, and is now on exhibition at Messrs. Orsini's store, Calle Bolivar. There is every hope of developing this branch of Argentine industry, in which one of our countrymen holds a foremost position; but we cannot agree in the prediction that it will rival Paraguay, for the Corrientes themselves give the preference to the latter.

Congress this year will be rather dull without Sr. Marmol's entertaining and witty illustrations. The distinguished poet leaves, next week, for Rio Janeiro an Argentine Envoy Extraordinary, taking for Secretary D. Alejandro Paz, and attaché D. Ignacio Garmendia. We hope his mission will be more pacific than his late visit to Montevideo.

Pocket-picking was formerly unknown in Buenos Ayres, but the inroads of civilization are daily more visible, and we must guard against the depredations of an incipient swill-mob. About a fortnight ago we were standing at the ticket office of Colon, when a gentleman close by found a mulatto's hand in his pocket. Everybody called for the fellow's arrest, but he escaped with a few words of reproach, and coolly taking his hat, returned to the theatre. The President of the Court of Justice was robbed of his purse in the same manner on Wednesday evening, and it is time the police should be vigilant more than in name.

Thursday was an excessively hot day even at ten p.m. the thermometer stood at 82, whereas the average at Rio Janeiro during the same time, this summer, has not passed 80. We shall probably be Coccids until the end of the month.

On to-morrow evening Mme. Brind will give Nana at the Colon Theatre. Mme. Mollo plays Adalgisa with consummate taste, and, as we have before said, this is the best performance put on our boards for many years.

The *Nacional* complains, in language bordering on scintillation, that Major Basco stood at 82, whereas the average at Rio Janeiro during the same time, this summer, has not passed 80. We shall probably be Coccids until the end of the month.

On to-morrow evening Mme. Brind will give Nana at the Colon Theatre. Mme. Mollo plays Adalgisa with consummate taste, and, as we have before said, this is the best performance put on our boards for many years.

Nothing can afford us greater pleasure than to find a correspondent, in any column, insist on having a public notice room for all, as the mails were distributed in the afternoon.

As to the proposed Tabla de Gaudioso, it is indispensable that the merchants should offer a bonus, as the sale would hardly pay printing expenses, and the compilers should work for nothing.

SUSPECTED CONSPIRACY.

In the 'Nacional' of Thursday it is stated that the Chief of Police has fancied that he has found that iniquity, a man's nest, and has called upon the proprietor of the Teatro Argentino, where the Club Liberal used to meet, to give some proper explanation of his having permitted his building to be used as a depot of arms, and he turned up a 'canton.' The same newspaper says that Señor Salas was de-

tained till eleven o'clock at night answering questions. For the truth of this we cannot vouch. The locality (opposite the Mercaderes Church) has, no doubt, earned a bad name for turbulent proceedings during election time, and that may be the reason for Señor Osoz coming down upon the Club.

It is well known that in British India, where few prisoners are taken, owing to the laziness of the authorities, acquittals are granted on keeping their districts in such quietness; but when a 'griffin' goes out, he is so charmed with his new power that he is never weary of hunting up criminals. He is praised for his activity, and crime in the district is reported to be greatly on the increase. In Argentine provinces it is just the reverse.

St. Ozaon evidently wishes Government to suppose that he is of the weasel breed, and not to be caught asleep; and as there is no one in particular especially obnoxious whom he could seize, he thinks it is as well to keep up his character for wide-awakeness by making a purely fictitious capture.

HISTORY OF A DEPUTY.

The French Legislative Chamber has amongst its members one who had acquired his name in the Chamber of the Department of Gard, U. Dravy, who was born in the city of Pont-Saint-Espirit, where his father was a small merchant. Dravy, who was formerly a shoemaker, his returned with a colossal fortune, which some moderately placed at 15 millions of francs (£200,000 Sterling), and others as high as 30 or 40 millions francs (£1,300,000 and £1,600,000 sterling).

