

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	623
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-02-11
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

Subscription to the Standard

\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

All felt an' d'eam all veri non audeam dicere.—Cicero.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOHICAN.

The American war steamer Mohican arrived in this port on Tuesday evening from Rio Janeiro, where the English mails January 9th had already arrived. The U. S. envoy General Webb brought a newspaper on board, and through the kindness of the Hon. Mr. Kirk, we have the following items:

War between France and Russia is hourly expected, and a general conflagration throughout Europe, excepting Great Britain. The Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a son, and the joyful tidings was celebrated with enthusiastic loyalty by the English residents at Rio Janeiro. It is thought England will maintain an armed neutrality in the great continental tournament. The general elections will soon take place, but it is possible Lord Palmerston may be continued in power. The 'Times' has an article on the American War, advising the Southern to lay down arms, as there is no longer any hope for them.

The Federal and Confederate armies have been drawn into winter-quarters on the Potomac, and it is supposed the war cannot last over six months: Lord Lyons had previously given it three. Charleston is little more than a heap of ruins, burning in several places, but not captured. Fort Sumter is said to be deserted, but the Southern flag still floats over its heroic battlements. The Russian fleet has gone up the Potomac, and is on a visit to Washington; it is believed this cruise is with the view of preventing France from shutting up the vessels in Russian ports, in case of war. Thousands of people in North and South Carolina are taking the oath to President Lincoln; others are endeavouring to escape: one woman was taken with treasure to the amount of \$5,000 on her person.

Everything indicates that the war is virtually over, and we shall probably soon hear of a pacific arrangement, restoring the union. The Mohican has been cruising about for the Alabama, between Brazil and Cape of Good Hope, but has not found her. The former is a large wooden vessel, carrying seven heavy guns, 60 and 100-pounders, and manned by a crew of 170: she will remain here five days. Among her passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Holly Hudson, on a visit to B. Ayres. Mr. H. was formerly American Consul, and his friends here will be glad to see him again.

Mr. Edward A. Hopkins has left London for New York, to occupy his post of Argentine Consul-General. One of his first schemes will be to establish a steam-line between that port and the River Plate.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PARAGUAY.

Asuncion, January 1864.

As this republic seems destined to rank third as a cotton-growing country, it is important that my readers in Manchester and elsewhere should have some more accurate information than is contained in geographical and gazetteers however recent. A work before me represents Buenos Ayres as the capital of Paraguay, and the common error of confounding these parts of the old Viceroyalty is not yet wholly rectified. I have seen a letter from the Manchester Association treating Corrientes as a part of Paraguay; and the author of a standard S. American work sets down the population of this country at a fifth of its real number.

Paraguay is situated between 22 and 27 S. Lat. and 55 and 58 W. Long. including an area of 70,000 square miles or 45 millions of acres, rather more than double the size of Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the Rio Apa, which separates it from Brazil; on the S. & E. by the river Paraná, the boundary of the Argentine province of Corrientes, and of Brazil; and on the W. by the river Paraguay, washing the shores of the Gran Chaco. The population, by the census of 1857, amounted to 1,387,149, about the same as that of the Argentine Republic, which has ten times the above extent of territory. This gives a ratio of 19 inhabitants to the square mile, against 4 in the Banda Oriental, and (less than) 2 in La Plata. There are several territorial questions; with Brazil on the N. for the territory, between the rivers Blanco and Apa; with La Plata on the S. for a part of

the Misiones; and with the Indians on the W. for the unconquered wilds of the Gran Chaco.

The population is very unevenly distributed, not more than one third (22,000 sq. miles) of the country being settled on, or occupied in tillage or pasture. The cordillera of Amambay bisects the country, the eastern half being almost uninhabited, and the various towns and villages lying between this range and the river Paraguay. The Yerbales or mato fields are principally found along the base of the Amambay, and on the opposite side of this ridge are the sources of five rivers which fall into the Paraná. Of the seven tributaries of the Paraguay on its eastern bank the Tibiquari is the most important, and Government is now seriously occupied in making it navigable.

There are few large towns in the interior: Villa Rica, however, almost rivals Asuncion in the number of inhabitants, and when the railway shall be completed, it will receive an extraordinary impulse. On the banks of the Paraguay stand Rosario, San Pedro, and Concepcion, distant respectively 70, 100, and 150 miles N. of the capital. Higher up is the Pau-de-Azuar, which rises 1350 feet above the level of the river, and is the greatest elevation in the republic. The cataract, Salto de Guayra, on the Paraná, 24 S., is a natural curiosity, which completely bars further navigation; the noise of the fall is heard 20 miles off.

