

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All hail modern and very non modern direct."—*Cicero*.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The *Li Plata* from Liverpool arrived in Montevideo on the last night, with 26 passengers, mostly for Buenos Ayres, a large general cargo, and dates up to December 25th. She brings no later news than the French pocket, having made not a very quick passage of 38 days.

The Brazilian steamer "Brazil" entered Montevideo on the 31st ult. with dates from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult. but there is nothing of importance. The Marquis of Linda having resigned, the new ministry was formed as follows: Premier, Zacarias; Home Sec, Machado; Foreign affairs, Barreto; Commerce, Ribeiro; Finance, Carvalho; Marine, Diaz Vieira; War, Gen. Matos.

The news from the provinces is not so alarming as the last. The awful date, January 28th, passed without a revolution, although the *Imparcial* published a manifesto signed by over a hundred citizens, declaring D. Roque Ferreira to be Governor *de facto*, but not *de jure*: this reminds us of the medal cast at Rome by the Pretender "Rex Britanniarum, Dei gratia, sed non voluntate populi." The dates from Cordoba are to the 25th ult.

Carnival comes very tame this year: we hear of no steamboats to perambulate the streets, and but for a few baskets of empty egg shells offered for sale, there would seem no sign of the approaching festivity.

Contrary to our hopes, there will be masked balls, during the three nights of Carnival. Of course a military guard will be placed on the theatre but this will not prevent disorders, and we expect to hear of some killed or wounded.

On yesterday we published no paper, since the other printing offices had made it a holiday, and our operatives followed the rule celebrating the anniversary of Rosas' fall, with due honor. And still our colleagues call us "maizorqueros!"

The all absorbing topic at present in Buenos Ayres, is the Schleswig-Holstein question. At the clubs and cafes nothing else is spoken about. A subscription is even talked of on behalf of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, to defend their rights and liberties. The Chief of Police, in consequence of the turn of conversation, is obliged to study the history of Denmark, as a difficulty occurred the other day between two Argentines as to the *enfranchisement* of the Schleswig-Holsteiners. It is to be regretted that this much-disputed question cannot be confined to Europe: heart-rending, indeed, is it to think that South America should be set in a blaze on account of Schleswig-Holstein.

It is rumoured that on Wednesday night a man was stabbed at the entrance of Colon, during the opera. We have been unable to get details.

One of the most successful and distinguished financiers in this country, and one who, we hope, yet to see at the head of the National Hacienda, has favoured us with an interesting article, from the "Economist," on the Russian finances, which bears strikingly on the currency and loan question of this country. We are obliged, for want of space, to defer reviewing it until tomorrow.

We regret to hear, that the camps about Salto are becoming like those of Luxan. The sheep farmers are preparing to move on, if it does not soon rain. Yesterday evening there was every appearance of rain: before long, we ardently hope, that at last we shall have what was once so frequent in this country a "temporal." We learnt from a gentleman who has just arrived from the province of Santa Fe, by land, that it is perfectly incredible the number of sheep which have been driven across the Arroyo Medio, he estimates the total up to the present as over two millions. The sheep are all doing well there, owing to the abundance of grass and water.

Cutting grass is rather a perilous amusement near Carmelo. Owing to the "seca," some of the vigilantes were sent out the other day to a certain spot, where grass was said to be abundant, but when they got there, they found threat-cutting more in vogue. A band of Flores' regenerators appeared, and evinced an unmistakable desire to cut down the vigilantes; the policemen, however, strange to say, showed pluck, and armed as the old Romans, with scythes, rushed on the hapless filibusters. The head of the gang, one Serapio Quiroga, got mowed down, like a thistle, only in the sermonee. When the vigilantes returned to Carmelo they did like Falstaff, and threw the Quiroga's corpse down on the Plaza, instead of a bundle of long grass. The commandante was so well pleased, that he gave a regular justification.

We have to return our best thanks to the fair authoress of "Enima," for kindly presenting us with a copy of this interesting novel. We are happy to find in this turmoil of politics that there is one Argentine matron who labours to elevate the female mind from demoralizing politics to the pure and chaste atmosphere of romantic literature. The authoress of "Enima" has set a noble example to her fellow-countrywomen which we hope they will imitate. We cannot speak for the merits of the work in question, as we have not read it, but as it does not savour of the "Crudo" or "Cocido," and is born in Buenos Ayres, it deserves, we consider, our unlimited praise.

We hear of one man having annihilated six serenos on Wednesday night: We have not heard the cause of the row, but suppose it must have been the Schleswig-Holstein question.

Manuel José de la Torre, a descendant of one of the most respectable families in this country, is, we hear, lending himself to the party squabbles which unhappily divide this country. We regret sincerely that a young man, whose family has suffered so much by the civil wars in this country, would be a party to an opposition which is vainly struggling for ascendancy. We trust that all we hear of M. la Torre is not correct, as we feel certain that none ought more ardently to sigh for peace than the Juez de Paz of Zarate.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We have been so accustomed to read the repeated complaints in some of the native papers of this city, against the Northern Railway, that we confess we were agreeably surprised, in a trip we made along this line the other day to find the manager and officials sober, and the guards unwilling for a fight.

So much abused has this company been, that one would imagine every share of the stock was held in this city, and the company's servants under the immediate surveillance of the proprietors of the road.

There may be no doubt some minor grievances and complaints, but such cannot justify the repeated abuse which has been hurled against this company. We deny that there is a railway in the world against which there is not now and then some complaint: it is almost impossible that a line which is doing a first rate business can escape such things.

As an instance of the unfair play shown this company, we may remark that the other day the "Tribuna" in noticing an accident which occurred to one of the labourers who incautiously jumped from one of the waggon—this querulous colleague states that the Northern Railway seems peculiarly unfortunate.

