

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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450 pms. anywh.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
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## The Standard.

"All initial letters shall be printed in bold type."  
—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 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 reunion, 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, 50½ p.  
premium. Exchange on London, 174½.

### 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 "efufo" and "coidio" 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 therein, 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 deed" 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, of the great hostility of the whole corps to the present regime being so notorious, and the efforts made by certain exasperated politicians to reduce 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 jacobins, who pay more attention to politics than drill; they all read the newspapers daily; all the present Crudo writers are Guardia Nacionales, arms they have, 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 lying to get it will

require very little logic on the part of the editor of the "Prensa" or "National." Fighting under the specious pretext of Provincial rights, and defending homes and altars, the Guardia Nacional of Buenos Ayres may become a rather respectable enemy. We have seen Flores with only two men invade a country which was less torn by political discussions, less impoverished in its exchequer than this. Flores had no national guard to oppose him, and 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 feelings of the people by the tone of the newspapers. We fear indeed that the rumour outside of Buenos Ayres is not too well founded.

The police advances of a National Guard in any country we never yet did 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, the citizens, it is immoral, as so army it is ridiculous. Cursed with hundreds, 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 young men are given by the exorable 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 he should not, and what is he in the end?—a cheap ready-made soldier.

We could carry this description of National Guard-making much farther, but that we were not to offend the keenest susceptibilities of any of that body. Nevertheless we must reluctantly say that every foreigner in this country grieves to think that his country 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 for so long 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 Partidos 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 of 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 of 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 Chocaneros are very restless, and every one who carries over and sell to the Corrientes 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 colony industry, he will at once form a colony in the Gran Chaco of all the exasperated politicians of Buenos Ayres; he even goes so far as to say that the "Tribuna" ought to be transplanted to this inauspiciously rich country, and that it is not at all improbable, as Mr. Cassalough speaks Guarani with an Argentinian 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 Augustenburgh.
5. Cede both to the Zilveren, under protection of Prussia.
6. Incorporate Schleswig with Germany, leaving Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburgh.
7. Give Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburgh, 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 Augustenburgh.
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.

### GODFREY LADY'S BOOK.

We have just seen January and February numbers of this delightful magazine, most graciously called a Lady's Book, for altho' as in duty bound, the greater part of it is devoted to the solace of it, it is well worthy of the attention of all who have not yet lost their taste for sweet and simple confessions.

Our great satirist, Thackeray, said when he created a holiday refusing sweetmeats, Sir you have lost your good taste from indulging in spiritual 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 calicoes and croquet work, and a most song with the accompanying music. "There are still some jokers 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 all the periodicals that come to Buenos Ayres, it 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 English contents, and as we never refer our readers to the magazine itself.

We believe that it is to be had at Mr. Charles Brille's, 191 Reconquista, the terms are very moderate, only \$20 per annum for one copy monthly—\$10 for single numbers, and we would recommend intended subscribers to hurry early 25 numbers will be delivered gratis, and we will deliver one monthly steamer, and will be left 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 speedily taken up at a premium. But it is highly irregular for a public Co. to suffer 24 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. out of 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 21) 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 12-0 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 24 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 *Morscy* which is expected this morning.

Mr. Wells has not made up his mind about the place of his first ascent. If the Belgians 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 sleep-faring, 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 a petty 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 Estrada 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 non-Oriental Government, caused by the insult offered to the Paraguayan mail steamer.

D. Capitulo Barreiro, 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 had the pleasure to make in our voyage to Australia. 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 authors, and as we never refer our return 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 Mr. Cusumanti'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 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 them. 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 Editor, with the view of picking up subscribers for the larger sheet to be issued next month. It is turning out an ultra-cuervo 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 Marure 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. Perla made a beautiful steel lance-head to surmount the new flag presented to the 2nd batt. by the townsfolk of Retico. 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 "Telegraph" of Montevideo, announces that the consignee of the Liverpool steamer in that port has been changed, Mr. William Hoffman succeeding Mr. John de la Hoz. The *Sainstone* will leave that port on Friday at noon. We shall probably have a supplemental mail.

