

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

619—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-102
Interest for the current month...

Maui Bank
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 102.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

7th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months...

IRLAND.
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK...

Camp for 8 Acacia.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp situated on the best permanent arroyo of the province...

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (the Flor del Plata, No. 5115) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this city...

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited)
80, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices, 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.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.
Barbour, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief offices West Strand London W.C. Capital 3,000,000 £ sterling.

Good News.
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.

Now-English Store SALTO.
Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres that he has opened a general house of business at Salto, two squares from the Juzgado near the river, on the left-hand side.

Wanted.
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.

Morano Church.
The editors of the 'Standard' are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.

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

American Dentist, JR. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life.

Artificial Teeth.
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner.

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE.
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. RISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The ME NAY leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon...

MEASAGERIAS NACIONALES.
Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pillar every day.

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
Sure wealth to Estancieros By the ROBERT APPARATUS.

120 Bordenas per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.

Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.

GREAT MODIFICATION.
I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 340 (Hicuerado, Paris.)
One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other.

Important to Farmers.
To Rent, several Puestos on an Estancia on the coast of the Paraná. The grass is high, and the land, notwithstanding the sea, is in the best condition.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Book-keeper.
A good book-keeper wants a situation, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter JAMES office of the Standard.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.
Calvert's Phenyllic and Tercebauc.

In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we say that it has been equally successful in healing soreheads and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Royal Hotel.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazils and River Plate.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY, Public and Official Translator, 140 CALLE PARQUE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000

On Sale.
One league of good camp situated in the Partido de Azul, distant from the Bridge of Messrs. Terreros 4 1/2 leagues S. S. O. it contains seven puestos, which are included.

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano.

Lawyers Office.
Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No. 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.

Patriot and George Fleming.
Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.

Notice.
Parties wishing to secure passages for persons, on board the Zingara on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned GONZALEZ W. Witkowski Calle Mayo No. 7. or to Captain Brooks the master of the vessel.

Notice.
An American just arrived from the interior who is about to start for the upper provinces is anxious to meet some adventurous young men, with small capital preferred, to join him in the cedar wood and mining speculations. Apply Hotel de Europa.

English Drapery Establishment.
ALEX. FULFON & CO.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa 2 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.

Married Couple.
Wanted an industrious man and wife foreigners preferred, to go on an English estancia, near a port on the river Uruguay. Wages an ounce and a half monthly. The man must know how to cook.

Medianeros.
Wanted three for an estancia on the highest ground in the province: house and corral will be given. Also sheep for sale. Apply between 11 and 12 a.m. at 107 calle Moreno.

Horse shoers.
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes.

To young men just arrived.
An American just arrived from the interior who is about to start for the upper provinces is anxious to meet some adventurous young men, with small capital preferred, to join him in the cedar wood and mining speculations. Apply Hotel de Europa.

English Tailor.
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Cloths and Tweeds of the very best description.

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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.

Tuesday, February 2, 1884.

Inauguration of the Merlo Church.

On Sunday last, the little village of Merlo was the scene of one of those festivities which sometimes mark an epoch in the history of a new locality. Although devoid of such grand display as is usual in city celebrations, the whole affair passed off with calm, to the great satisfaction of the villagers. By some oversight none of the B. Ayres press were invited, the municipality possibly thinking the editors too much immersed in electioneering politics.

We resolved, however, to attend, more especially as foreigners of every religious persuasion had contributed to this new monument of Christianity, at a time when the infidel Renan gained proselytes in B. Ayres. The 8 o'clock train from the Western railway terminus conveyed Governor Saavedra, the ministers of the Provincial cabinet, Drs. Acosta and Dominguez, Sor Haedo, V. Rev. A. D. Fahey, Rev. Drs. Romero and Garcia, and 160 other persons going to assist at the function. At half past nine we arrived at Merlo, where carriages were in waiting for the distinguished and reverend guests. At the same time the band of the 1st. batt. played the National Hymn, rockets were let off, and three civilians occupied themselves in firing a salute from a small field piece. The worthy Justice of Peace, D. Juan Dillon, along with a wealthy resident named Rodriguez, received his Excellencies on the platform, and after some mutual compliments the company set off for Sor Rodriguez' house, where breakfast was laid out for the Governor and a select few.

The new church is a chaste Gothic structure with a graceful spire which rises about 60 feet. The site is well-chosen, being central and commanding a view of the country for leagues around. The building is brick-work with plastered front, and contains simply a nave and gallery capable of holding 400 persons. There is a vestry attached, and two neat altars, with a pulpit, constitute the interior decorations. As Mass was to begin at 11 o'clock, we had time to partake of the hospitable board provided by the Municipality. Messrs. Allen, Kiernan, and 20 others, including some of the clergymen, were present, and our entertainers were very attentive. The village was in full gala, banners were hung from the church tower, school house, and principal buildings, numbers of well-dressed people formed in groups here and there, for Moran had sent half its population to assist, and the country people flocked in from all sides.

The ceremonial began with a procession around the church, two acolytes and a cross bearer leading, the clergy, Governor, Ministers and general faithful following. Here it is well to mention that, by the Bishop's leave, Dr. Romero (curate of Moran) officiated, His Ex. D. Mariano Saavedra acting as sponsor. When the Litany of the Saints concluded, the inner walls were sprinkled with holy water and High-mass commenced; the sacred edifice was crowded, almost to suffocation, and we noticed several English and Irish residents; Messrs. J. P. Boyd, Darbyshire, T. Gahan and family, E. Dillon, G. Dillon, T. Allen, J. Kiernan, J. Smith, F. W. Moore, &c. The choir, consisting mostly of school girls, sang, very well, a mass composed for the occasion. After the Gospel, we had a very suitable discourse from the Rev. Dr. Garcia, who pointed out the many benefits to result from the establishment of a church in the district, passing moreover, a grateful encomium on the Governor for his assistance to the building fund. The sacred rites terminated at 1 p.m.