Now it is right to remark that so far from being, as is represented by the "Tribuna," peculiarly unfortunate, it is quite the reverse, the road has been running now for more than twelve months, and during all that period, and notwithstanding the most diabolical attempts on the part of some evil disposed persons to throw the carriages off the track, not a single life has been lost save that of the incautious laborer, on the other day.

Respecting the accident referred to we cannot see how the company is to be blamed: if one of the passengers thinks proper to jump out of the window of a carriage, the company of course is to blame, and the newspapers we suppose ring about the matter until the public is convinced that Mr. Zimmermann or Captain Harrison is worse than Calcraft.

The Northern Railway is, we are proud to say, a model line in point of management. At the different stations the station masters and employees are polite and obliging. Captain Harrison the traffic manager, is not sitting smoking paper cigars in his office, but on the ground to see that everything goes on right. Mr. Zimmermann, the company's agent here, is also uniting in his exertions. Yesterday morning we were pleased to see the regularity which pervaded the first train was crowded to overflowing; on its arrival at the Retiro station, Mr. Zimmermann with Captain Harrison were on the platform, the baggage distributed, the tramway cars in waiting, and in five minutes the whole crowd of passengers reassembled, and on their way up to the Plaza 25 de Mayo.

We profess to know something about railways, having some experience in that line, and we insist that the North-

ern Railway is as well managed a road as any in England or the States.

To day the inauguration of the line to San Fernando takes place; the company anxious to make the ceremony becoming the occasion, has given the most liberal orders to the *maître d'hôtel*. The line is at present doing a tremendous business, and we think it rather ungenerous of our colleagues to be hounding it down, as it will only tend to deter similar enterprises from taking root in this country.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The *Ballo en Maschera* on Wednesday evening was decidedly the best opera we have seen in Buenos Ayres. Formerly one good singer and a host of bad ones were supposed to constitute a company; but at present the various parts are equally sustained, and if the lyric artists meet with indifferent success it is not from their own fault, but owing to a vitiated taste for mountebanks and tight rope dancers among our "Athenian" public.

Mme. Briol is an artist of the first class, possessing a voice of singular strength and sweetness, united to great mimic talent. Although there were scarcely 500 persons in the theatre, she was received with loud applause and twice called before the curtain. Mme. Mollo played the page with exquisite grace, and sang as well as on any former occasion. Lolmi was encoined in the *chansonnette* "cho me fa da ridere," and his rendering throughout was excellent, especially in the dying scene. Celesino sang with much effect, and was evidently master of the part entrusted to him. Walter has not lost his voice by his recent trip to R. Janeiro, but his role did not afford sufficient play for duets and solos, in which he is pre-eminent: in quartettes with Briol, Mollo and Celesino he sang very well. The chorus was better than usual, and "che baccano" elicited universal praise.

The stage appointments were well got up, and the introduction of a piano into the orchestra is an improvement. We should, however, feel grateful to the manager if he would remove some rickety chairs from the boxes, and commence performances at the hour fixed, as the endurance of the audience is worn out, when prolonged after midnight. The ladder of Buisley Brothers is a sad eye sore, which we could wish to see removed.

We noticed very few English present, and the ladies mustered rather thin in the boxes, though the "cazuela" was full. A new custom of doubtful etiquette has been introduced; the ladies promenaded the passages leading to the boxes, and, pre-occupied, after the manner of the fashionable youths (mulattoes included) of the city. The Fire Brigade, in elegant uniform, was present; but if any casualty took place, we fear the want of water would render its services useless.

An unfortunate occurrence was related to us between the second and third acts. A man was stabbed in the portico of the theatre, and carried off to the Police, senseless, by two vigilantes. He wore a light coat, which was covered with blood, being wounded in the left shoulder. It must excite surprise in Europe to read that the police of B. Ayres invariably arrest the victim, while the murderer often escapes. We have not heard that any one has been discovered to the cause of the outrage, or that the perpetrator has been seized. This will be a lesson to our readers of what may be anticipated for the coming masked balls at Colon.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

The "Foro-eavil" of the 2nd inst. brings nothing important from Rosario or the interior. The Governor of Sta. Fe is sick, and has summoned Deputy Grand to take charge of the ministry. Colonel Comesa had set out to reconnoitre the old line of frontier. This will extend from S. Javier to the junction point of Cordoba and Santiago, covering the Sunchales route from Indian depredations, and securing a splendid tract of camp suitable for farming. Masked balls are in vogue at Rosario. Captain Bruce's picnic was postponed, owing to the machinery of the Espigador getting out of order.

D. Roque Ferreira continues in command at Cordoba, although his term of office has expired. As his conduct has incensed the people, it is probable he will share the fate of Posse, and this summary system of ejecting rulers will form a part of the constitution. The "Imparcial" states that two gauchos were shot on suspicion of entertaining opinions opposed to Government. On the 29th ult. the following citizens were arrested by the police:

D. Nicolas Peñafoza, D. Augusto Lopez, Dr. D. Luis Cheeres, Dr. D. Juan de Campillo, D. Jose Maria Mendez, Don Cito del Campillo, D. Francisco Diaz Rodriguez, Dr. D. Eusebio Bedoya, D. Jose Costes Punes, Dr. D. Rafael Garcia, y D. Clinado de la Peña, all men of the best family; Dr. Bedoya is rector of the University.

Latest dates from Rioja mention that Senator Vega is about to be elected Governor; he is thought to be a good man, Mendoza is quiet. The San

Juan mines report favorably; Sarmiento is trying to open a new pass to Chile by Tontal, across the Andes, called Camino de Patos. The candidates for Congress are Drs. Cortinez, Quiroga and Rojo.

The *Litoral* of Paraná, 30th ult. shows that Garrigo, whose election for the Provincial Chamber was annulled, seeks to be again returned. Mue Builli is giving operatic performances. We hear nothing of the trial of Beron for murder of Birinchin.

MONTVIDEO.