Mr. Leston, British Consul General, advises for a battery bond, of £200, to be given on the English *banque Bonita*, now lying at Punta Palmitas, in the Parana, with cargo of horses and box-sails on board, to supply her with anchors and cable, to continue her voyage home.

We understand that the poor German passenger, who was so severely wounded last week, continues in a miserable state in the Men's Hospital. Every kindness is shown him, but he suffers from the suppurating 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 afflicted 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 diaclyon; 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 want of acquaintance with respect to the difference between *Palan-Palan*, *figum*, *vine*, and *brand* 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 hyponotized, by listening all manner of naxities.

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 told enough to stop heavily off port-cocks, really deserves, for its cause, to escape the unusual penalty, nightmare.

We cannot recommend this magazine to our busy readers; and we wish it every success; the three journals are now very 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, and in any commercial enterprise the profits allotted 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 accords 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 allotted 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 dividend 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 do not show that our French colleague is not very well acquainted with money matters; and specially it is a great pity that he has made so unjust observations in the name of his journal, where he has published the plan proposed: for it looks, unfortunately, a gratuitous illogical 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 for 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 equally 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 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 much good done to the country, by procuring gratuitously the means of repaying its 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 notable 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 some special utility in the critical circumstances it has run through in the last 12 years? But such fear, on your part, would be like chimera to be serious. For the Bank is highly situated in our 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 time such bad circumstances obliges 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.



# STEAMSHIP AGENCY

**W.M. MATTHEW CO.**  
30 CANGALLO 30  
FOR PAYANDU  
Calling at Santa Paloma, Esay Bente  
and Concepcion, the National Steamer  
SALTO  
Captain F. Fideles  
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday  
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday  
and Friday.

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

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Rosario, San Pedro,  
Obligado, Las Hermanas, 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  
"LOMOCHITAS"  
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vacas"  
every Friday after the arrival of the Paraná,  
and returns each Tuesday, by which the  
Passengers leave here every Thursday  
and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA.**  
Santa Fe, and Intermediates: Porto, San Mat.  
Steamer  
ESPIGADOR,  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours  
after arrival of the Paraná and returns every  
Tuesday in time to hand over passengers  
luggage to the Paraná, which leaves for  
Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES.**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Corrientes,  
la Laguna, Corrientes, de la Vuelta,  
and Empedrado, the British Steamer  
ESMERALDA,  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the  
Paraná, on Tuesday, April 25, and  
returns on Friday, May 25.

**VALUES:**  
To Zarate (cable) 8 passengers  
San Pedro do 8  
Obligado do 10  
San Nicolas do 12  
Gua-guay do 16  
Rosario do 16  
San Lorenzo do 18  
Diamante do 20  
Santa Fé do 21  
Paraná do 21  
La Paz do 32  
La Laguna do 32  
Goya do 40  
Bella Vista do 44  
Empedrado do 48  
Corrientes do 52  
Nueva Paloma do 6  
Esay Bente 11  
Concepcion 12  
Payandu 17

**Deck Half-price.**  
**FREIGHTS:**  
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars  
Rosario 6  
San Nicolas 6  
Paraná 6  
Bella Vista 10  
La Laguna 10  
Goya 12  
Corrientes 12  
The Uruguay Ports 10

**FOR CUYANA.**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rio de Janeiro,  
Jorjette, Aucion, and other Brazilian  
ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
MAQUDES DE OLINDA  
Captain Thibault de S. Bellocourt,  
Leaves on the 4th May.

