

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	606
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-01-17
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

330 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever 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 false and untrue will not stand the test."
—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

THE RIVERS.

There is much talk at present respecting the stopping of the Oriental was steamer 33, if she attempts to pass Martin Garcia.

There is a sort of pressure brought to bear on President Mitre to induce him to give such orders. There is a wilful blindness as to the ultimate consequences of such an act.

The island of Martin Garcia, belonging to the Argentine Government, is theirs, to do what they like with, and the National Government has as good a right to arm, fortify and defend that island as England had to do with Malta and Gibraltar.

If the rivers Parana and Uruguay were like the Sanabrombon or Salado, flowing solely through Argentine territory, there might be some pretext for detaining vessels belonging to a nation with which we have ceased to continue on friendly terms. But Argentina are as much the proprietors of the Uruguay or Plata as they are of the South Atlantic, and as well might President Mitre send down Mururo to stop an Oriental war steamer bound from Montevideo to the Falkland Islands, as to give orders to impede the passage of Martin Garcia by the 33.

We will not now question the right or title of Argentina to Martin Garcia. We find them in possession, and respect their tenure, but if President Mitre supposes that with his 82 cannons and 850 men he is going to shut the rivers against all the nations on the face of the globe, he will only detect his error when his guns are spiked and fortifications levelled.

To justify the stoppage of the steamer '33,' President Mitre must first declare war against the Government to which she belongs. If this formality is not observed, previous to the confiscation of the steamer, Mururo will, according to all international and maritime law, be a pirate, and as such, liable to be hunted at the yard-arm, by the first man-of-war which catches him.

The arming of Martin Garcia has caused a deal of jealousy. It behoves President Mitre, therefore, to be singularly circumspect in his conduct. It is wonderfully mistaken, if he supposes that it is only President Berro's Government which looks with distrust on the guns of Martin Garcia.

If President Mitre is content to hold Martin Garcia as a means of protection and defence, there are none who will dispute his title or question his right. But if Martin Garcia is to be converted into an Argentine stronghold, or dock house, if a neighbouring Republic is to be harassed and annoyed, and deprived of the means of sending her vessels along her own coast; if the River Uruguay is to be converted into an Argentine lagoon, then indeed we say the sooner the treaties are re-perused the better. So long as the waters of the Uruguay are open to the world, so long as the flags of all nations are entitled to the free navigation of the rivers, so long as these rights and privileges are guaranteed by treaty, which, we apprehend, must be respected, any attempt to stop an Oriental war steamer, can only lead to complications which must seriously disturb the peace of the River Plate.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Paven arrived yesterday morning bringing the 'Standard abroad' (M. G. Mullhall) and Minister Costa back from their travels. Thanks to the exertions of our brother we have succeeded in making the Standard office more like an Indian wigwam than an editor's sanctum—the bows and arrow of a Gran Chaco cacique hang over our ink bottles, and a splendid specimen of 'wild cotton' manufactured at Corrientes: the latter is a counterpane, apparently silk and wool mixed, presented to us by Governor Lagranga. Our subscribers are invited to inspect the Standard museum of Cossypium treasures before they are sent to England.

We perceive that one of our colleagues calls the attention of the Chief of Police to the danger of having the doors of the Colon Theatre closed during his performances. We think it desirable

that the press in this city should keep at his worship until proper measures are taken for the security of life. The Colon is capable of containing in the theatre above some two thousand people. If any accident happened there, during a performance, it is more than probable that several lives would be lost. The proposition to have all the doors kept open by means of padlocks is deserving of attention.

Young Flores is still in a rather critical position, owing to the bull being still in his throat—his mother is exceedingly anxious about him, but he takes the matter with the coolness of a Skimpole—and states that he hopes to be able to join the army in a few days.

Samples of wild cotton growing most abundantly in Corrientes and Misiones were yesterday given to two English gentlemen who came out in the packet, who promise to forward it to some cotton merchants in Liverpool. Cotton is at last going ahead in the River Plate. Paraguay will export this year alone 250,000 bales.

The 'Pueblo' has at last made its appearance. It is very well got up, well edited, and we wish it every success. We understand that it has at present over seven hundred subscribers.