The "Triente y tres" has returned to Montevideo from Maldonado. Colonel Acunao had disembarked in that port, and taken the command, being received with great joy by the inhabitants. Col. Moyano, at the head of 130 cavalry, had also entered Maldonado.

The edict of Berro about the press had caused some excitement. On the request of the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Vasquez, who was unwell on board the pontoon, instead of sharing the fate of his fellow prisoners, had been allowed to go on board the Brazilian corvette Berenise, where he was most kindly received.

The Government indirectly admits that its treasury is in a very shaky state, as it has issued a decree levying an additional 2 per cent upon the exports of beef, in order, as it states, to make up for the large expenditure caused by the war. Nearly all the parties sentenced to banishment by the late coup d'etat of Berro, have landed ex Aconay in this city. Flores is still advancing towards Palmar, where it is supposed, he will await the coming of Servando Gomez.

The passengers per Salto confirm the news lately received, that at Paysandu several parties of stragglers had arrived, supposed to belong to the forces of Servando Gomez. The Blanco troops are very badly off for horses. Flores was still keeping the safe distance of thirty leagues from the enemy.

CHILE.

Since the fire in the Compañia, the young men in Santiago have organised six companies of firemen of all nations; and Congress has allotted an annual sum of 18,000 dollars (\$.) for this good object. The difficulty between Chili and Bolivia is assuming a most disagreeable aspect. The Government of the latter Republic has purchased in England two or three old vessels which belonged to the British navy. This looks remarkably like as if Bolivia intended pouncing upon Mejillones. Meanwhile, the Chilean Government has given strict orders to its navy to be ready at a moment's notice. The Chilean steam-ship, "Esmeralda," was anchored in Mejillones.

HORSE STEALING.

This gaucho amusement is now carried on so extensively, with such impunity and daring, that many actually believe the petty officials connive at this industrious mode of making out a living. One thing is certain, that few have escaped paying a contribution of horses, and only one person that I am aware of, has been imprisoned; that unhappy man had the audacity to steal two horses from—from whom do you think—the audacious ruffian, from the *Alcalde*. This was carrying the joke a little too far, his worship it appears considers it a crime to rob an *alcalde*, whereas it is a very misdeemeanor to rob a non-employee; this must be the view the justice of peace also takes of the case, for the person who stole those two horses from the *alcalde* was searched for, captured, and sent to Buenos Ayres a prisoner. During the same week and in this same *Alcalde's* court eight estancieros and farmers were robbed of twenty seven horses—it must be remembered that I refer to one "cuartel" only, not to the entire Partido, and only mention the robberies committed in the same week in which the *Alcalde* of this "cuartel" was robbed of two horses—well then, were the robbers of those eight estancieros sent prisoners to town? was there a search of any kind made for them? No. This proves what every camp resident is well aware of—that those flagrant crimes and robberies which are of such frequent occurrence in the camp, are due in a great measure to the supine carelessness of the local authorities: it proves, that they, when not personally interested, or, acting on the strength of some "compadre's" recommendation, avoid doing their duty, or to define it in their words, avoid *compromisos*. At they are never punished or even reprimanded by their superiors for indolence or evasion of duty, instinct and the natural habits of the country keep them dormant; besides, in the camp, that moral abhorrence of crime and criminals felt in the city and other countries, is unknown; an expert robber is viewed in the light of a clever fellow, and is admitted in society without the slightest repugnance; consequently the authorities who wink at crime feel not that shame they would feel, or be made to feel, were they to associate in the city with persons sporting the title of robbers. To be excluded from the society in the camp it is necessary to be notoriously bad; such trifles as stealing horses, stealing and slaughtering cows for the hide, and si-

milar handy jobs are considered as "gauchadas," not crimes; the child who steals a lump of sugar is more criminal than the man who steals a cow or a horse, such at least is the view taken of these paltry crimes by a great many in the camp.

Could not the Minister make his subalterns display as much energy in protecting property as they do in canvassing for the elections? were they to display one-tenth part the same energy there would be very few professional robbers at this side of the Arroyo del Medio. Dick.

SHIP-DECEPTION AND ROBBERY.

Captain Kidner of the British brig "Ben Lomond" has laid before us the following complaint, by which it will be seen that there is comparatively little security for ship-masters in our port, and that a robbery has been committed in which the criminal escaped through the misplaced kindness of the lighter man.

The *Ben Lomond* arrived here on Nov. 30th from Liverpool. The steward on board was a negro named Patrick Emmanuel naive of the West Indies. During the voyage the captain treated him kindly, he having never been punished. The vessel began to load on the 1st ult. and on the 28th, Emmanuel deserted, taking with him an Albert chain and quantity of clothing amounting to the value of £10 sterling. He got on board the lighter *Elisa* No. 192 belonging to Mr. Hoval, or at least employed by that gentleman for shipment of the bales of wool. The mate and crew saw the fellow in the lighter, but as a breeze was blowing it was useless to take a boat and go in pursuit. The vessel was lying in the outer roads and the captain being on shore was signalled to, that he was wanted on board. Accordingly he went on board and finding his property stolen, came ashore next morning to seek redress. When he applied to the Captain of the Port, he was told, through an interpreter, that numberless formalities and documents would be required, pending which the thief would have escaped to the camp. Next recurring to the Consul, Mr. Parish informed him that the lighterman could be held responsible, but this would also involve delays and expenses; it is not worth while to prosecute the matter further.

The captain, however, publishes this statement as a caution for the information of all shipping-masters, and with the hope that at some future period, when reforms are introduced, cases like the present may be provided against.

NEDDY EERY AT THE WATER-WORKS.

Hotel Globo, Feb. 1, 1864.

