

## The Standard

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# The Standard.

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

740—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

**MAUÁ BANK**  
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

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In ACCOUNT CURRENT, SIX PER CENT.  
For balances in favor of Customers, ... 11 per cent.  
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.  
For balances in favor of Customers, ... 12 per cent.  
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, 1% conventional interest.

P. E. MAUA & CO.  
WILLIAM LESLIE,

**MAUA BANK,**  
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

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Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken, and the same can be cashed at any time, provided notice is given to the Manager.

Sixth—Letters of credit are drawn and taken, and the same can be cashed at any time, provided notice is given to the Manager.

Seventh—The Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 in. till 4 p.m.

P. E. MAUA & CO.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

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Drafts are also granted on  
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on the Bankers, LIVERPOOL;

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MOSCOW, and other places, of which notice will be given here.

Thomas B. HALL.

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ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1861.



NINTH OF JULY.

To-day is the 48th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine Independence by the Senators of La Plata, in the cabildo of San Miguel de Tucumán. A few years ago the celebration was only a matter of form, there being little reason for rejoicing. But now that the country has entered on an era of peace and progress, we all join heartily in the national thanksgiving, and entertain solid hopes for the welfare of the republic. There was a time when

Great Britain had reasons to be ashamed of her S. American 'protégés,' and regret that she had mainly contributed to the independence of this continent; but it is, happily, no longer the case respecting B. Ayres. English capital, English intellect, and English labor, are flowing in a steady tide to the River Plate carrying with them not the *debris* of 'rotten monarchies' or weeds of international jealousy, but the grand elements of industry and civilization which are raising such splendid monuments around us, and exhibiting to the world the proud inscription "Britannus me fecit." From Chascomus to Cordoba, from Azul to Carcarána, we find English gold and English labor fructify in a surprising manner, and English railway iron conquer new territories which neither the swords of Toledo, nor lances of Pavon could subdue.

We have therefore motive to rejoice, in an anniversary, which celebrates the allied progress of Argentine nationality and English enterprise; and we can afford to laugh to scorn the unworthy aspersions of an Anglo-Argentine scribbler who asserts that we can have no patriotic feeling or real regard for the country of our adoption. No other country on the face of the earth is so much indebted to, and identified with British enterprise as B. Ayres: there can be, then, none (except those colonized by Great Britain) in which Englishmen take a greater interest.

We are not a demonstrative race, and pay little heed to fire works or gala celebrations, but our wishes are not less fervent for the prosperity of the State. Here our interests are permanently fixed, the ties of family and business are interwoven with those of the country, which we labor strenuously to push forward, and leave its future greatness as a worthy inheritance to our children. In returning thanks for the prosperous state of the republic, it becomes our duty to salute President Mitre and his Government to whom in some manner is due such happy a circumstance, and hoping that every successive Ninth of July may find us more and more advanced towards the level of European civilization, we say with heart and soul "Viva la Republica Argentina!"

MISTER THORNTON

In the long list of English diplomats who have visited the River Plate, there is no name which stands so deservedly high as that of Edward Thornton.

A rapid glance over the history of this country since its Independence, cannot fail to convince us all that the former representatives of Great Britain and Ireland were generally gentlemen the least qualified for such a position. To avoid invidious personalities, we will refrain from naming the various British Ministers who by their want of dignity of conduct, or pretentious importance, secured the odium of their fellow-countrymen and the contempt of Americans. The meddling of our representatives in matters which in no way concerned England

or her subjects, and their proud indifference respecting just grievances, gained for them a most unenviable reputation, and actually made the name of British Minister or British Admiral a by-word of derision amongst us all. Happily however, the gentleman in question is of a different school from his antecedents, and it is our pleasing duty to call public attention to the strenuous exertions of Mr. Thornton, not only on behalf of his fellow-countrymen here and in the Banda Oriental, but also his noble efforts to terminate a revolution which was desolating the adjoining Republics, and which he clearly perceived would, if allowed to continue, cause the most serious political complications in the River Plate.