To-night Madame Briol appears in 'Lucia,' at the Colon. We understand that she is the best 'Lucia' ever heard in Buenos Ayres; the orchestra and chorus are greatly improved. We hope she will have a full house.

The subscribers to the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' are increasing. Parties wishing to see the second number, will please call at our office.

One of the most amusing sights about town is the new Argentine watering cart, which proceeds up and down Calle Rivadavia. The pipe for holding the water is the same as is usually seen in the streets, but the watering machine is composed of a piece of zinc, which hangs down under the cock; the zinc dish being perforated, the water drops down in the most slovenly manner. We do hope, that for the credit of Buenos Ayres, proper watering carts will be supplied.

The new resident board of directors of the Buenos Ayres Southern Railway is composed of the following gentlemen:—Frank Parry, Esq., Chairman; Edward Zimmermann, Esq., and Sr. Santa Maria, Directors.

A coalition between the Gringos and Cocidos is talked of. M. Hector Varela refuses to take part in politics until after the elections take place.

M. De Jave, we hear, is willing to perform in Belgrano, provided an adequate sum is offered him by the public. It would really be a most desirable locality to see this celebrated artist perform, and we hope his services will be engaged.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

From Montevideo we learn that rumours were current in that city of Lenugas at the head of 150 infantry, which he had brought from Salto in launches, had entered Paysandu. We suspect this is only another version of the fight of the 8th.

Laudable Rule.—The police have ordered that the doors of the Solis Theatre be left open, and fastened to the wall, so as to prevent their closing, in case of fire. A better plan still would be to have 'swing' doors, to open out or in, as in case of a rush being made the fastenings of the doors are liable to be unloosed.

In Montevideo it was believed that the steamer Tacuari had sailed from that port for the purpose of receiving from the Argentine Government an answer to some demand from Paraguay, and that afterwards she would go to Assencion.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' states that a Professor Thury of Geneva has discovered the rules by which animals of either sex can be bred, according to will—by observing which a man may increase his stock of bulls or cows, just as he requires one or the other to predominate in his herds.

REVOLUTION IN CORRIENTES.

We understand that General Caceres, commander of the southern frontier, in union with another famous 'caudillo,' Colonel Reguera, has sent a notice to Governor Lagranga, demanding his resignation. It is said they have sent a similar letter to President Mitre, insisting on the necessity of removing the present Governor, for which purpose Colonel Reguera had set out in person for Buenos Ayres. There is, we are aware, a very strong party in opposition to Sr. Lagranga, whom they regard as a fool, imbued with such nonsensical ideas as cotton-planting. Most of the peaceably-disposed inhabitants are admirers of the present administration, but there are several turbulent spirits in the capital, and 'caudillos' in the interior. It is rumoured the Governor will resign, for the sake of peace, but the example is demoralising.

PAYSANDU NEWS.

The news from this heroic little town is of the most conflicting character. Some say that at five minutes past 12 o'clock on the 13th, the time specified in Flores's ultimatum, this celebrated fellow attacked the town and was gloriously beaten, whilst others say that he has determined not to assault the place, but means to starve the garrison out. If he resorts to the latter mode, he will be probably for the next five years before the town, as it is rumoured that there are contestibles in the town for at least five or six years.

The 'Tribuna' and other papers here make a great rout about the attack on the Villa del Salto, and the important victory gained over the 'blancos,' but if our information is correct this great fight with all his men was unable to capture even a disabled steamerboat. To such an extent are these lies circulated regarding the prowess of Flores, that we can believe nothing. Flores must be very weak indeed if even the places he takes he cannot hold. Whilst he was attacking Paysandu, a handful of blancos entered Fray Bentos and turned every 'colorado' out of it. This shows pretty clearly the extent of Flores's power. The luckiest hit made this long time was the capture of Don Francisco Duran, who in company with Lamela's son and another man were passing down in a goleta or schooner. Duran had 1700 bolivianos and half a dozen of clean shirts, which we understand the Oriental liberator regarded with peculiar pleasure. Flores was in such a good humor at this that he gave a sort of 'tertulia de confianza' that evening in a neighbouring cabbage garden, and sent an old woman into Paysandu to get some cigars and cane.

