

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

1864 - SECOND YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

PRICE - TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.
ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor 12p.
For balances in favor of customers 8p.

Bank of the River Plate
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company
LONDON.
Capital - £1,000,000.
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept 20.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st. and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

British and Medical General
(Incorporated with the
Unity General).
Life Assurance Association chief offices
Weststrand London W.C., Capital 3,000,000...

THE NATIONAL BANK
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO., No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Good Cows.
The celebrated South Down Sheep
Wash, an Sals'n Barry and Walker's.
The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep!

Public Notice.
The undersigned respectfully requests all Parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay either at his house or at Mr Fay's Store, 102 Calle Plada, who is duly authorized to collect same.
JAMES HASTINGS
400 Calle Parque,

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited).
80 CALLE DE LA FIEDAD 80,
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
This rate of Interest from 1st January, 1864 will further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage within two months from this date...

A Quinta for Sale.
Situated on the road from the Equina Corredera to the Alsina bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Corrales. It contains about 6 1/2 acres of land, and an azotea house with four rooms.

South American Sketches,
A Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata, and the Pampa.
By Thomas Woodroffe Hinchcliffe, M.A. F.R.S. Author of "Summer Months among the Alps."

British Steamer,
KEPLER,
Capt. JOHN CARROLL.
1490 Tons Register, A 1, at Lloyd's, Is appointed to sail from this Port on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. FOR LIVERPOOL.

Notice.
We beg to give notice that we have opened a Branch House in Montevideo under the firm of DARBYSHIRE & Co. which will be managed by Mr EDWARD DARBYSHIRE who is admitted as a partner from this date.

Wanted.
All persons indebted for their passage, &c. by the following vessels, viz: - 'The William Pele,' 'John Robertson,' 'Phoenicia,' 'Dolphin,' 'Arne Wilson,' 'Campanella,' 'Francis Carril,' 'Lella Portia,' 'Lionel,' 'C. Motes of Dublin,' 'Gaudet,' 'Waterwitch,' 'Holywood,' 'South Sea,' 'Agnes,' 'Rosalia,' and 'Emanuel,' are requested to call at my Office and pay the same, otherwise I must proceed to take action against them.

Wanted.
A splendid Camp Establishment in Entre Rios, 1 1/2 Leagues of the best Land in the province (department) Victoria. Also a splendid House in Calle Parque, six squares from the River 13 1/2 varas front, 9 Rooms. Wilson and Co., Piedad 21. j 15, 6 p

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO,
Confected.
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues to practice Dentistry in all the branches with all the latest and most important improvements. A practice of nearly twenty years in this country enables him to understand the diseases of the teeth peculiar to this climate.

John G. Keesly,
Public and Official Translator,
110 CALLE PARQUE.

Argentine Diligences
Leave for Entre Rios, Capitan del General San Antonio de Arce, and Mercedes on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, 21st, 27th, and 31st of each month.

WESTERN RAILWAY
On and after the 9th Nov. the trains will start as follows:
WEEK-DAYS.
Salford del Parque.

FOR SAN MARTIN DE LOS ANDES.
Leave for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 15th, 21st, 27th, and 31st of each month.

English Clothing Store,
Wholesale and Retail.
80 - CANGALLO - 80.
Mons' Really made Clothing.
Yours' do do do
Pays' do do do

Wanted.
A good sturdy man to go to an English estancia Punta de Arce, to mind sheep. Must be a Teosotobler.
Apply D. O. C. 'Standard' office.

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Fort. Sherries, Brandies.
The undersigned have just received, and will always have in stock, a choice selection of the above. All superior classes, in quarter casks, or tins, half d., and bottled.
J. H. PAUL, POTTS, and CO.,
10, CALLE CHACABUCCO.
A 2. x

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (the Fleur del Plata, No. 1416) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City. Any person requiring information relating to the same, can apply to 107, CALLE MORENO. JOHN J. DOWNING, Secretary.

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Colegio Anglo-Porteño,
205 - MAIPU - 2 5.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and on boys beyond the age of 7 years. No pupils or cost has been spared in order to improve the system of instruction, and to ensure the comfort of scholars. The course of instruction comprises a liberal education of a thorough English education. Further details will be furnished by the programme of the establishment.
ANTIA SMITH.