When a man who occupies such a high position as that of British Minister forsakes his home, and endures the toil and hardship of a long and tedious journey, through a wild and desolate country, animated purely by a holy desire to terminate civil strife and restore peace amongst brothers. When the icy spirit of red-tapism has been courageously abolished in our legislation, and its doors are thrown open to the humblest British resident amongst us, we feel indeed that at last we have got the right man in the right place, and that the former imaginary protection of a British Minister is now a reality.

Discreet, yet not timid; dignified, yet affable, Mr. Thornton unites all the characters essential in the representative of a great and powerful nation. His interference in the present Oriental question is a master-stroke of diplomacy. He saw the Flores' rebellion persisted in, without any object being gained on either side, save the destruction of foreign property. He beheld the Oriental Government wasting its revenues, and pledging its properties, to subjugate a foe impossible to encounter. He witnessed the undisguised alarm of the Argentine Government at the threats of Brazil. All things were favourable: he demanded an intervention. It was readily granted; and it is rather a consoling reflection, that however impotent English influence may have been formerly in these countries, it is now, at last, thanks to the sagacity of our Minister, supreme.

Mr. Thornton's diplomatic career in the River Plate has justly endeared him not only to his own countrymen but to Argentines, and his felicitous intervention in the Oriental question has given him new claims upon Orientals. In bearing testimony thus to the real merits of our British Minister, we comply with a most pleasing duty, and we congratulate Lord John Russell on having sent us a gentleman so every way qualified to represent his Government and guard British interests.

THE CHILIAN PROPHET

V.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE

Sor Bilbao and M. Lelong have come to logger-heads about the extravaganzas of the Colon meeting, and the latter in his 22nd Letter on Emigration, calls the former to account for desiring to close the ports of this republic to France and Spain. Although there is little about emigration in the said letter, there is a fund of practical good sense. M. Lelong confines himself to the *terra firma* of facts, reminding his enthusiastic young friend that it is Buenos Ayres, not Paris, which would suffer by the insane proceeding; and that France has always maintained a magnanimous policy abroad, whether in Montevideo, Syria or Mexico: he shows the infatuation of republicans in supposing their form of Government to be the perfection of liberty, quoting the words of M. Girardin. "Forty years of experience should have taught us to prefer real Liberty to any special form of Government, and that we must value Governments not by the name they bear, but according to the liberty they give."

Never was anything truer; for men are too often misled by names; and it is absurd to compare the liberty enjoyed in a S. American republic, with that of England. Shakespeare says "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and if security for life and property are a boon, it matters little whether the Government be republican or imperial, we must prefer the rule of order. So fallacious are names, that Great Britain is the happiest country in the world, with her Constitution, and Ireland the most wretched with the same. "Non omnia omnibus" or in plain English "what's one man's meat is another man's poison." A republic may therefore be good in one country, a monarchy in another, but history has unfortunately branded republicans as generally Utopians or political quacks.

Sor Bilbao has not attempted to meet his opponent in any one point, but

keeps hovering about in space, making the combat look very like the caricature of Mr. Wells in his balloon fighting the Indians with an aerial Armstrong battery. But the assumed superiority of Sor Bilbao's arguments is only the effect of gaseous inflation, sentiments which cleave the sky with their lofty sound, but have no more foundation than the balloon, and are wafted about without rudder or compass; for Sor Bilbao skipped logic when he began to study philosophy, and in this manner his system of theories without syllogisms is like "the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out," or the French phrase which he so much condemns "a system of tyranny without a tyrant." Sor Bilbao has undertaken to prove nothing and (positively speaking) he has proved still less.