Quiza has declared Paysandu under martial law, and Flores sent his ultimatum to the foreign consul, and the commander of her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Spider.

When Lengua tried to land his men at Paysandu, Flores fired the beach with 1000 men, one thousand of whom he made dismount. We hear that he had five small cannons, and kept up a steady fire on the steamer all the time; the men could not disembark, some half dozen were killed on either side, and the Villa del Salto betook to an island. Flores has hurried back to retake Fray Bentos, having heard that the blancos had returned. Servando Gomez is marching up to give Flores battle.

When Lengua tried to land his men at Paysandu, Flores fired the beach with 1000 men, one thousand of whom he made dismount. We hear that he had five small cannons, and kept up a steady fire on the steamer all the time; the men could not disembark, some half dozen were killed on either side, and the Villa del Salto betook to an island. Flores has hurried back to retake Fray Bentos, having heard that the blancos had returned. Servando Gomez is marching up to give Flores battle.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The arrival of the 1st Battalion from Cordoba, caused some alarm, owing to a rumour that it was infected with fever. The 'Ferro-Carril' states the alarm was unfounded, but complains of the large number of women brought with the troops, which considerably impeded their march, and reflected disadvantageously on the morality of the corps. Dr. Olguin certifies that there are only 28 sick among the soldiers, and bad cases.

The news from Salta is satisfactory: the 8th Battalion is to be sent to guard the frontier, especially adjacent to the Rivadavia colony. Sr. Lavarello is expected shortly to descend the Vermejo.

In Tucuman there was excessive heat, the thermometer reaching 108 in the shade, followed by abundant rain. Mr. Rams has solicited from Government a return of the annual exports of the province, in order to calculate the number of steamers requisite for the freight down the Salado.

PROCLAMATION OF FLORES.
Soldiers!—We are in front of Paysandu, one of the most important points of the littoral, and in the very heart of the Blanco faction, to the north of Rio Negro.

The people of Paysandu are left to their fate: the resources on which they counted have failed them—the Villa del Salto has gone to the bottom with 300 infantry, which were coming to their assistance. The struggle will not be bloody, and with little bloodshed, we shall plant the standard of liberty upon the walls which were of no avail against your bayonet charge of 1846.

I impress upon you the necessity of discipline and morality—be consistent with the motto on your banners, 'Liberty and order.'

Respect the peaceful inhabitants—above all, respect property—and thus you will fulfil the columns of your enemies, and gain the respect of strangers, who sympathize with you in your hardships, and rejoice in your triumphs.

Do not doubt it! The reward of virtue will be the more secure, as is certain the punishment which follows the want of order and morality, so necessary to conquer.

Inhabitants of Paysandu! In accordance with my past humane antecedents, I shall look upon as enemies only such as are found armed, fighting against your interests.

VENASIO FLORES.
JOSE C. FUNDAMENTO, Sec.
In front of Paysandu,
Jan. 7, 1861.

The above bombastic address was showered into the town by means of alcoholic balloons. Flores, however, found to his cost that the Paysanduan were not to be bamboozled by his blarney.

We forgot to mention the other day in our account of the attack on Paysandu, that the heroic 22 men of Lengua were led on to the charge by an intrepid washerwoman.

Buenos Ayres Circumlocution Office.

To whom the honor of introducing the system is due, we know not; but whoever it may be deserves great credit for the admirable way in which the theory of 'how best not to do a thing' is carried out in the Custom-house. We happened to witness the prize, worthy manner in which this office, sparing no trouble, puts as many obstacles in the way of merchants as it possibly can.

Some of the rules which most attracted our attention are as follows:—

Should a merchant, with malice prepense (for such a thing cannot be an accident or oversight on the part of the shipper), receive a package, of the contents of which he is ignorant, in order to be able to manifest it, he has to hunt up an inspector de Almacenes, a man who seemingly has perfectly studied all the nooks and crannies of this city, and knows to perfection the exact spots where it is not likely to be found; and should he be so unfortunate as to be caught, after being duly bagged, the merchant has to employ the eloquence of a Cicero, and the logic of a Bishop Whately, to induce a vista to accompany him. This appeal is generally met with feeble remonstrances on the state of the weather. 'It's too hot,' or 'It's too cold,' 'There's the devil's own dust and a powerful sun!' finishing up with 'Let us go, although I do so under protest. Remember, you follow, you are forcing me to do a thing my very soul abhors—my duty.' If, when arriving at the Deposit, the packages be not all ready opened, he sets to slanging the unfortunate merchant's clerk, telling him to hold his tongue, although the man has not opened his mouth.