San Boca Iron Works.
JAMES HODGE, Proprietor.
Foundry and Iron Works.
Steam engines, condensing and high pressure, for marine and land purposes. Iron castings of all kinds. Iron steamboats sailing vessels, lighters, boats, and canoes. Cranes, shafts, and screw jacks. Punching and shearing machines. Cast brass and iron of all descriptions. Cotton gins of all classes and all plated iron work done at the Boca Iron Works.
JAMES HODGE,
D. 16. 1m

English Grammar School,
Director - Mr. P. FONGERARD,
Ex Professor at the London University College.
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS,
(Tres Esquinas)
The Director of this Institution has the honor to inform the Parents of his Pupils that the II. Examen will be held on the 24th inst. and that till the 7th of January next, the English Grammar School presents all the elements of a British Institution, the greater part of the best English families having patronized it from the day of its foundation.

Laud for Sheep.
At a distance of 45 leagues from town, toward the West, there is for sale the action to many lots of one or two square leagues: one can join two or three lots, either to make a wife or estate. There are no trees and many flocks of sheep belonging to Englishmen and Irishmen. The land is surveyed, and possession can be taken of it, and titles go on immediately. Map and plan of the plantation given at Calle Plada N. 25, from 7 to 10 a.m.
j 15 15 p

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Subscription to the Standard \$30 per month. Advertisements Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All hail andem ill veri non anlem dicit. — Otero.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

REPEAL OF THE UNION

Nothing can be more familiar to the ears of every class of Britishers, than the once talked of 'Repeal of the Union.' Time was when meetings were held and speeches made to electrify Ireland and terrify England, but the 'Repeal Agitation' died out with the lamented demise of the 'Agitator,' and naught remains to remind the present generation of that eventful yet unproductive period, save a few brass buttons which are preserved by some surviving Repealers.

There can be no doubt that the 'Repeal of the Act of Union' would at the present age be one of the greatest boons to Ireland, as it would restore to her, her Parliament and Executive, and render her less dependent on England, but here, in South America, it is not with English or Irish politics we wish to entertain our readers, we occupy ourselves with matters which have a far more immediate influence on us all. We purpose to discuss the proposed repeal of the Act of Argentine Union, and depict its ultimate consequences. The 'repealers' in this country, although they carry bricks instead of buttons, are a far more insignificant body than the 'repealers' of Ireland, and the difference between them is, that the Irish 'repealers' sought the 'Repeal of the Union,' in order to restore to their capital the Executive and Parliament, whilst here in Buenos Ayres the 'repealers' or 'crudos' labour for precisely an opposite purpose.

Blind to their own interests, deceived by a set of superficial politicians, the Argentine Repealers are labouring to effect what the Irish complain of—namely, the removal of the Parliament and Government Offices.

If the present political 'furor' had its origin in Rosario or Parana, if the 'crudos' were the provincials, and the 'cocidos' Portenos, we could better understand the cause of political strife, but here we are afflicted with a set of madcap Argentine repealers, who seek to eject both Government and Parliament from this city, and reduce the present capital of the Republic to the insignificance of a provincial town.

Was ever such madness known, such political insanity made patent? Verily, if there is a lunatic asylum in this country, these 'crudos' are fit subjects for it.

Englishmen opposed the 'Repeal of the Union,' on the ground that it would divide authority and defeat the concentration of power, which was established in London, but here we have a lot of wild goose politicians, calling for a 'Repeal of the Union' without knowing its consequences. These men are bred, born, and reared in this city, if they have only the capacity of gazette cannot fail to perceive the giant strides which Buenos Ayres has made since this city has been declared the capital of the Republic.

The 'Repeal of the Argentine Act of Union' would be a death stroke to Buenos Ayres; it would rob the city of a large portion of its trade; it would give rise to all sorts of differential laws, tariffs, and duties; it would inevitably lead to another revolution. We hope, therefore, to see these Argentine 'repealers' crushed; their agitation, although not led on by the genius of an O'Connell, is calculated to do serious harm; the realisation of their project would prove the ruin of this city.

Dr. Alberdi tries to prove, by theory, that the Argentine Republic, with the capital in Buenos Ayres, is a moral impossibility; but we have already had the experience of more than a year and a half of the working of the system, and frankly we say, that to our mind Portenos have the least cause to complain.