In justification of his measure, to close our ports against France, he spins out a long yarn about the decay of intellect in Frenchmen. Novelties are charming, and the most daring assertions sometimes are easier to propagate than to prove; but it is something so very startling to hear our Chilian friend declare, *ex cathedra*, that 40 millions of the most polite and progressive nation on earth are tending steadily to imbecility, that we are now prepared for any flights of M. Bilbao's genius, even should we say we are descended from the Gorillas, or subject to metempsychosis. We cannot, however, promise to pay much attention to his dogmas, or decide whether he be really a great philosopher or a charlatan. People who are anxious to make themselves a name in the newspapers must say or do something extraordinary: Diogenes would have died unknown had he not lived in a tub.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There is no country in the world where sand is so effectually thrown in the public eyes as in Buenos Ayres: to look at the newspapers one would suppose that not even a dollar's worth of paper cigars is purchased that is not duly published. Here we have on Thursday evening the whole journal cash and even petty cash accounts of the Western Railway printed in the 'Nacional,' and yet we defy any man to make out the real state of the company, to arrive at any more important fact than that the total cash on hand does not amount to a thousand silver dollars. Only a few days ago we read in the 'Nacion Argentina' a long list of public salaries to be paid, just as if people cared to occupy themselves with such insipid details. If the native newspapers are so large that they cannot fill up the front page without resorting to such unreadable matter, then why not make them smaller; the native papers are altogether too large for the reading population of Buenos Ayres.

Another Irish sheep farmer has purchased an estancia in Santa Fe—one square league, next to the Carcarána. We are not sure of the price, but believe it is only \$80,000 mpc.

Yesterday morning town was ripe with all sorts of rumors respecting the Oriental question, some believed that peace was made, and that President Aguirre and Flores would now be walking arm and arm through Montevideo smoking the very best Havannahs, whilst others asserted that it was all up with the peace makers, as Lucas Moreno had received positive orders to cut up Flores without one moment's delay. Meanwhile the Triton hove in sight, with Mr. Thornton on board—who immediately dispatched our reporter to the top of the mole to see what was the news, but as yet our Tippenny stenographer has not returned.

The new President of the Bank is Mr. James Llavallo. We should like to know how many shares of the Argentine Central Railway Company this Argentine capitalist has taken. It surely cannot be possible that the President of the great Buenos Ayres Bank would allow his name to figure in the share book for less than 500 shares.

We hope Mr. Cavenago will inform us at once how many shares Mr. Ll has subscribed for.

The "Caja de Crédito" it seems after all is a sort of wholesale pawn office. Money is advanced on everything from an umbrella to a cargo of sugar. If well managed it must pay well. Our readers cannot forget how the Policía pounced upon Mr. King, whose office was "facing the pyramid," merely because he advanced on pledges, and yet now a grand company is being established for precisely the same business for which Mr. King was so heavily fined.

The news from the Interior by the last mails is not to say very important. From San Luis, we hear that the Cañada of the Ranquiles has been to the capital, and made a formal peace with the Government. How long it will last is another question. In Saravia suited to the locality and most

the political world, but touching the mines we hear nothing. Don Domingo Oro has been made Prime Minister. We expect that when the news of the meeting held the other day in the Bolsa, by the shareholders of the San Juan Mining Company reaches San Juan, there will be an explosion. The long-talked of remittances from San Juan have not yet arrived, although, if we are to believe report there is a deal of silver in San Juan.

The news from Corrientes is of a peaceable character, yet we read in the 'Reforma Pacifica' of Montevideo, that our colleague has received information of a formal revolution. We are rather inclined to think that such cannot be the case, as only last Saturday Captain Hunter, of the Esmeralda, was in our office, and stated that everything was going on well there: besides, the manager of the Maua Bank in Corrientes arrived here last Saturday, and left again for Corrientes on Sunday morning; he also knew nothing whatever about this revolution. Our Montevidean colleague must be misinformed!

In Rosario, the election of a Deputy is the absorbing topic: every one is canvassing, Mr. Puyredon having resigned. On the 3d of July the sympathetic meeting took place. Messrs. Carrasco, Salva, Nicolich, and Puyredon read beautiful speeches. The meeting was a dead failure, and one gentleman made a bitter speech, pitching into the Argentines of his neighbourhood for their great want of public spirit. The hotels are full of strangers, who are buying up land wherever they can get it. The Rosario escribanos never were so busy before, they are making a rapid fortune. No news of any description from Peru. The snows on the Cordillera are represented to be terrific. People are extremely anxious to hear about Callao, but unless we can get up a band of volunteers to clear away the snow and ice from the 'Uspallata,' there is no probability of our hearing from the Pacific for some months. In Mendoza, we regret to say, that the small-pox is making the most frightful ravages; the mortality is not so great, but the marks are terrible. In Tucumán, Governor Posse keeps everything most remarkably quiet, and tobacco planting is all the rage. From Rioja and Salta we have no mails, but it is said that the revolution is all over, and everything goes on smoothly again in Salta.

