

# The Standard

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# ADDITION TO THE STANDARD

350 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 authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

"Nil inforti autem illi veri non autem dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

The steamer 'Una' has arrived at Montevideo, and brings dates up to the 25th February. On that date it was supposed that the Danish question would be amicably settled, but when the Una was weighing anchor, telegrams arrived which announced that there was no hope of peace. The British Government had invited all the Powers which had signed the treaty of 1852 to a re-union, in order to discuss the Danish question. Austria and Prussia had accepted the invitation. The Times says that a general European war is imminent.

From the Liverpool newspapers of 25th Feb. we take the following rates of Exchange:—  
New York, Feb. 13—Gold, 59½ p.  
premium. Exchange on London, 74½.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Every revolution in this country since the fall of Rosas had its origin in the newspapers; every commotion which has desolated the republic is attributed to the indiscreet writings of native editors. Such being the experience of us all, it seems natural enough to inquire how much longer his Excellency the President of the Republic will permit the present 'crudo' and 'cocido' fight to go on. In the provinces it is believed that the time is not far distant when Argentines will be summoned to march on Buenos Ayres to suppress rebellion. In the Banda Oriental a revolution against President Mitre is the conversation of every circle; if there is any truth therefore, in the old saying, "what every one says must be true," we naturally conclude that, unless vigorous measures be resorted to at once, we shall have barricades ere long in all the principal streets in town.

Delicate as this subject for us, we feel it our bounden duty to acquaint our readers of what is going on, and to apprise his Excellency the President that, according to the rumours which circulate outside of Buenos Ayres, he sleeps on a mine which at any moment may explode. That mine is the Guardia Nacional. Crudo to a man, ready to a boy, this body, it is said without the slightest reserve, awaits but the signal to eject the whole National Government "box and dice" out of this city. We cannot and will not bring ourselves to believe that a Guard created for the purpose of preserving peace and order should be the first to violate both; that the sons of the leading families of the place, the offspring of men who have suffered so much through anarchy and civil war, should now be the first to catch up the dying torch of Flores, and carry it through their native land. We abjure in toto the idea of charging the National Guard of Buenos Ayres with any such intention, because we really believe that if they attempted such an act they would have to combat with their own parents, wives and children. But we have heard the matter so freely spoken of, the great hostility of the whole corps to the present regime being so notorious, and the efforts made by certain exasperated politicians to induce them from their allegiance, that we cannot regard it as gratuitous on our part to call attention to the matter.

The National Guard of Buenos Ayres is composed for the most part of a set of juveniles, who pay more attention to politics than drill; they all read the newspapers daily; all the present Crudo writers are Guardia Nacionales, arms they love; money they don't want—the whole body we are told is like a barrel of gunpowder, the least spark and it explodes.

There is nothing easier in life than to convince a man of a fact which he is predisposed to believe. The Guardia Nacional believes that the National Government in Buenos Ayres is an incubus; that it is lawful to eject it will

require very little logic on the part of the editor of the Tribuna or Nacional. Fighting under the specious pretext of Provincial rights, and defending homes and altars, the Guardia Nacional of Buenos Ayres may become a rather respectable entity. We have seen Flores with only two men invade a country which was less torn by political dissensions, less impoverished in its exchequer than this. Flores had no national guard to count on, had no newspapers with from 3 to 1,000 subscribers to support him, and yet he succeeded in establishing a revolution which the Government with all its resources has been unable to put down. Let President Mitre beware, therefore, for there are not wanting Flores' amongst us, if we are to judge the feeling of the people by the tone of the newspapers. We fear indeed that the rumours outside of Buenos Ayres are but too well founded.

The peculiar advantages of a National Guard in any country we never yet could discover, but when this popular system of soldiering is permitted to exist in a country so acknowledgedly revolutionary as this, we are slow to appreciate the questionable utility of such a corps. As an element of defence, it is the weakest; as an occupation for the citizens, it is immoral; as an army it is ridiculous. Cursed with hundreds, nay we believe we may say thousands of regiments of national guards, the United States present the most irrefragable proof of the utter inefficiency of such a body.