My dear Editor,
Thrusting in the Lord that you have got over Pat. Whelan's baiting, I'm writing to you again, but I'm not going to say one word on water works, but on works in the water. There is not be less than about two hundred and fifty water-carriers in this city, employing about six hundred horses and maintaining one with the other a wife and two children, making, between themselves, wives, children, and horses, an aggregate of sixteen hundred mouths to be fed every day, being 1 per cent. of all the useful living creatures in Buenos Ayres. The earnings of the trade must, therefore, be at the least, ten "pesos" for each month per day, and which sum must be taken home ever evening. When this blazing hot sun goes down—n't to "seek his sweet rest," but to torment some of those poor fellows that's minding their dead shape to the wit of us—sawself that means to travel first tin I get beyond where it comes from and then the devil a one of me will be having the stane dashing out of me body, for all the world like one of them vapors that's always sailing about like mad dogs in the river opposite me window. But to return to them water-works—me pen runs away so from what I'm writing about that I names to buy a pen-holder—1,600 months at ten pesos each, comes to 16,000 a day, and for the year 5,840,000, and I have it to them skinned rogues on the Houlder to tell you what's the value of all that paper in good funds sterling. But I'll tell them what they don't know, and it's this: that if ere a one of them was clever enough to get hault on a hape of money like that, all in clane new one dollar notes, it would break his back to hault with it; for if they was built up one over other (note and tidy), they'd open their blinking eyes to see the top of the monument they'd viz to la Excellencia of Senor Don Rufin Elizalde. A handsome-looking piece of architecture it would be, just 1300 feet and 4.7th of an inch to hault, in light—baseless fabric of a splendrit's dream, awaiting the first gust from heaven to scatter it like the deserts' sand. By all accounts if it was set first to wast a month it would be all the better for the country; and if a score or two of them ounce-brokers was roasted at the same time, shure its no loss they'd be, but a good tidance to decent people. Well, then, Mr. Editors, what I want to say to you is this, about those water carriers, hard-working, slaving honest Baques as they are, when they fill the bucket nigh

the top, which they don't often if the servant girl is thinking—the creature!—of her sweetheart, and not minding what she is doing. The "patrons" is awful down on them girls about their sweethearts; but its not a rush one of them cares, but says among themselves that the misses had better go and scold the young ladies up stairs and leave the likes of them alone. Where's the use, I say, of them water men sticking a big barrel up in the air on top of their cart, and driving into the river till the water comes up to the bottom of the cask, and breaking their backs slashing water down a small hole in the top, the half of what they raise up running back into the river where it came from. They have not the sense even to put a bit of a funnel over the hole, much less to get a small hand-pump to save them making cute angles of themselves half the day. It would do you good to see their faces with my spy-glass as I sit in the cool wind up here, laughing at them as they scratch the smalls of their backs every ten minutes, when they are filling up. What I want to advise them to do, is just this, to put the barrel below, near the ground, not on top, up in the air, which is easy done, and, I dare say, there's wit enough among the cart-maker's here to know what a crank axle-tree is, if not, I'll tell them. The carts can still have the high wheels: the gain to the men will be only this, that with a self-acting valve at the bottom of the cask, they can sit quiet and comfortable, smoking their bacey, winking at the wathery illuminat slaving themselves for them, filling the barrel in less nor no time, and they able to do one-third more journeys in the day, with less than half the labour. There may be only one difficulty, and that is, in making the old horses believe the cask is full, because, shure as eggs is eggs, there won't be all the weight behind them (that they are used to), till the whole of the wather is out of the wather, near the shore, that's the cask I mane. This seems to be a small matter to trouble you about, but the price of good water to the middle and lower classes of a semi-tropical town, which will never have water works, till the day of judgment (and it's a good many of the people out here that will want a draught of cold water after that day), is no small matter, in a sanitary point of view. Remember that one-third journey, without great labour, means one-third more water for the same money, and that this third gained, could with advantage be used both as regards the health of the individual himself, and certainly to the comfort of the stranger, who comes into contact with the great unwashed of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Editor, if you like to bet me the value of a cart on my plan not being up to what I have stated, I'm your man, and will have one built in two months from this date, or else I pay my money: note average time by my watch of each cart filling, 40 minutes, at seven journeys a day, loss of time three and a-half hours (allowing, by my plan, 10 minutes as necessary for each journey), not to say anything about the time consumed at home in the evening, when the wife must rub the patron's back down, ready for the morning. Wishing you both, my dear editors, the top of the carnival, and its myself means to join in the sport—

"Dum vivimus vivamus."

Ever your own, N. E.

(Blockading 250 - not proved down to the nub.)

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.

British Consulate, Rosario, February 1st, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

From your paper of the 26th ult. I extract the following:—

"Messrs. Drabble Bros. have offered to purchase the cotton crop of Corrientes, this year, at three silver reals per lb. ginned cotton. It will probably amount to 20,000 lbs. but we anticipate some difficulty and delay, owing to the want of gins and presses."

There need be no want of either, as I have got six of the best quality of Macartney gins here, which are ready for any applicant at the bare price of their first cost in England and of their carriage out—namely, five ounces per gin. As soon as these are disposed of, the exporter will forward more through Messrs. Stollerfoht, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool.

As to presses, I include you with this an engraving of the sort of cotton press that is used in India. And when I inform you that I have seen at Gramilla, in the province of Santiago de Estero, an almost exact model of this press, used in packing wool, you will allow the possibility of making similar ones in Corrientes.

The screw part of the machine which I saw at work was fashioned out of a tree of "Algarrobo colorado," and the instrument itself was constructed at Santa Lucia, the estancia of Colonel Contreras, who is Commandante of the partido of Salavina, in said province of Santiago.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON.