The 'crudos' are the worst enemies not of the Republic, but of the city of Buenos Ayres. If successful, they will infallibly cause more injury to this city than Potholza with his rebellion, or Puchero with his drafts. They should be put down by the sword and taught to view Argentine politics in a far

different light; every industrious Argentine, every patriotic Porteno, is satisfied with the present order of things. We should all therefore exclaim with the Baron of Bunnynade, 'Noluntus leyes anglice mutare.' The worst measure for Buenos Ayres is an Argentine Repeal of the Union.

HECTOR F. VARELA.

Whatever may be the opinion of Argentines respecting the 'Standard'—a paper, neither the language nor principles of which they have the means of correctly forming a correct judgment—our own subscribers will do us the justice to say that we avoid personalities, or matters which are calculated to excite bad feeling or cause annoyance. True it is, we or may now and then offend a brother, pinch the susceptibilities of a bashful but heroic pilot, but we leave our subscribers to judge whether or not there is room for our remarks. In proof of this we have 'jyng' on our table this moment letters which, if published, would not only wound the feelings but damage the business reputation and injure the character of many persons most seriously. In refusing to publish these purely personal communications, we only act up to our principles, nothing more. Further more, when requested to suspend the second part of Do Boots, it having been represented to us that it was calculated to do harm, we at once complied. In every possible manner we have avoided personalities. Our aim, our ambition, is to do good; and, however hostile some of our soi disant, magnates may feel at the independence of expression of thought and intrepidity of expression of the 'Standard,' they must admit that we have always eschewed personalities, and occupied ourselves with general subjects, not individual reputations.

We make these few preliminary remarks in order that Sr. Varela may be thoroughly convinced that the 'Standard' would not now occupy its readers with him or his, but that it considered the moment opportune to hint to the recently arrived editor what people expect from him.

Disgusting in the extreme are these attacks, which not even satiated with attacking men in public places, must stoop to libel a man's wife or relations. Happily such scandals are unknown to the English press of any country. M. Varela, when he sees his name at the head of this article, may feel secure that in the columns of an English journal he is secure from such attacks.

But our present object is to compliment, more than attack, M. Varela. He has recently arrived from Euro e; his disunited fellow-citizens regard him as a man of superior experience. And we to be blamed, therefore, if we call upon him to prove himself superior to the party intrigue which has allured his brother? Are we to be censured if we say to Mr. Hector Varela, 'Prove that you have profited by your travels.' A man who travels for nearly two years with his ears and eyes shut, and his tongue eternally going, may be a traveller, but can only be qualified as a fool.

Hector F. Varela has spent almost that time in Europe; he has now returned to his native country; he is the principal editor of a journal which, more from its antiquity than intrinsic merits, enjoys the greatest circulation in the city. Hector Varela, the 'Standard' calls upon you to declare yourself. Are you for supporting the present Government, maintaining peace, fostering industry, and crushing revolution? Providence has placed you in a position by which you can be of the greatest utility, or the most decided curse to the country over experienced. Are you willing to prove yourself the latter?

Candidly speaking, we do not think you capable of acting such a part. If you look over the files of the 'Standard' you will find that when your character was assailed, owing to charges of forgeries, &c., against third parties, the 'Standard' always defended your reputation and denied your complicity with the culprit. We did so on principle, because we were convinced you were innocent. Influenced by the same motives; we now demand of you to prove to your disunited fellow-countrymen that you have not travelled in vain—that you have emancipated yourself from the illusions of loc lism, and that you have profited by your journey.

Hector Varela, your countrymen look to you—prove yourself of sound principles. You are watched by the foreign merchants—prove yourself the steady friend of peace, the supporter of the National Government, the sworn enemy of revolution, and then we will be the first to admit that you have not travelled in vain.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer 33 is the talk of the day. Crowds were down on the Mole yesterday watching the news from Martin Garcia. Some said they heard guns firing, others that from the disturbed state of the water they considered a fight ensued. The excitement was increased when it was known that Gelly and Oles went out in the train to San Isidro to bring in the President. Great animation was remarked in the Government House, and it was currently believed that Mitre would not go home that evening.

The Uruguay steamer arrived yesterday morning, bringing down a wounded colorado named Mont-Ido, who had the 'check' to join Flores and attack Paysandu. He got shot in the jaw. Without a friend in this city, he was landed on the Mole in a truly horrible condition. A charitable Oriental took the poor fellow to his house, where we hope he will soon recover.