The climate is warm and dry, the soil fertile and yielding in abundance all the fruits of the tropics. November, December, & January are the hottest months, when the medium temperature is 90 in the shade, but it sometimes rises to 101: in May and June the average is 65, falling at rare intervals so low as 41. Although in the same latitude as Rio Janeiro, the country is free from yellow fever, and all kinds of epidemics are unknown. Being 100 miles distant from the Atlantic ocean and 200 from the Pacific, there are no sea-breezes, but the N. and S. winds exercise a considerable influence on the temperature and inhabitants: the first has a relaxing tendency, the second is cooling and often brings rain and storms.

Iron ore abounds everywhere, and there is a large smelting establishment at Iticuy, founded by Government in 1854. The ores of Caupuchá and Quiquo yield respectively 36 and 31 per cent. pure iron. The works at Iticuy are actively carried on by a director, 25 artisans, and 94 operatives, all natives. Copper is found in some places, and, it is said, also Mercury. The forests cover an immense superficies, and comprise an unequalled variety of timber: Du Graty enumerates 51 different kinds.

Among the wild animals are the ape, monkey, wild boar, jaguar, puma, tiger-cat, and fox. Azara counts 44 kinds of birds, the prettiest of which is a diminutive parrot called Viduita, no larger than a canary. Of reptiles, the most remarkable are the boa constrictor (23 feet long), the rattlesnake, and visorá de la cruz, a crocodile, 25 feet long, and lizards, reaching to 6 or 8 feet, are very numerous near the rivers. Bees and cochineal are also common, and the locust pays periodical visits, often destroying a whole district.

The appearance of the country is undulating, the vegetation luxuriant, and the signs of industry universal in the populous districts. The want of public conveyances and the roughness of the roads are a serious check to domestic trade; nor is there any way of travelling in the interior, unless by means of a Government order, which enables one to change horses wherever they can be found.

THE CARNIVAL.

Oh, for a muse to sing the feats of prowess, the knights and heroines, the ventures and disasters of the late campaign. At the approach of hostilities there were many craven hearts who fled for safety to the country; many others ignominiously hid themselves in the most retired part of their houses, and a few had the unblushing effrontery to present themselves within view of the combat, and then beat a hasty retreat. But history will pass over in silence these recreants, crowning with glory the names of those who fought and fell, and holding up to honor the valiant ones who returned from the field, wearied but not conquered, bearing on their persons traces of the fight and burning for new exploits.

The signal gun was fired at two p.m. on Sunday 7th inst., but skirmishing had begun even before that time. Great preparations had been made; a heavy supply of shells and bombs behind each battery, the horses ready saddled at the stable, and the pastry-cooks piling up stores for the combatants. The women, as in cases of great excitement, flew to arms, and took a leading part in the fray.

A band of gallant youths made a noble stand in Calle Florida: their

was formerly an humble occupation, sweeping the crowded marts of Iticoba Vieja, trimming the beard and hair of haughty senators, or hailing the passers-by in search of city vehicles. No longer they wield the broom, scissors, or whip, but ply the Amazonian warriors with projectiles, sometimes fragrant, in a steady fire, which is replied to by a heavier discharge; so! one of the heroes is struck down, and the band returns to the charge, until both sides capitulate, as in most Argentine battles, and laying down arms, the youths encircle themselves with wreaths of victory, while the Amazonians claim the sweets of conquest. Meantime a straggler with lofty helmet chances to pass, but his upward flight is arrested by a well-directed shot which lays low his head-piece, and he makes a precipitate retreat amid the jeers of the spectators.

In Cuyo and Cangallo other interesting episodes take place, and the fight rages with mutual fury: two Trojans from beyond the Salado, whose infant years were spent among the pastoral beauties of Arcadia, lay siege to the Helen and Andromache of the neighborhood, but soon they seek a loftier prize in the 'altos' opposite, whence the fair maiden, in Attic dialect, sends them a scornful challenge. Here are some hardy Ligurian mariners, who have left the balmy brance and luscious peach, to arm themselves with the feigned treasures of the hen-roost. Anon, an Argentine warrior, who loves the mimic fight, rushes on to the scene of action. But the examples of daring on both sides are endless.

The night attack at Colon is but a repetition of stratagems, ambushes and sallies. Mars and Venus are the tutelary deities, and masked batteries pour forth volley after volley, dealing destruction around.