The short and pleasing operation of opening a package, in order to manifest its contents, only occupies one day, and who is there so poor-spirited as to find fault with this perfection of 'not doing'? It is true that this can scarcely be cited as a fair specimen of the other public offices, as the Custom-house is, perhaps, one of the most important branches of the Administration, and in the inferior offices less perfection and regularity in 'not doing' may be found.

Perhaps some of that hard-to-please body of the community, 'merchants,' might desire, in the smallness of their spite, to see this state of affairs overturned, and things allowed to be done, not left undone; but these grumblers, if such a class of miscreants do exist, must form, we sincerely hope, but a very small item in the population of 'quien sabe' and 'mañana Portefios.'

Honor to whom Honor is due.

With pleasure we congratulate the National Government on the strenuous efforts they are making to elevate the profession of arms to a dignified level. We hear that there is a class for the study of mathematics and artillery to be established under the care of the respected and scientific Don Mariano Moreno, vice President of the Topographical Department. It is some time since Señor Moreno first thought of this important step, and now, in spite of all the difficulties he had to encounter, he has succeeded in carrying his point. To Sergeant Major Biejobueno and his young brothers have been added two youths of the furthest advancements in their studies, and who, in the opinion of their Chiefs merit this distinction, on account of their aptitude in acquiring knowledge of the profession which they have chosen. The two young men chosen are Don Jose Soto and Don N. Cordova, which may be expected of the two, judging from the talents they display.

This country may well be pleased with the National Government, and especially with the distinguished Sr. Moreno.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

In reference to your remarks on the state of the camps, would you allow me to say, that a large proportion of the camps in the Capilla were good before the rain of Saturday, and now, instead of being worse, are quite the reverse. As to Mr. Ferrer, and his 5 dollar sheep, I think some of the

'bears' have been taking a squeeze out of him. Furthermore, I would observe that, comparatively speaking, the losses have not been so great, but the herd ship endured in moving, &c., immense, and I would suggest that great care should be taken in believing current rumours. The camps, of course, are in a terrible state; but there are exceptions, and timely moving has saved losses.

Yours,
CAPILLERO.

A Greenhorn's View of Sheep-farming near Buenos Ayres.

Time—January 1862.

Hotel Globo, Jan. 10, 1861.

My dear Editor,
A league of camp hereabouts is thought a very fine thing. It has cost, or was valued at, about a million of paper dollars. The owner, hitherto, has held his head high up in the air, and received with condescension the bland business smile of his bankers, as he paid in his wool money, and in answer to the respectful inquiry of 'how is the camp looking?' &c., saying, 'very well, indeed, I have 25,000 sheep on my land, and I mean to increase to 30,000 this year.' Little did that estanciaero, in the pride of his heart, heed the advice of his manager, that there were sheep enough there already, and that grass at times came somewhat short; and less did he think about what that league was called upon to provide for the existing 25,000 sheep: he did not take his pencil and calculate this—25,000 sheep require 6 lbs. of grass each per day for their sustenance, which comes to 75 tons per day; and, bless me, is it possible? 27,375 tons per year, and, let me see, that is about 5 tons of grass to each acre, where is the land that can do it regularly? About water, I know there are two small pools, which, of course, must be always enough for the animals. At two pints a day each, how much does it come to?—It is a long sum, but here goes: 50,703 pints are 25,350 quarts, 6,330 gallons per day, and for the year, 2,281,270 gallons—the weight would be about 12,700 tons, and then there is the evaporation, which in summer takes away half an inch a day. Heavens! I hope it will rain for half an hour every night when I am in bed. I think I had better not increase the stock. However (he did say) 'Estancia is a bore, and it is time to leave for the 'Progreso Hall,' I wonder if Louisa — will be there. She is a splendid girl, and I flatter myself, 'ha, ha, ha.' Don Carlos, indeed, poor fellow, 'ha, ha, ha.' The certain drops on 18.2, and rises again.