The 'Liverpool Albion,' it appears is the only paper in England which makes room for the most slanderous attacks on this country. Notwithstanding all we have published respecting the proper class of emigrants adapted to the Plate, there are some who take a pleasure in charging the 'Standard' with inducing clerks to emigrate to Buenos Ayres. We extract the following from the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail':—

'THE RIVER PLATE.—The 'Liverpool Albion' remarks that the following came to them from a most respectable source, but that it is proper to say that River Plate representatives in this country assert that such statements are unfounded. Your recommendation about Mr. — will have my attention. Poor Flores, there are hundreds in his position coming out and doing nothing. Alarmed by 'Standard' nonsense and the like, they think they are coming to make their fortunes. The Rev. Mr. — was telling me the other day that he did not know what to say to the numerous applications of the same nature that he has by every steamer and sailing vessel, and that many have been glad to take to camp teaching for their food. If this were known it would counteract the bad effect of preaching up these countries River Plate as an 'El Dorado.' I will try and get a place at —, or some of the large estancias for Mr. —.' [Some correspondents of the 'Liverpool Albion' have lately been writing down the River Plate—very much in the style of above paragraph—only, in addition, libelling the people of the country. As regards the country, the testimony of so many writers is better evidence than any mere speculative opinion; and certainly neither the Buenos Ayres 'Standard' nor ourselves ever supposed that employment was to be found there without looking for it, nor for me to be acquired unless by perseverance and honest industry, for which we repeat there is ample scope. And one going out merely to sit down and smoke his pipe may not find it the most comfortable place in the world, if, in addition, he has his living to get.—Ed. B. and R. P. M.]

Young Flores has had his arm amputated yesterday, and, according to report, is dying. The wound in his neck is said to be very dangerous. The ball cannot be found. During the surgical operation we hear that young Flores displayed the greatest coolness.

M. Lopez Dominguez has got himself into a rat or unpleasant dispute with the 'Nacion Argentina' about some circulars said to have been sent to the country justices, and to have been written by him; he denies however the charge, but the 'Nacion Argentina' asserts that they have their information from the very best source.

Sr. Don Juan Cruz Ocampo is now hard at work. We have seen some of his certificates; they are printed on common ruled foolscap, and don't look as if they ever would be paid.

There is no particular news from Entre Rios. Urquiza is busy with his saladero, politicians are occupied with the approaching elections. The general belief is that Urquiza will be re-elected come what will.

To-morrow night Madame Briol will appear in Lucia de Larmeroy. We have not seen her in this opera yet, but we hear that she excels in it.

Yesterday the 'Pueblo' made its first appearance. We salute it cordially, and hope that it will keep faithful to its programme. Dr. Chussing has a very good opening, as owing to its peculiar politics, the 'Nacional' has become very unpopular, besides the subscription in this age has a great deal to do with a paper. The 'Pueblo' is \$10 per month cheaper than the 'Nacional,' which will serve to increase greatly its popularity.

From Montevideo we received the Comercio yesterday. It appears that the President Berro has dissolved the Chambers and sent the Deputies about their business. The city is full of colonels, majors, and generals of the

army. We believe they will be sent to the camp by the Minister of War. The ladies who assembled on the Mole the other morning to await their friends by the packet, were horrified by an audacious fellow stripping off before them and taking a swim. The delinquent, it appears, was the driver of a rather handsome tilbury, which he had along with him.

A letter received from Giles yesterday states that the camps in that part are in the most frightful condition. Nearly all the Irishmen have left with their flocks—Messrs. Morgan, Mooney, Donoghue, Torry, M. Guinness, Whosler—in fact, every one has moved off, some to Junin, some to the Arroyo Medio, but the majority to the 25 de Mayo.

The news about Flores is that he has retreated to Fray Bentos. Paysandu is not taken. The 33 has not yet passed up.

FRANCE.

Paris.—It is asserted that the financial statement of M. Fould will be published to-morrow. Letters received here from the Caucasus state that the insurrection is spreading considerably. The Circassians have shot several Russian officers occupied in surveying the routes leading to Tchafki, where 15,000 in sergeants are assembled. The Pays asserts that Prussia will propose a conference for the settlement of the Danube Germanic question, and believes England not to be averse to the proposition.

