

# The Standard

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## The Standard.

"All falsi autem ut veri non autem dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1864.

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Saintonge arrived yesterday morning with dates from Paris and London to the 25th of April, and Lisbon, 29th.

#### ENGLAND.

The Bank interest had risen to 7 per cent, and from a private letter which we received from a distinguished Liverpool merchant we learn that there is every probability that the rate will be raised.

There is a wild speculation going on in joint stock companies, which it is feared will terminate in a crisis.

Garibaldi caused such a furore in England that he was advised to return to Capri. It was generally believed that this was owing to the intervention of France.

All fears of a European conflagration seem to have subsided.

The Mexican loan was all taken up, and the bonds were \$8. 8d. premium. The total amount of the loan is seven millions sterling.

It was thought at the leaving of the French mail that a war is inevitable between Russia and Turkey; the former had already given orders for the invasion of the principalities.

The revolution in Poland is still dragging along, the Russians becoming more cruel than ever.

A new line of steamers was started to run between Liverpool and Valparaiso, calling at Montevideo, and passing through the Straits of Magellan.

The proposed arbitration of Portugal in the dispute between England and Brazil was hailed with satisfaction by all parties.

Lord Clarendon went to Paris on a special mission, supposed to refer not only to an arrangement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, but to various matters of European policy. Both countries are well satisfied with his mission, and Paris journals hope for peace.

The final arrangement of Mexico has also given great satisfaction. It is thought the convention assembled at London, relative to Denmark, will become a general European Congress, and so realize the idea of Napoleon III.

Lord Clarendon was said to have demanded the departure of Garibaldi from England, and the "hero" made a precipitate retreat, which has called forth the anger of M. Louis Blanc.

Garibaldi had, however, met with an ovation throughout England, entering London amid the acclamations of 60,000 persons. He was presented with the freedom of the city.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, April 22.  
"La France" of this evening says: "The discussion of the Budget has been postponed for a few days."

It will be found necessary to prorogue the Corps Legislatif for a fortnight.

The 'Temps' has received a second warning.

It is well known that Lord Palmerston yielded to Napoleon's wishes in requesting Garibaldi to leave England, although Lord Clarendon contradicted it in the house of Lords. The General left Plymouth on the 24th April for Capri, after being honoured with a visit from the Prince of Wales.

The Emperor forbade the Shakespeare tercentenary at Paris.

#### UNITED STATES.

We have dates to the 9th April. The campaign of 1864 has not yet opened in Virginia. Both sides are making great preparations.

Federal General Grant arrived at the Potomac, and called Generals McClellan and Fremont to active service, declaring that now the fight was to commence in earnest, and that his headquarters would be in his saddle.

The Confederate General Lee was fortifying his position on the Rappahannock, and preparing for an attack.

The Southern Government, imitating the Northern, has named General Braxton Bragg as Commander-in-Chief.

In Louisiana, close to Alexandria, a battle had ensued between 8,000 Northerners and 12,000 Confederates, resulting in the capture of 500 prisoners by the former.

The Vanderbilt, in her chase after the *Albatross*, spent \$20,000 in coal, and the chase ended in

In Washington the Congress is still sitting, and a bill has been passed, authorising the reforming of the Constitution and the total abolition of slavery. The protest, which was introduced into the house on the subject of the Mexican Empire, has been ordered to be laid on the table.

According to the latest dates from Mexico, the French were marching on Metamoros.

The Confederates, it was rumoured, had taken Fort Pillow, in Mississippi, and were preparing an attack on Memphis.

#### RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Trieste, April 22.

Advices received here from Constantinople state that in the battle between the Circassians and the Russians, on the 1st inst., the former lost 2,000 and the latter 1,500 men.

The Circassians are now negotiating with the Turkish Government for permission to settle in Turkey.

All the foreign officers who assisted the Circassians had escaped safely to Trapezund. The Porte had sent five steamers to convey them to Sinope, Samsun, and Varna.

#### Resignation of Count Forgach.

Vienna, April 22.

According to the 'Presse' of to-day, Count Forgach, the Hungarian Aide-Chancellor, has resigned at the request of the Minister President. He will be succeeded by Count Herman Zichy.

#### THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Reception of the Mexican Deputation.

Speech of Archduke Maximilian.