SCOTCH CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Buenos Ayres, 1st Feb. 1861.
To the Editors of the 'Standard'

Dear Sirs,

In yesterday's Standard there appeared another article about the Scotch Church question, written by a 'Glasgowian', in which this gentleman accuses the writer of a former communication of drawing conclusions from an hypothesis which is not puerile, &c., &c. I would humbly recommend 'Glasgowian' before again accusing anyone of drawing conclusions from puerile hypothesis, to call to remembrance the old adage, that 'those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones,' he himself asserting that we ought to stick to existing forms because our fathers did so before us. For the same reason, I suppose we must betake ourselves to our native Caledonian hills, clothe ourselves in skins, tattoo our persons, live in caves and woods, or in primitive mansions built of 'wattle and daub,' and resume the ceremonies of the ancient religion (where any existed) of our worthy ancestors who 'flourished' when the world was two thousand years younger. Such an argument as this is absurd, and if universally carried into practice there would be an end to human progress.

There can be no doubt, however, that tampering with existing institutions and forms merely for a love of change is dangerous and reprehensible, and in matters of religion especially such—to be avoided if possible. But in the present case I think the change commendable.

Scotchmen, above all men, are Tories and Conservatives to the backbone; hard to convince, impervious to reason or argument however logical, where the theme is the pulling down of ancient institutions. He must have been a fellow countryman of whom it is related that when his employer, a rich Lancashire cotton spinner, of a philanthropic mind, erected spacious baths in connection with his mill for the use of his workmen, he utterly refused to avail himself of the means of cleanliness placed at his disposal; and who, on being summoned before the principal, and told that every one in the mill must make use of them, averred, 'My father never washed his feet, nor my grandfather before him, and I wunna; I'll leave first.'

There is a sentence or two, however, in 'Glasgowian's' letter to which I would like to call his attention. In one of these 'Glasgowian' enumerates several splendid schemes in connection with the Church, such as schools, singing classes, &c., and winds up with saying, 'So any one can see that this compact goes on working extremely well.' As if one should enter an hospital, and seeing a patient at the point of death owing to rapid physical decay, should examine him and find that his heart beat, however slowly, that his blood circulated, however sluggishly, that his lungs performed their functions, however feebly, and as if, judging from these manifestations of life, he should pronounce the patient 'extremely well.' 'Glasgowian' ought to take into consideration the fact that it is not the number or variety of schemes which a church or community of any kind engages in, but the healthy and vigorous, or languid and feeble manner in which those schemes are carried out, which denotes the vigour or decay of such church or institution. There may be fifty, or there may be five hundred schemes in connection with any community, and yet that community may be fast falling to ruin.

Again, 'Glasgowian', in the following paragraph, says that the forms, &c., of the Scotch Church are such that 'to alter one link of this concatenated body, might disarrange the whole fabric.' If the Scotch Church depends 'on a few outward forms and ceremonies of one particular kind, and if a slight change would be likely to destroy the whole fabric,' then, I say, that the sooner such a church comes to an end the better, as on its ruins we may be able to raise another church, which will have some vital principle, based on a surer, better, and more lasting foundation than a few outward ceremonies.

It is unaccountable to me, an adherent of the Free Church of Scotland, why there should be any objections raised to kneeling during prayers, standing during praise, or having an organ. As to the first, I consider it the proper attitude for man to assume when he comes into the presence of his God; the second, is also a solemn duty, and ought to be performed in a more respectful attitude than loitering in a pew, while the reason for objecting to an organ, is utterly beyond my comprehension. There is no doubt that the accompaniment of an organ lends a grandeur and solemnity to the psalmody above what more vocal harmony possesses. And, surely, our Creator is worthy to have His praise celebrated in as grand a manner as possible, and to have the finest works of human ingenuity employed in His service, who furnished man with the mind to design, and the hand to fashion, these works.

Apologizing for troubling you with such a lengthy communication,

I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours most sincerely,

ANOTHER GLASGOWIAN.

Colonel St. Leger Grenfell.

No doubt many friends and acquaintances of Colonel Grenfell, in Buenos Ayres, will be glad to read the following sketch of the life of this extraordinary Englishman.

Ever since I landed in America I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, who is now Inspector-General of Cavalry to Bragg's army. This afternoon I made his acquaintance, and I consider him one of the most extraordinary characters I ever met. Although he is a member of a well-known English family, he seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of fortune. He told me that in early life he had served three years in a French lancer regiment, and 'had risen from a private to be a sous-lieutenant.' He afterwards became a sort of consular agent at Tangier, under old Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abd-el-Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half. At another time of his life he fitted out a yacht, and carried on a private war with the Riff pirates. He was brigadier-major in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, and had some employment in the Indian mutiny. He has also been engaged in war in Buenos Ayres and the South American republics. At an early period of the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined the Confederates. He was adjutant general and right-hand man to the celebrated John Morgan for eight months. Even in this army, which abounds with foolhardy and desperate characters, he has acquired the admiration of all ranks by his reckless daring and gallantry in the field. Both General Polk and Bragg spoke to me of him as one who never lost an opportunity of trying to throw his life away. He is just the sort of man to succeed in this army, and among the soldiers his fame for bravery has outweighed his unpopularity as a rigid disciplinarian. He is the terror of all absentees, stragglers, and deserters, and of all commanding officers who are unable to produce for his inspection the number of horses they have been drawing forage for. He looks about forty five, but in reality he is fifty-six. He is rather tall, thin, very wiry and active, with a jovial English expression of countenance; but his eyes have a wild, roving look, which is common amongst the Arabs. When he came to me he was dressed in an English staff blue coat, and he had a red cavalry forage cap, which latter, General Polk told me, he always wore in action, so making himself more conspicuous. He talked to me much about John Morgan, whose marriage he had tried to avert, and of which he spoke with much sorrow. He declared that Morgan was overruled by matrimony, and would never be the same man as he was. He said that in one of the celebrated telegraph tapplings in Kentucky, Morgan, the operator, and himself, were seated for twelve hours on a clay bank during a violent storm, but the interest was so intense that the time passed like three hours.—*Three Months in the Southern States. By Lieut. Col. Fremantle.*

President Lincoln delivered his annual message to day. He says, we remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers, and that all efforts to embroil the country and to aid inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. He considers the emancipation Proclamation a final fact, and will not adopt any policy which fails to give the slave vested right in himself. The message exhibits total receipts for last year at \$300,000,000, and the disbursements \$300,000,000 less. The revenue from internal sources falls below \$260,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury in consequence, recommends increased taxation on whiskey and tobacco. Since the commencement of the blockade over a hundred vessels have been captured by Federal cruisers. The value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to \$13,000,000.