The Emperor is to return to Paris on the 9th inst. The Pays and the Nation of this evening state that England and Russia in concert have demanded that Denmark should withdraw the Royal patent of the 30th March. The Paris evening papers also publish advices from Greece stating that the Greek Government will address a circular to the powers, explaining the reasons of its opposition to the destruction of the fortifications of Corin. The king is said to have decided upon reorganising the army, and to have requested from France the services of a few officers as instructors.

M. Fould's financial statement has been published to-day. It states that the total amount of the deficits is 972,000,000 ff. It is necessary to consolidate part of the floating debt. The produce of a loan will be employed to redeem the Treasury Bonds, and will put in circulation an amount corresponding to that which it will demand. M. Fould proposes to the Emperor to fix the amount of the loan at 400 millions francs. The expenses in Mexico will amount to 210 millions francs at the end of '63.

A formidable addition was made to the French navy on the 19th inst. by the launch of the iron-clad ship Numancia at La Seyne, near Toulon. The following is the description of this vessel, derived from a French statement:—Length on deck, 288 feet; breadth, 56 feet; depth, 3 feet; burden, 750 tons, and 1,000 horse-power. Her armament is to consist of 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on her main deck, besides some pieces en barbette on her upper deck. To be rigged as a sailing frigate, with a crew of 700 men. The ship is constructed of iron, sheathed with teak, and plated all round with armour which has stood the test of the heaviest shot. The plates are 1 centimetre thick, and weigh 1,200,000 kilograms. It is expected the Numancia will possess extraordinary speed and great facility of manœuvring, in consequence of the immense power of her screw and admirable lines. If the description is true, this ship is, in many respects superior to our Warrior class, being of greater capacity, heavier armament, and drawing less water, although plated all round. She resembles, in fact all dimensions of the 'improved' Warrior now building in the Thames and the Mersey, one of which is completed, and will be launched from the Thames Company's yard at Blackwall on the 15th proximo. What appears most remarkable, as developing the French resources in this respect, is that the Numancia has been built in the short space of sixteen months.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. This telegraph, in connection with the Northern Railway, will soon be at the disposal of the public, as the posts are already placed, and the wire will soon be in working order. This will be of unspakable service to the state, as the President, Mitre, is living at San Isidro. Yesterday, a fustianer had to be sent out to him; and besides such a conveyance being dangerous, is very expensive.

Should the acoustic telegraph be introduced into this country, it will be a great boon to that hard-worked individual, as he, in an evening, will be able to sit under his own vine and fig tree—listening to the nightingales' voices in the Colon—when tired of that inane amusement, he can impart a healthy impulse to his mind, by changing the position of the tube, and hearing the 'Jaw' of the Deputies.

CANUELAS.

The new Juez de Paz de Canuelas has not been installed owing to the present Juez delaying to deliver up the post, putting it off, from time to time, on some petty plea or other. This proceeding is anything but pleasing to the feelings of the good inhabitants.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

The camps at Pilar, the other side of the river, are in splendid condition. In the Capilla del Señor it has rained, but owing to the awful dust storm on Monday the camps are even worse than before.

In Navarro we hear that there are several flocks of sheep offered for sale at five dollars each.

In Lobos it has rained, and the gears is coming; the farmers are in hopes.

In Arrecifes, San Pedro, and San Nicolas the camps are in splendid condition.

In Bragado it is rumoured that an Englishman who sent out 6000 sheep a few weeks past lost over 3000.

The diligences all going South take hay with them, as from Buenos Ayres to San Sebastian there is not a particle of grass.

In Pirais camp, at the Fortin, the camp looks like a gypsy settlement; all the tents put up by the migrating shepherds within the last week; more than 70 flocks have crossed the river Arrecifes, from two to three thousand in each flock.

Mr Ferrer states that on the 10th inst. yesterday he was offered thousands of sheep at five dollars each, on six months' time.

In Chascomus and Ranchos the camps are not so bad as in the north.

It is said that in Luxan and other parts the people are beginning to experience a scarcity of meat.

In Moreno, not a sheep is to be seen; they have all been moved to other parts.

The Rincon de Campana camps are said to be in excellent condition, and many farmers are sending their flocks down to that part.

THE PORTENAS.

Montevideo, Jan. 7th, 1864.