The National Guard system in South America is but a pretext for arming the citizens; it is but an incentive to revolution.

The drill-room is too often the headquarters of obscene jokes and debauchery; the youth who is forced by the execrable laws of superficial legislators into such a place, associates with young men of every stamp; he forms acquaintances which he should not, hears things which for years his parents have studiously kept from him, and what is he in the end?—a cheap ready-made soldier. We could carry this description of National Guard-making, much further, but that we wish not to offend the keenest susceptibilities of any of that body. Nevertheless we most unhesitatingly say that every foreigner in this country grieves to think that his sons must pass through such an ordeal. If therefore, aside from the demoralizing effects of the whole system, the National Guard is to be used as the tool of sedition—if instead of defending our rights, it is converted into an instrument for their destruction—if peace and order are far safer without than with it—the time has arrived when it should, ought, and must be abolished.

### Latest from the Gran Chaco.

Our special correspondent from this unknown land, states that things are very quiet in that quarter. A terrific forest fire has recently taken place. It began in one of the islands, where some sailors were cutting firewood, and spread almost instantaneously. When it reached the Chaco, the heat was so terrific in the Parana, that the passengers on board the steamers were almost smothered. It is said to be still raging.

Up in Corrientes, it is said that the Portuguese have offered to sell the Gran Chaco to an English company for the purpose of redeeming the paper money.

The French Government, it appears, made an offer to President Mitre for the place; but either through jealousy of France, or a belief that if the country was put up to auction it would fetch more, the whole business fell through. A nice calculation of the value of the lumber has been made by an intelligent American, who has been through the greater part of the Chaco. He says, that taking it for granted that every five hundred trees would fetch a penny, the timber in the Chaco is worth over one hundred millions pounds sterling. Under the circumstances, we think the best thing that President Mitre could do, would be to make a bargain with President Aguirre that he will sell and convey the Banda Oriental to the Argentine Republic. The National Government will give him fifty times the size of his country in the Gran Chaco.

In front of Corrientes, the Chacoans are very civilized, and carry on a very happy business in grass, which they carry over and sell to the Corrientinos at remunerative prices.

One of the most distinguished men in Corrientes, suggests that if President Mitre wishes to secure popularity firmly establish his Government, and foment industry, he will at once form a colony in the Gran Chaco of all the supernumerary politicians of Buenos Ayres; he even goes so far as to say that the 'Tribuna' ought to be transplanted to this inexhaustible rich country, and that it is not at all improbable, as Mr. Casafouth speaks Guarani with an Arribienian perfection, an equal number of subscribers might be secured amongst the Chaco cannibals.

## THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

We give our readers 24 solutions to this intricate question.

1. Annex Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark.
2. Give Schleswig to Germany and Holstein to Denmark.
3. Give Holstein to Germany and Schleswig to Denmark.
4. Unite both duchies into the principality of Augustenborg.
5. Cede both to the Zollverein, under protection of Prussia.
6. Incorporate Schleswig with Germany, leaving Holstein to the Duke of Augustenborg.
7. Give Holstein to the Duke of Augustenborg and Schleswig to Denmark.
8. Put the Duke in possession of Schleswig and give Holstein to Denmark.
9. Annex Holstein to Germany, the Duke remaining with Schleswig.
10. Join Schleswig with Lauenburg, giving Holstein to Denmark in exchange.
11. Unite Lauenburg and Holstein, leaving Schleswig to Germany.
12. Leave the whole three separate German States.
13. Unite all three under the Duke of Augustenborg.
14. Form the three into an independent republic.
15. Let the Duke take Holstein, Denmark Lauenburg, and Germany Schleswig.
16. Expel the Duke, give Holstein and Lauenburg to Denmark, and Schleswig to Germany.
17. Give the Duke Lauenburg and Schleswig, and Holstein to Denmark.
18. Annex Lauenburg and Holstein to Germany, giving the Duke Schleswig.
19. Cede Schleswig and Lauenburg to Denmark, giving the Duke Holstein.
20. Give Schleswig and Holstein to the Duke, and Lauenburg to Germany.
21. Let the Duke take Lauenburg, and Denmark the other two.
22. Make the Duke King of Denmark, and annex the three to Germany.
23. Give the whole three to Denmark, expel the Duke and the Germans.
24. Let the three claimants draw lots for the Duchies.