Refreshments being disposed in the schoolroom, the Governor and other guests proceeded thither. The heat of the day was excessive and a blinding dust yet more intolerable; nevertheless it was easy to see a large concourse had been attracted to the scene of festival. Toasts and speeches were given, but our space is limited; suffice it to say, Gov. Saavedra drank "prosperity to Merlo," D. Juan Dillon (Justice of Peace) proposed the Governor's health, Dr. Acosta gave a toast, to the foreign residents, and Sor Cocha celebrated the Government of B. Ayres.

By way of parenthesis we may state that D. Juan Dillon is represented by the Irish farmers to be a model justice; we also understand that among the many liberal foreign donations towards the church, one or two figured as high as \$5,000 m/c. The most active laborers have been Dr. Romero, Sor Gonsalo (schoolmaster), Sor Rodriguez, and Mr. Dillon, whose works have now been so happily crowned with success. We do not know who is the new curate, but have heard, on doubtful authority, that it is proposed to send an Irish priest to this parish.

The Governor and party returned to town by the 3.30 train, but several others remained, as it was announced that two balls would be given at night, in the school-room and at Sor Rodriguez'. These must have been brilliant, as we noticed an unusual array of female beauty; but we were obliged to return by the evening train.

Merlo is decidedly progressing, and has now received fresh impetus, which will soon make it a favorite place for country houses. Mr. Boya's 'rus-in-urbe' is very pretty, and the splendid foreign establishments of Messrs. Gahan, Smyth, Pearson, &c. are so many attractions, and centres of vitality. In the present lamentable drought the camps are badly off, but when Providence removes this scourge, the department will be favorably known. The line of railway is a great advantage, and after yesterday's function we may confidently say: "success to Merlo."

Tobacco in Paraguay.

Asuncion, Jan. 6th, 1884. Hitherto this branch of agriculture was regarded as the great staple of the republic, and although it yields to cotton in the returns for 1863, a much larger plantation has been laid down this year than ever before. In fact, it amounts to 1,411,000 lines, which causes the anticipation of an enormous crop, and consequently a fall in price among the holders in B. Ayres. At the same time, tobacco is worth three reals more per arroba in Asuncion than the price quoted in the B. Ayres market, as merchants prefer losing this much, in sending produce, rather than to pay the duty, ten per cent., on export of gold. At present it is almost impossible to get good tobacco or cigars, for, like oranges in Malta, or cheese at Siltton, it seems the inhabitants export all, leaving themselves without a supply, even for home use.

The tobacco most esteemed seems to be of the kinds known as Canela and Para. The former is so called from its resemblance to cinnamon (canela) in color, and does not come from any particular district, being picked out by the 'acopiador' from various lots. The Para, or speckled kind, is also met with here and there, the spots coming out while the plant is yet in flower; the word in 'guarani' signifies 'spotted,' and cigars called 'Pati-para' are made from this class. Canela tobacco is in such request that it is difficult to procure it unless through the kindness of some Gefe or acopiador: it is often worth four to six silver dollars per arroba. The Pati-Hobi cigars are so famous that I need scarcely tell my readers they are the best smoking to be had in Paraguay, and sell usually at half a doubloon per thousand. There is an imitation of the same manufactured at Villa Rica, the outer leaf being Pati-Hobi, which sells at half the above price, but connoisseurs call these 'Villa Rica cigars.'

I have heard repeated complaints of the folly of Paraguayans in suffering this staple to fall into disfavor by neglect, in the process of curing, and frauds in baling. My ignorance of agriculture and short stay will not permit me to give full details of the method of cultivation. During winter, the natives do no more than prepare the ground, putting down the young plants usually in September or October. They are planted like cabbage in England, and, after two months transplanted; if heavy rain falls in the interval it is rather injurious. A couple of months later (January or February) the gathering commences, and the leaves are hung out in the sun to dry, after which they are tied in bundles from the roof, waiting the visit of the 'acopiador'. Tobacco should be dried in the shade, by the wind's exposure to the sun is bad, and some ascribe to this the bitter taste of Paraguay tobacco; it is also badly made up for exportation. The common tobacco called 'commercial' is exceedingly strong, and even an accustomed smoker is liable to have his stomach or head disordered on trying one of these cigars for the first time. The women make a great quantity of ill-fashioned cigars which they take to market every morning, and if smoked the same day they are much milder. Merchants usually sell the better kinds in boxes of 500, and a duty of half a real (two pence) per mil is levied, on exportation.

The tobacco plantations present a very pleasing appearance before fully ripe, the tall stalks and large green leaves alternating with the mandiocca or bright yellow cotton-flowers. The natives, besides raising sufficient quantities for home consumption—for men and women all smoke—count upon a ready and profitable return in exporting to England. The Government has taken, I understand, decided measures to prevent the frauds committed in baling, and before long Paraguay tobacco will stand higher in the commercial world, while increasing the exports of this industrious republic. There are no cigar-shops in Asuncion, but wholesale merchants have wide spread, connexion with the 'acopiadores,' and are usually polite enough to prepare for the visitor any quantity he may require.

The news from the camps is as bad as ever. Twenty thousand sheep from an American estancia near the Fortin were driven off towards Rojas last Thursday, thirty thousand from an Irish estancia in the same partido are also on the road, in fact every one is migrating. Owing to the fact that the farmers have been obliged to move off with their sheep without almost time to do anything, several houses have been shut up, with wool in them. We regret to hear that a regular system of burglary and arson is being carried on. One house in the partido of the Fortin had eighty arrobes of fine mestiza wool in it; the owner, an Irishman, was obliged to depart with his flock. During his absence the wool was stolen, and the house burnt to the ground.