People who still preserve an interest in cotton plaiting will learn with pleasure that a planter from the State of Georgia, in the United States, is about to proceed to Mendoza, to establish a regular cotton plantation, on the American system. As the gentleman in question thoroughly understands his business, and has more than twenty years experience as a cotton planter, we look forward to the happiest results.

The Olden beef question threatens to become the topic of the day. M. Biraben most flatly denies what M. Olden most solemnly asserts. It is a rather happy circumstance that the River Plate divides them, or we should not answer for the consequences. Several friends have called to assure us that Olden's system is decidedly the best. Never having tasted either the Olden or Biraben beef, we can offer no opinion on the matter, but we call attention to the circular of Messrs. Gordon & Co., on this tough question, which we publish in another column.

The 'Tribuna' states that the Palermo house is in the hands of the carpenters and being fitted up for a school of arts. We have reason to suppose that our colleague is mistaken, as some of the conditions imposed by the Municipality of Belgrano have not been complied with, and the Government of Buenos Ayres, we understand, has been consulted about the Jardín de Recreo about to be established there, and approves of the plan. We certainly think that Palermo better suited for a pleasure garden or park than a rather questionable enterprise in the shape of a school of arts.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina,' will soon move into the new quarters, next door to the Club. It is rumored that on the inauguration of the new printing office there will be what is called a house warming.

There will be a grand Te Deum in the Cathedral this morning, at which the President, Governor, and Ministers will attend, at the conclusion of which there will be a religious procession round the Plaza.

BREEDING SHEEP.

In my last letter I promised to return to the subject of breeding, selection, and the adaptation of breeds of stock to this country. With this promise I now comply.

The principle of selection well directed has ever been that which has ensured success in breeding stock. None has ever succeeded without it.

The selection of stock or the variety of stock best suited to the locality, the selection of the individual members of the stock from which to form the breeding herd or flock, so as to insure uniform qualities.

The selection from among the animals in stock of those best calculated to maintain and improve in their production the type of animal chosen as that

profit. The selection of males of higher blood and superior type for the purpose of crossing with the existing breed, so as to raise its standard and bring out in greater force the qualities desired, are all equally important points requiring the best attention of the breeder.

It is requisite that the breeder should clearly define his object and perseveringly strive to attain it, never deviating from those principles which breeders and physiologists have demonstrated to be those essential to success and conformable to the natural law.

Let the breeder determine if he breeds cattle, whether he seeks milk, beef or hide, then 'select' accordingly, and endeavour to attain as near as possible perfection in his 'specialty,' with the least prejudice to the other qualities; and if sheep, whether his locality offers greater facilities for profitable production of sheep or wool, and if the latter, the quality that will return him the best interest for his capital.

As sheep breeding constitutes the chief occupation of our countrymen in the country, I will proceed in the first instance to treat of this branch.

On land of good quality producing rich herbage, it has been demonstrated that larger carcass animals of the best blood are the most profitable, especial care being taken that the land is not overstocked, that there be ample room for the extension of the flocks without risk of its being exposed to any deficiency of feed. On such land this description of sheep will fully maintain in its high standard, due attention being paid to the guiding principles, the wool will be abundant and of good sound staple in its class, and improvement can with certainty be attained in any direction sought by a judicious choice of rams of vigor, size and quality.

On poor lands smaller sheep will be more advantageous, and the danger of overstocking is much greater than on the better farms.

On such lands a stock of large vigorous animals would inevitably degenerate, whereas a smaller animal having smaller requirement of food can obtain it on less space of ground than the larger sheep could obtain its requisite quantum. These smaller sheep will not however be exempt from a tendency to degenerate or deteriorate in all its better qualities, on poor lands, but whereas the deterioration of the larger and higher bred sheep is inevitable on such lands, the smaller and less highly bred sheep can be kept up to their standard and considerably improved by the introduction of vigorous rams of a class a few degrees superior and of larger frame than the existing stock.