January 1861—Estanciaero is at his bankers, who are polite, but of late rather stiff, in their manner. After 'good morning,' he is requested to walk this way a moment. On entering the manager's room, he is reminded that his account is a long way overdrawn, must adhere to the rules of the bank, &c. Would any one believe it, Louisa — cut him; yes, cut him dead, as he passed her on his way home (but he saw that Don Carlos receive a most gracious bow), where he found another of those horrid letters from Mr. Brown, the manager. It ran thus:—

'Carmen de Arena, January 1861—Dear Sir—Since my last, the sheep have been dying away fast, over 10,000 are dead up to this date, the remainder are far too weak to move a league towards the camp outside (that you informed me of in your last letter). I am sorry to say, Sir, that the only way to keep the stock alive, is to send me funds to buy baled hay for them; 2 lbs. is the smallest quantity per head per day, to be of any use, which for 15,000 will come to 30,000 lbs., or 15 tons, which at 50 dollars the ton (Spanish), comes to 7,500 dollars a day. Now, as the sheep will require the hay for the next two months, please send me 450,000 dollars, which is the exact sum I shall require for 60 days. I am glad to say, we have plenty of water now, but water on an empty stomach does not agree with either Mrs. B— or me, or the sheep.'

Your obedient servant,
'John Brown.'

Estanciaero, ensuing Mr. and Mrs. J. B.'s stomachs, but feeling his own a little queer, made a calculation for the first time in his life: thus 15,000 sheep at 40 dollars come to 600,000 dollars; deduct to keep them alive next two months, 450,000 dollars; leaves but 150,000 dollars, which makes their present value 10 dollars a head. These figures, and the recollection of the dead put by the faithless Louisa, drove the poor fellow mad. He made up his mind to sell the camp, sheep, and all, and travel and forget his sorrows. On reaching his broker's, he was informed that just now for camp and sheep there were no purchasers—all sellers and no buyers—but that perhaps 250,000 dollars for the land and 15 dollars a head for the sheep might be obtained in a few days. Where he retired to after leaving the office, no one knows, except John Brown.

Now, Mr. Editor, at the risk of being called a fool by all the owners of land and sheep in Buenos Ayres, I will state what I think. Estanciaero was worth, some time ago, as follows:—one league of land 900,000 dollars; 25,000 sheep at 40 dollars, 1,000,000 dollars; and house, monte, puestos, corrales, &c.,

250,000—altogether, 2,350,000 dollars, which, if he had realized and placed out here on mortgage, with good security, at ten per cent., he would have had an income of 235,000 dollars a year, and if he made out of his league that regularly, year after year, I am much mistaken. Even if he had confined himself to 15,000 sheep on his league, he would not be the unhappy man he is now, with his sheep scratching up the roots of the grass in search of food, thus destroying future prospects. I think the true value of a league of the best camp in Buenos Ayres is 25,000 dollars, and every sheep over 15,000 on it is one too many. If a man confines himself to that number, he need not fear a 'seca.' I am quite certain that there is no league of land in this country that will go on for ever sustaining five sheep to each acre; and I hold the man who attempts to place that number on it to be a greater greenhorn than

Yours, &c.,
EKIS.

P.S.—In England, on a good acre of grass there are sheep during the best summer months would be thought sufficient. In Australia, one to an acre, and sometimes one to two acres. Sheep farmers should provide themselves with ten times the alfalfa they do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHEEP FARMERS.

The sheep-farming interest of the colony has suffered somewhat from the introduction of the troublesome disease known as the scab. This disease which was imported from Victoria, is very contagious and spread with great rapidity. The first proposal was in conformity with the provisions of an existing Act—to destroy all infected flocks, and to compensate the owners. But the Government, dreading with the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disputed as to its policy. Meanwhile the disease rapidly spread, and, after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, borrowed from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and inflicting heavy fines for allowing diseased stock to stray or travel. It is hoped that in the course of 12 months the disease may be substantially got under; but many old and experienced sheepfarmers shake their heads at the prospect and declare that it was a fatal mistake not to have extirpated the disease at once, at whatever cost. Sheep runs have previously become somewhat depreciated in price and difficult for sale, and the banks have largely restricted their accommodation.