We the undersigned passengers on board the British barque Portena at Montevideo, wish before leaving to express our heartfelt thanks to Divine Providence for guiding us safely to our journey's end. We also desire to pay a tribute of respect and esteem to Captain John Villar for his able seamanship, civility, and extreme kindness in adding to our comfort during a passage of 58 days, and earnestly pray that he may be attended with every success in his future career.

(Signed) J. Geddes, E. Geddes, S. M. Geddes, G. B. Pelcker, M. S. Sloane, H. Spencer.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Offices, No. 1 Newall's Buildings, Manchester, Dec. 6th, 18 63.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed communication came to hand in due course, and was laid before our Executive Committee, by whom it was perused with much interest.

They are glad to learn our subject is absorbing such attention in Buenos Ayres, and sure that if the industrial society in which you move, and the journal of our friends Messrs. Mulhall so freely circulates, would but follow your praiseworthy example in taking up the matter so heartily, it might lend a good impetus to our action, simply by adopting a system of cotton growth as a garden culture which doubtless would stir up an emulative spirit among agriculturists generally, and tend to the accomplishment of the desired object. As you desire to be furnished with a copy of our last letter I have much pleasure in supplying it.

The Committee will be always gratified in receiving your favours. Thanking you for your letter,

I am, dear Sir, your truly,

ISAAC WALES, Thomas St. G. Arms' ouz. Reg., 19 Calle del Peru, B. Ayres.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

November 2 th, 1863.

There has not been the same activity in business the past month, as in the two preceding. Money, which had been abundant and cheap, gradually tightened, forcing the rate up to 7 per cent for good securities, and obliged many to sell stocks and securities at a ruinous decline; the panic did not spread beyond the Stock Board to a great extent. Gold has not fluctuated more than three or four points, until yesterday, when it rose to 152. The Government has been liberally supplied with funds by the sale of 5-20 Bonds, and interest-bearing legal tender notes, taken by the Banks for the recent loan; all of which money is immediately disbursed by the Government, leaving no large amounts due either to the Army or Navy contractors. The industrial branches of trade have been somewhat inconvenienced by the 'strikes' of the operators for higher wages, in consequence of the high cost of everything since money began to depreciate. It is only just that an advance should be made on the price of labor, and, no doubt, in each particular branch, they are rapidly being adjusted.

Nothing delinquent in regard to either division of the Armies. The greatest concentration seems to be taking place

at Chattanooga, and in all probability a battle will first be fought there. The expedition to Texas, under General Banks, has arrived at Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, and the illicit trade there by blockade runners will be seriously interfered with. The inhuman treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels at Richmond is shocking to humanity. They are being starved to death. An exchange of prisoners is not permitted; and a vessel loaded with food and clothing for their use, which was sent to the suffering prisoners, had to return, as the rebels would not permit them to go. Such being the people we have to contend with, how, and when can we look for peace.

We have just received intelligence that General Houside has had an encounter with the forces of the rebel General Longstreet, near Knoxville, and has fallen back to that city, where another battle may be expected soon.

Unwashed Merino Wool.—Since the publication of my last article, the demand for Merino wool has materially fallen off. The total sales by importers would not reach 500 bales, of which a portion was superior wool, and sold to manufacturers at near 40 cts. per lb., but this figure is more than the market will bear. The diminished transactions are caused by the scarcity of superior lots, and also to the fact that many manufacturers had liberally supplied themselves in the previous month.

In the Auction Sale of 12th inst., 61 bales were sold, as follows: 13 bales Nos. 1 and 2, 28 1/2 and 27 cts. per lb., fine and clean wool, but filled with large burrs; 25 bales long open wool, and clean, 30 cts. per lb.; 23 bales mostly No. 2 wool, 21 1/2 and 23 1/2 cts. per lb.; 106 bales No. 3 Merino and Common, 16 1/2 and 19 cts. per lb. The latter was in bad condition for burrs and dirt, and not desirable wool.

We have accounts that large importations are expected from Europe of Merino wools, which, if well selected, will come to a good market, but if burry and poor wools, they will be a drag, as we still have a sufficient supply of such wools, which are always difficult to sell.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

(Concluded.)

Cordoba is pretty much at a stand still as far as politics are concerned. Her commerce is not improving either, but the cultivation of cotton is being taken hold of apparently with order. This is the only Argentine province in which we believe the cultivation of cotton will succeed. She has the climate, the soil and the hands.