President Lincoln's message says that the British Government, as was further expected, has exercised its authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The French Emperor, by similar proceedings, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Blockade questions have been discussed, and accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and national goodwill. Our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of the maritime powers. An important question, involving the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters surrounding Cuba, has been debated without reaching agreement, and it is proposed to refer the question to the arbitration of a friendly power. The rights of aliens in America are partially defined by treaties with some Governments. In no instance, however, is it stipulated that in the event of civil war, foreigners residing within the lines of the insurgents are to be exempted from the rule which classes them as belligerents in whose behalf their Government cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. Such claims, however, have been put forward in behalf of foreigners, residing here the greater part of their lives. The message states these receipts during the year from all sources, including loans, the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, were \$900,000,000. The disbursements during the year, were \$891,000,000. The receipts from the customs were \$69,000,000; and from the internal revenue \$37,000,000. The amount received from loans was \$775,000,000. The disbursements in the War Department amounted to \$59,100,000; and for the Navy Department to \$63,100,000; over 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted. The naval force consists of 588 vessels, 75 of which are iron-clads. 10,000 freed slaves are in the Federal service, half of them bearing arms.

Mr. Lincoln declares that, whilst he remains in his present position, he shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor return to slavery any person who is freed by that proclamation, or by any acts of Congress. The message further says, in the midst of other duties, we must not lose sight of the fact that war power is our main reliance, and that power alone we can look for a time to give confidence to the people in contented regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence is re-established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction, hence our chief care must be directed to the army. President Lincoln's proclamation contains the following additional provisions for State Governments, formed in accordance with the terms tenors of the proclamation.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Salto.—This steamer was behind her time in consequence of having had to go up to the Delicias, to take off the passengers of the Cangana, which had got aground at that port.

Accident.—Two days ago the horses of a cart loaded with coals ran off in Calle Cordoba. The coals were spilled, and the driver fell off and broke one of his legs. This kind of accident is, of late, becoming very frequent, and the cause seems to be a bad habit of harnessing horses not well broken.

Holyrants.—The Hotel Champion was sold by auction on Monday to, it is reported, the Southern Railway Company, who intend to have the inauguration banquet held there.

Steamer 'Pampora'.—This steamer has been ordered to proceed to Martin Garcia, in order to bring down to this city the battalion No. 2 of the line—as it is said that her boilers are out of order, it scarcely seems probable that she can go on that commission.

Federals on the previous day would enable Longstreet to secure his retreat. The Federals had given up firing on Fort Sumter, and were throwing shells into Charleston.

New York, Dec. 8.

Congress met yesterday. The Democrats were divided on choice of a candidate for Speaker, and Colfax, a Republican, was elected Speaker of the House. This secure Republican an opponent of standing committee. Notice has been given of a bill to suspend the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

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New Periodical.—The Italian community is about to have an organ of its own. To-morrow will appear the first number of *Carriere Italiana*, a periodical to be edited by Don Giovanni Cervetto, an Italian, who comes recommended by Garibaldi—surely a sufficient guarantee for his political liberality. It will appear twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays; the parts pertaining to politics and literature will appear in Italian, that to commercial matters Spanish.

More Arres.—On the sailing of the Monay from Montevideo, it was rumoured that the next victims of Berro would be Don Jose Briol and Don Adolfo Mansilla.

Canguazu.—By last accounts this steamer still continues stuck on the bar of Delicias, thirteen leagues up the Paysandu. The steamer made an ineffectual attempt to tow her off.

Reinforcements for Flores.—On the 29th ult. Comandante Venturio Rodriguez started from Concordia with a reinforcement intended for Flores. On the same day Colonel Lengua resigned his post of Chief of the Litoral—the true reason of this step is unknown, but jealousy is supposed to have something to do with it, as Servando Gomez had caused half his battalion to march to the head quarters of the army. From the Government troops desertions are daily taking place, and the army in general becoming demoralized, whilst Flores is every day becoming stronger.

Shipwreck.—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, p.m., a vessel was seen coming full speed up the river; whilst opposite the Mole, she was caught on an extra-sized roller, and, horrible to relate, she capsized, immersing the captain, first and second mates, and all the crew, into the angry flood. Part of the crew, when they saw their ship bottom up, deserted her, and made for the Mole. The captain remained manfully by his capsized vessel, and taking the oars in one hand, and a painter in the other, coolly walked on shore, towing his vessel after him, something in the same manner as Gulliver did to the Lilliputian fleet. The cargo, which consisted of half a pumpkin, two uncooked mutton chops, and a plug of tobacco, was totally lost. We have not heard if it was insured. The crew was all saved.

Run-away.—Yesterday, as the first train from San Isidro was passing in front of Mr. Samuel B. Hale's quince, three saddled horses took fright and ran at headlong speed down the hill up the road towards town. In a few minutes they completely beat the train. President Mitre, who was in the train, put his head out of the window to see the exciting race, and nearly lost his hat, just at the moment when one of the run-away horses ran foul of a poor equestrian baker; then came a spill—the whole road was covered with 'pan-cake.' The passengers in the train roared immoderately, not at the President's efforts to catch his hat, but at the capsized baker. Meanwhile the race continued. Away went one of the girths, and the horses took double flight. 'Faugh a ballagh' was the motto. In a few minutes the horses got so far ahead of the train that they were lost sight of, but we learn they turn d up the Retiro hill, swept down Calle Florida, and never pulled up until they arrived at the stables in the Plaza 25 de Mayo.