The class of sheep having been determined on as suitable to the locality, the breeder should proceed to select the individuals. Uniformity of size, weight of fleece, quality of wool, and conformation of the ewe should be zealously sought, for if this uniformity is not fairly attained very unequal and more or less unsatisfactory results will accrue. In like manner if old ewes or those that are too young are bred from, unequal and unsatisfactory results will be the consequence. Moreover it is important to preserve this uniformity; inferior progeny, whether as to size or quality of wool or weight of fleece, should be weeded out and got rid of, or at least separated from the flock from which the breeder purposes ultimately to stock his whole land.

"Like begets like," is an established fact, though it is in the last degree important that the rams should be of a superior quality and of superior vigor. To this end rams should be sought for and purchased, from those breeders of rams who pay the greatest attention to business, who can guarantee the degree of blood in the rams they sell, whether first, second, third, fourth, or still more advanced cross of the superior imported breeds, and who separate the rams at a proper age (four months) from the ewes, and feed them apart on the best of fodder, so as to ensure their *fulllest development* from their infancy upwards; such rams can alone be thoroughly "vigorous" and capable of imparting, with all its attendant abundance of fleece, sound staple, size and constitution, to its progeny. Further, it is essential that the rams should have attained a sufficient age, more or less, two years, before they are put with the ewes, and that they should be in first rate condition, for "like begets like," whether it be vigor or feebleness, heavy and sound, or light and unsound fleece.

I now approach the difficult part of my subject, viz., the crosses most likely to prove advantageous and lead to the ends proposed by the breeder. I should have approached the subject with much greater confidence had I not for a considerable period studied it and taken into consideration the condition, the general state of the flocks, their yield of wool, its quality, texture, and value.

The graft on the indigenous or native sheep was the Merino, which for more than a quarter of a century has been refining the breeds of the country, until in numerous instances the fineness of wool has become more or less equal to the Spanish Merino wools, with which it was hoped that it might compete.

There are, however, many causes operating to its disadvantage and shutting the wool of this country out of anything like a close competition

with the mother country (Spanish) wools and thus of Saxony, among which I may name as the chief the unequal maintenance of the sheep and the "caratilla" burr, etc., etc. The extreme fineness of the wools of Buenos Ayres have attained, and the unsoundness of the sheep frequently met with, cause it to be prejudiced in an excessive degree by the prickly armed seeds and impurities.

The prices, therefore, which can be obtained for our wools have an insufficient relation to the weight yielded, so that a crying necessity has arisen for augmenting the weight of the fleece, "lengthening and strengthening the staple" of the wools, so that, while yielding greater abundance, they may the better bear the operation of cleansing from impurities.

There is a cause operating to produce the extreme fineness, and tenderness, which is found in our wools—a cause which is telling sadly to the disadvantage of wool growers—and that is, the overstocking of the lands, already pointed out as the fruitful source of loss in many ways, and I must repeat, before proceeding with some suggestions, that as long as this graver fault is practised, there will be much labor in vain, in the attempts at improvement.

There are two eminently suitable crosses for our sheep now well known in the country, consisting of two allied but at the same time distant breeds of imported sheep, viz., the Negrette and Rambouillet. The only difficulty is to make a judicious choice and follow a correct system. A breeder must thoroughly understand the condition of his flocks and their requirements, and he must also know what positive results will accrue, to make this judicious choice. One and the other will doubtless improve his flocks, but which will give him the results most desirable under his special circumstances?

The Negrette is finer wool. The Rambouillet is the larger carcass, the heavier fleece and the longer and stronger staple. These qualities are just those the breeder has especially to look to, to amend the prevailing defects of the wools of this country.

When the sheep are small, fleece light, fine and false in staple, there can be no doubt that the vigor imparted in all these points by a cross with the Rambouillet is the thing required. If your sheep are of medium quality, the Rambouillet will fine the wool, lengthen the staple, and give size to the sheep and weight to fleece. And the mestizo Rambouillet ram is just the animal which, from its great vigor, is calculated to produce and maintain an improved standard in such a flock, commencing, say with second or third cross and following with third or fourth cross, and so on.





THE NEWS BUDGET.

**The Eyes v. Tobacco.**—At a sitting, some time ago, before the Honorable Dr. Sichel, a paper on various kinds of amaneras, especially those produced by alcohol and tobacco. The former is too well known to require any particular notice here; as to the latter, Dr. Sichel affirms having treated a man forty years old, had become quite blind through the use of tobacco, and was in a condition which had relented all other treatment, was cured by antiphlogistic and derivative regimen, and by giving up the use of tobacco.

**Night Houses.**—The bill prohibiting public and residential houses in London from applying any thing more than one-fourth of the house to the use of persons living in the house has been extended in committee to all corporate boroughs that may adopt the bill by a resolution of the council, at a meeting summoned on requisition of ratemasters. Power is given to grant exceptions or special exemptions. The bill does not apply to the sale of refreshments at railway stations to travellers.

**Garrison's Visit to England.**—The Mayor of Southampton has received the following letter from General Garrison:—*Capece, June 1, 1863.*—My dear Sir,—I will never forget the time I stayed in your dear city, when I was received with such enthusiasm, and in company on my visit to this great metropolis. Please salute the people of Southampton, precursor of my fortunate visit to free England, for me, and thank them for the way in which they received me, and the many kindnesses test for you and for your family the deepest gratitude and affect. Yours truly, G. Garrison.—George S. Brinton, Esq., Mayor of Southampton.

**Death of the Earl of Gosford.**—We have recorded the death of Earl of Gosford from an attack of gout, at his house, in Grosvenor-street. The late Earl, Archibald Acheson, was the only son of Archibald, second Earl of Gosford, who died some time ago, having been born in 1803, and married in 1806, and died in June, 1853, aged 49. He was succeeded in the title by his only daughter, John, tenth Earl of Meath. By that lady, who survives him, he had a family of two sons and four daughters. He is succeeded in the honours of his family by his son, Archibald Acheson, Viscount Acheson, born in 1844. The late Earl represented the county Armagh in the House of Commons for seventeen years, viz., from 1830 to 1847, when he was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Acheson. In 1853 he was made a Knight of the Royal St. Patrick. The noble earl was a Liberal politician.

**Harvest Prospects in Russia.**—A letter from Tassanov, in the Saint Petersburg Gazette, says:—"Two heavy calamities have fallen on the farmers and the corn merchants in this country. The first is the intense cold, which has destroyed a great quantity of the green corn and much of the grain that was ready for market. The second is the want of rain; the crop is lost, and that the price of hay and oats will be exorbitant. The former is already at 50 rubles per ton, and the drought continues. The vines and the fruit-trees have suffered severely from the cold in the Crimea, and the unripened bunches are now hanging in green clusters. The second calamity is a inundation in the waters of the tributary streams of the Upper Dan, which has prevented all the boats laden with corn from continuing their voyage, and compelled the owners of the carts to send it by land to the place of destination. The last season was also bad. The price of hay, however, and therefore of horses, has almost fallen, and hope are therefore entertained of a rise of the river."

**An Imperial Gift to the Little Sisters of the Poor.**—Four beautiful Silver porcelain cups and saucers have been received by the French consul in Manchester (Dr. Kragt's Bassaris), from the Emperor and Empress of the French, as a gift to the intended base of the Poor, about to be held in that city. One of the cups has on the outside representations of the three great royal families who ruled from the French throne prior to the Empire. The cup is very finely wrought texture, and the figures and the ornamental work are of the highest quality. The value is 500 francs. Another of the cups has on the outside a view of "Le Chateau d'Ecouen," and is worth 275 francs. The third cup, worth 200 francs, is inscribed with some of the names most memorable in the history of music. The remaining cup, also worth 200 francs, is a specimen of fine work, and is destined exclusively with great skill and care, and trust to the Poor. The collection is valued at £10, and each cup will be drawn for by lottery at the bazaar.

**Victims of Gambling-Houses.**—Tope gambling halls of Germany are turning on their usual number of victims. The following cases have occurred within the few months in connection with Hamburg and Wiesbaden alone.—A bookkeeper in a Bank and a banking-house, after having lost at the play at every farthing he possessed, cut his throat in the bath, at Hamburg, last November. In the beginning of March a young Frenchman, after having played away his last yearnings, committed suicide by cutting open the blood-vessels in his penis, and drowning himself in blood to death. On the 2nd of May a poor Frenchman, who had lost all his money at the roulette-table, cut his throat, and died in a hospital. On the 22nd of May a waiter, twenty-one years old, living in Frankfurt, who had lost all his savings at Wiesbaden, drowned himself in the Main.

**The Late Gunpowder Explosion at Tripoli.**—Further particulars have been received relative to the late explosion of a Government powder magazine at Tripoli, on the 30th of May, by which more than 500 persons were at first said to have been killed, the exact number being 150 only, that of the magazine hall, as far as the explosion was concerned, perfectly prevailed in post, and that perfect tranquility prevailed among the people. Telegraphic communication had been temporarily suspended, from injury done to the station, and from the necessity of removing the instruments which were connected with the explosion. A German journal also publishes a telegram received by Sir J. G. Ro Marquart from the British Consul-General, Colonel Harman, dated on the day of explosion, which states that the ammunition in the Spanish fort had been prepared for removal, and that the explosion had taken place in the fort, and not in the magazine-hall, as far as the explosion was concerned. The collection is valued at £10, and each cap will be drawn for by lottery at the bazaar.

**A Correspondent in a Roman Catholic Reformation.**—Our readers will possibly remember that about twelve months ago a serious mutiny occurred in a reformatory for Catholic prisoners, called St. Lawrence Hall, where he was playing, in good spirits, when he was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and died on the 1st of February, 1863, at 50 years of age. The cause of his death was a stroke of apoplexy, while making a speech. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, at times carrying his views to an extent which was antagonistic to the Federal constitution. He was at last expelled from Congress, and became a member of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, however, he was reinstated in the Maryland House of Delegates under the name of Lee. On the 1st of February, 1864, the prisoner was charged at the Maryland Police-court with attempting to set a watch at the Polytechnic Institution, on which charge he was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and was confined for trial.

**Sudden Death of a Consul-General.**—The Montreal papers bring us an account of the death of Mr. Joshua E. Giddings, the United States' Consul-General in Canada. He died in the billiard-room of the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was playing, in good spirits, when he was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and died on the 1st of February, 1863, at 50 years of age. Another of the caps has on the outside a view of "Le Chateau d'Ecouen," and is worth 275 francs.

The third cup, worth 200 francs, is inscribed with some of the names most memorable in the history of music. The remaining cup, also worth 200 francs, is a specimen of fine work, and is destined exclusively with great skill and care, and trust to the Poor. The collection is valued at £10, and each cup will be drawn for by lottery at the bazaar.

**Outbreak of a Roman Catholic Reformation.**—Our readers will possibly remember that about twelve months ago a serious mutiny occurred in a reformatory for Catholic prisoners, called St. Lawrence Hall, where he was playing, in good spirits, when he was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and died on the 1st of February, 1863, at 50 years of age. The cause of his death was a stroke of apoplexy, while making a speech. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, at times carrying his views to an extent which was antagonistic to the Federal constitution. He was at last expelled from Congress, and became a member of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, however, he was reinstated in the Maryland House of Delegates under the name of Lee. On the 1st of February, 1864, the prisoner was charged at the Maryland Police-court with attempting to set a watch at the Polytechnic Institution, on which charge he was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and was confined for trial.

**Curiosities of Commerce.**—When free trade was first introduced, says a correspondent, we often told how roundabout and costly were the ways by which British tariffs sometimes compelled merchants to send goods to their destination. Free-trade, too, seems to have its marvels. During the last ten days several cangoes of wheat, arriving at Liverpool from San Francisco, were sent to the markets of Germany and of Holland to Hanover, which had resulted in the loss of the R. S. Sidney Turner being sent down by Government to report as to its management, and some discussion took place in the House of Lords in reference to the subject. Of late many inmates have made their escape, and during the past week several attempts have been made to capture them, so as to ascertain whether the "prisoners" were included in the question with the "salvage" under the Merchant Shipping Act. His lordship, in giving his decision, held that the passengers were included in the watch at the Polytechnic Institution, on which charge he was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and was confined for trial.