It appears that M. Dravy went to Egypt and got employment in a shoe maker's line in Cairo. One day, some person who was not named, entered the shop to have a slipper mended. The slipper was very elegant, and ornamented with filigree work and gold embroidery, very small and delicate. The unknown said he was taking a walk through the street when the accident to his slipper happened, and that he could not continue his stroll. It is necessary, replied the shoemaker, to have the repairs made very carefully, but luckily I have a French workman who is very clever and who will do it marvelously well. The workman, M. Dravy, was called, and repaired the slipper so neatly and quickly that the unknown party said to him: 'To-morrow I will send for you to have some more like this made by you.' The next day he was sent for and conducted to the palace, where he was presented to the Viceroy, whom M. Dravy, in his assistance of the day previous. The Pacha was very fond of proving about the streets of the city incognito, in company with the Viceroy, and he had everything with his own eyes. Talking with the Frenchman, he ordered a magnificent pair of slippers to be brought in to be repaired. Pleased with his dexterity he gave the workman the important and valuable contract for providing shoes for his army. This was the first step to fortune: afterwards he received from the Viceroy many contracts for the navy and his own household. Now M. Dravy had a magnificent furnished palace, and had such great influence with the Viceroy that members of the Pacha's household did not disdain to ask his interest. He frequently assisted the Viceroy from his private purse. Since the death of the late Pacha, his family has not such fortune with his successor, and wishing to see his native land he returned to Gard, and his first action was to satisfy his curiosity and find out what had become of the unknown body that had been in the mountain district in circumstances. Mr. Dravy intends publishing his life.—*Diario de Rio.*

THE WHITE CLAIM.

It is now some five or six months since the heirs of the late G. P. White, creditor of the State since 1811, through the intervention of the American Minister, had the claim of their relative recognised by the Argentine Government.

It would be too long a story to relate the origin of this debt against the Nation, but suffice it to say that the late Mr. White, at the most critical time of the existence of this country, when it was in momentary danger of seeing the patriotic revolution fail—when, without the sines of war, and without credit, even sufficient to maintain its subsistence, was sustained by the money, his influence in commercial circles, his personal activity, and by his energetic measures, in a short time, provided Government with a sailing squadron, armed and fitted out at his own expense. What guarantee could the growing revolution offer? What would have become of it if the Government had been assisting with so strong a hand but failed? Why did he come forward and interfere with the cause of independence, if he had not been convinced that it would be successful? He intended to stay as far as beyond the thinking reader will agree with us in conceding to Mr. White a burning enthusiasm for the revolution, of which his native country had let example.

After a lapse of fifty years, the Government, forgetful of the great sacrifices made by White, almost unwillingly

recognizes the claims of the descendant of that illustrious foreigner; and, what is worse still, after it has recognised the debt it will not pay it. What ingratitude! What an enormous example this is to the foreigner who has been attracted to these shores by the pretended hospitality of this generous nation—to see the conduct, hear the sentiments, and take note of the weakness of the Government. For the honor of the country, and as a simple act of justice, we protest against similar deeds, and demand that the Government try to amend them.

On account of the nature of the debt, and in compliance with the promise so frequently made, if not as an act of unmerited justice, we hope that the minister will do all in his power to have the claims of the heirs of White settled.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Since the appearance of your paper this morning, which as you know is now read at every breakfast-table, I have been assisted from all sides by exclamation of 'What! no St. Patrick's day dinner this year,' interspersed with sundry comments on the Irish in general, and yourself individually. While I fear to disturb your equality by repeating, suffice it, however, that the public have 'drunk deep' of disappointment from your cold water every movement tending to soothe the chilling impression, and enable every Irishman 'whose heart is in the right place' to celebrate the national anniversary in a quiet and becoming manner, consequences may ensue requiring adventurous means of allaying.

You hint at the sea as being an impediment, but is it not enough to suffer its effects 'all the year round,' not to allow its parching influence to deter us from moistening the shamrock on that day devoted to general social festivity? Though not at our service, 'this day has been closed'.

The fact is my wife too is anxious to see my name in print in connection with some highly charged patriotic sentiments, and doubtless many other impatient ones, similarly situated.

Do not therefore be frightened at the noise ourselves did 'make' last year, and do not listen to the croaking of these who are eternally eating a wet blanket upon every movement tending to keep alive the flame of patriotism, and who would no doubt persuade you that the success of last year is an excuse for failure for this year.

You know that, as a rule, Irishmen will dine on Patrick's day, and that they are also inclined to be more than usually gregarious on that day, all the world over.

Order the dinner therefore, if you value your reputation among your countrymen, and you may rely upon satisfactory attendance.