Ship-building at Barracas.—Work men are busily employed in placing the machinery on board the small steamer at present building at Barracas. When finished she is intended to run between Fray Bentos and Guayaguayare.

Flores.—A grand ball will come off in this town on to-morrow night; a band of music will attend. Some Englishmen have subscribed (\$5) to the trade of Sr. Manz in Flores. The stewards are one native and one Englishman.

Passengers from Liverpool per British Steamer La Plata.—John M. Griffith, Montgomery Gladstone, Edward Cayley, F. Stanfield, John Pomson, M. H. Wrigley, John Cleland, John Dixon, Henry Willers and wife, William Martin, Wm. Vise, Alfred H. D. Mead, John Donaldson, James Heinmely, Andrew Nallie, Geo. Muir, Henry Quin.

ON CHANGE.

Patatoes opened at \$2 70, sold up to \$2 75, and closed at \$2 70. Cash sales \$1,113. Total sales 221,513. For the end of the month 77,000 at \$2 70. On long dates \$5,000 were sold at \$2 70.

We learn that a few unsophisticated 'Crudos' have lost seriously within the last few days in ounces. Speculating on a rise, they purchased, believing that their unmeaning opposition to the Government would cause an immediate advance in specie, but they found their mistake rather sooner than they expected. On the Bolsa, these politicians soon find their level, and notwithstanding the hub-bub of these 'localistas' gold is the same, and paper money firm.

It was said on the Bolsa that the new Minister of Finance would be no other than Don Norberto de la Riestra. We hope that such is the fact. Sr. Riestra is one of the few men in this country cal-

culated to make both ends meet, and to manage satisfactorily the finances of the nation—his name is identified with the prosperity and advancement of the country; and we must say that his acceptance of office will tend considerably to give increased faith in the administration of President Mitre.

There was a rumour on the Bolsa to the effect that Governor Saavedra had stated, to a well-known English merchant, his total disapprobation of the conduct of his Ministers. We have been informed, on the very highest authority, that such is the case, and that Governor Saavedra, who is a sound practical man, so far from identifying himself with the 'crudos,' who are fighting for the dissolution of the nation, views with the greatest displeasure, the fanatic efforts of his gilded Ministers.

English merchants laugh at the nonsense and trash published in the 'Tribuna' and 'Nacional,' and rather sarcastically observe, that if public offices were more numerous, 'crudo' opposition would be less.

There is a general feeling that the President must act with energy and decision on the present occasion, and prove himself equal to the trust which his fellow-countrymen have confided in him.

The business of the well-known firm of Kelsey and Klappenback, which was dissolved the other day, will henceforth be carried on by Mr. Kelsey, who is so well and favourably known in Buenos Ayres.

The Monay leaves this evening for Montevideo, it is said, with important despatches for President Berro's Government.

PRODUCE SALES.	
150 cow hides, dry	\$120
550 do do	118
200 do do	117
300 do do	113
1500 arr. wool, mestiza, fine	92
550 do do	90
350 do do	88
100 do do	80
600 do do mixed	72
500 do do	71
60 do do	67
200 do do	65
2500 ox hides, salted, 60lb	37 s 15
1300 beavers, light weight	3 1/2 "
400 to 500 qq. jerked beef,	
Parana	13
4500 to 5000 do, Uruguay	17 1/2
41 pipes mares grease, without re-embarcation.	\$11
1000 lbs. nutria, without re-embarcation	2 1/2 s 15
600 carpinchos	\$12

MARTIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

2nd.
Rio Janeiro, Brazilian brig. Maria Alfredo.
Montevideo, English war steamer Sheldrake.
Montevideo, in ballast, English sch. Atrevido.
Suisca, Italian brig Anna.

3rd.
Uruguay, Nat. steamer Canguazu.
Montevideo, nat. brigantine Cometa.
Paysandu, Spanish war steamer Vencedora.
Rosario, National steamer Pavon.

River Plate Steamship Company.

The Steamer
LA PLATA
1050 Tons Register,
Capt. FARMER.

This steamer, which is now discharging in Montevideo, and is daily expected in this port, will be despatched hence at the end of the present month of February. The exact date to be announced on her arrival.

For particulars as to freight or passage, apply to the agents,

JOHN P. BOYD AND CO.
Calle San Martin, 56.
F 5. 1w.

Housemaid or Laundress.

A steady Woman, wants a situation in either of the above capacities. An English family preferred.
Address J. N., Standard Office.
F 5. 7p

For Boston.

The new and first-class clipper barque, 'Jewess,' Captain Watson, will be despatched for the above port in fifteen days, and offers elegant accommodation for ten or fifteen passengers.

For particulars, apply to
GARDNER B. PERRY,
Room No. 11, Hotel de la Paix.
F. 5. 21p

Found a Dog.

A good pointer or setter, of English or French breed, has accidentally sought shelter in this Office. He was probably stolen from his owner, as the name on the collar has been erased. Apply at this Office.
F. 5. 6p

Vorses, 12 per Thousand.

Vorses in Spanish for Carnival sold at this office.

Wet Nurse.

A young Woman, lately confined, offers her services as a Wet Nurse. Apply, Calle Reconquista, No. 401.
F 5. 3p

A Furnished Apartment.

To Let, at No. 203, Calle de Maipu.
F 5. 6p.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Saturday the 6th February
The first representation by the present Company of the opera

IL TROVATORE.

By the Señoras Briol, Molle, and Sres. Lelini, Walter, Celestino, &c.
Half past eight, p.m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Dor. J. Pongerrard, of the London University 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 commercial 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 ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour 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 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 Barracas 71.
Dr. P. PONGERRARD.