The heat—never before was there experienced such terrific heat in Buenos Ayres. Yesterday was a scorching day. Not a soul could attempt to walk the streets during the day. Towards evening the half stifled citizens strolled towards the mole, which was literally black with people.

To-day being the feast of the Purification, a number of people will avail themselves of the holiday, and San Fernando will probably be the favorite rendezvous. It is thought to-morrow will be declared a civic holiday, but we have not yet seen the decree of the National Government. The practice varies, for within the last five years, three anniversaries of Russia's fall have been kept, and twice the day passed unobserved.

The discussion on the discipline of the Scotch church continues. We cannot account for the zeal on both sides, since the matter at issue seems trifling. The Roman Catholic church prides herself on unity of rite and dogma, but there is no fixed rule about kneeling or standing. In Italy the congregation sing, in Ireland they do not, in England they have pews, in this country none. Yet it has never entered into the head of a scrupulous disciplinarian to insist on uniformity in these local arrangements.

In another column is the notice of a 3rd call (25 p. 5) of the San Juan Mining shares. This enterprise is viewed with favor, and we join in the general belief that it will prove the best speculation ever got up in this country. The new funds, we hear are for the purchase of silver ore, and under Major Rickard's active hands we expect soon to report the arrival of several bars of the precious metal. Carnival comes early this year, and as it is always reckoned the termination of the hot weather, we anxiously sigh for next Sunday. We read of no grand preparations, and the elections engrossing all attention, it is probably the insane custom of throwing water and egg-shells will almost die out this year. We advise our countrymen to be chary about attending masked balls if there be any: disorders may occur.

To-morrow we shall have the united attraction of Briol and Mollo in the Ballo en maschera at Colon theatre. Our countrymen ought to support the Italian opera, for if the lyric art be left to native protection it will be choked by the ropes of tumblers and acrobats. An English grocery has just been opened at Cincomon, a second, belonging to a Scotch firm, will soon be started there. Several Englishmen are looking for quintas, and meditate building country houses near the Lomas de Zamorra. This is a forecast of what we may expect from the G. Southern Railway.

Dr. Arzo, the Bolivian plenipotentiary to Paraguay and La Plata, arrived by last packet from Asuncion. We understand he has been very successful with Pres. Lopez, for the navigation of the Pilcomayo, and it is likely he will have the same good fortune with Gen. Mitre, touching the Rio Uruguay. A friend of ours who went to Merlo on Sunday met with a strange coincidence. The straw roof of the house where he stopped, was ignited by a rocket and extinguished with difficulty. On his return to town he found all the furniture, besides 1000 books, in his room burnt to ashes. The neighbours after an hour's pumping had succeeded in preventing the flames extending to the rest of the house. Loss 15,000 dollars m/c.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The most valuable print of the River Plate at present, is the 'Mosquito.' Its professed object is to provide the inhabitants with side-splitting jokes, but its gain is furnishing to its readers a set of pictorial riddles, such, as we suppose, may have been propounded by the Sphinx. In come of the Collegiate examinations in the civilized world, Euclid's 5th problem is the great stumbling block to young candidates. Instead of Euclid, we would humbly suggest to the University authorities, the pictorial parts of the 'Mosquito' as an examination-book; and should the students clearly explain the point of a 'Mosquito' witicism, then shall they be considered to have safely passed the Argentine 'pons asinorum,' be entitled to wear the gown of a Ph.D., and be on an equal footing with the editor of this print.

We also suggest the propriety of explaining these said jokes for the benefit of readers (if it have any). As the artist wrote under a sketch, to prevent misunderstanding, 'this is a horse' so might the wispish 'Mosquito' write, 'this is a joke!' This is Mitre—laugh! and so on.

THE POLICE. It is the duty of all citizens to expose the abuses and negligences of the police, as much to clear the character and sustain the proper dignity of the nation before foreigners, as to prevent greater evils from accruing to the people. If it be necessary in disturbed times to wink at faults, in time of peace it is a crying-sin to allow of these scandalous proceedings on the part of the guardians of the peace. What plea of justification can the authorities bring forward for the shameful behaviour of their subordinates? That liberty which places us in the power of evil-doers, or leaves us exposed to brutal treatment at the hands of officials, is criminal. What kind of a life must a citizen lead who is in momentary danger of attack upon his person or house? In one of the late instances of abuse on the part of the police authorities, a child, a woman, and two men, have been wounded by the myrmidons of the law. In what civilized country would, for one moment, be tolerated such excesses of brutality and cowardice? A woman and a child cut down by fiends. One of the police is now a prisoner. The head of this gang of legalised ruffians must surely be an admirer and disciple of the Czar of all the Russias. It is scarcely a fortnight ago since we read of an attack upon a poor man, and now we hear that such acts are of daily occurrence, but as the victims are generally of the so-called "lower classes," native and foreign, the crime goes unpunished. Such a state of things cannot last much longer, his these very "lower classes," from out of their hard-earned gains, pay to have their person and health protected. Let Señor Cazon be more severe and particular in seeing that his servants do their duty in a proper manner. Officials should perform their tasks preserving their own dignity, and also that of the citizens. In England, Ireland, and the United States, one single policeman can hold

in check the ringleader of a mob, but he has no power to hurt a hair of his head, unless the culprit make resistance. The police should instil more respect than fear into the populace. We may mention a noteworthy action, illustrative of this. During the discussion in the National Congress of the Budget, Don Adolfo Alsion, in addressing the Government on this branch of the administration, said, "it is a disgrace to the country, the class of men who constitute the body of 'vigilantes,' and men who cannot be respected. It is necessary to reform that body, and look out, in their stead, for men of respectability and judgment, even although it cost hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state of our society, and the exigencies of the service, demand a proper police." If Sr. Cazon hopes to counteract the evil occasioned by his having bad subordinates, by authorising such conduct as we denounce, he will find himself mistaken, and lay himself open to the demand of the people to have him removed. The police requires that its superiors should be men of talent and long experience in this branch of the service, and that its management be not placed in inexperienced or feeble hands, but that confidence be reposed in people who would sacrifice their personal affairs and character to the public good. PULGAR.