**FARES:**  
San Nicolas 10 pta.  
Rosario 20  
Paraná 28  
Corrientes 30  
Aucion 50  
Ocuraba 140  
No passengers allowed on any of the  
steamers without tickets.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by  
the undersigned, payable on demand at  
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**NATIONAL BANK.**  
Drafts also granted on  
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Timely application should be made at  
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**MEASAGERIAS 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 Disignces start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile  
every Tuesday.  
From Rosario to Corbó 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. m27

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.**  
57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware  
Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English,  
French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.  
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.  
Terms—Cash.  
**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
57-DEFENSA-57.  
(Corner of Potosi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j18

**SAVINGS BANK**  
**BANK MATA & C.**

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

The immense advantages of Accounts  
Current are now so generally felt, and  
appreciated in the two great empori-  
ums of the River Plate—Montevideo  
& Buenos Ayres—that there are very  
few Merchants who fail to keep one at  
the Bank in which they place their  
most confidence.

The Bank of Mout & Co. in Mon-  
tevideo has already provided for the  
working class in that city, safe &  
profitable depository for their sav-  
ings.

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

These advantages have not hitherto  
been enjoyed in this city by an im-  
mense number of Clerks, artisans,  
working-men & servants of all classes  
& conditions, who are equally inter-  
ested in putting their savings out at in-  
terest, thus providing themselves with  
a reserve fund in case of need, sickness  
or old age, instead of spending their  
in the moment gambling, in lotteries  
and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mata and Co. of this  
city following the example of their  
Buenos Ayres September 19th 1903.

p. p. Mata & Co.  
**WILLIAM LEESE.**

**CONDITIONS.**  
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency  
or one silver dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p] per annum which is liquidated  
every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money de-  
posited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency  
or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account interest  
according to the rates established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another  
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 mag-  
nificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most  
choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London  
and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
61 CORRIENTES 61

# FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

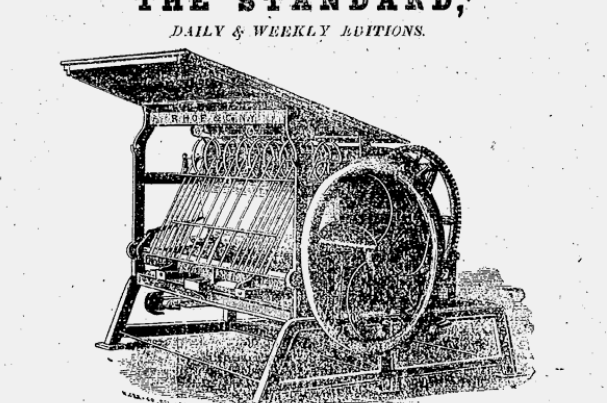
**DIAS DE TRABAJO**  
**Ida.**  
Regreso.

**DIAS FERIADOS**  
**Ida.**  
Regreso.

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

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, \$2 each.  
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**LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.**  
LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF  
BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,507 pta. 14 215 Shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azeuena, President  
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
D. Antonio Maró 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. Eusebio Riosera, 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 en-  
titled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for-  
feited by 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 66.—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 6 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 deposited and kept safe in the  
Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the actions of Paper Money Sub-  
scribers 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 (also)  
where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

**THE ARGENTINE**  
**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated in this City under the Argentine  
Commercial Code, Capital \$1,000,000

**Directors:**  
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President  
" Polipe Llanos  
" Manuel Zanarini  
" Jacobo Paravicini  
" Enrique Tomlinson  
" Martin Ochoa  
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

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CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

**Prof.—Dr. Pongeraud, of the Lon-**  
**dun University College.**

This Establishment, which from its founda-  
tion 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  
in all first class European institutions of  
the kind.

An ever-watchful and constant super-  
vision, and a strict maintenance of order  
and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee  
of the morality and behaviour of the pupils  
are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the  
English Grammar School comprise the  
English, French, and Spanish languages,  
History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-  
keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Read-  
ing Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathe-  
matics, German, Italian and Drawing, are  
also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar  
School, in one of the most delightful  
Quintas of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at  
the very gates of the city, is one of the  
most beautiful and picturesque of the en-  
viron of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at  
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**SOREW AND PADDOLE**  
**STEAMERS, &c.**

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Contract for Building every descrip-  
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