There has been no further development of our goldfields, and trade is rather dull. The most expensive part of our colonial trade just now is the development of our coalfields. Many new mines have been opened, and the competition has led to a reduction in price, as well as to an improvement in quality.

THE EXODUS.

The past week has witnessed, probably, the climax of the emigration from the country through Queenstown. No less than five ocean steamers left this port between Monday morning and Saturday evening, for the United States and Canada; conveying about 1,500 souls, and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. The inducements to emigrate still continue the same—discontent, uncertainty of a return upon labour, and low wages at home contrasted with cheap land, high priced labour, and a propitious climate abroad. The first and last mentioned are the chief attractions to the farmers of this country, and they are frequently known to surrender their farms to the landlord at a premium, when they hold them under lease, or sell their interest in them at a sacrifice, in order that while a little capital is left them, and before it may be exhausted by another bad season, they may take it with them across the Atlantic, and there invest it to advantage. The young men who now constitute about a moiety of the emigrants, propose devoting themselves to manual labour, which is now so highly remunerated in the States. Females are more numerous than ever, and children muster pretty strong at each embarkation, in most cases accompanying their parents. Indeed, the reunion of Irish families (that have been for years separated by the ocean) in the United States appears to be taking place most extensively, while there are as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to North America, as though it were some of El Dorado but recently become known to these countries. The counties in Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the stream are still Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has almost ceased, and the number going from Kerry has somewhat decreased during the past few weeks, but the exodus from the other counties we have named still continues unabated.—Cork Herald.

Oriental Steamers.—The Trenta y tres and the Artagas were still in port with the troops which had been shipped on board of them.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W.M. MATTIOLI & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30**

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Puyo Benteo and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Capt. F. Pizarro
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA
Leaves Payandu every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with the Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Brander, San Pedro Obligado, Las Herraduras, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON
Capt. Price
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer
LOI ORCITAS
Capt. D. Lunkler
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and later, edit. Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Paven and returns every Tuesday, to time to hand over the Passengers to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cailla de la Esquina, Cailla de Guay, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Dia nante do	20 "
San Pedro do	24 "
Parana do	32 "
La Paz do	36 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Goya do	44 "
Bella Vista do	48 "
Empedrado do	52 "
Corrientes do	56 "
Gualeguay do	60 "
Concepcion do	64 "
Concordia do	68 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	8 "
Parana	10 "
La Paz	12 "
Bella Vista	14 "
La Esquina	16 "
Goya	18 "
Corrientes	20 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR GUAYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Zarate, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MAQUES DE OLINDA
Capt. J. P. de S. Belcourt
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	36 "
Asuncion	50 "
Coritiba	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers on the 4th.

NEWBORN'S
Office removed to
223-CALLE VICTORIA-223
Leaves for Pilar every day.
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all even days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pilar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

LEITCHFORD'S WAX VESTS.
R. Leitchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vests 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 Vests the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vests should be particular in requesting Leitchford's make, as others are often substituted.
J. Collie Lane, Holborn Green, London.

**THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.**

PATRICK GALBRAITH,
Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON.

Begs 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 Stripe Shirts and Shirting Stripe,
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youths' Crisp Shirts (all qualities),
Drab and White Mole-skin and Cord-roy (best quality),
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggs,
Serges, Aberdeen Wines, and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Hoses,
Alpacas, Mollars, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Dories, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Dunsmuir and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaidings (various Clauses),
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares,
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.
As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azucena, President.
D. Perito de Oca, Vice-President.
D. Antonio Marz del Pont.
D. Jacobo Pavia.
D. Constant Sammaria.

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager.
D. Enrique Rieser, Sub Manager.
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—57 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, to use to him to the best, and reap at the same time a good return.
This institution is calculated to answer this purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest classes.
Public attention is, therefore, especially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the investment of funds, according to the rules of the association.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 either cash. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. 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.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 57 calle S. Martin (altos) between hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU & CO.