HOW OLD ARE WE? Messrs. Editors, Having seen a note from your pen in last Friday's paper, in which you state that our paper had received a frightful cutting up, we naturally read and re-read the article signed by N. E. We only find it a corroboration instead of a refutation of our views, and we really cannot see why N. E. occupied so much of your journal in so doing. We would like the anonymous correspondent to be a little more exact in his quotations, as he takes care to cite a part to suit his purpose leaving another portion, which fully explains the subject, out of sight. At the same time we would request him not to be a blind believer in all that he sees written. As for sceptics and scepticism, these are words that have a certain significance according to the year we live in. Fifty years ago, a man who would have published the very same ideas that N. E. writes about to (refute) my paper, would have been considered an Atheist, a man not fit to associate with, for fear of contamination. At the present day these ideas are gaining ground, and before long will become general. So will it be about the length of time that man has existed on the earth. To proceed, we find ourselves obliged to cite the first part of our article, so that it may be better understood. "The greater portion of mankind believe that the world was created some six thousand years ago, and give as their basis of opinion the first chapter of Genesis, which says that it was formed in six days, and their chronology makes out that this happened just six thousand and odd hundred years ago."

The part he has left out is this: "If we read attentively the biblical history of the six days' work we find that they coincide with the geological formation of the earth, if we accept the days as periods of more or less duration. Taken in this sense we find the Bible and science corresponding, but if we take the narration literally they are completely at variance. N. E. proceeds to what he considers a refutation of this part, but he fails, as instead of refuting he exactly corroborates what we said. He talks a good deal about sceptics, but then that is usually the case with persons who cannot sustain an argument, so we let that pass. He insinuates that we said the Bible did not tell the truth; any person who reads the above paragraph will find that such is not the case, but that we try to make the Bible and Science correspond. We find in this article something we think that is not generally known; that is, that Moses was a geologist. This is certainly a great discovery. After corroborating, in every respect, our article, he proceeds to fulminate against the greater age of the earth than what is generally allowed. He says "bones of man may be found at great depths, but the old book says something about a flood. Notice too that where the bones of man have been found at great depths, have usually been in countries more or less subject to earthquakes and we only have to remember the opening and closing of chasms in the earth in Mendoza, to understand how men and flint implements may have been swallowed deep into the bowels of the earth."

The writer probably has forgotten, or perhaps may not know that earthquakes generally take place in rocky and not in level countries, and that the Abbeville fossil was found in sedimentary deposits evidently undisturbed for ages. We also think that the idea of an universal flood is exploded; that divines and geologists such as Pyc Smith, Hitchcock, Lyell, Darwin, and others believe it was only partial, and it evidently was only partial. As N. E. cites the Bible very often, we will take the same liberty to prove our ideas. We will analyse part of the fourth chapter of Genesis. It says that

Five bore unto Adam two sons, Cain and Abel, and the Lord cursed Cain for his sin, Cain said, "Behold thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth, and from thy face shall I be hid, and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth, and it shall come to pass that every one that findeth me shall slay me. And the Lord said unto him, Therefore whoever slayeth Cain vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold. And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. All this happened before Eve bore any more children. What does this indicate? The verses are very clear, and it is very evident that Cain knew of the existence of other men besides Adam and himself, otherwise he would not have been afraid of being killed. Therefore, the Bible indicates the pre-existence of man before Adam. As for Egypt being the last place to look for proofs of the world's age, we are not quite so sceptical as N. E.; to us it is the same whether scientific truths come from Egypt or from the land of the Hotentots. (By the way, does N. E. believe a Hotentot to be of the same race as he is, and of a common father Noah?) As for his quotation of Isaiah xi. 15, of the tongue of the Egyptian sea being destroyed, &c., we do not require prophecies for that. Natural causes are sufficient, and are doing their work, as we see by deltas of the Mississippi, Rio de la Plata, Nile, and other great rivers. Possibly in some future age it may be dry land where now there are deep rivers. Almost everything is possible. N. E. says that men whose fame is world-wide, such as Hitchcock, Chambers, Comstock, and others, all bear testimony to the fact that "at the present day no practical geologist maintains that any human remains have been found below diluvium;" or, in other words, not more than four thousand years old. It is very evident that N. E. knows very little about geology, or he would not make such a great mistake as he does in this last paragraph. Diluvium, at the present day, means appertaining to the 'drift' period. Hitchcock, one of the authors he quotes, says that the world 'drift' is preferable, and is therefore used. As for any geologist trying to make out that the drift period only commenced since the flood, or 4,000 years ago, none have done so yet—neither Hitchcock, Miller, Lyell, Murchison, De la Beche, or any other of note. It is very true that no human remains have been found below the diluvium, or drift deposit, but this does not necessarily make out that this formation is only four thousand years old. It may be twenty thousand or more for what we know. If my memory fails not, Agassiz, who is no mean authority, found in the peninsula of Florida, which has been principally formed by the coral insect several human bones so imbedded in the coral, that if the insect has always worked at the same rate, it would have taken 35,000 years to cover them. Other human bones have been found in caverns with the bones of extinct animals, such as cave bears, &c., not at the same time with flint implements. The last discovery has been that of Abbeville; others will undoubtedly follow. Let geologists examine Asia, &c., and probably much will yet be discovered. To conclude, I think N. E. had better make use of his knowledge of the Bible than make use of such irrelevant quotations as that of Adam stealing apples. The Bible I have read says, that Eve was tempted by the serpent to take of the forbidden fruit, and that she afterwards gave a piece of it to Adam. Perhaps N. E.'s version of the Pentateuch renders it as he says. If so, he had better leave off quoting. Excuse the length. I remain yours, CH. MURRAY.