On Monday the battle slackens, and it is observed that the spirit of former years no longer animates the degenerate men of to-day. Golden ornaments are not used as missiles, only a stray cavalier appears on the field, and the combatants are mostly colored people. The final evening somewhat increases the ardor, and bands of music play triumphant strains. A group of dark-skinned beauties boldly defends the pass at Belgrano and Bolivar, heaping heavy (newspaper) articles upon the passers-by, as the Sabines did with Tarpeia. At night some youths made a diversion in the calle Peru, but we have not heard of what result.

The mortality was slight: an old gentleman in the N. end who saw his son falling from one of the entrenchments ran to his aid and both perished. Prisoners there were few, but those taken to the Policía were more than counterbalanced by the escaped refugees from the Prison.

For some days the gallant youths and fair dames of the city will recount their personal feats, bawling that the spirit of former times is dying out, and calculating perchance the cost of the campaign.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Carnival is over: it was very tame this year. The respectable citizens went on 'pic-nic' excursions, &c., and, with few exceptions, the play was confined to the rabble. Two lives were lost, and several other casualties. The masquerade balls were miserable: there were no rows, the attendance being thin. The confectioners did less business than usual; waste paper was not much in demand for 'bombs'; horses were scarcely seen in the streets, and no jewellery or bouquets were thrown about. The play was limited; to a few egg-shells, and masks in the evening. Carnival is dying out, *Deo Gratias*.

Yesterday, being Ash-Wednesday, was the beginning of the Holy Season of Lent: we hope it will not be profaned by bloodshed, on next Sunday, at the elections.

To-day the English mails are to arrive, as Captain Curlewis promised. The Mersey arrived on the 11th twice, since 1860. The news is anticipated by the Mohican, but we shall learn fuller information. Two supplements will be delivered to our subscribers.

To-morrow the French packet leaves; our packet edition will be published to-morrow. A special edition containing the S. Fernando inauguration, is ready priced \$4. The 'Weekly Standard,' with latest news, is also published.

The mails from Cordoba bring nothing of importance, except an attack on the Cabildo, in which the rioters were worsted and put to flight, and a young man of good family killed.

General Paunero came from Rosario, per Pavon, landing at Zarate, in order to make an electrifying tour of the camps.

Carriego has been re-elected Deputy for Parana, in spite of General Urquiza's active opposition: the prestige of the latter is on the wane.

We have to welcome two Catholic clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Dillon and G. Drennen, All Hallows' College, Dublin, arrived for this mission, per Belle Poule, from Liverpool. There were 16 other passengers, including three females.

HORRIBLE POLICE OUTRAGE.

Attempted Assassination by a gang of Police.

I, Carlos Burnengo, hereby certify that I have miraculously escaped from the attempt to murder me in my own house, by the alcalde and his company of eight men, to whom I refused to sell ten dozen of beer on credit. The circumstances are as follows:—

The alcalde, Pedro Garcia, 7th section had purchased from me on former occasions large quantities of beer, and I found some difficulty in recovering payment. On Sunday, 7th inst. about 4 p.m. he sent an order for 10 dozen beer, marked paid, to my establishment, situated in calle Uruguay, No. 333. I do not keep a 'palperia,' but an 'repartidor' of beer, selling at wholesale prices. On receiving the order I went to the alcalde's house, but found him at the pulperia of the corner, where the 'patrulla' were drinking. I told him respectfully that I could not send him any more beer, as he was still in my debt; hereupon he burst into filthy expressions and struck me with his fist in the chest. I rushed out into the street, followed by the alcalde; just then the pulperia, who is 'teniente alcalde' ran out with a drawn sword, and all the 'patrulla,' armed with pistols, knives &c. As I saw my life in danger I ran towards home, and got into my room just as the Alcalde and his gang entered the gateway, shouting 'kill the gringo, kill him.' They then came up the ladder leading to my room, while I and my wife placed ourselves against the door to prevent their breaking it open. Meantime one of the ruffians got upon the adjoining 'azotea,' and effected an entrance through the window. He attacked me, seizing me by the hair of my head, but I succeeded in throwing him on the ground, where my wife held him down. As they were on the point of breaking in the door, I rushed out on the azotea, and they fired at me, but luckily missed their murderous aim.

I must state that I had been already slightly wounded in the hand, some of the gang firing through a space under the door while I was wrestling with the ruffian in my room; another ball at the same time cut the breast of my shirt.