N.B. This list may be extended according to the reader's pleasure.

### GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOB.

We have just seen January and February numbers of this delightful magazine, most erroneously called a Lady's Boob, for, altho', as in duty bound, the greater part of it is devoted to the softer sex, it is well worthy of the attention of all who have not yet lost their taste for sweet and simple condiments. Our great satirist Thackeray, said when he heard a hobbidiboy refusing sweetmeats, Sir, you have lost your good taste from indulging in spirituous liquors: all women and young innocent children like sweets. We can honestly recommend the magazine to all classes and all ages: for in its pages, there will be found something to please everyone. In the January and February numbers besides four pretty engravings, will be found sketches of the ruling fashions for ladies, and some designs for embroidery and crochet work and a new song with the accompanying music. "There are still some joys before us." With regard to the letter-press part of it, there are several short and amusing papers on a variety of subjects. We really think that of all the periodicals that come to Buenos Ayres, this is decidedly the cheapest and best. The double sheet, fashion plate is worth the year's subscription, to say nothing of the vast amount of choice original reading matter it contains; and as a fashion book and guide to the mysteries of the kitchen and general domestic lore, it is unrivalled. It would occupy too much of our space to give a detailed review of the different tales, and so we must refer our readers to the magazine itself. We believe that it is to be had at Mr. Charles Brill's, 194 Reconquista, the terms are very moderate, only \$80 per annum for one copy monthly—or \$10 for single numbers, and we would recommend intended subscribers to hurry as only 25 numbers are left unsold. It is received regularly per monthly steamer, and will be delivered at subscribers' houses.

### THE GAS CO.

We spoke yesterday of the just anxiety of the shareholders to know how their interests stand in this enterprise. Since then, we have had several applications, to insist on some report of the affairs of the Co. It is generally understood, from private sources, that the investment is flourishing, and every share offered for sale is greedily taken up at a premium. But it is highly irregular for a public Co. to suffer 2½ years to elapse without giving the shareholders some account of their interests. Are we to expect a dividend, or is it a

losing business? Who are the Directors of the Co? Has the Municipality paid? When may we look for a report?

The original shares were worth 3 doubloons, being issued at \$1000 mps. but owing to the depreciation of paper-money they now represent little more than two-thirds of that amount in specie, and hence although sold at a premium of 20 p. a loss is sustained. Not long ago the Co. raised the price of gas from 120 to 140 dols. (nearly £1) per thousand feet. This must have brought an immense profit, as the consumption remains the same. Furthermore the tax for gasometers is so enormous as to become, what we should call in Europe, a flagrant robbery. Each month we pay the price of a new gasometer, which amounts to 1200 p. per annum on this article. The price of gas is six times greater than in England yet at home they can declare handsome dividends and here we are left for 2½ years without dividend or report.

There is a fatality about everything in B. Ayres: no country in the world offers more lucrative investment of capital, yet every public Co. has proved a loss. Is this the effect of mismanagement, or the fault of the Police-department?

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

There was no opera on Monday night, owing to the rain: this evening the *Straniera* will be repeated, and we confidently advise our readers not to miss the opportunity of seeing this splendid opera.

The news from Europe (two days later), per Una, is important. According to the *Times* a general war is imminent: we shall have fuller particulars and 13 days later news by the Mersey which is expected this morning.