Jan. 30, 1884.

Forms of the Scotch Church.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, In a Scotch newspaper received by last mail, I observe an account of a lecture given by the Rev. James Cochran, first minister of Capar Fife (Established Church), descriptive of his experiences during a recent tour in England, in which is the following passage:—"In one of the Dissenting Churches of Derby he officiated himself. The service was much the same as in Scotland, with this difference only, that they stood while singing, and knelt at prayer, which he thought was a decided improvement (cheers). Then we went to the organ introduced? That was almost the only innovation he would like to have."

It will be observed from the above that on Mr Cochran saying that "standing while singing and kneeling at prayer, he thought a decided improvement," his hearers received the announcement with applause. In many of the Scotch congregations at home there now appears to be a strong feeling in favour of an alteration in the forms of public worship. Your insertion of these few lines in the 'Standard' will oblige, Gentlemen, your obt. servant, S. P.

As N. E. cites the Bible very often, we will take the same liberty to prove our ideas. We will analyse part of the fourth chapter of Genesis. It says that

MARITIME NEWS.

'Firo at Sea'—The Swedish schooner 'Rapid' had arrived at Rio Grande de Sud, having on board the captain and 6 of the crew of the British barque 'Cassange', bound from Santos to Santa Helena, with a cargo of coal. On the 8th inst., in lat. 13 deg. 7 min. N., and long 26 deg. 13 min. W., fire was discovered on board, and spread with such rapidity that they had scarcely time to put provisions in the boats and leave the ship. After coasting for several days, they were picked up by the 'Rapid', in lat. 17 deg. 14 min. S., and long. 31 deg. W., and taken into Rio Grande de Sud.

Bremen, Dec. 17.
Amongst pieces of timber, &c. marked 'Columbus', which have been picked up on the coast of Brazil, was a tin box containing sugar, directed to 'Decejn' and 'G. H. H. Ayres'. It is supposed that the 'Columbus', which sailed from Westport, 1st December, for Montevideo, has been lost.

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.
The 'Zevaland', from Amsterdam to Buenos Ayres, was lost on the 9th December, and it is supposed that the crew has perished. Fifty casks of sugar have been saved.

Liverpool, December 9.
The 'Regina del Mar', which sailed on the 26th November, has returned from the latitude of Holyhead, dismantled.

Texel, December 5.
The 'Clio', from Hamburg, for Buenos Ayres, had put back to that port with the loss of the captain (Schneider), sails, and other damages.

Texel, December 8.
The 'Thorbecke', from Hamburg, for Rio Grande, put back from the North Foreland, with loss of sails, masts, anchors, and chains.

Yarmouth, December 4.
The 'Elena', from Hamburg, for Rio Grande, put back into that port with loss of foremast, sails, and other damages.

Genoa, December 14.
The Italian barque 'Sicilia', from Genoa, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso, has been totally lost near the Isla de Boa Vista, Cape de Verd. Ten passengers and two of the crew were lost; seventy-nine passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved.

Seven Lives Lost—A Powder Mill Struck by Lightning.

The *Glasgow Herald* says:—This morning intelligence reached town to the effect that the Kames Powder Mills, near the Kyles of Bute, had been completely destroyed by explosion. It appears that the terrible catastrophe occurred between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon. We understand that several vivid flashes of lightning were seen about the time in the vicinity of the Kyles, and it is supposed that the accident was caused by one of them. Only one of the numerous detached buildings comprised in the mills was destroyed by the first explosion. An interval of a minute or two elapsed before the fire communicated itself to the other buildings, so that, before a second explosion took place, the workmen employed in them contrived to make their escape. The great majority took shelter under the steep banks of a rivulet which ran through the works, or beneath a bridge which spans the stream, and thus escaped injury from the stones and beams, which were hurled about in all directions. The second explosion destroyed one or five, or possibly seven, men were killed, two of them being so completely blown to pieces that no identifiable portion of their bodies had been recovered when our informant left the neighbourhood. Beside these unfortunate fellows, there were seven or eight others more or less injured by the subsequent explosion, two of them, we believe, very seriously. The mills are said to have been completely gutted.

The Queen and the Sick Children.

The Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, London, has again been fortunate enough to receive an especial mark of royal favour in the kind consideration of her Majesty for that most helpless class of her subjects—"sick children." A valuable present of a quantity of toys of all descriptions has been received by the managers, sent by command of the Queen; also a similar present from her Royal Highness the Princess Helena and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. Commenting on this considerate and truly motherly act of her Majesty, the *London Telegraph* says:—"Doubtless there are many who 'don't see anything' in the incident, and we are sorry for them, because the more we turn it about, the better pleased we are with it. It was, for example, a piece of real womanhood and motherly care to send playthings. The Queen might have sent good books, or money, or flannel, or scientific diagrams, or something to instruct the poor little patients; but she knew child nature and she sent them toys. A great pictorial philosopher has drawn us the little one who, being asked what birthday presents he should like, replied, 'A Bible and a squirt.' It was like the Queen to think of 'the squirt,' and to stuff her Christmas present full of cherry jollities and games. We will back the Queens,

box this winter against all the phisic in Great Ormond street, for it is of the kind that goes right to the child's heart. Her Majesty has given a 'cess-on to the doctors, as she has done to the cynics, in this touching thought for the infant patients.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

New York, Dec. 9.
General Joe Johnston has assumed permanent command of Bragg's army, and General Polk has been appointed to the south western department of Mississippi, with headquarters at Brandon.