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

The improved advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the great emporium of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are a very few elements who fail to keep one at least 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.
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, workmen & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1903.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

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 raise 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 rates 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 to 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 corr. ls, tras-corrals, 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 the moderate terms offered by law, or on the river Office—Calle de la Esquina 83

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS
Don. Mr. Pongetard, of the London University College.
This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal families of Buenos Ayres, is now a reproduction of an English School, with a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages. It is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as all first class European institutions of the kind.
An ever-attendant and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee for the moral and intellectual progress of the pupils, and the behavior of the pupils are carefully attended to.
The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French, and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religion Instruction.
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are taught by special masters.
The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most beautiful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.
For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 71.
Dn. P. PONGETARD,
o 18 x

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.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Earned & Co., Bankers LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Hotel).
THOMAS B. HALL.

Great Bargain
To be sold, in the parish of Pilar, a piece of Camp consisting of a 1/2 league in front, by 1 1/2 depth, with rich pastures, even with the enormous flocks which are experienced.
On the Land there are 1200 head of Cattle, amongst which are 300 novils, which will be sold for \$45 mg. as they run. There are also 100 mestiza sheep which will be sold for \$30 each.
There are also few Mares and Horses. If any individual wishes to buy the Stock and not the Land, the Land will be rented for the sum of \$12000 per annum.
The person who buys the above will have a divided large lot, from which he will reap a magnificent result, in a very short time, only requiring two men to work the establishment.
The person who may interest himself in the above purchase, will please call at Calle Ramon Ochoa, 204, between the hours of 7 and 12 and from 4 to 7 1/2 p.m.

Rams! Rams! Rams!
Parties requiring Rams of the best breeds and in excellent condition, in obtaining same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Fleischschaff, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.
ENGLISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS
ESTABLISHMENT
80—Miedal—86.
WILLIAM BROS.
o 18 x.

EL ESTABLECIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO
Del Pintor y Fotografo
P. Rainoldi,
Se la abierta en la de Belgrano No. 74.
NOTA.—Se hacen retratos en colores a color.

EL ESTABLECIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO
Del Pintor y Fotografo
P. Rainoldi,
Se la abierta en la de Belgrano No. 74.
NOTA.—Se hacen retratos en colores a color.

NOTICE.

Irish College, Lobos.
I beg leave to announce to my fellow countrymen that I am about to remove my Establishment to San Jose de Flores, and that [O.V.] studies shall be fully resumed in the Irish College de San Jose de Flores on the 15th of January 1904.
P. FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph.
N.B.—The College House is in the Calle Real San Jose de Flores, a square beyond the Church.

Shipping List of
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Parquet,
CRYSTALINE,
A 1. 266 Tons,
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

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

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Dutch Schooner,
HYTIT A,
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.T. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few sales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANILLE,
5-6 A.T. 331 Tons,
Tenant, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dordga and Junes.

National Barque,
RIVADAVIA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master,
Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowlan.

For further particulars, please apply to.
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shipbrokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Notico.
The Latin business in Buenos, which up to this date was established under the firm of Juan M. B. & Co., will henceforth be carried on under the firm of
MOHR & CLAUSEN.
B. A., 1st January, 1904.
Juan C. Mohr,
Henry A. Clausen.

For the more reliable immunity.
For sale in the English Library of G. H. Macken.
A table showing the functions of reals, colors, and ounces of \$17 reduced to decimals and the relative values of reals of hard dollars, of ounces of \$16 stated in decimals.
Price 3 del. ans this copy
J 12.

Aivor Plata Steamship Co.
The River Plate Association intend do patching the following Steamers monthly from LIVERPOOL direct to MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES.
To register. To sail.
SALADO.... 1900 Dec. 30
PARAGUAY... 1389
LA LATA.... 1199
ERUGUAY.... 1214
PARANA.... 1300
For general information apply to Nuttall, Moss, and Co.; S. W. Kelso and Co.; Cotterell, 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.
Landing berth, north-east corner of Prince's Dock.
For terms of Freight or Passage per this Steamer, apply to
WM. CHAS. MILLER.
37 Drury-buildings, Liverpool.

Ranges Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers,
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.
WATSON, GOW, & CO.,
LETA FOUNDRY.
LILYBANK 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, Gilt Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates,
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.—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 11, Calle de la Esquina, by the Proprietors and Editors, Mr. A. & B. M. M. M.