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 houses situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

Purchasing the facilities which they have of procuring through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel confident that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus at prices which will be very favourable compared with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Household Goods, guaranteed to be of the best quality, and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they feel that to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population.

J. S. W. & Co.

Polytechnic Institute.

VICTORIA, No. 157.

Direct. - RAFAEL LEONETTI.

On the 15th Inst. will be opened an Educational Establishment, Scientific and Literary, with a four-story building, under the direction of Mr. Rafael Leonetti.

Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and Modern Languages will form the basis of the programme with the view of preparing the students for entrance into the University, or for the study of the Sciences of the exact and the physical.

The programme of studies is as follows: 1. The first year will be devoted to the study of the Sciences of the exact and the physical. 2. The second year will be devoted to the study of the Sciences of the exact and the physical. 3. The third year will be devoted to the study of the Sciences of the exact and the physical.

The Institute will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening.

For particulars apply to the Director, Mr. Rafael Leonetti, at the Institute, Victoria, No. 157.

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 Maana and Co., is from the 15th to the 29th February.

JOSEPH ANTE DO COITO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Just Landed, ex Joan Taylor from Glasgow.

A Lot of Perth Pearl Bailey, in Tins, in superior condition.

URRUTIA and MUIR.

102, Calle Defensa.

F. 5. 3p.

Wanted.

A situation as House Maid, by an English woman who can play the piano and can drive a horse. Good wages can be given.

Address X 2, Standard office.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. M. TTI and CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**

Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
Leaves Paysandu every Wednesday and Monday after the arrival of the 'Salto', being in combination with this steamer.

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

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

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer **DOLORITAS**, Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the 'Boca de las Nuevas Vuelas' every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cailla de la Esquina, Cailla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Esmeralda, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cable)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	4 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Guauguay do	11 "
Concepcion do	13 "
Concordia do	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Joriente, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Thipollito de S. Belcourt, Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Columbia	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 82 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on **London**.
Messrs. Fraser, Grot & Co, Bankers
And on **J. Barm & Co, Bankers**
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolea).

THOMAS B. HALL

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE
**LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND RIVER PLATE BANK.**
Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el Lunes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

DIAS FERIADOS

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PUNTO DE SALIDA	PARANDO EN	TREN	HORA	PUNTO DE SALIDA	PARANDO EN
1	Ordin. 5.30 de la man.	Ida Mayo	Todas las Estaciones	1	Ordin. 6.30 de la man.	San Pedro	Todas las Estaciones
2	Extra. 9.45 "	"	"	2	Extra. 11 "	"	"
3	Ordin. 11 "	"	"	3	Ordin. 12.30 de la tarde	"	"
4	Regres. 12.30 de la tarde	"	"	4	Regres. 2 "	"	"
5	Ordin. 1 "	"	"	5	Ordin. 3.30 "	"	"
6	Extra. 2 "	"	"	6	Extra. 5.30 "	"	"
7	Extra. 7 "	"	"	7	Extra. 8.30 "	"	"

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PUNTO DE SALIDA	PARANDO EN	TREN	HORA	PUNTO DE SALIDA	PARANDO EN
1	Regres. 6.30 de la man.	Ida Mayo	Todas las Estaciones	1	Ordin. 6.30 de la man.	Ida Mayo	Todas las Estaciones
2	Ordin. 11 "	"	"	2	Extra. 8 "	"	"
3	Extra. 12.30 de la tarde	"	"	3	Ordin. 12.30 de la tarde	"	"
4	Ordin. 1 "	"	"	4	Regres. 2 "	"	"
5	Extra. 2 "	"	"	5	Ordin. 3.30 "	"	"
6	Extra. 7 "	"	"	6	Extra. 5.30 "	"	"
7	Extra. 8 "	"	"	7	Extra. 8.30 "	"	"

NOTA: Los trenes de ida y de regreso, en los dias de trabajo, saldrán a las 5.30 y a las 8.30 de la man. y a las 12.30 de la tarde y a las 2.30 de la tarde. Los trenes de ida y de regreso, en los dias de trabajo, saldrán a las 5.30 y a las 8.30 de la man. y a las 12.30 de la tarde y a las 2.30 de la tarde. Los trenes de ida y de regreso, en los dias de trabajo, saldrán a las 5.30 y a las 8.30 de la man. y a las 12.30 de la tarde y a las 2.30 de la tarde.

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' Moleskin and Cord Trowsers,
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trowsers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trowsers,
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' Crimean Shirts (all qualities)
Drab and White Moleskin and Cord Trowsers (best quality)
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Douglases,
Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beiges,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Derries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Danausk and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaid (various Clans),
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

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the city, that the undersigned, on the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of 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 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 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- 4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
- 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

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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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

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LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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" Constant Santamaría

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Offices—57 calle SAN MARTIN.
The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.

This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest classes.

Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the inversion 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 silver each. 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 feited by 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 the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

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Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.
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THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
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Movable corrals, tras-corrals, chiqueros.

LAND MARKS,
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Endless Iron Frouzhs, for Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

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Agricultural, Industrial, and Literary Almanack for the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres,

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It contains also a deal of Commercial and Administrative Intelligence, which will be found of the very greatest importance.

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Parties requiring Rams or the best breeds and in excellent condition, in the same name at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Terrero, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electorales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class merizas.

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Established in this City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, or on the river. Office—Calle Reconquista 53

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BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

"TENDERS" for the construction of the Earthworks upon the First Section of the Railway, between the Plaza de la Constitución and the River Riachuelo, at Buenos Ayres, will be received up to the 31st of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractors Messrs. Peto and Betts, No. 76 calle de Lima, where all information may be obtained, and the Plan and Section of Line, and specification of the works can be seen after the 31st instant.

Sales "TENDERS" should be accompanied by the names of the persons proposed as securities for the due fulfillment of the contract.

The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.
ROBERT CRAWFORD,
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84—Piedad—86.
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