General Sherman had relieved Burnside, and it was rumoured Meade would be succeeded by Pleasants.

Charleson accounts report a cessation of fighting between Confederate and Federal batteries.

The merchant ship *Chesapeake*, plying between Portland and New York, seized by Confederate passenger, was valued at \$180,000.

An extensive fire occurred at New York to-day, involving a loss of half a million of dollars.

Mr. Lincoln is reported better.

The *Saxonia* and *Kedar* have arrived out.

It is rumoured that Lee's whole army is on the north side of the Rapid, and it was believed that a portion of Longstreet's army has re-crossed it. The *New York Herald* has received a dispatch stating that Lee is putting his army into winter quarters on the south side of the Rapid. An impression prevails at Washington that the army of the Potomac will hibernate on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad some distance on this side of the Rappahannock.

Francis have been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, involving a sum of \$100,000.00.

Gen. Sherman's advances arrived at Knoxville on the 3rd, and this evidently accelerated Longstreet's retreat, for he at once raised the siege of that place, and moved northwards towards Virginia, in the direction of Bristol. The cavalry of Sherman and Foster were in vigorous pursuit. Longstreet must travel 139 miles before he can reach railway communication.

Traction Engines.

The Russian government have purchased a number of Bray's traction engines for the transmission of heavy ordnance from St. Petersburg for the coast stations.

The spider and the flies.

"Will you come and talk in Paris?" said the spider to the flies.
"Of the little points at issue that may happen to arise."
"Pray come in simple confidence, and lay aside all fears."
"To discuss, in perfect amity, political ideas."
"Said the flies, 'We thank you kindly you are really so polite."
"That we fear you see some greenness in the organs of our sight."
"If you'd let us see in the programme-nigher still, and yet more nil."
"I pass we'd come (with sister Mrs) when the bloom is on the eye.—'Fun.'"

Vessels arrived at Entrada from the River Plate.

December.	
B. Ayres	Bristol
Mont.	Comba, Hall
Mont.	E. Johnson, T. Igmouth
B. Ayres	Fazio Queen, Liverpool
Mont.	J. Anna, Brenea
B. Ayres	Arrix, Texel
Mont.	Seria, Burdeaux
Mont.	Sauvage, Caxhaven
B. Ayres	Amelle Josephine, Burdeaux
Mont.	Argo, Liverpool
Mont.	Exeter, Queenstown
B. Ayres	Lofven, Falmouth
Mont.	Margaret, Seith
B. Ayres	Maria Ilovaroa, Barcelona
Mont.	Mary, Queenstown
Mont.	Minnesota, Seith
Mont.	Tamarac, Hamburg
Mont.	Wilchofie, Plymouth

Vessels sailed from Entrada for the River Plate.

December.	
Mont.	Amisiss, Aptwerp
Mont.	Anna, Liverpool
Mont.	Arche d'Alliance, Cardiff
B. Ayres	Flora, Cadiz
B. Ayres	Luc, Liverpool
B. Ayres	J. B. V., Cetto
Mont.	Jean Victor, Havre
B. Ayres	Inward, Liverpool
B. Ayres	Rosetta, Liverpool
Mont.	Sirius, Burdeaux
R. Plate	Tita, Cadiz
B. Ayres	Victoria, Burdeaux
R. Plate	Vito, Cadiz
B. Ayres	Anna and Gosine, Hamburg
B. Ayres	Helle Poule, Liverpool
Mont.	Bonne Amelle, Burdeaux
Mont.	Byzantium, Cardiff
B. Ayres	Caroni, Liverpool
R. Plate	Charles Rogier, Cadiz
B. Ayres	Clyde, Milford
R. Plate	Danneb, Cadiz
Mont.	De Ruyter, Hamburg
Mont.	Diligent, Portsmouth
Mont.	Evo, Plymouth
B. Ayres	Emilie, Cardiff
B. Ayres	Fearnot, Llanelly
Mont.	Flourance, Troon
Mont.	Gianna, Cadiz

Guilia, Cadiz
Jane, Milford
John, Queenstown
John Hunter, Greenwich
Mogendic, Cardiff
Maria, Cetto
Maria Johanna, Cadiz
Mondelli, Burdeaux
Ocean Steer, Cardiff
Poalino, Cadiz
Parana, Clyde
St. Lubeu, Nanteo
Sinet, Deal
Star, Cadiz
Texian, Cadiz
Tre Soralle, Cadiz

Vessels Loading.

In Haere.	
B. Ayres	St. Francois
B. Ayres	Laurence
Mont.	Buffon

In Burdeaux.

B. Ayres	Theresia
B. Ayres	Gerruda Jacoba
B. Ayres	Williamson
B. Ayres	Australo
B. Ayres	Neptune
Mont. and B. Ayres	Coriolan
Mont. and B. Ayres	Singapore
Mont.	Rene d'Anjou
Mont.	Jean Victor

In Marsoilles.

B. Ayres	San Giuseppe
Mont.	Ros

In Hamburg.

B. Ayres	Holvetia, Belgiaersch.
Mont. B. Ayres	Louise, Hannoverian sch.

In Liverpool.

B. Ayres	Robert Clough
B. Ayres	Elfin
B. Ayres	Braganza
B. Ayres	Semiramis
B. Ayres	Elenora
Mont. and B. Ayres	Dauntless
Mont. and B. Ayres	Don Diego
Mont.	Mary Storck

In London.

B. Ayres	Maria Sophia
B. Ayres	Patriotess
Mont.	Moor of Venice
Mont. and B. Ayres	Catherina

In Glasgow.

