

The Standard

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The Standard.

"All that is new and old, not a word
"dies."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD.

The function of yesterday was the grandest and most felicitous since the era of Independence, and exceeded anything in all the annals of Buenos Ayres. The citizens seem to have delivered themselves up entirely to the happy event, and the word in every mouth was, 'this is a great day for Buenos Ayres.' It was in effect the realisation of a splendid project, to which towns and country had looked forward with equal impatience; and the remembrance of the many difficulties which had beset its birth, only enhanced the pleasure of the great reality.

The day was remarkably fine, after the showers of Sunday, and before the hour fixed (noon) a long file of carriages and mounted cavaliers was pushing forward towards the rendezvous. As if for the sake of effect a bullock cart was caparisoned near the waterworks, the wheel off and the merchandise scattered about the road, but this may have been a bona fide accident. There is not a more charming site in the environs of Buenos Ayres than that chosen for the ceremony at the bastions erected in 1861, when a siege was anticipated. Looking southward along the line marked out for the railway, the eye ranges over a group of lovely quintas embowered in trees which stretch away on one side to the hilly country of Flores and Caballito, and are lost on the other, in the smiling coast of the Boca and Ensenada, while the level prairies of the campaña bound the horizon.

The carriages were ordered to remain in the lawn of the Convalecencia, thus leaving the road free; and a small piquet of police attended to maintain order, although their services were needless. The entrance was gracefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and a bevy of the fair daughters of the neighbourhood welcomed the guests with wretched smiles.

The President and Governor arrived about a quarter of an hour before noon, and were received by the Directors, Messrs. Parish, E. Zimmermann, and Santamaría. The company walked about the picturesque grounds and we noticed among an assemblage of over 1000 persons, the following professional and commercial gentlemen:—Dr. Rawson (Prime Minister), Dr. Costa (Worship), and Dr. Elizalde (Foreign Affairs), of the National Cabinet, Dr. Acosta, Provincial Secretary of State, the British, French, and American Ministers, the French, American, Belgian, Danish, Hamburg, and other Consuls, the English Scotch and a number of native clergymen, the several members of the B. Ayrean press, also Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, H. A. Green, Dr. Leslie, W. Leslie (Mus Bank), Dr. Kirwan, Joseph Green, Gifford, Drabille, Boyd, Darbyshire, Jacob, Hall, H. Zimmermann (N. Railway), Mills, Potter, Harrison, Fulton, Hudson (late American Consul), Fulton, Consul Hutchinson, Harratt, Newton, Mortimer, Nally, Polmar, Billingham, Coghlan, Lelong, Jackson, Brittain, Duke of S. Fernando, Campbell, Jas. White, V. White, J. Thompson, C. E. (Paraguay), Simpson, C. Zimmermann, Dr. Sheridan, Allen, Capt. Nott (Shillabake), A. Lamb, Wanklyn, Llavallol, Sr. Llambo, Pio, Varca, Sinsfield, Gen. Madariaga, Col. Galvan, Soto.

A tall covered bridge was erected where the first sod was to be turned, and here a group of people was collected. We returned from one that here stood the first soldier erected in Buenos Ayres, the proprietor having been, as our informant said, 'a real English gentleman.' From this spot we could distinctly see the land marks of the intended route, and reflections were numerous as to when the line would be terminated, and how immense the benefits it must bring.

At twelve o'clock precisely President Mitre and Governor Saavedra, accompanied by the directors, the engineers, and the agent of Messrs. Peto Betts came along the avenue to the place marked for giving the first stroke in this great enterprise, the ladies and gentlemen forming a semi-circle close to the platform.

Mr. Parish opened the proceedings. He said—May it please your Excellencies, we are met here to-day to commence the works of the Great Southern Railway. On the part of the company I now ask you to assume these instruments of industry in the presence of the assemblage who have come hither to do homage to so great a celebration, for this may be called the first fruits of that peace which we now so happily enjoy. This is a new pledge of the stability which results from your prudent administration, and here around us is a band of valiant workmen waiting only the order to march that they may commence a work destined to benefit this country, and in which, I promise you, they will neither falter nor slacken till it arrives at a glorious completion. Let us then turn the first sod, and here in presence of the Argentine people and Government, this legion will set forth on the track before your view, to overturn the Panipás and conquer the ancient territory claimed by the Spanish discoverers. Perhaps this year we shall arrive at Chascomús, and proudly look back to the gates of Buen Ayres, and when these lumbering bullock-carts shall be things of the past we may erect a monument in the present market. If the tranquility we now boast of continue undisturbed, we shall push on yet further to what ever point may be desired, and I trust that the 7th of arch will be regarded as a happy anniversary in B. Ayres.

Here Messrs. Crawford and Rumball delivered to the President and Governor the handsome wheelbarrow and silver spade, and General Mitre taking the latter in his hand, said:

Gentlemen—In taking this implement of labour in my hand, to turn the first sod of the Great Southern Railway, I feel more pride than in leading an army to acquire glory on the blood stained field. How happy I am to have the fortune to inaugurate this railway, where the locomotive, with its cheering whistle, will carry hope to the Jewellers in the campaña. And I consider it also fortunate that so great an enterprise is begun, under the wise administration of Governor Saavedra, to whom it must be a pleasing and glorious recollection. As I take up these handfuls (suing the action to the world) of Argentine earth, I am indeed hopeful that this is the presage of a great future, and that the ideas of progress we implant may fruitfully yield an abundant harvest. The band played the Argentine hymn.

Here the Governor took the wheelbarrow and accompanied by the President rolled it to the end of the platform. Then was heard a loud burst of applause, and the firing of rockets announced to the city and globe that the work of the day was performed.

The banquet was laid out in the tent lately belonging to M. Champlain, and now erected on the bastion close to the Convalecencia road: thither the Directors invited the guests to accompany them, and we formed in procession, being lined on either side by a corps of 350 navvies, who shouldered their arms in military style. In the tent was a ladies' gallery, occupied by about fifty of the fair sex, including Meses. Thornton, Parish, Billingham, Miller, Wappers, White, Harratt, Mills, Llavallol, Baudrix, Woodgate, Llambo, Darbyshire, Jackson, Wambler, and other English and native ladies. The tent was magnificently draped with 1000 flags of all nations, and artistic bouquets and confectionary crowned the tables. Over the chair were the initials "V. R." and "B. M." in boxwork, and a splendid bouquet, over three feet in height, was placed opposite General Mitre, to whom was also presented the silver spade, the wheelbarrow being given to the Governor.

The company, numbering 300, took their seats at three tables, the head tables arranged:—Chairman, Mr. Parish, supported on the right and left by the two illustrious sponsors: then the Secretaries of F. Affairs and Justice, the British, French and American representatives, Dr. Acosta, H. Zimmermann, Messrs. Crawford, Rumball, E. Zimmermann, and Santamaría. Messrs. Shaw and Lucas acted as stewards in the ladies' gallery, serving them with ices, and refreshments.

After partaking of the excellent viands and wines provided by M. Boch (Provence Hotel), the signal was given for toasts, the Chairman rising to say:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of the Company and of my colleagues I salute the Argentine people and Government, not in mere formality, but with sincere gratitude for the new link of unity between our countrymen and the citizens of the republic. To-day we have made a great revolution, which must prove useful to Buenos Ayres, by inspiring confidence and faith in Argentines and Europeans touching the future of the republic. Will they not be glad in England to hear that the first magistrates of the country have descended from their posts to act the part of the peaceful laborer? Yes, they will say B. Ayres is no longer what it was; a new era has set in. Here upon the ruins of a bastion which recalls gloomy times, when barriers were raised to separate Argentines from each other, we are now celebrating a work of peace and union, the foundation of a railway which will foster the confidence

of men and capital, and enrich the land. I give you, therefore, the health of the most illustrious man in the republic, General Bartolomé Mitre.

The toast was drunk with three cheers, the band playing the National Hymn.

President Mitre rose to reply: In returning the cordial salute of the Chairman to me and to all of us as guests, I regret that I cannot consider my English friends present as guests in this country. No, for all members of the human family who land upon these shores are something more; they are brothers. They come to live among us and develop the resources of the country, blending their blood with ours. They bring a contingent of capital and intelligence, and although they give not their lives in the battle field, they work unceasingly for the progress and industry of the republic. In return for the courtesies of the Chairman I will give you a toast the symbol of every virtue and of real liberty, I mean the illustrious Queen Victoria, who unites all the qualities that adorn the female soul, and those imperishable institutions of liberty so worthy of the great English nation (tremendous cheering). The band played God Save the Queen.

Mr. Thornton replied—I am exceedingly grateful for the kind expressions used towards my honored and beloved Sovereign. As representative of the English people, I am glad to see this new sign of mutual friendship. There is a community of interests between B. Ayres and Great Britain, which perpetuates this unity, and I am confident nothing serious will ever disturb our relations. I have to thank the chief authorities for the aid they have always lent me in matters which might otherwise have obstructed me, and also for the protection they have dispensed to this undertaking. Looking at so many friends here to-day, I feel myself almost an Argentine, and I have only to beg the future assistance of all parties in favor of this railway. Let me couple success to the Argentine republic with the several railways North, West and South, in a flowing bumper.

Dr. Rawson then spoke. It falls to me to respond to the generous sentiments of the English Minister. Experience has proved that there is no longer a clash of national interests, and the only rivalry is that of mutual assistance. In the River Plate we only want capital, intellect, and population, and there are thousands of active Europeans now looking for somewhere to occupy their industry. There was a time when the River Plate rejected foreign immigration, when the rivers were civilized; but the genius of progress burst the cable, and our waters were soon covered with the fleets of other countries. What joy did not our fathers feel at the prospect of a single vessel entering B. Ayres? But now we see the necessity of binding fast our interests with those of foreign nations, and yielding to the tide of advancement. If peace continue to bless Buenos Ayres we shall all be benefited, and in reply to Mr. Thornton I propose to you railways, electric telegraphs, and the other trophies of modern science which are the laborers of civilization, and are destined to redeem us from obscurity and sloth. I toast: Peace at home and friendly relations with all foreign powers, especially England, France, and America, so worthily represented at this board.

M. Lefebvre de Becour rose to reply. In the name of my august master, Napoleon III., and on the part of my countrymen and fellow Europeans, I thank you. Truly, this enterprise is of great importance for the fine province of Buenos Ayres, and as much so to foreigners, who will here find unfading sources of wealth. I congratulate the Governor and President, who have acted as sponsors, and hope this will prove the first link of a chain of conquest over the desert, and conduce to the greatness and felicity of the whole Republic.

Dr. Elizalde said: To-day we celebrate one of the great designs of the first conquerors, invading the Panipás. When the lion's invading of the campaña sees a cloud of dust, he knows it is the approach of plundering Indians, but soon the smoke of the locomotive will bring him a more cheering omen. We can never conquer these plains but by immigration; we must have foreigners to repel the wandering savages. I therefore give you a health to all the nations of the earth, which send us immigrants. Mr. Santamaría—I have the honor to propose a toast which will find a ready response from all, not merely for the respect due to the chief authorities, but also in recognition of their civic virtues. In toasting the sponsors I must add that the Co. will be highly gratified to learn that the two highest magistrates have done us this honor, for Europeans will regard this as a favorable pledge.

Then I name General Mitre, I speak of one who unites the qualities of a warrior, a legislator, and a poet: one who has an arm to defend, a head to guide, and a heart to feel for our interests. And of the Governor it is sufficient for me to say, he is by his virtues worthy to hold the chief rank in the enlightened province of Buenos Ayres (applause).

General Mitre replied. Having been partly the subject of the com-

pliments just uttered, I am bound to say that I regard myself only as the representative of those worthy men who have aided me. Just as that general who crowned himself in presence of the army saying, "My soldiers gained this, and in their name I accept it." I am, as it were, deputed to receive congratulations for the people. But what is the force which produces this triumph? It is English capital. Not long since the lances of our enemies encircled the city, and the liberty gained upon the tented field soon grew up, like a tree, and cast its golden fruit around. Peace, after so many struggles, became radicanted, and foreign capital pours on our favoured shores, to make that peace fruitful. I wish this cup were of gold—not to worship, like the golden calf of antiquity—but as a symbol of the connection between England and La Plata, for England was our best friend in the war of Independence. Nobody has ever written a history of English capital, and yet it is a great personage. In 1806 the English brought iron, steel, and lead to B. Ayres, but only succeeded in wasting human blood. Next they came with merchandise, and the walls of the Custom-house had to be strengthened to bear up the weight of gold so produced. In 1829 the patriots were reduced to misery; no one would lend them a dollar, but England came forward and said, 'Take what you need.' We were rescued, for when Argentines themselves refused to advance funds England sent us £1,000,000. Truly English Capital is a great personage. A few partly Britishers laid the foundation of North America. Captain Cook first peopled the Southern Ocean with goats, and now Australia pours its countless riches at the feet of Britannia. Half a dozen thrifty merchants began that commerce with Madras and China, which opened the gates of the East to British dominion. I would wish a cup of gold, not to sing the praises of a pound sterling, but of that great people which in 1833 voted £600 millions to redeem the slaves. English Capital, that anonymous personage, has wrought wonders, whether under Charles II. or Q. Victoria, and dates as far back as the cradle of British greatness. Nor let it be thought that England was not once as we have been Lord Macaulay mentions that in winter the road from London to York was so swampy, that it was necessary to swim in places, and travellers sometimes were drowned. Moreover, it was dangerous to be out after seven in the evening, for there being no light but the moon, thieves were to be guarded against. A coach was started from London to Oxford in 1871, and advertised to make the journey in one day. After some difficulty, six heroic men were found to undertake the journey. At that time England had five millions of inhabitants, the London Customs yielded half a million, or less than Buenos Ayres at present, and the English revenue did not exceed 74 millions; less than that of the Republic. Time was when Buenos Ayres had 6,400 inhabitants; we had 10,000 immigrants in '63; this year promises us 30,000. Our roads were six millions dollars; now they are eight. This is progress. I only ask 50,000 immigrants, revenue twelve millions, peace and prosperity (loud cheers).

Governor Saavedra said: I thank your kind words towards me and my friend Gen. Mitre. This inauguration affords me great satisfaction, and I never drunk a bumper with sincerer pleasure than to-day. Some thought I was an enemy to the line, but time has vindicated me. We have now four lines sowing progress in all directions; next May we shall celebrate the anniversary of Independence in Luxum, and the end of 1861 will see us in stercoles. Railways elevate us in civilization and help us to populate the camps. We are indebted to England, the centre of riches and liberty: I hope steam will convert the herd's lance into a ploughshare; but we must have faith and perseverance. I beg to toast the Representatives of the Co. in Buenos Ayres (cheers).

Dr. Carsfield, being called on, said—I have preferred to let the chief magistrates speak of the progress of this country in civilization and practical policy. Individuals pass away and popular institutions gain ground. This work will not only unite men but form a chain of material interests stretching from this city to Magellan's Straits, for steam conquers distance. God has created barriers which we must surpass. Till the 19th century this ocean shut out half a world, but human energy has converted it into a valuable means of transit. From the earth's bowels men extract coal and iron, and from a murky cloud the electric ray which overcomes their messenger. The locomotive would carry a man round the globe in a few days, and this discovery we owe to a poor London mechanic. We must subdue the land ocean, not as far as Chascomús, but even to Virgin Cape. The terminus will become a centre of commerce with the world. We cannot guess the future of our camps. I will congratulate the Government for this new blessing, and hope peace may fruitfully more and more.

D. Hector Varela said—We have two ideas, 'liberty and progress,' the blessings of our Government. This function will convince Old Europe that there is room here for development. Here we have Englishmen, whose countrymen opened up Eastern commerce; Frenchmen, who first entered Liberty in 1789; Spaniards, from whose blood we are descended; Portuguese, who boast the daring navigation that explored the Indian seas; Americans, who give us the principles of Republican institutions, and whose country is now a picture of bloodshed. After a rapid and brilliant review of history, since the Christian era, the gifted speaker continued: May Heaven grant that this Republic will become a temple, under whose glorious vault all the nations of the earth may form a holy alliance.

Dr. Costa said—I drank with pleasure the health of Queen Victoria, and of the sponsors, but now I give you a equally loyal one—To the far West, and especially the English ladies, whose conquests are those of liberty and beauty (loud cheers).

Cries of 'Shaw!'

Mr. Parish said—I return thanks for the kind manner in which you have toasted the Directors. It has been truly said there are no barriers between nations. We introduce steam to aid the progress of the country, and I trust we shall leave a legacy to our children in this enterprise. I drink to the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres. Minister Acosta replied—That it was two years since the idea of this line was started, and when finished it would foster foreign commerce and immigration.

Mr. Santamaría said—For fear we should omit some important toasts, I will ask permission to give the following list:—
1. The Provincial Legislature, who passed the bill.
2. The Municipality, who lent every assistance.
3. Our absent friends, including Messrs. Lumb and Riestra.
4. The firm of Peto Betts, the great contractors of the age, who are making in Australia alone 300 miles of railway per annum.
5. The Engineers and their worthy head, Mr. Rumball.
Hop, Mr. Kirk addressed the company in English. Ladies and Gentlemen—As the sun is to earth, so is man to man, to comfort and stimulate him to ambition. But I will not plunge into a tedious dissertation, or the motto is 'short speeches and long drinks.' It is within memory when there was no steam. It is not long since the invention of printing, when Gutenberg discovered what he so long desired—a means of stamping, thought on paper. I can fancy, too, the unspeakable delight of Lord Stafford when, in his jauncey in the Tower of London, he watched the tea-kettle and foresaw steam. Or Watt, who succeeded in revolutionising the world. Ladies, you scarcely fancy steam is used to work the ribbon on your graceful necks, or to draw out the marrow of the earth into the spiral thread which encircles your delicate waists. Now we can speak with S. Francisco in an hour, and soon the electric message will pass under the Atlantic, to tell us what you are doing in England. A pound of coke will take a heavy train one mile in a minute. But I will not weary you with a list of the triumphs of the age. I feel happy to find so many brethren of all countries around me, and as for the ladies, I fervently say, "God bless ye" (applause).

Mr. Crawford also spoke in English. I am labouring under a double difficulty in returning thanks for the fine I have the honor to represent, for I do not well know what has been said of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and I am little given to making promises, preferring to wait until the work is done and speaks for itself. We shall, please God, get on to Chascomús without delay, but we must expect hard work and sleepless nights. Here the speaker entered into details of the value to be derived, quoting the words of a friend in North America who said of a certain line, "if the land-owners paid all the expenses they would still be gainers, in the increased value of their properties." He complimented the exertions of Mr. Parish and the other directors, and stated that everything was ready in London, and some cargoes of rails shipped for the present season.

General Mitre, in winding up the ceremonial said—We are in some manner fulfilling Christ's precept, to do good to our neighbours, in making railways, for we introduce progress in the form of barbarism. I must add to my requests of 5,000 immigrants and increased revenue, 500 miles of railway per annum; and let us not forget the Cordoba line. We must be thankful to Messrs. Peto Betts and foreign capital, but we must have yet more railways. I ask them not as a mendicant, but as the inheritance of humanity, which will give peace and prosperity to the Argentine Republic.

After some observations from General D. M. Madariaga, apropos of the occasion, the company broke up, at three p.m., and the mutual congratulations heard on all sides between natives and foreigners showed how favourably all were impressed with the day's proceedings. The universal opinion was that in arrangements, respectable attendance, harmony, and ease, it was the most successful and imposing display ever seen in B. Ayres.

THE CRISIS IS PAST.

Thank God, the terrors of the drought are over, and the farmers released from a danger which at one time boded little short of universal ruin. Very few townspeople know what our country friends suffered, and very few of the latter will forget the trying season now happily concluded. Improvidence is a fault that always brings its own punishment, and those who count on uninterrupted prosperity are often surprised and prostrated at the first reverse. The sheep-farmers, though not open to the charge of extravagance in their style of living were almost as much to blame in a want of economy which resulted in a catastrophe that everybody except themselves foresaw. Like the dog and the shadow, grasping at too much, some of them lost all, for as the Spaniards say, 'Q. In mucho abegra nada aprieta.' Had they been content with moderately stocking their land, the disaster must have been far less, but they began to regard a piece of camp as inexhaustible, forgetting that the Frenchman's horse died at last in a similar experiment to that adopted with their sheep. And then they most unjustly lay all the fault on the elements, but since the days of Adam and Eve, people are anxious to excuse themselves, and when their neighbour cannot be blamed they commence railing at Fortune.

There have been the consequences; not so much in the actual loss sustained as in the hardships, toils and privations they have had to endure. Those who first took alarm and moved out towards the frontier had their prompt exertions rewarded by saving all their flocks, but most of them lived without any covering under Heaven, and deprived of all the necessities of civilized existence.

Many delayed abandoning their parched-up farms until the sheep were so reduced that, when ultimately forced to march, a large proportion died on the way, and these folks experienced all the hardships of the others, besides a heavy loss. Finally, there were not a few who vainly hoped, day after day, for rescue, and saw all their substance melt away when remedy was too late. Local circumstances favored some, and they were lucky enough to escape both the severities of frontier life, and the loss of their stock. A large number of migratory farmers shut up their houses, taking their families, for better security, with them in carts or waggons. The sufferings of women and children in such cases, living on meat and water, may be better imagined than described. When those awful dust-storms sweep over the Pampas, turning noon day into night, almost suffocating all persons exposed to their fury, and choking up the wells, we may fancy the pitiable condition of the outcasts, and the difficulty of keeping the flocks on which their all depended.

At length the bountiful rains of Heaven fell, and there was hope of deliverance: the grass began to spring up through the barren layers of dust which had blotted out every trace of vegetation. Since then, we have had repeated showers, and every day brought more favourable accounts from North and South. Already numbers of our countrymen are homeward bound, more joyful than ever shipwrecked mariner touching dry land. Home, with all its charms, again comes in view, and the familiar ombu tree is blessed as an old friend who has outlived the danger, and now bids them welcome.

But, alas! their sorrows are not over, or perhaps yet half known. How many a rancho has been plundered of the little it contained, by wandering gauchos! and some will find a few charred sticks where once their home stood. Others, who had been unable to send in their wool have lost the hard-earned gains of last year, either stolen or maliciously destroyed. They will be, however, able to begin again with the capital they have saved; they must rebuild their ranchos, wrecked by the lawless elements, or by the yet more lawless gauchos; they must dig new wells, for nothing but the site remains of the old ones; they must set up new corrales, for the former have been broken down by the winds or stray cattle; they must produce fresh stores, for what they left has either grown musty or been carried off; they must look out for clothes and house utensils in the same manner; they must, perhaps, seek medical assistance for themselves or families, injured by inclemency and exposure; they must get a friendly loan to meet these expenses.

And for those who are ruined; they have no alternative, after so many years of labour and privation, but

enter the service of their more fortunate neighbours, to commence again the hill they had climbed to some height. Really it makes the heart bleed to reflect on the misery of the late season.

There is now no danger for the rest of the year; but we would give a word of caution to the estancieros: put on less stock, and besides planting alfalfa yourselves, make all your moidaneros and peons imitate your example.

THE PACIFIC.

We have dates from Valparaiso up to 13th ult., and from Santiago till the 15th inst. In Chile, everything was very quiet, the people being occupied with the approaching elections, but there was no great enthusiasm displayed on either side. The opposition was using all its endeavours, though quietly, to carry the day.

On the 20th January the city of Copiapó ran a narrow chance of suffering from a novel disaster. A Chile Blucher has arisen in these degenerate days. It will be remembered that when that celebrated Prussian paid a visit to London he was observed to be in a brown study, and on being asked of what he was thinking, he exclaimed, 'What a city for a sack!'

It would appear that a captain of a company of the 3rd of the line of the Chile army had been struck with the same idea as the great Blucher, and had made preparations for taking advantage of the armed force at his disposal to devote the 29th January to a general sack of the stores and banks of Copiapó. Luckily, his lieutenant succeeded in dissuading his superior, and inducing the troops to return to their duty. This great inventive genius of a military financier has not been appreciated by his Government who have sent him prisoner to Santiago to be tried.

Peru was also quiet, and Government was turning its attention to reforming the different branches of the administration. Gold, in large quantities, had been discovered in the interior.

In Venezuela peace had been again restored. On the 24th December the Chamber of Legislation was opened by 69 deputies. Generals Falcon and Guzman Blanco continue as the first and second magistrates of the Republic.

The treaty of peace between Ecuador and Colombia has been exchanged. Mosquera evacuated the province of Imbabura and retired to Colombia, where his attention had been occupied by the revolutionary movements in Mariñelli, State of Antioquia, and also in Bogotá and Santander. General Nieto has, on his own account, tried to make the State of which he is Governor, with Cartagena for his capital, independent, and for that purpose General Carazo had gone on a commission to Guayaquil. The working classes have been trying to have their imposts lightened, so that they may be enabled to compete with foreign manufacturers. Nueva Granada, after trying all forms of government, except monarchy, seems to be as far from the goal of peace as ever.

Central America remains tranquil, and the idea of having a Congress to settle external politics and other matters of utility and peace is daily gaining ground.

From Bolivia we hear nothing of any importance.

INDIANS.

Since mentioning, in our edition of last Thursday, the attack of the Indians on Fort Vallemanca, in the Partido de 25 De Mayo, further information on the subject has arrived in a despatch to the Minister of War, of which the following are the particulars:

"On the 28th ult., when the news arrived at the fort of the appearance of the savages, Captain Eliseo Marquez, commander of the fort, and his lieutenant, D. Francisco Morales, sallied forth at the head of about 30 men, and met the Indians at about half a league from the fort. Then they were surrounded, and obliged, on account of the number of the invaders, to dismount. The savages also dismounted, and the half of the force, partly on foot, and partly on horseback, attacked the Argentines, and so unequal was the combat, that they were frequently fighting six to one. In a short time, Captain Marquez, Lieutenant Morales, and 29 of the rank and file were stretched on the sod.

The exact of number invading Indians is not known, but it must have been considerable. There were only four dead Indians found in the bush, and it is likely their loss has been heavy, as they may be obliged to leave there, their custom being to bury or hide, at once, all killed in battle.

"The Indians, before approaching the fort, had surprised ten men in the bush, cutting wood, and killed them most brutally. The handful of men, which was left in the fort, on seeing the day lost, mounted their

horses and rode off in the direction of the establishment of the Gauchos, who are on friendly terms with the Indians. The savages afterwards retired without lifting any cattle, although there were several haciendas in the neighbourhood; this is another proof of their having sustained heavy losses.

"By the foregoing, it will be seen that all proper precautions had been taken by the Government, inasmuch as the fort was well manned by more than 80 men, and well armed and provided with war ammunition; and if this force was not properly handled, it was solely owing to the rashness of Comandante Marquez in leaving his post, and heading a body of 'enfana perdus,' which military negligence was paid for by his life. The Indians were glad to escape, with the drubbing they received without carrying off either cattle or prisoners.

NOTHING NEW.

"The body of serenitos retired from their posts, last night, the greater part of the time nothing having happened."

The above means that lots of robberies were attempted, but the serenitos were not annoyed by them in the slightest. Having the gift of second sight, we can assure our readers the following is a daily scene in Buenos Ayres:

C.—You are, at all times, to avoid rows, and cast an indulgent eye on the city views. Make no noise in the street, because, for the serenitos to talk loud is most intolerable, and not to be endured.

Serenos—We will rather sleep than talk. We know what belongs to a watch.

C.—Why, you speak like an ancient and most quiet sereno—for I cannot see how sleeping should offend—only have a care that your spears be not stolen. Well, you are to call at all the confiterias, and bid those that are drunk get them to bed.

Serenos—How, if they will not?

C.—Why, then, let them alone till they are sober: if they make you then not the better answer, you may say they are not the men you took them for. If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, the more is for your honesty.

Serenos—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands upon him?

C.—Truly, by your office you may, but I think they that touch pitch will be defiled, besides having the 'Standard' down upon us for works of supererogation. You shall comprehend all vagrant men: you are to bid any man stand, in the name of the republic.

Serenos—How, if they will not stand?

C.—Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, light cigars, and thank God you are rid of a knave.

GAMBLING.

By the laws of nature each race of the human species has its besetting sin. Wherever the Anglo-Saxons are to be found, there is also the fire-water which drowns body and soul. Well may Horace Walpole have sneeringly remarked that the Anglo-Saxons Christianized the world by means of Bibles, Brandy, Blunders and Rifles—which of the lot is the more deadly it is hard to say.

Of late years Parliament has been turning its attention to making laws for the keeping in check and government of dyssomniacs. Although we say it ourselves, we say it proudly, that (being aware of that curse attached to our cold northern blood, and which, owing to the climate of Britain, has become so much of a second nature with us that in all the world, which the morning sun of England calls from its slumbers, drunkenness and Anglo-Saxon are almost synonymous)—we cannot lay the blame of negligence upon our rulers. Now the old Adam which lurks in Spanish blood is the vice of gambling, a vice which gives rise to covetousness, robbery, suicide and murder. Does the Government of these provinces so perfectly shut its eyes to the imperfection of Spanish human nature as to suppose that sinners, unless restrained by powerful laws, and laws carried into effect, not were dead letters, will not from time to time, like dogs, return to their vomit? What has Government done towards restricting gambling, at least public gambling? If there be laws, of which we are ignorant, why are they not enforced? and why are gambling houses as thickly strewn through this city as blackberries on a heath? Are the police ignorant of their whereabouts? or do they, like the authorities of that great and powerful European State, Baden, derive the principal part of their revenues from the 'Board of Green Cloth?'

According to laws in used-up old rotten monarchies, like England (and which laws, of course would never do for a free and enlightened republic like Buenos Ayres) the receiver is as bad as the thief, and punished accordingly.

How should the members of the Legislature like to be called before a tribunal of victimized gamblers, and tried on the charge of being part owners of a "paper-hell"—and not to, as Mr. Sinageby would say, put too fine a point

upon it, that is what it is all resolved to. The 'Nacion Argentina' of Sunday points out in a very clear manner this crying nuisance; and so that the police may have no opportunity of pleading ignorance on the subject, it calls their attention to one sink of iniquity in particular. How long shall it be allowed to fatten upon the blood of wives and children?—for the gamblers themselves we have no pity, but look upon them as wilful maniacs. They are not the sufferers—their wives and children and in many cases their employers have to pay the piper.

SEVEN'S THE MAIN.

THE SHERIDAN SUIT.

Mr. Editor, Having read in the Standard of this morning a notice of a law suit now pending before the tribunals of this country, and which has reference to my family—however reluctant I may feel, and chagrined as I am to see my name brought before the public in connexion with that vexed and most disagreeable question, yet from the very prominent and I may say, personal manner I am alluded to, in that article I feel myself obliged to make one or two observations. The question between Mrs. Sheridan, the widow of my late brother, and myself is one which turns merely on a point of law, and that the law of this country, under which Mrs. Sheridan claims an exclusive right to inherit all the property left by my late brother, he being believed to have died intestate. Now the fact is J. P. Sheridan was a Roman Catholic and Miss Elizabeth Hughes an Anglican Protestant, and the said J. P. Sheridan had omitted or refrained from complying with the formalities required by the laws of this country previous to the solemnization of marriage by a Protestant clergyman, namely, of declaring, before the notary of the Superior Camara de Justicia, himself and his intended wife to belong to that religion; this it is notorious he has not done, and it is to be supposed he did not do so because he could not conscientiously declare himself to be a Protestant, he never having conformed to any of the rites or ceremonies of that communion, or in any way acceded from the Roman Catholic faith. This is the simple question which deprives, according to the law of this country, Mrs. Sheridan of the right of exclusive inheritance. It is to be sincerely regretted that Mrs. Sheridan, on the death of my late brother, following the sinister advice of interested parties, entirely unconnected with the family, has brought upon herself and all those most intimately concerned great vexation—and however strangers may profit by it, they it is to be feared, will ultimately be the sufferers. However, the non-compliance with respect to the forms required by the laws of this country, never could for a moment be considered to affect the validity of the ceremony in the religious point of view, as performed in the English Church, nor deprive, in the least degree, Mrs. Sheridan of all the respect and consideration due to an English matron and to an English lady. Had my brother ever become a Protestant, or ceased to be a Roman Catholic, this question never could have arisen. I am the last person in the world to deny to any one the right of private judgment.

Yours, &c.

H. T. SHERIDAN.

[Dr. Sheridan brought his name before the public himself in a notice in the 'Tribuna,' our comments thereon left no room for displeasure.—Ed. Standard.]

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen,

Allow me the observation, that your statement in last Saturday's 'Standard,' 'Doubtless have reached now the unprecedented figure of 473,' is erroneous, since on August, 1840, were quoted as high as five hundred and seventy (\$570). Supposing that the following table of fluctuations of doubtless prices in the years 1825 to 1849 may be interesting to some of the readers of your valuable paper, I take the liberty to submit it for insertion:

PRICE OF DOUBTLESS.

Lowest.	Highest.
1826, Feb., 18	Oct., 574
1827, April, 40	Oct., 71
1828, Oct., 36	Jan., 31
1829, Feb., 58	Oct., 108
1830, Jan., 108	April, 157
1831, Oct., 180	Feb., 132
1832, Jan., 104	June, 117
1833, Jan., 114	Oct., 130
1834, Feb., 118	Jan., 121
1835, July, 117	Mar., 121
1836, Aug., 116	Mar., 122
1837, Jan., 117	Aug., 150
1838, Jan., 129	Dec., 23
1839, Jan., 200	Nov., 100
1840, Jan., 275	Aug., 570
1841, Nov., 271	Jan., 351
1842, June, 248	Jan., 297
1843, Dec., 210	Jan., 281
1844, Dec., 197	Jan., 251
1845, Jan., 193	Dec., 393
1846, Aug., 211	Jan., 440
1847, May, 281	July, 440
1848, Mar., 310	Jan., 408
1849, Dec., 249	Jan., 350

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

T.

SHAKESPEARE CENTENARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 8, 1864.
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, Seeing a letter, signed 'Cosmopolite,' in your paper of to-day, proposing to get up a Shakespeare commemoration, the spirit strongly moves me (more particularly as I have just come from the Scotch Church) to make a few remarks on the divine William, as our Gallic neighbours call the 'swan.' No one will deny that Shakespeare is such a favourite with the English (English, in contradistinction to Caldonians and Ribernians), that they vote him a 'bore,' except he be played by a Frenchman; and will not go to hear him spoiled by an Englishman. Does 'Cosmopolite' not know at least four amongst his small circle of acquaintances, who read Shakespeare better than Macready or Mrs. Butler (see Kemble)? If he does not, I envy him; and if ever I have a grudge against him, I will introduce him to half a dozen monomaniacs in Buenos Ayres, and then see what a pleasant life he will lead.

I am averse to this commemoration for two reasons, one purely personal, it is:—If the commemoration be held, we will be patronising a dead man, and leaving one of his most able exponents in South America on one side. (Now you will see the connection between the Scotch Church and Shakespeare.) Some time ago the Anglo-Porteno public had an opportunity of hearing Shakespeare read properly in the school-room of the Scotch Church, and how did they behave? (Good Heavens! what trash!) The larger portion of an audience, of at least 30 persons, got bored with the finest reading (at least so thought the reader) ever heard in Buenos Ayres, and left before the quiet exhibition was finished. There's love of Shakespeare for you! Not sufficient to pay for the gas used on the occasion. My other reason is this, and I am sure, many must agree with me, if once Shakespeare be set agoing, I'll have myself driven almost crazy by seeing people in a humor of a quotation, and that's no joke—

To the Standard, &c.
Of the Scotch Church, &c.
To save a bit of wool-wringing, &c.
Even Juliet and Romeo.

How often does 'Cosmopolite' expect a centenary to happen? He seems to grumble at its occurring so seldom. I admire the delicate compliment conveyed to the great poet, in his lovers 'donning buckskin' as it is generally supposed that the immortal Will was found guilty of stealing deer from Lucy's park.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. B. TOUCHSTONE.

LOCAL EVENTS.

New Signal for the 'Telegrafo Maritimo'—The proprietor of this establishment being desirous of affording his patrons the earliest intelligence on the sailing of any steamer either merchant or war, for Rio de Janeiro, as well as the arrivals from that port, has determined upon hoisting a white pendant with air oval ball in the centre, on the departure or arrival of any steamer, the same as is done with the regular packets.

The blue pendant stands for a sailing vessel which may be seen coming from Buenos Ayres, and when she has anchored, her national flag will be hoisted. On the departure of a sailing vessel from Buenos Ayres, the same pendant, with the black ball above, will be hoisted.

Change of Signals in the 'Telegrafo Maritimo'—From and after to-day every steamer, either merchant or war, with the exception of those already running between this and Buenos Ayres, will be signalled, on her making her appearance, by a French pendant, and when anchored, her national colors underneath. When any steamer, not a packet, is about to sail for Buenos Ayres, the same pendant, with a black ball above it will be hoisted and kept flying until the moment of her sailing.

Communication between this and Montevideo—The two pilot boats, the 'Laggo' and the 'Stella,' are now arranged for running between this and Montevideo, carrying passengers, correspondence, and emigrants.

Foreign Vessels of War—By the Montevideo papers, we see that the foreign diplomatic agents, whose nations have vessels of war anchored there, have notified that the six people banished on the 25th of December last, cannot take refuge on board their vessels, on the ground that their lives are not in danger, and besides that they wish to have an opportunity of returning to the country against the wishes of the Government.

THE BOLSA.

March 7, 1864.

Total sales, 58, 13 patacones.	
Opening price	29 5
Following price	29 55 29 60
Saturday, March 12 29 55 29 60	
Sunday	29 50 29 60
Closing price	29 60
PRODUCE SALES.	
230 dry cowhides	\$118
200 do do	116
100 do do	129
100 do do	125

400 arr. wool mixed	67
100 do do do	62
200 do do do	60
300 do do do	52
80 do sheepskins	145
90 do do by lump.	95

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.	
5th	
Cádiz, Mecklenburg barque Doctor Juris Jantzen.	
Rosario, nat. steamer Pavon.	
6th	
Caoiz, Hamburg brig Augusta.	
Breclona, Italian barque Guisette.	
Montevideo, Oriental cutter Raggio.	
7th	
Uruguay ports, nat. steamer Salto.	
Liverpool, British barque Semiramis.	
Genoa, Italian brig Marchesino.	
SAILED.	
5th	
Liverpool, British steamer La Plata.	
6th	
Akiab, Belgian barque Quentin Motoy.	
Liverpool, British barque Thyra.	
Rosario, nat. steamer Pavon.	
7th	
Isla de Cuba, Spanish polacre Dorotea.	
Do do snack Ardilla.	

Sale by Auction.

Of the British Pilot Boat "STELLA."

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., will be sold, on the Paseo de Julio, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the British Pilot Boat "Stella," of 71 tons burden, copper sheathed and fastened, built in the United States of the best live oak and pine. She is all ready for sailing.

She has a complete suit of sails, two anchors with iron stocks, two cables of 45 and 30 fathoms, two water tanks of 60 gallons, cabin furniture and utensils in good condition, and cook's galley, with utensils.

The vessel is anchored in front of the Mole. People interested may, by calling at the store of Don Luis Maclean, be taken on board to inspect her on the 14th inst., the day prior to the Sale.

Deposit of Jarabo Pagliano.

Professor Don Girolamo Ingliano has opened a Store in Calle Guayo, No. 181, under the firm of José Savino, for the sale of the above Syrup. All Syrups going from the above Establishment bear the seal and the private mark of the Agent.

Any Person, either from the Camp or Provinces, wishing this Syrup, will have it remitted to a firm on receipt of Three and a Half Real Reales, or their equivalent in current money; per Flask. Less than 100 Flasks will not be sent to the Provinces. Expenses of carriage will be deducted from the sum remitted, when the freight has to be paid beforehand.

Argentine Diligences.

92—CALLE DE RIVADAVIA.—93

The undersigned advise the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 189, to No. 98 of the same street, alongside of the Liceria de L. Union.

The days of starting are as follow:—For Villa de Lujan, Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, and Pergamino—On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

For Cepeda del Sur, San Antonio de Arco, and Arceles—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each month.

Buenos Ayres, 8th March, 1864.
PABLO Y FLORENDO DIAZ.
A. M. RIVEROS.
LUCAS CAMPANILLAS.

15 p. m.



American Dentist,
DR. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

Artificial Teeth
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.
Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.
Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA

On Tuesday, 8th February, 1864

Last representation, for the present engagement, of the Opera of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA

At half-past eight, p.m.

Wanted.

A good Waiter, who can speak English. Apply Calle Piedra 98, British Hotel. m 8, 3 p.

Wanted.
A Girl of 12 or 13 years of age; mind a Child of 1½ to 2 years old, in a small family.
Apply at 275 Rivadavia.
3 p. m 8

Notice.
JACOB FOSTER,
Saddler and Harness maker,
Has removed his shop from No. 270 to 238 Calle Defensa.
m 8, 3 p

Sparring Match.

A grand Sparring Exhibition will take place at the Saloon, Calle Peru 290, this evening, March 8th. All lovers of the manly art of self-defence are specially requested to attend. The evening's entertainment will commence by a set-to between Johnny McKay and W. Valley; there will also be a set-to between Dublin Tip and Bristol Hero; Jack Reardon and Jimmy Sullivan will also be on hand to make the entertainment as pleasant as possible. Any amateurs present who wish the use of the gloves will find every thing they require at their service.

W. BRENNAN, Manager.
Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Sparring to commence at 8 p.m.
Strict orders will be maintained by a committee appointed for the purpose.
m 8, 1 p

Wanted to Rent.

A small Estancia, of from one to two leagues, with from 3 to 500 sheep, either in Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental, or Entre Rios. Terms, cash.
Apply 'Farmer,' at this Office.
M 2 p.

For Boston or New York.

The Clipper first-class British Barque KATHERINE MAUDE.
Of 338 tons register, Captain Daniel Anderson,
Will sail, without fail, on the 5th April, 1864, for either one or the other port, according to the freight engaged, and has still room for cargo.
Apply to the Consignees,
ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.
Calle Bolívar, No. 7.
5 p. m 4

Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Provident Association.

NOTICE.
The Half Yearly General Meeting of this Association will be held at the British Library on Tuesday Evening next, the 8th March, current.

Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m.
As matters affecting the future well-being of the Association will be brought before the meeting, the Committee urgently requests the attendance of all shareholders.

By Order.

Port and Sherry.

Agents for Feuerherd and Co., Oporto, and Ponce de Leon, Cadiz, Moore, Puxen, & Ludor, Peru, No. 83.

The largest

finest and

best assorted stock

of Groceries,

Drapery and

Ironmongery

will be found at

The Librarian House,

64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDRA.

Terley's Bitter Ale.

Just received, fine Draught Ales XX October Brew, in Barrels, and Kilderkins.
On Sale, at CALLE POTOSI, No. 35.
M. F. B.

To Let.

A comfortable furnished room in a private house with stable if required. Apply 466 Calle Parque.
3 p m 6.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Bring-o-bragh.

Those Irishmen anxious to celebrate the festival of our great Apollo, by a public Dinner, are invited to meet at the office of this paper on Thursday 10th inst at 8 p. m.
The gentlemen who assisted at last year's dinner are specially requested to attend.

The Editors of the Standard.

A Teacher

Who can instruct Children in the English, German, Spanish, and French languages, as well as in Music and the Sciences, desires a situation as Family Tutor.
Address R. S., 'Standard' Office.
3 p. m 4

To Let.

A commodious Deposit No. 93 Calle Defensa.
Inquire at Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno.
2 mo, m 3

Horse Lost.

A small 'Saino' lost in Calle Defensa, on Friday Night, March 4, with Bridle, Saddle, and Hossal. Whoever will return the Horse shall receive 200 dollars reward.
3 p. m 5

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WM. MATTI and CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain F. Fidaux,
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 Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the "Paraná" 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
LOI OLCITAS
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vientas" 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 arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday, to time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 20.

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 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Paraná 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	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHERTS:

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, Paraná, Jorjente, Amacion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MAQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Bettencourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pta.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	50 "
Avencion	80 "
Columbia	142 "

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 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on Messrs Presott, Grotz & Co, Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Barred & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

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 Unidad No. 80.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ vara.

Nojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.
Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar 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 Potosí.)

N.R.—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 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, 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 1863.

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%) 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.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,567 pata. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azucena, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.
" Antonio Marcó del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constant Santamaría.
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager.
" Eustaquio Riestra, Sub Manager.
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Willeke.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martiuez.
Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

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 Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

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

Mensagerias y Correos Nacionales Unidos.

127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.

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Light only on the Box

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FOR ANTWERP,
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A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

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Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowlan.

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The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electoral, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

No more Scab in Sheep.

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

The specific has been already found an effective remedy for Lice (Garapatas). 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, 25lb. sufficing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

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15 p. F. 24.

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

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