Mr. Wells has not made up his mind about the place of his first ascent. If the Belgrano races come off on the two Sundays next coming, he will probably take a flight from this city. There were 300 persons at the exhibition of the balloon on Sunday.

Our camp friends are greatly rejoiced at the rain. The weather is now most propitious for sheep-farming, and all fears of a winter drought have disappeared.

Repeating Mr. Flower, the general opinion is, that his countrymen are much to blame for their indifference. This poor man is rotting in prison, and everyone says that he deserves public testimonial instead of imprisonment. Surely some friend in the British Parliament might be got to bring the matter before the English nation.

The news from Paraguay is very cheering. That model State is pushing ahead of its neighbours. The new section of railway to Arroyo Estrella gives 11 leagues open to traffic. We understand that 25 youths will be sent to England, by next packet, for education in that country.

The withdrawal of Dr. Lapido, Paraguayan Minister, from Montevideo, seems to indicate a rupture of friendly relations with the new Oriental Government, caused by the insult offered to the Paraguayan mail steamers.

D. Cagidillo Barreira, recently named to succeed D. Carlos Calvo at the French and English Courts, in quality of Paraguayan Minister, is a young man of much promise, liberal notions, and good education, whose acquaintance we have had the pleasure to make in our voyage to Asuncion. He has resided five years in England, speaks our language (as well as French) fluently, and studied the chief text-books of civil and international law, besides retaining by memory the most brilliant passages from Moore, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Burke and other distinguished Irish or English poets and orators. We believe he returns to Europe by next English packet.

Boutinet's auction was to come off yesterday, but we suppose it was postponed on account of the weather. It is said that M. Cammarini's assets in this city do not amount to 5 per cent of his liabilities. The story of his taking refuge under the French flag seems incorrect, as the Consulate is no asylum and we feel assured the Minister would not receive him into the Legation.

Some lady friends complain to us of the few marriages reported in our columns, but as this is leap year we conclude the fault must lie with themselves. As encouragement in such cases, we invariably publish these notices gratis.

No. 2 of the "Nacionalista" will appear to-morrow. It is distributed gratis by the Editors, with the view of picking up subscribers for the larger sheet to be issued next month. It is turning out an ultra-cocido paper, but we have no further relation with it than the material work of printing.

The "Triton," temporarily carrying the Admiral's flag, arrived here from Montevideo on Sunday, and left next day for Colonia.

There was a great escape of gas from the Senatorial Chambers, Calle Peru, on Sunday, rendering the street almost impassable.

The Minister of War arrived on Monday morning, per Salto, from Martin Garcia. The fortifications continue actively. The men are drilled every Sunday at platoon and artillery exercise. Admiral Muratore has also arrived, with Mr. Parks, chief engineer of the flag-ship Guardia Nacional; the latter is come to inspect the machinery of the 25 de Mayo.

Mr. Parks made a beautiful steel lance-head to surmount the new flag presented to the 2nd batt. by the town-folk of Roscio. This corps is now at Martin Garcia.

The remains of the lamented and unfortunate Mr. Denholm were brought down by the Salto on Monday, from Paysandu, for interment in the English cemetery of this city.

The "Telegrafo," of Montevideo, announces that the consigne of the Liverpool steamers in that port has been changed, Mr. William Hoffman succeeding Mr. Charles Horne. The Saintonge will leave that port on Friday at noon. We shall probably have a supplemental mail.

Mr. Lettsom, British Consul General, advertises for a bottomry bond, of £200, to be given on the English barque Bonita, now lying at Punta Palmiras, in the Parana, with cargo of bones and bone-ash on board, to supply her with anchors and cable, to continue her voyage home.

We understand that the poor German egg-seller, whose assailant was released last week, continues in a miserable state in the Men's Hospital. Every kindness is shown him, but he suffers from the suppuration of the wound, and it is proposed to make an operation to extract a piece of the knife or other matter which is supposed to be imbedded in the flesh.