B. Ayres	America
Mont.	Lizzio
Mont.	Osborn and Elizabeth

A subscriber writes to a Western editor—"I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies—"I wouldn't make it any longer if you did. Its present length suits me very well."

A BOAST WORTHY OF JOHN BULL.—A new pavement has been laid down in Trafalgar-square by a French company. It is not the first time by many that Nelson has seen French flags lying at his feet.—*Punch.*

THE CHANCELLOR.—The German Prince rushing up to a counter at which Europe is seated, and exclaiming, "I am entitled to the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein." The other replies, "Take a number to mark your turn. You are 561. Go now and seat yourself among the other candidates."

THE CHAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—The public proceedings of the Court martial on Colonel Chawley closed 18 Dec. when Sir Alfred Horford, the prosecutor, replied on the case. The Court was then closed, and the members proceeded to consider their finding, which will not be known till confirmed by the Horse Guard.

THE ALLEGED FEDERAL ENLITIES AT CORK—QUEENSTOWN. The convict Keasage is again off the harbour. The captain had re-landed sixteen men shipped here. The matter has, apparently, been taken up by the British Government.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The illipituan steamer *Walpara*, only 47 tons, Bertwick, master, last from Belfast, sailed on Sunday for New Zealand, 6,000 miles. She carries 36 passengers including two females.

A telegram in the *Daily News* says—"The Prince of Augustenburg is expected to enter Altona at the head of 36,100 volunteers and if he do so it is insisted on the best authority that the Austrians have orders to drive him out. So, should the Austrians adopt this course, the Saxons and the Hanoverians will, it is said, take up arms in favour of Prince Augustenburg."

Some of our contemporaries make jocular remarks and sly hits at the Platonic character of the lady who lately left Mr. Disraeli 40,000. Perhaps it will be news to them that she was 102 years old, and at that time of life past the suspicion of being concerned in any very demonstrative passion.

A lady purchased at a clearing-out sale at Lyons a few days since what appeared to be a handsomely embroidered cap, collar, and sleeves. A few days later they were sent to be washed, and on being returned the wonderful festoons and garlands of flowers were found to have all disappeared. The beautiful embroidery, which consisted of a sort of paste, had been merely stuck on.

Miss Jamieson, a beautiful lady in New York, by accident had her leg broken last spring. Dr. Grayson attended the patient, and another accident, worse than the first, occurred, the patient and physician fell in love with each other. Naturally, his visits were frequent, and when the patient was well Dr. Grayson asked Mr. Jamieson for his daughter. Mr. Jamieson refused, and Dr. Grayson brought in a bill for 218 visits at two dolos each. As the saying is, Dr. Grayson had him there, and Mr. Jamieson, disposed as possible, gave his daughter and took a receipt—*American paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCEAN STEAMING.

The late extraordinary passage of the City of New York, Captain Kennedy, has created quite a sensation in nautical circles, and the abstract of her log, which was posted in the Exchange News room yesterday, was a continual source of interest. The distances travelled each day were so great, and withal so regular, that we consider them worthy of being placed before our readers. From the day she left Sandy Hook (the 12th) until noon the following day she steamed 234 miles; on the 14th, 330 miles; 15th, 320 miles; 16th, 305 miles; 17th, 311 miles; 18th, 321 miles; 19th, 323 miles; 20th, 315 miles; 21st, to Fastnet Rock, 234 miles, arriving at Queens-town at 11.30 in the morning of that day. The mean time of the run from New York to Queenstown is eight days nineteen hours, being the fastest ever made by any screw steamer.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

LOCAL EVENTS.

Visitors.—Three gentlemen who arrived on Saturday from New York paid us a visit: they represent the Empire city as having "gone ahead" more during the war than at any other period. One of them was a medical gentleman, a native of the renowned duchy of Holstein.

Liver Pla's Magazine.—The number for February will appear some day this week, its publication being delayed two or three days from difficulties incidental to such new enterprises. It will have two engravings and a good repertoire of subjects. We are happy to learn several new subscribers have been enrolled of late.

The Northern Railway.—In referring to the late fatal accident on this railway, the 'Tribuna' says that this railway is our misfortune—"If fools rush out, where navies fear to tread," it follows, as a matter of course, that accidents will occur, not to the railway, but to those who are rash enough to attempt follies." Further on, the same newspaper states that faces on this railway are to be lowered, and that in its humble opinion this is a consummation devoutly to be prayed for. As the 'Tribuna' seems to have taken this railway under its particular charge, we are thinking of doing the same good office towards the Government railway, from the boxes of the Colon to the confieria at the corner. Should we do so, we think that the least the Government can do in return is to keep us supplied with ices and iced hock during this sanguinary hot weather. So long as this exchange of civilities may last, we faithfully promise not to notice either any holes in the Mole, or any more instances of undue severity on the part of the Government towards the police.

French Squadron for Mexico.—There has lately arrived in Rio de Janeiro the French frigate 'Victoire'. This vessel belongs to the squadron of Vice-Admiral Fabre la Muraille, who is about to blockade the west coast of Mexico. The squadron will consist of, besides the above mentioned vessel, the 'Souveraine' and 'Junon', both steam-frigates of 800 horse power, and carrying 56 guns each.

Gribaldi.—The Italians of Montevideo have subscribed 261 patacons to buy fire-arms for Gribaldi. Instead of expending this sum on muskets, let them pay the passage home of their countrymen, who sell fruit at the Mole, and by this way they kill two birds with one stone, provide the Liberator with food for powder, and prevent any of them, at a future period, from having authority placed in their hands, so that they can cut adroit and sink whale-boats.

Fall of Rosas.—To-morrow has been decreed a civic holiday by the Provincial Government. As this extends only to the rural districts, business will proceed in the city as usual, and our next number will appear on Thursday morning.