Cordoba. In our last review we said that although partly spiced ran very high in Cordoba an originated a state very nearly approaching to anarchy, there was not sufficient reason to fear any serious conflict. We are happy to say that our judgment was correct. The elections have passed off comparatively in a quiet manner, and the Government has been triumphant.

The great federal party although still holding itself aloof from any active participation in politics, are powerful enough to inspire respect and the two factions of the liberal party are each counting the support of the 'Rojos.' The English attempt to place General Puchero, a Montevideo man in the general of the Argentine Government, in the gubernatorial chair of Cordoba, has entirely failed.

The crops and the wool clip of this province are highly satisfactory this year. Santiago del Estero. This province can hardly be said to belong to a Argentine Republic. It is so nominally, but the Taboada are independent, and govern the province very much as Francis did Paraguay.

Tucuman is progressing favorably. Her commerce is increasing and the people are beginning to forget the horrors of war. The sugar plantations are increasing, and a railroad is all that is wanting to make this province one of the most important in the Confederation as it is a ready the most lively.

Salta and Jujay are peacefully going ahead, without troubling themselves much about the rest of the rest of the Nation, as their principal transactions are carried on with Bolivia and Chile. Salta is a rich town, and is by means of railroads her commerce be direct towards the Interior, it would add another million to the revenue of the country.

Catamarca, notwithstanding the fearful prospect that she has received from the miserable and rascally clique which has for some time held the reins of power, has suffered to silence, and is still suffering.

To give an idea of what this province is capable of, were she free from the accursed legal tender notes, the people and destroyed their commerce, we will give a few items of that commerce such as it was in 1860:

Animals exported from the province: Horned cattle 6500 value \$ 2500, Mules 60-0 " 2000, Donkeys 00-00 " 10-00.

Various articles: Brandy 142000 gallons 80000, Tanned Hides 13000 1000 0, Copper 34-00 quintals 7500-0, Woolen fabrics 50000.

Of the amount of wool, wheat, vines, and dried fruit of which there are enormous quantities, we have not been able to procure statistics. In 1860, 6000 muros were employed in transportation.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. MATTHEW CO. 30, CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU The National Steamer CONCORDIA. Leaves Payandu every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the Salto...

FOR ROSARIO Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obispo, Las Heras, and San Nicolas...

FOR GUALEQUAY The National Steamer DOI ORCITAS. Captain D. Linklater. Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a signal of the Pavao...

FOR THE PARANA, Santa Fe, and Inter-calls Ports, the Mail Steamer ESPIGADOR. Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a signal of the Pavao...

FOR CORRIENTES Calling at Parana, La Paz, Osella de la Esquina, Osella de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer ESTERADIA. Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavao...

FARE: To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones. To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars. Rosario 6, San Nicolas 6, Parana 10, La Paz 10, Bella Vista 10, La Esquina 10, Guaya 10, Osella 10, Concepcion 10, Concordia 10.

FOR CUYABA Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Sorrientes, Asuncion, and other Braziliat ports, the Brazilian Steamer MAQUIN DE OLINDA. Captain Thilo de S. Bertinotti. Leaves on the 4th February.

NEWAS Mensagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223-CALLE VICTORIA-223. Leaves for Pillar every day. Capilla del Señor every day. San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days. Zarate, all even days. Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Returns from Pillar, every day. Capilla, every day. San Antonio, all even days. Zarate, all uneven days. Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

LEITCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS. R. Leitchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

Buenos Ayres, 49 & 51 Calle Defensa. PATRICK GALBRAITH, Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON.

Boys to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of Men's and Youths' Mole-skin and Cord Trousers, Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests, Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits, Men's best Jean-Striped Shirts and Shirting Strips, Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts, Men's and Youths' Crimean Shirts (all qualities), Draw and White Mole-skin and Corduroy (best quality) Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Dressings, Serge, Aberdeen-Wines and Winsey Petticoats, Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beiges, Alpaca, Mohairs, Colours, English and French Merinos, Linen Checks, Derris, Prints, and Grey Cottons, Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings, Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick, Danish and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans), Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Statures, Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hose, Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose, Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose, Smallwares of every description, best quality.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Directors: D. Miguel Azcuena, President; D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager; D. Bernabé Ocaño, Vice-President; D. Esteban Riera, Sub Manager; D. Antonio Marcó del Pont; D. Juan Casado, Secretary. Officers: 87 calle SAN MARTIN. The want has long been felt of an establishment in which the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to insure them, and reap at the same time a good return.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in this city by a great number of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few banks which do not to keep one at the bank in which they place their most confidence. The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.