### Revista Medico-Quirurgica.

The first number of an Argentine "Lancet," has just been published under the above title. We are not aware who has the credit of starting this new branch of literature, nor do we know who are the writers in it.

In the introductory address, it is stated that its object is to watch over the interests of the members of the Faculty, to shield the profession from the scurrilous attacks of ignorant persons, and to raise the followers of physic to their proper level in society, and on a par with their brethren in other countries.

We are sorely afraid that the sanguine projectors of the scheme are going the wrong way to work, for it is not by periodical papers on the beauty of an amputation, or the smaller niceties of a trepanning operation, that people will be inclined to look with more respect on dispensers of pills and diachylon; and however useful and interesting it may be to medical men, a surgical magazine is not likely to be much run after by the generality of the reading public. There is a review of the past fortnight's events in the Buenos Ayres medical world. Under the head of "Botany," there is a short description of the plant called "Palan-palan"; but as we confess our woful ignorance with respect to the difference between Palan-palan, lignum vitae, and Brazil wood, we must be excused from saying anything about it.

Next comes a short series of extracts from foreign medical works; and we advise the uninitiated to have nothing to do with it, unless they wish to become hypothetical, by fancying all manner of nastiness.

What has caught our fancy most, is a photograph of the "Trichina," a parasite which has lately attacked the swine; and any one who, after seeing the "Trichina," is bold enough to sup heartily off port, chops, richly deserves, for his courage, to escape the unusual penalty, nightmare.

We cannot recommend this magazine to our lady readers; but we wish it every success: the three professions are now fairly represented, Law having its Revista de Jurisprudencia, and Divinity "el Estudiante Catolico."

### More on the Redemption of Paper Money.

We much regret to have to say that "Le Progreso," does not agree with the author of the scheme published on the 8th inst. in its columns, on the subject "about the portion of profits reserved to the shareholders;" for it is a general principle of justice, of equity, of law, of jurisprudence, as well as of national practice and experience, that in any commercial enterprise the profits allowed to the parties interested in the concern, must be in proportion with the risks respectively run by each of them.

Now, it is evident that, in the plan proposed, all risks whatever will be run solely by the shareholders getting the

capital; therefore the author is quite right, according to that elementary principle, when he secures to shareholders, in the first instance, 10 per cent. preference interest, and besides one-half of the surplus net profit, the other half only being allowed to the National Government for the purpose of redeeming the paper money with the metallic money to be coined by the Bank.

Moreover, it is to be observed that the idea of "Le Progreso" to limit the dividend of shareholders to 24 per cent. per annum, could never suit the convenience of capitalists, because a previous fixed and regular rate of dividends would not permit to open a profitable market for their shares, which, in such a case, would be out of speculation, and nearly an unalienable property.

So "Le Progreso" is quite wrong on that important point, and his observations about it show that our French colleague is not very well acquainted with money matters; and especially it is a great pity that he has made so unjust observations in the same number of his journal, where he has published the plan proposed: for it looks, unfortunately, a gratuitous illogic contradiction, without any other cause but the appearance of justifying the French proverb, which says "an honest and prudent man must turn three times his tongue in his mouth before speaking."

The question is not (as "Le Progreso" says) to get a large return to the Government, on the consideration that it wants money; but the question is to carry out a liberal project of political economy, the success of which depends upon its fair terms, by securing, in the first place, good and attractive conditions to the capitalists, and after that, but in the second place only, some benevolent profit to Government.

Now, in the plan proposed, this principle has been strictly observed, not only securing good and reasonable terms, and return to shareholders, but also allowing a very liberal portion of profits to Government.

So we consider all calculations of the scheme as mathematically, practically, and equitably correct; and, we have no doubt, it is quite out of control, on the part of any person who may be competent on the subject.

But, if we have expressed some regret at the trifling opinion of "Le Progreso," about a matter of so serious and important a character, we regret, a great deal more, that none of the great local newspapers, in spite of their daily patriotic language, has devoted a single line to consider a question, the object of which is to get so immense a service done to the country, by procuring gratuitously the means of repaying liberally its paper money, free from any charge whatsoever; and besides, the other advantages already mentioned, these great local newspapers would have exhibited more patriotism, by giving some attention to a project so interesting to the benefit of the public, as well as of Government, instead of losing their time, and the time of their subscribers, in insipid discussions, which have no other effect but to fan the fire of discord between the parties, and to shake the stability and tranquillity of the country.

We will not admit that the silence of the aristocracy of this democratic press is caused by any pitiable jealousy against the National Bank proposed; but to prevent any objection possible, we will say:

Do you fear that the National Bank will be constituted upon conditions so advantageous to its own shareholders and to the public, that it may cause some prejudice to the Bank of Buenos Ayres? And is your interest in or to the Bank of Buenos Ayres so great, that it may justify your opposition to the creation of the National Bank?

Well, if so (which would be really an implicit approbation, on your part, of the plan proposed), why do you not suggest to the Bank of Buenos Ayres to subscribe the whole, or a part of the shares of the National Bank, and so to obtain, on that side, a large compensation to the loss which it may suffer on the other side?

Now, do you fear that the redemption of the paper money would deprive the province of a resource which has been so useful to it in the critical circumstances it has run through, so many times, during the last 12 years? But such fear, on your part, would be much chimerical to be serious. For the more honestly the province of Buenos Ayres shall have redeemed and repaid its paper money, the more its credit will be secured, and the more it will be enabled to issue any other paper money, if at any future time and circumstances oblige it to do so.

Therefore, the project proposed, instead of causing any damage to the Bank of Buenos Ayres, or to the province, will afford a great advantage to both of them, offering to the first the opportunity of the most profitable and patriotic investment, and to the second, the means of redeeming its paper money, without any charge, and to consolidate its credit upon the best basis; that is, the complete confidence of the public.







# STEAMBOAT AGENCY

W. M. MATTI and CO.

30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU

Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepción, the National Steamer

SALTO

Captain F. Fidalgo

Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO

The National Steamer

CONCORDIA

Leaves Payandú every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the 'Salto', being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO

Calling at Zarate, Barradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolás

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

DOLORETTAS

Leaves the 'Dolorettas' every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every 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 in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES

Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Castella de la Esquina, Osella de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

ESMERALDA

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin) 8 patacones

San Pedro do 10 "

Obligado do 12 "

San Nicolas do 14 "

Gual-guay do 16 "

Rosario do 18 "

San Lorenzo do 20 "

Diamante do 22 "

Santa Fe do 24 "

Paraná do 26 "

La Paz do 28 "

La Esquina do 30 "

Goya do 32 "

Bella Vista do 34 "

Empedrado do 36 "

Corrientes do 38 "

Nueva Palmira do 40 "

Fray Bentos 11 "

Concepcion 13 "

Payandú 17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Paraná 6 "

La Paz 10 "

Bella Vista 10 "

La Esquina 10 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

The Uruguay Ports 12 "

FOR CUYABA

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjientes, Aucion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thipolito de S. Belcourt, Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas 16 pata.

Rosario 20 "

Paraná 28 "

Corrientes 60 "

Asuncion 80 "

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 at any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

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

And on J. Barrell & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS B. HALL,

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND.

AS ORDERED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

Correos Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Orajac

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Bebederos de Hierro desde 60¢ vara

Mojonés de Hierro de todo precio.

Cercos de Hierro para Rodar, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

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Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN-DE VELDE Hermanos.

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES

INICIADORES.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose 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 Disignees start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Corrientes every Tuesday and Friday.

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

For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

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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.P.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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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

firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1862.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM ELSAER.