Western Railway.—Mr. Thomas Allen and some friends made an excursion yesterday as far as Posta Provincial, 5 miles beyond Moreno, the rails being entirely laid so far. The inauguration of the V. Luxan section is expected to take place on May 25th but will possibly be a month later.

New Carriages.—The first class waggons on the Western line are really a credit to B. Ayres, spacious, airy and comfortable. They resemble the N. American cars, and have been made in England, from drawings sent home for the purpose. Each contains 70 seats, and at a push can accommodate 100 passengers.

Six Locomotives.—The Liverpool steamer *Salado* has on board six engines for the Western railway: this addition will be highly useful, seeing the increased traffic on extension of the line to Luxan.

Irish College.—We are happy to learn that Dr. Fitzsimons' establishment at San Jose de Flores is progressing. Our best wish for its success is, that it may be worthy of that nation which shone as a luminary of science in the dark ages, and which in modern times has produced O'Connell, Burke, Grant, Curran, Flood, Plunkett, Moore,

Goldenith, Hogan, Barry and so many other eminent men. The high repute and literary titles of the principal are a good augury.

The drought.—The recent rains have had only a partial effect, for the crops are still very bad. No sheep are to be seen in the districts of Moron, Merlo, Moreno and Matanzas.

Tenders.—Parties wishing to contract for the Southern railway earthworks had better send in their tenders by Saturday 6th inst. as the date fixed by Mr. Crawford (8th) is in the middle of Carnival.

ON 'CHANGE.

February 1.	
Total sales,	120,400 patacons.
Opening price—cash	28 75
Various prices	28 70 28 75
Saturday, Feb. 6	28 65 28 75
Closing price	28 75

PRODUCE SALES.

70 cow hides, dry	\$110
1200 arr. wool, merino, fine	102
150 do do do	85
100 do do do mixed	68
100 do do do	75
300 do do do	65
100 do do inferior	55
2500 dry hides, Entre Rios	42 s rls
500 qq. jerked beef	17
1000 lbs. nutria, with re-embarkation	3

CHARTER.

British brig, 'Maiden's Bower', to load here salted hides for orders, 50s. and 5 per cent.

A large lot of jerked beef was sold on Saturday, at the low rate of 16 rls. As usual, on a day coming between two holidays, there was not much business done to-day.

Lighterage is becoming a source of serious trouble to the mercantile body. During the last month much business has been lost, and all transactions seriously retarded, from the impossibility of the miserably-managed craft getting out of the Boca for many days after they were loaded. Of course, it is impossible to expect a Government, which will not supply the people with water, to do anything in this. But how is it that no enterprising man is found to take up the matter, and imitate what must ultimately be done, viz., to conduct the whole of the lighterage of the port 'by steam'? We shall return to this subject another day, as it is one of the easiest steps which can be taken to ameliorate the evils of our wretched port.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
31st.
Montevideo, national steamer Menay.
1st.
Ports of Uruguay, national steamer Salto.
Hamburg, brigantine Emma.
SAILED.
Rosario, national steamer Pavon.

MARRIED.

On the 30th January, by the Rev. A. D. Fahey, Maria Helena, eldest daughter of Dr. Conyngnam, to Edward Raynaud, Esq., of this city.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA
Wednesday 3rd February
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
By the Señoras Briol, Mollo, and Sres. Lelmi, Walter, Celestino, &c.
Half past eight, p. m.

Polytechnic Institute

VICTORIA, No. 197.
Director—RAOUL LESGOUT.
On the 15th inst. will be opened an Educational Establishment, Scientific and Literary, Polytechnic Institute, under the direction of M. RAOUL LESGOUT. Its objects, Natural Science, and Modern Languages will form the basis of the programme with the view of preparing Young Men for Commerce and Industry, by opening them the career of Book-keepers, Accountants, Mathematicians, Architects, Land Surveyors, Engineers, &c. The preparatory course to the higher studies of Medicine and the Law will be the same as those of the United States. The discipline of the Establishment will be based on the annual regulations for the National College, but have the annual regulations will be revised, and precise, for the primary aim to the confidence of families, which the Institute will never fail to desire, will be to provide the parents, the best law of instruction and discipline. The Director of the Institute on reaching to-day the 15th inst. will have the honor of his personal admission. The Director of the Institute, M. RAOUL LESGOUT, has the honor to inform the parents, that he will have the honor of his personal admission. The Director of the Institute, M. RAOUL LESGOUT, has the honor to inform the parents, that he will have the honor of his personal admission. Matriculation notices are in the house, which is preparing for the Institute, Victoria 197.
Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1864.
n.p.

Joint-Stock Company.

SAN JUAN MINES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent. from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the period fixed for such payment, at the Bank of Maua and Co., is from the 15th to the 29th February.

JOSEPH ANT. DO COUTO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Just Landed, ex Joan Taylor, from Glasgow.
A Lot of Perth Pearl Barley, in Tins, in superior condition.
URIE and MUIR,
102, Calle Defensa.
F. & Sp.

For Asuncion and Intermediate ports

The Paraguay steamer, **PARAGUARI.**
Commander E. ROBLES.
Leaves for the above mentioned Ports, on Wednesday 3rd inst. at 10 a. m. This steamer takes cargo for Asuncion only, and passengers for all the ports.

Parcels received at the Agency Office until Monday 1st inst. at 2 o'clock p. m. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets.
For further particulars apply to
E. VOGEL & Co.
32—Cuyo—32.
3 p. j. 31.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

OALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.
Dir.—Mr. PONGERARD, of the *Equador* Private City College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound conventional education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An over-attentive and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and 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 Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

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

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 71.
DR. P. PONGERARD.

Notice.

J. S. WYLLIE and CO. beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus and surrounding districts that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus at prices which will best advantage compare with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected