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**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para vacas.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** desde 60\$ vara.  
**Mojones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

**Piletas de Hierro.**  
**Arrevas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Máquinas** 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.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Córdoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Córdoba for Río Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

## LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AIRES.

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

DIRECTORS.	MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Miguel Azcuénaga, President	D. Estanislao Peña
Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President	J. A. Fernández
Antonio Marcó del Pont	L. B. Wileke
Jacobo Paravicini	Mariano Billinghurst
Constant Santamaría	Ladislao F. Martínez

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 forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is retained.

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 (fincas), 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 decided 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 rates:

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 Directory hopes 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. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

### MR. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Paraná, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds of Goods.

### THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

### THE SILK DEPARTMENT,

### THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

### THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

### THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,

### THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,

### THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT,

### THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,

### THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,

Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

### THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,

### THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT,

The Stock will also include

### OPERA GLASSES,

STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, KNICKERBOCKER AND OTHER SUITS,

### GLOTH CAPE,

And an infinite variety of

### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of

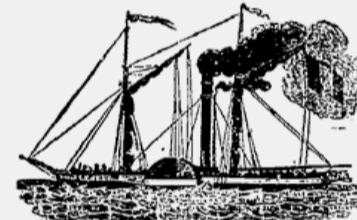
### GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANTS OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

## ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61—Corrientes—61.

j14



## RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

### NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY,  
PARANA, URUGUAY, U.N.A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The new Steamer PARAGUAY, Captain Pim, now loading, will sail hence on Friday, 8th July, and having very superior accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage passengers, she is an excellent opportunity for families and others going to Europe.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 86 Reconquistay

j1

Wells, Beckhaus & Co., WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&wlm, J19

### Lady Committee

Articles required for Sanitary Commission—

Bandages 1 inch wide 1 yard long

2 do. 3 do.

2½ do. 3 do.

3 do. 4 do.

3½ do. 5 do.

4 do. 6 do.

Ravelled Lint.

Eye-shades of green silk.

Small square pincushions for nurses.

Old linen and cotton cloth for compresses, without selvedge or seams.

Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers, sheets, spreads or comfortable, for cots.

Contributors will please send articles to the following addresses:

Mrs. Livingstone, 379, Victoria;

Mrs. C. Zimmerman, 503, Piedad;

Mrs. Goodfellow, 203, Libertad.

J1. Im

### Fire.

### COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,

BRANDT SOHN, and CO., Calle de la Piedad, 208.

J1. Im

\*The Standard, 11—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 73 Calle Bolívar, by the Proprietor and Editors, M. O. & M. M. McCall.

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENS DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1861

DÍAS DE TRABAJO.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	Regresos.			ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	Salidas.			ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	Regresos.		
		10	15	20			10	15	20			10	15	20
Farolas	10-15	3-10	3-10	4-10	Lujan	10-15	4-10	4-10	5-10	Lujan	10-15	2-10	2-10	2-10
Almagro	10-15	3-10	4-10	4-10	Morón	7-10	10-15	10-15	12-15	Morón	7-10	4-10	4-10	5-10
Caballito	10-15	3-10	4-10	4-10	Morón	7-10	10-15	10-15	12-15	Caballito	7-10	4-10	4-10	5-10
Moreno	8-13	10-20	3-10	4-10	Morón	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15	Moreno	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15
San Martin	8-13	10-15	1-15	2-15	El Palmar	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15	El Palmar	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15
Moreno	9-14	11-16	4-10	5-10	Gallegos	6-10	8-10	8-10	10-10	Moreno	9-14	11-16	4-10	5-10
Moreno	9-14	11-16	4-10	5-10	Almagro	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15	Moreno	9-14	11-16	4-10	5-10
Lujan	10-15	—	7-15	8-15	El Palmar	8-13	10-15	10-15	12-15	Lujan	10-15	—	2-20	2-20

## FERRO-CARRIL