Miramar, April 10.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican to-day. He spoke as follows:—

"After a mature examination of the act of acceptance of the Mexican Crown which you have submitted to me, I have come to the conviction that the resolution of the Mexican Notables has been confirmed by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of that country. Such being the case, the first of the conditions for which I stipulated on the 3rd of October has been fulfilled. The second condition, that a guarantee of the independence and welfare of the country should be placed on a firm basis, has been secured by the Emperor Napoleon, who throughout has been animated by a spirit of sincerity and kindness which I shall never forget. The illustrious head of my family has also given his consent.

"I now solemnly declare my acceptance of the crown you have offered to me. Mexico is entitled to select a Government corresponding to her wishes and requirements. This confidence shall not be misplaced. I assume the constitutional power entrusted to me by the nation. I shall retain it so long as it may be necessary to establish a state of legal order, and completely to organise liberal institutions. I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the authority of constitutional laws so soon as the pacification of the country shall be accomplished. Executive power strictly defined is better secured than when a matter of uncertainty; and I will define it in such a manner as shall be a guarantee of the stability of the Government. I hope to be enabled to prove that well regulated liberty is compatible with order. I will also uphold with equal energy the flag of independence. I desire the assistance of every Mexican to support me in accomplishing my splendid task. Union will make us strong.

"My Government, I repeat it, will not forget the gratitude due to the illustrious Prince by whom alone the regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible.

"On my journey to Mexico I shall visit Rome to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, which to me is doubly important."

The speech of the Emperor of Mexico was replied to by the president of the Mexican deputation.

Official Notification of the Accession of Maximilian I.

It is from Miramar that the European Governments will receive the official notification of the accession of the Emperor Maximilian I. to the throne of Mexico. That communication will be followed by the Powers of the newly-elected Sovereign. A Madrid journal, however, states that the Queen's Government has resolved to wait until the Emperor Maximilian shall have entered into possession of his throne, and then addressed himself to the Spanish nation through an ambassador, before it recognises the Mexican empire.

France will, it is said, immediately after the official notification has been made to her, accredit the Count de Montholon as ambassador at the Court of the new Emperor.

The Emperor Maximilian wished, it is asserted, to confide the embassy at Vienna to M. Gutierrez de Estrada, the president of the Mexican deputation, but the latter refused on account of his health. M. Hidalgo, who has given to M. Gutierrez de Estrada the most intelligent co-operation, will be named Minister at the Court of the Tuilleries.

M. Arrangoiz, who before being named Minister of Finance, had filled important missions in the United States and in Europe, will represent the Mexican

Empire in London; while M. Morphy, who formerly occupied the same post, will take the legation at Madrid. All those nominations will not become definitive until the Emperor Maximilian shall have arrived at Mexico.

#### Hostilities between Spain and Peru.

Seizure of the Chincha Islands.

The 'Patria,' of Valparaiso, gives a full account of the quarrel between Spain and Peru, with all the diplomatic correspondence.

The news brought us some days ago by a passenger from Chile, is fully confirmed.

On the 20th of March, M. Mazzarredo directed a letter from his hotel at Lima to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Peru, announcing his arrival with a special mission from the Spanish Government, and soliciting an interview.

Three days later the Peruvian Secretary replied that he would receive Ser Mazzarredo, on the 30th inst. at the Government house. Accordingly the latter presented his credentials, bearing date Madrid, January 18th 1864, and empowering him as special Commissary to fulfil the objects of mission.

The Peruvian Government rejected his title of Commissary (only used among the colonies), but offered him every assistance as "confidential agent" to carry out his purpose.

On the 12th of April, M. Mazzarredo fully unmasked his intentions. He stated that the Congress had proposed raising a loan of seventy millions of silver dollars, and that such a sum could have no other object than to resist the just demands of Spain. He adds that the Spanish Government will frame its policy according to the moderation of the Peruvian authorities, and if any outrages be committed the reprisals by Spain will be prompt and decisive.

The next document is a dispatch from Admiral Pinzon, notifying that he feels bound to seize the Chincha Islands till further orders, that he holds the Peruvian navy officers as hostages for the security of Spanish residents in Peru, and that he awaits at the Chincha Islands the reply of the Peruvian Minister, for whom he entertains the most exalted esteem.

The Admiral and Commissary then make a manifesto:

1st. The conduct of Peru towards Mazzarredo renders a display of force indispensable.

2nd. The long patience of Spain has allowed the republic to consider her impotent.

3rd. Spain has never recognised the independence of Peru, owing to the obstinate conduct of the republic.

4th. It is not expedient to blockade the ports, as this would only cause useless destruction and bloodshed.

5th. Spain does not wish to interfere with the S. American republics, and will not touch terra firma.

6th. Peru has already declared to G. Britain that the Chincha Islands are mere Government property.

7th. Spain has as much right to those islands as to Fernando Po, Annabon, and others returned to her by Great Britain.

8th. The new loan of 70 millions is destined to resist Spain.

For the above reasons the Spanish fleet seizes the Chincha Islands and Peruvian war vessels, on April 14th, 1864.

On the same day the Admiral notified the Governor of the islands to give them up, within fifteen minutes, or he will at once seize them by force. The latter protested, but yielded to the insinuation.

In reply to the circular manifesto of Mazzarredo and Pinzon, the Foreign Ministers met at Lima on the 20th of April, declaring—

1st. That they condemned the conduct of the Spanish agents.

2nd. That they do not recognise the claim of Spain to the islands.

Signed,  
Christopher Robinson,  
U. States Minister.

Cruz Benavente,  
Bolivian.

Thomas Eldridge,  
Hawaiian.

W. S. Jerningham,  
British.

Nicolas Hurtado,  
Chilian.

As yet we know little of the consequences, except that Bolivia and Chile are determined to aid Peru most strenuously.

Visit of the King of Prussia to the Army. Speech of the King.

Reimsburg, April 22.

The King of Prussia, on his reception at the railway station, said:—

"The cause of the Duchies is sacred to me. The work which we have commenced with such earnestness shall be completed in like manner. The people may be assured that the blood of my children has not been shed in vain."

Kiel, April 22.

The magistracy and Town Council of Kiel have sent a deputation to Flensburg to pay their respects to the King. They requested all the Holstein communities, by telegraph, to join them.

Hamburg, April 22.

Yesterday afternoon the King of Prussia arrived at the castle of Gra-

venstein, and after a short stay proceeded to Althull, where he saluted the regiments who had been engaged in storming the Duppel redoubts.

His Majesty praised and thanked several of the officers and soldiers, and the whole of the troops defiled before the King. After which he took his leave, and at 4.30 p.m. went on to the trenches.

Early this morning Herr Von Bismarck, accompanied by Herr Kendorff, councillor of legation, passed through Hamburg, on his way to join the King of Prussia.

It is said that the object of the King's visit to the Duchies is to sound the population, and to pave the way for a vote in conformity with the views of the Prussian Government.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria is expected in the Duchies.

#### GERMANY.

The minor States were occupied with the Danish war and London conferences. The Vienna papers deny that Austria, Russia, and Turkey intend to occupy the Danubian principalities.

#### DENMARK.

Duppel has fallen after a heroic resistance on the part of the Danes, and heavy losses on both sides: the Austrians and Prussians are now masters of the place. The island of Alsens is the last part of the Duchies to be conquered, but it must follow the fate of Duppel. They also hold a part of Jutland belonging to Denmark.

There were great rejoicings at Berlin, and the King of Prussia set out to visit his army in Schleswig. The London conference continues, but Prussia is resolved to continue the war, if even Austria retire. It is said that France, Sweden, Russia, and England will order the allies to evacuate Jutland.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The States General met on April 19th. A constitution is to be given to Dutch Guiana, on most liberal principles.

Maximilian takes a Belgian body-guard to Mexico, besides a corps of 6,000 and 300 marines.

#### THE EAST.

There are fears of revolutions in the Danubian principalities and throughout the East. Greece is in a ferment, and one of the new Ministers has resigned.

#### SPAIN.

The reformed constitution was thrown out. The progressists were making preparations to celebrate the national festival of May 2nd. Bad news from St. Domingo. Reinforcements were about to be sent thither, under General Lesaut.

#### THE GAZETTES.

London, 27th April.

The Confederates have taken Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi.

Hamburg, 27th, 7 p.m.

Alsens still holds out. The allies are besieging Federicia. The King has returned to Berlin.

Lisbon, 29th.

A meeting in London, in favour of Garibaldi, was dispersed by the police. The Mexican loan is declining.

#### ITALY.

Rothschild has purchased the railways. It is rumoured that Mons. Merode, Chamberlain to the Pope, will accompany Maximilian as Nuncio. The Abbe Lucien Bonaparte is about to be made a Cardinal, and some say he will perhaps succeed at Pio Nono's death, to the tiara. A bomb was thrown at the windows of the Vatican, but happily without injury. A Roman loan is to be made in Paris, for 45 millions francs.

#### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Prices current of foreign stocks, railways, &c:—

April 21.

Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., 94 to 96.

Do. Deferred, 37 to 39.

Northern of Buenos Ayres, 10 to 10½.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern, ½ dis. to par.

London and Brazilian Bank, 20 to 22 pm.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, £13 to 15 pm.

Do. New £25 Shares, 34 to 35 pm.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARAGUAY.

The news from Paraguay is very important.

Sr. Don Jose Vasquez Sagastume, the Oriental Minister, had an audience with his Excellency the President, on the 17th inst., and presented his credentials, &c. It is thought that he will arrange the difficulty existing between the Oriental and Paraguayan Governments.

Sr. Arco, the Bolivian Minister, had arrived in Bolivia, and published a long letter respecting Paraguay, which erroneously charges President Lopez with conspiring with the Argentine Republic, to rob Bolivia of its territory. Minister Arco, who, it may be remembered, was in Buenos Ayres, testifies to the giant strides of Paraguay

since the death of Fructus, and augurs for it a great future; but, he says, that it is since the battle of Caseros that Paraguay has made the most progress.

With the fall of Rosas the river navigation became open, and Paraguay concluded treaties with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, England, France, Sardinia, and the United States. He further states that the Railway Terminus (built by Mr. Taylor), is the finest in South America, and the 'centre, when finished, will be the largest south of the Equator. The army, he states is composed of twelve regiments, twelve thousand men, not twelve thousand idle soldiers, but twelve thousand disciplined labourers and thoroughly drilled soldiers; every man in the army has to work. The National Guard, he states, amounts to forty-four thousand men. He says that in all Paraguay there cannot be found a man or woman who cannot read and write.

The 'Semanario' publishes the article from the 'Peregrine Traveller,' which appeared in our columns also.

'The state of things in the River Plate,' is ably treated, in a leading article of the 'Semanario,' and the armed intervention of Brazil in the Banda Oriental commented on in a masterly manner. Our Paraguayan colleague says, with much truth, that it behoves the public men in the River Plate to remember that there are now two powerful empires in America, Mexico, and Brazil.

The greatest attention seems now to be paid to the cultivation of tobacco and proper curing of it. Each week we are glad to see our colleague gives interesting instructions which cannot fail to have effect.

From the Villa Concepcion, we hear that a good deal of the cotton sowed missed, but still there would be an average crop; the farmers, however, in that district seem more anxious to preserve the seed than the cotton, as this year plantations on an enormous scale will take place, and fresh seed is what is required. The tobacco crop also missed in the same place.

On the 14th May, the anniversary of Paraguayan Independence from Spain, there was High Mass in the Cathedral, review of the troops, and a diplomatic levee at the President's Palace. In the evening there was a grand ball at the club in honor of the day.

It has rained most copiously in Paraguay, but the rain has done no damage whatever to the crops.

The wall of the Hotel de la Asuncion fell the other day, killing a dozen of cocks and hens.

People were preparing in Asuncion for the great function, which was shortly to take place in Paraguay, the blessing of the church, which has been built by Government.

The railway was to be opened on the 1st June, to the town of Piray, which is three leagues farther. Messrs. Burckell and Valpy are indefatigable in bringing this road to completion.

The statue to the President's father, for which the Paraguayans alone subscribed 55,000 patacones, is, we read, to be placed in Humaita. We think this is a great mistake. The statue of a man who has done so much for Paraguay as the former President, should adorn the capital of the Republic.

A correspondent of the 'Semanario' states that the Paraguayan army amounts to 80,000 men, viz:—

In Cerro Leon ... 10,000

„ Asuncion ... 5,000

„ Humaita ... 8,000

„ Concepcion ... 3,000

„ Misiones ... 4,000

30,000

Thirty thousand soldiers all drilled and trained, and all self-supporting. A correspondent of the 'Semanario,' from Pilar, states that a new branch of industry has of late sprung up since the sowing of cotton—namely, spinning and weaving cotton. All the cotton in the place has been gathered in, and the women devote themselves to spinning it. The Government, we understand, offers every facility to this home manufacture, and it, no doubt, will ultimately have a great effect in the import market of Asuncion.

The enlistment at Cerro Leon continues, and recruits from all parts keep constantly arriving. There are some twenty thousand men under arms there now; at the hospital there are over 1000 cavalry recruits.

One of the most extraordinary features is the great rise in the River Paraguay, which it is to be hoped will continue so as to facilitate the navigation of Upper and Lower Paraguay—the steamer Rio Blanca, which got so stuck in the mud that it was impossible to get her off, has at last got afloat, and is now about to run again.

Mr. Whitehead has got the steamer Parana in his hands, and is making a new boat of her.

The dry dock which Mr. Taylor was constructing is completely abandoned for the present, owing to the great rise in the river.

The new Custom House, which is about the only discreditable public building in Asuncion, being built all on a slant, is now open. It is to be regretted that so egregious an error in an architectural point of view, should be committed, for otherwise it is a splendid commodious building.

The tramways through the city are constantly at work. We wish we had many in Buenos Ayres.

Our colleague states that another steamer is nearly ready at the Arsenal. President Mitre ought to try and get a loan of Mr. Whitehead from President Lopez for a couple of years.

A cargo of rails for the railway has been discharged at the port of Bahia Negra. It would seem as if the Paraguayans were about to construct another railway.

The steamer Igarey, on her last trip from Buenos Ayres to Paraguay, took up six Englishmen, all boasting of the name of McCulloch.

The Custom House returns for the month of April are published—Imports, \$179,910 4½ rs.

Exports, \$137,062 5½ rs.

Sr. Brizuela had arrived in Asuncion from Montevideo.

Our colleague states that there has been a sale of 5,000 bales of tobacco for export. We heard nothing previously of so important a sale, and at such good prices—

Good leaf, 23 rs.

Regular, 18 „

Pito, 15½ „

The arrivals of tobacco in Asuncion were very heavy, and the Government assessors were unable to keep up with the supply. The price paid in Asuncion for best leaf is 22 reals—rather high, we think.

#### THE PALLIERS ALBUM.

Our friend, the distinguished Franco-Argentine painter, has issued the second part of No. 1, and the pictures now before us confirm our anticipations respecting the merit of the Album and the entertainment it will afford its patrons and the public at large.

An Indian Invasion realizes all the horrors of that awful scene, which once witnessed by a Christian inhabitant of the Pampas is sure never to fade from his vision. Alas! that such a picture should form a characteristic of life in La Plata, and that unfortunately of too frequent occurrence. Before us is a band of sixteen savages carrying over the cattle farm of some unhappy estancia, whose blazing house in the background shows the murderous and ruthless work of those inhuman demons. The headlong fury of horse and rider is well depicted. The long lances, bare limbs and flowing hair of the party add much to their terrible expression, but otherwise there is nothing in their complexion or equipments to distinguish them from the gauchos of our camps. The poucho, lasso, and recendo-saddle are the same as we see every day, and all have bridles, although there is a vulgar idea that Indians don't use such things. Instead of hats, the only covering for the head is a handkerchief, and some have their feet bare, while others wear "botas de potro." The foremost rider wears spurs, and is better clad than the rest, being probably their cacique, and perhaps a runaway convict from the prison of Buenos Ayres, as often happens. Only one of the figures looks like a female, but the women seldom go on predatory excursions. May we hope that such pictures will soon be a romance rather than reality, and that our rural countrymen may long be spared the terrors of a "malon."

The River Parana gives a beautiful picture of Brazilian scenery. A boatman, with his family, in a light canoe is going up-stream, propelled by means of a small square sail, and a negro slave sits in the helm guiding the frail craft with his paddle. It is a summer's noon, and the boatman seems unconscious of the sun's rays as he gazes complacently on the charming group of mother and child seated forward. He is returning from a short cruise with a cargo of reeds, and some bunches of the luscious banana and pine-fruit. Either the painter or lithographer has, to our idea, made the reflection in the water too strong, but the scaly banks, gigantic foliage, and perspective are beautifully executed, and show how charmingly the painter's genius can blend the grandest scenes of Nature with a sweet domestic picture of the untutored children of these wilds. Verily, we envy M. Palliere not so much his graphic pencil, as the poetic richness of his fancy, which, like the fabled gift of mythology, turns everything to gold. The picture is indeed a bijou; but our critique grows lengthy,







# AT AGENCY

FOR MONTEVIDEO  
The National Steamer  
SALTO,  
Leaves every Monday at 6 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