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

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 11 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren	25 de Mayo	Rosario	Salto	Oloros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro
1	8	8 10	8 55	8 55	9 10	9 20	1	7 30	8 5
2	11 30	11 40	12 5	12 55	12 55	13 10	2	10 10	10 30
3	5	5 10	5 55	5 55	6 10	6 20	3	5 10	5 30
4	5	5 10	5 55	5 55	6 10	6 20	4	5 10	5 30

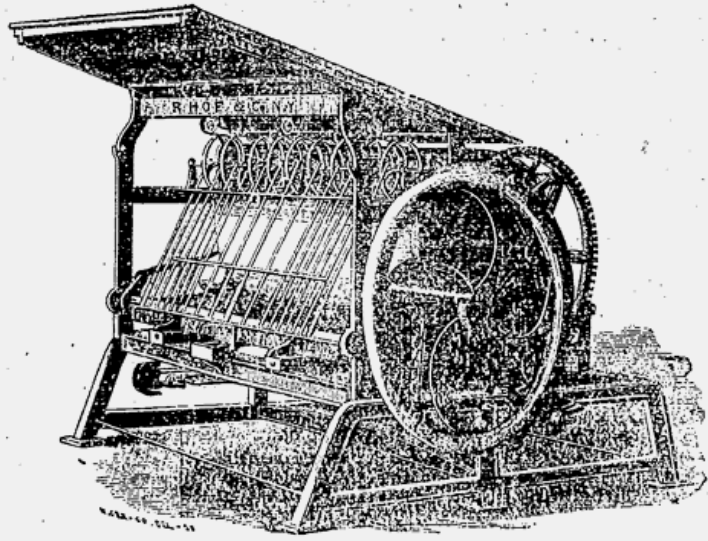
DIAS FERIADOS									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren	25 de Mayo	Rosario	Salto	Oloros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro
1	8	8 10	8 55	8 55	9 10	9 20	1	7 30	8 5
2	11 30	11 40	12 5	12 55	12 55	13 10	2	10 10	10 30
3	5	5 10	5 55	5 55	6 10	6 20	3	5 10	5 30
4	5	5 10	5 55	5 55	6 10	6 20	4	5 10	5 30

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

## 'THE STANDARD,'

DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.



With Supplement by each English mail. Daily, \$30 per Month; Weekly, \$20. Subscribers can send to Europe an extra file of the Weekly at Half Price; same, if prepaid \$40 extra per Annum. Packet Editions, \$3 each. Subscriptions received in London by Mr. George Street, Cornhill: Daily Edition, £2; Weekly, £1.

## LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azucena, President  
D. Bermúdez Ocampo, Vice-President  
D. Antonio Macé del Pont  
D. Jacobo Paravicini  
D. Constant Santamaría  
**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña  
D. J. A. Fernandez

**OFFICIALS.**  
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager  
D. Eustaquio Riera, Sub Manager  
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. 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, by death of the insurer. 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.

**Subscriptions in Paper Money.**

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

### PATRICK CALBRAITH,

In returning sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, begs to intimate that he has just received a large assortment of

#### NEW GOODS,

Suitable for the present Season, including

Dress and Petticoat Wincies,

4-4 and 6-4 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Tick, Ginghams, Paisley, Tasmanian and Clon Wool Shawls and Plaids, and a large variety of other goods, too numerous to mention, inspection of which is invited at

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

## THE ASSURANCE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, insure at moderate

premiums all risks by sea, or on the river

(Office—Calle Reconquista 83.

**DIRECTORS.**

Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.

" Enrique Osborn, Vice-President

" Felipe Llanillo,

" Manuel Zúñiga,

" Jacobo Paravicini,

" Enrique Tomkinson,

" Mariano Casares,

" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Don—Mr. Pongereard, of the Lon-

don University College.

This Establishment, which from its found-

ation has been patronized by the principal

British families of Buenos Ayres, is an

exact reproduction of an English School,

where a sound commercial education com-

bined with the acquisition of the French

and Spanish languages is imparted to the

pupils, and based upon the same system as