CONDITIONS. 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar upwards. 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) per annum which is liquidated every six months. 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited. 4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he so wishes can upon 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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61 CORRIENTES 61. An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers. UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY. Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61. ESTABLISHED 1861. STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. THE NEW CAMP RAZOR OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS, Moveable cutters, transcarrales, chiqueros, LAND MARKS, IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c. Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle. IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance. 245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, under a moderate premium, and by act of the Government. Office—Calle Brinquen 53. Directors: Don Thomas Armstrong, President; Enrique Ocaño, Vice-President; Felipe Lindero, Manuel Zamoran, Jacobo F. Avellan, Enrique Tomkinson, Mariano Gomez, Fernando F. Garcia, Gerente.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK. Calle de la Ciudad No. 80. Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the NATIONAL BANK. Drafts are also granted on Mexico, Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON. And on J. Barred & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

MONY ORDERS. NATIONAL BANK. LONDON.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jarvis, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolas). THOMAS B. HALL. 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27. The person who may interest himself in the above purchase, will please call at Calle Buen Orden, 291, between the hours of 7 and 12 and from 4 to 7, 30.0.

ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

89—Piedra—89. SUFFICIENT. A small lot consisting of 27 various sizes with all the necessary harness and a collar in the plaza of San Martin Station, adjoining the Church. It offers a good situation for a yoki of business.

EL ESTABLECIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO

Del Pintor y Fotografo P. Rainoldi. No ha abierto calle de Belgiano No. 74. NOCA.—Se hacen retratos con colores naturales.

NOTICE.

Irish College, Zobas. I beg leave to announce to my fellow countrymen that I am about to remove my Establishment to San Jose de Flores, and that [D.V.] studies shall be fully resumed in the Irish College de San Jose de Flores on the 18th of January 1864.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO., Shipbrokers, &c., FOR ANTWERP, British Frigate, CRYSTALINE, A L 260 Tons, Clarke, Master.

Consigned to order. Dutch Schooner, HOORTE WICHTER, 171 Tons, Klason, Master, Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order. FOR ANTWERP, Danish Schooner, HYDRON, 138 Tons, Peterson, Master, A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order. Dutch Brigantine, CORNELIA SJSANA, 3-1 T. 147 Tons, Urytsma, Master. Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order. French Ship, GRANDE ANTILLE, 5-6 A.T. 351 Tons, Tennard, Master, Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Doreca and Unnes, National Barque, RIVAD VIA, 347 Tons, Norman, Master. Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowland.

For further particulars, please apply to CHARLES WM. BENN and CO. Shipbrokers, &c. Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

Notice.

The French business in Barracas, which up to this date was established under the name of Juan M. de Oca, with heretofore been carried on by the firm of MOHR & GLAUBEN. Bs. As. 1st January, 1864. Juan C. Mohr, Henry A. Clausen.

To the mercantile community. For sale in the English Library of G. H. MacLean. A Table showing the fractions of reals, dollars, and centes of \$17 reduced to decimals, and the reverse value of reals of hard dollars, of ounces of \$16 stated in decimals. Price 2 cts per the copy. J. 12.

River Plate Steamship Co.

The River Plate Association intend dispatching the following Steamers monthly from LIVERPOOL, direct to MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES, To sail. SALADO, Dec. 20. PARAGUAY, Dec. 27. LA LATA, Dec. 27. URUGUAY, Dec. 27. PARANA, Dec. 27. For general information apply to Nuttall, More, and Co.; S. W. Kelsa and Co.; Cotesworth, Lyne, and Co.; or to WM. CHAS. MILLER. The Salado will receive Goods up to the 17th, and will be despatched on the 20th December. For terms of Freight or Passage per this Steamer, apply to WM. CHAS. MILLER. 37 Dentry-buildings, Liverpool.

Ringos Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers,

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c. WATSON, GOW, & CO., LONDON. LILYPANK ROAD, GLASGOW, Sole manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates, &c.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces.

Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dry Bushes, Gates, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

The Standard.

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