A THIRSTY SOCIETY.
3rd March, 1864.

READY-RECKONER.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, I have only just recovered sufficiently to enjoy the maternal 'Standard,' in which I notice a baloney reply of some 'Ill-used Clerk' to my suggestion.

I gather from it that he (and somehow else unknown to fame) suffered three calendar months' imprisonment in the incarceration of a 'Falso de Cambios,' which the public would not buy (and somehow the public is almost always right) and that the said public being still inclined to the man of figures, the sum of five pounds sterling, he declines to devote his scientific mind to any similar compilation, unless the 'British Merchants' collectively offer such a handsome 'donation' as will not only repay him for his valuable time, but cancel the old debt. Now, sympathising deeply with one so highly endowed with the 'science of figures,' (and if he aspires to a Professorship, I would suggest the appropriation of £5.12.6 as a suitable initial), I beg, through you, to make another suggestion, viz. that he formalize his claim and have it properly attested, with a view to its being presented at the approaching meeting of the 'British Clerks' Provident Association,' where a grant will, no doubt, be at once made to him, and his half-yearly profits, and so avoid sending round the list to the British merchants (other than is also lately necessary).

I suppose the unknown assistant signs his claim, fearing the statute of limitations, I will venture to say that many of my brother clerks could not resist the temptation to sign in one week, and that you, Mr. Editor, printer and publisher, would gladly produce it in your best type, for a share of the copyright. I am in hopes, therefore, that the clerical refusal of your correspondent will not cause any serious inconvenience, and that his disclaimer of authorship may be confined to the imperfect and unsuitable table, for which he is still an impatient creditor.

Without more energy left, I continue to be a
Used by Clerk.
12 o'clock, Wednesday.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The records for the year 1863 of the distress in the cotton districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are completed by the report read on Monday to the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund at Manchester. The report, which is nominally for the month ended December 26, embraces also a number of statistics referring to the whole year; and from these a very encouraging opinion of the state and prospects of the cotton districts now, in comparison with their condition a year ago, cannot but be formed.

The retrospect of the year does not diminish our ground for congratulations, which it gives us good hope for the year which has begun. In the last week of January, 1864, the enormous number of 436,786 persons were wholly dependent on relief; and even this was below the number so dependent in the previous month. Month by month, now by a few thousands, and now by scores of thousands, the number diminished, till in October it had fallen to 168,000. In November it slightly increased to 170,500; and in December, as has been said, it further advanced, to 180,900. If the present year follow the precedent of the past, this last figure will represent the greatest amount of distress likely to be felt in Lancashire for, at the worst, another year.

The Public Works Act is coming into operation, slowly, but certainly; and by scores of thousands, the number is to be employed on the roads, in the mills, in the cotton, and in the iron works, as figures representing a 'de-duction' of about 30,000 persons have been close up to even the most sanguine anticipations formed in the spring; and among persons well informed it is confidently believed that the supply for the present year will be equal to nearly five days' consumption per week in the mills. If this estimate has been formed on the basis of the number of operatives in the districts before the distress began—which was about 340,000—the present reduced number will make the supply equal to nearly five and a half days' work per week. There is, besides, the likelihood of the general trade of the country, which during last year has been on the whole singularly free from any unhealthy fluctuation, will continue to improve during the present year, more especially if peace can be preserved on the Continent. Here, apart altogether from the question of increasing cotton supply and growing demand for cotton manufactures, is another source of relief to the distressed districts; for the demand for all classes of goods will exceed the present supply of labour so far as to make further drafts from the idle population in Lancashire. To the busy populations of Yorkshire and the Scotch districts, however, no such aid is to be expected in the future; and as the members of the Central Relief Committee, that Mr. E. Aspinwall, in view of the increased cotton supply of the year, has given by the Public Works Act, declares his opinion that 'after March it should become a subject for consideration whether that committee might not, with advantage suspend or close its operations.' At all events, it will in the end of March be seen what amount of indulgence threatens to become permanent in the cotton districts; and it would then be perfectly safe to take a final estimate of the condition of those districts, and devise other and less temporary means than those at present in operation for meeting the threatened demands of the year.

That the calamity of 1861 is fast being removed from the people of Lancashire—that the distress can never be again so terrible and seemingly hopeless as it once was—we cannot but thankfully believe, when we see towns and villages which were once looked upon as almost doomed to become a lifeless waste, about to be furnished with a happier future, and all its consequences to physical and moral betterness.—*The Scotsman.*

GOSSIP ABOUT THACKERAY.

The late Mr. Thackeray was an accomplished penman, and was wont to himself on the neatness and dexterity with which he could cram the greatest possible number of words into the smallest possible space. A few weeks before his death he was present at the usual Saturday dinner, at which the contributors to *Punch* are accustomed to meet and arrange the programme for the next week's number. The conversation turning upon Mr. Thackeray's skill in this way, he was challenged to give an illustration, whereupon he produced a fourpenny piece, and having marked the circle of the coin with a pen on a piece of paper, he drew in the centre a crown, and filled up the remaining space with the words 'Punch,' which he transcribed without a single contraction except in the case of the

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W. M. MATTHEW & CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDE
Callings at Nueva Paltina, Fray Bentos
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain E. Fildes.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday and
Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Callings at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro
Obligado, Las Hermandades, and San Nicolas
Yaguajay by the 'Rosario', the National
steamer 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 GUALEQUAY
The National Steamer
DOLOMITAS
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the 'Rosario' each Friday, after
every Friday after the arrival of the 'Rosario',
and returns each Tuesday, by which the
passengers leave for every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and inter calls to the Mail
Steamer

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Callings at Paraná, La Paz, Guilla de
la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista
and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the
'Rosario', on Tuesday, January 10, and
returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:	Spateones
To Montevideo (cabin)	8
Zarate do	8
San Pedro do	8
Obligado do	10
San Nicolas do	12
Rosario do	10
San Lorenzo do	10
Durazno do	20
Santa Fe do	24
Parana do	32
La Paz do	32
La Esquina do	40
Guaya do	40
Bella Vista do	45
Empedrado do	45
Corrientes do	62
Gualeguay do	11
Concepcion do	11
Concordia do	17

FARES:	Spateones
To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6
San Nicolas	6
Parana	6
La Paz	10
Bella Vista	10
La Esquina	10
Guaya	12
Corrientes	12
The Uruguay Ports	10

FOR CUYANA
Callings at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná,
Jornadas, Asuncion, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipho de S. Bellocourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:	Spateones
San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20
Parana	20
Corrientes	20
Asuncion	20
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 in
any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Dealers also granted on
Messrs. P. & Co. Bankers
LONDON.

And on J. Barne & Co. Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

*Timely application should be made at
the office of Mr. W. M. Matthews, Exchange
Broker, No 55 Calle San Martin (opposite
the Bole).

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.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacu-
Bobederos de Tierra para Ovejas y Hacienda Va-
cuas, desde 600 vara-
Mojones de Tierra de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Roderos, Chacaras, Potreros, Cor-
rales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estrar Ajambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de ancar Agua.

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

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 MAUAS & CO.

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

The immense advantages of *Account Current* are now so generally felt, and
appreciated in the two great empu-
nos 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 Mauas & Co. in Mon-
tevideo has already provided for the
working class in that city, a safe &
profitable depository for their sav-
ings.

The sums deposited in that most
important institution are daily increas-
ing and already reach a very large
amount.

These advantages have no hitherto
been enjoyed in this city by an im-
mense number of Clerks, artisans,
working-men & servants of all classes
& conditions, who are equally inter-
ested 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 momentary gambling, in lotteries
and other frivolities.

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

p. p. Mauas & 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. 100) per annum which is liquidat-
ed every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money de-
posited.
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.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following
months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and mag-
nificent 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.
Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec, 1863—170,567 pata. in 215 Policies.

Directors.
D. Miguel Arceaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcedel Pont
" Jacobo Paravien
" Constant Santamarina
Officials.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
" Eustaquio Riera, Sub Manager

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquid-
ated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be en-
titled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for
the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however it
remained.
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 proportion-
ate 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 Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (sitio) between
the houses of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

Shipping List of
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.
FOR ANTWERP,
British Barque,
CRYSTALINE,
A 1,266 Tons.
Clarke, Master.
Cleared at the Custom House, and
sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Schooner,
HOORTE V. ICHGER,
171 1/2 ms.
Klasen, Master.
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing
at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Dutch Schooner,
HYDR A,
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 V. JESINA,
3-3 T.T., 147 Tons,
Uryema, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few
bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
3-4 A.T.T., 301 Tons.
Tennard, Master.
Can still engage dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Dargatz and Unnes.
National Barque,
RIVADIVA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignee, D. G. Goyenche.
For further particulars, please
apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shipbrokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 19.

Rams Rams Rams!!!
Persons requiring these in the best
terms and in excellent condition, can ob-
tain same at reasonable prices by applying
at the estancia de Santa Elena del Correo,
campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.
The broods are Rambouillet crossed with
Merinoes, and Rambouillet crossed with
fine class merinoes.

No more Scab in Sheep.
Patented by J. P. Geyer.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 265
CALLE BURN OXLEY.
Station at Villa Mercedes, de Mores
Kauz and Spitzengut.
Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D
Caryer.

The shearing time being now over the
invention of the Anti-Scab Specific for
cutting Outcomes Diseases in Sheep, as I
all Domestic Animals, large 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
preventive to the disease.

The simplest method is bathing the
animal, whether sound or affected, in the
water prescribed by the instructions.
The specific has been already 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, 2/6. sufficing
for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains an
antiseptic property, and is sold at the above
Depots.

Three leagues of camp.
A fine of camp, three leagues in
extent, of excellent quality and private
property is offered for sale. It is
situated in the department of Victoria,
Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the
city of Victoria, on the Paraná. Apply
for terms &c. at 28 Calle Cuya, between
the houses of 3 and 5 p. m.

15 p. E. 21.
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
DALLE LARGA DE BARBACAS**

**Don. M. Pongeraud, of the Lon-
don University College.**
This Establishment, which forms the foun-
dation 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 com-
bined with the acquisition of the French
and Spanish languages is imparted to the
pupils, and based upon the same system as
in all first class European institutions of
the kind.

An ever-watchful and constant super-
vision, and a strict maintenance of order
and propriety, are a constant guarantee
that the morals and behavior 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 Read-
ing Instruction.

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

The situation of the English Grammar
School, in one of the most beautiful
quarters of the Calle Larga de Barbacas, at
the very gates of the city, is one of the
most beautiful and picturesque of the en-
vironments of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectus at
the Standard Office, Calle Barbacas 74.
De F. PONGERAUD.
15 X

*The Standard Office is situated at the
corner of the Calle Larga de Barbacas, be-
tween the houses of 3 and 5 p. m.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.	
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 5 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.	
Regreso.	
Salida.	
DIAS FERIADOS	
DIAS DE TRABAJO	
Regreso.	
Salida.	
Los trenes marchan a "Expreso" parando en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Pedro solamente.	

**Mensagerias y Correos Na-
cionales Lucidadores.**
127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.

All the necessary arrangements
having been made, the Empresa has
opened an office in this city for the pur-
pose of facilitating operations for the
commercial community and the public
in general.

In the office will be given tickets for
passengers and parcels to any part of
the Republic, and there, passengers
for Chile can take through tickets for
Valparaiso and Santiago.

The diligences start from Rosario
for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile,
every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Cordoba every
Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman,
Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday

For further particulars apply at the
office of the Empresa.

nd 1m.
Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.
Wax Tapers & Cigar Lights.

Light only on the Box
The Patent Safety Match affords an in-
stantaneous light as readily as common
matches, whilst it is entirely free from
any dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide
boxes.
Patent Safety Tapers in paper slide
boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100
250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of
Wax Tapers in round plaid boxes, and in
slid boxes of 50, 100, 150, 250
300, and 1000.
Sole importers of Jumpkins Tannic or
(slide boxes).
All orders payable in London will
receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Lane London, E.

For Cabañas, Monto, and
Las Flores.
Mensagerias Nuevas de la Piedad.
Correo del Estado.
Oficio—Rivadavia 111 and 143.
The Empresa, with all attention
to the punctuality and good condition
of these coaches, has determined to
start this line on the 2nd of March
next. The times of starting being—
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores,
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of
each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2,
5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each
month.
Luggage and encomiendas are re-
ceived up till 4 p.m. of the day previous
to starting.
This month there will be three trips
made.
From Buenos Ayres 22, 23, 25
" Flores 22, 23, 25
" MIGUEL M. SUFO.
Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.