For Salto and intermediate ports,  
The National Steamer  
SALTO,  
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO  
Calling at Zarate, Batadero, San Pedro, Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the Parana do 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 GUAYECUAY,  
The National Steamer  
DOLORES,  
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the National Steamer  
ESPIGADOR,  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer  
ROSEALDA,  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

FARES:  
To Zarate (cable) 6 patacones  
San Pedro do 8  
Obligado do 10  
San Nicolas do 12  
Guayecua do 16  
Rosario do 18  
San Lorenzo do 20  
Diananta do 22  
Parana do 24  
La Paz do 26  
La Esquina do 28  
Goya do 30  
Bella Vista do 32  
Empedrado do 34  
Corrientes do 36  
Nueva Palmira do 38  
Fray Bentos 40  
Concepcion 42  
Paysondo 44

Deck Half-price.  
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars  
Rosario 6  
San Nicolas 6  
Parana 6  
La Paz 6  
Bella Vista 10  
La Esquina 10  
Goya 10  
Corrientes 12  
The Uruguay Ports 10

FOR CUYARI,  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
MARQUES DE OLINDA  
Captain Thipolito de S. Bellocourt,  
Leaves on the 18th June

FARES:  
San Nicolas 16 pata.  
Rosario 20  
Parana 26  
Corrientes 30  
Asuncion 36  
Corumbá 42

FOR MONTEVIDEO,  
The National Steamer  
CORRIENTES,  
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.  
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

THE ASSURANCE  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates, and pay claims by cash, or on the river.  
Office—Calle Comercio 83

DIRECTORS  
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" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.  
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" Eduardo Luch,  
" Ambrasio T. Zolico,  
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" Mariano Ochoa,  
" Francisco F. Morano, Gerente.

Land For Sale.  
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido de Tapalque, 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class camps for sheep.  
Fifty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Parana and ten leagues deep.  
Forty-eight leagues in entasis at Quequen Grande, B. Ayres.  
Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.  
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido Loberia, B. Ayres.  
For particulars apply to  
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No. 15, P. Parque, 140.

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Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.  
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,  
Buenos Aires 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MESEGERIAS 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 Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.  
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday, at 10 a.m.  
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. j13

SAVINGS BANK  
BANK MADA & 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 Mada & 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 Mada and Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mada & Co.  
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.

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 p2) 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.

61 CORRIENTES 61  
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,  
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)  
E. J. HASTLER.  
New Goods received Monthly.

61 CORRIENTES

# FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

## DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Dolores.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.	de la manana de la tarde	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Dolores.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	de la manana de la tarde				
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	7 20	8 5	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 3	de la manana				
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2 50	de la tarde	2	11 15	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 5	1 15	de la tarde				
3	5	5 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	de la noche	3	3 15	3 35	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50	de la noche				

## DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Dolores.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.	de la manana de la tarde de la noche	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Dolores.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	de la manana de la tarde de la noche				
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	9 45	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 10	11 30	de la manana				
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2 50	de la tarde	2	11 51	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 5	1 15	de la tarde				
3	5	5 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	de la noche	3	3 15	3 35	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50	de la noche				

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubicra 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.

# ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

# LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.  
DIRECTORS: D. Miguel Azcuena, President; D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President; D. Antonio Muro del Pont; D. Jacobo Paravicini; D. Constant Santamaría.  
MANAGING COMMITTEE: D. Estanislao Peña; J. A. Fernandez; L. B. Wilcke; Mariano Billinghurst; Ladislao F. Martinez.  
GERENTE: D. JUAN CASADO, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

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 fees 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 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 Statute 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 Statute, 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. 57 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES  
CALLE PERU, 47  
A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers. These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,  
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES,  
CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.  
PATRICK CALBRAITH,  
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Mole-skin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.  
AT  
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,  
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

MURDER, MURDER.  
20,000 Dollars Reward.  
The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Nannery, late of the Partido de Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death.  
Navarro, March 20, 1864.  
LAURENCE CASEY,  
Estancia Durazno.

HONEY ORDERS.  
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by me undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 63 branches of the  
NATIONAL BANK.  
Drafts also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON.  
And on J. Burned & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.  
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite to Holan).  
THOMAS H. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT  
ON THE UNION BANK  
OF  
IRELAND.  
ISSUED BY THE  
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES  
AND  
RIVER PLATE BANK.  
Calle de la Piedad No. 80  
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