I leaped from the azotea into an adjoining yard, a depth of 15 feet; while the alcalde and party getting on the azotea began to throw bricks after me, but I escaped, and gaining the street ran for my life, till I reached a friend's house four squares distant. I kept about 150 yards ahead of my pursuers, and had just found shelter when the alcalde of another section, who happened to be in the house, demanded what was the matter? I told him I was unable to speak, but would accompany him whither he liked, whereupon he arrested me. While we proceeded down the street we came to meet my pursuers, who immediately attacked us, and a regular battle ensued, when a colonel who lived hard by came to our aid. The fight continued for several minutes, my companion receiving and inflicting wounds. At length they desisted, and I was taken to Garcia's (the alcalde's) house; none of the gang being arrested, Garcia came home and apologized to me, stating 'it was a mistake on his part,' and releasing me same night.

Some of Garcia's gang, after my escape from the azotea, entered my room and beat my wife savagely with their swords, until her sister-in-law came to her rescue: she was coming up the ladder, with a child in her arms, when the ruffians threw her over, and it is a miracle that the fall did not break her neck.

I demand justice from President Mitre, and hope some steps will be taken to defend life and property, not leaving a poor man at the mercy of an alcalde's squire, because he refuses to trust him some bottles of beer.

CARLOS BURNENGO.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.

The murderer of Kili by free.

On Monday 8th inst. at 2 p.m. six murderers under sentence of death succeeded in effecting their escape from the public prison in Plaza Victoria, by placing six tables one over another, and crossing the wall. Of the number was the famous assassin José Oscar, who murdered Kirby and Devere at V. Mercedes, under pretext of passing the night at their 'ranchito.' It will be remembered that the authorities to arrest him named Hilario Chaves who at length captured him, with the boots and watch of poor Kirby on his person. This Chaves will be the next victim for Oscar has sworn to kill him: the Irishmen also run a great risk.

Another of the escaped is Juan José Rodríguez alias Angelito, who has murdered six persons at different times. We are informed that the Chief of Police saw them get over the wall, but took them for Carnival players. We hardly credit that he could be so stultic.

but it is a fact these six demons are let loose on society, simply because, as we observed last week, Justice in B. Ayres has been asleep for some time.

BRUCE'S TELEGRAMS.

Office, Hotel Comercio, Rosario, Feb. 9, 1-64, 2.55 p.m.

Every soul in the town playing carnival. Paunero leaves in 15 minutes in the Pavon, with a Cordovan deer and forty men.

No Crudos in Rosario—all Corridos. Cordova quiet, and nothing new from the provinces.

The Bruce Pic-nic put off till Thursday next, in consequence of the rain.

The English Consul sojourning with his lady in the battle-field of Pavon. Joseph Tiltton, Esq., acting as H.B. Consul.

Rosario in a state of general liquidation. Two mask balls each night.

SUNDAY'S BLOW.

The new Mole-head washed away.

The Tramway gone.

Sunday last, the first day of Carnival, was ushered into us with a terrible squall. The wind was so high in the morning that the passengers for Rosario, &c., could not go aboard the Pavon; she consequently deferred her departure until Monday. The liver Plate waves dashed madly against the new Cazon wall: it would seem as if Nature herself wished to play Carnival, for the spray fell in showers on the peaceful shopkeepers of Paseo Julio. The storm increased towards noon, and an impatient Irish gentleman, who had taken his passage, per Pavon, determined to go on board at all risks, but the boatmen refused to take him to the steamer for less than an ounce, which our indignant fellow-countryman declined to pay.

The head of the new Mole, in front of the Custom-house, was completely blown away, and the river was literally strewn with pieces of that expensive humbug. The main piers or posts are still standing, but every ripple causes them to move, and the enlightened citizens of Buenos Ayres may expect some fine morning to find that the whole of the Custom-house Mole is gone to join Flores.

The tramway has also suffered, but the damage, we are happy to say, is confined to the immediate vicinity of the bridge. On Monday morning the cars could only come as far as this point, and the passengers were obliged to walk the remainder.

Several small craft were sunk in the harbour, but they will be all rescued from a premature demise at low water.

The blow was very severe until about four o'clock, when the wind died off. The officer of the Captain of the Port got a terrible ducking, coming in from visiting an Italian barque, which had just arrived; when crossing the bank at the inner roads, a wave came which made a clean breach over the boat. All hands were wet to the skin.

SLEEPY JUSTICE.

On Saturday we pointed out the sleepy justice of the Argentine Republic, and now we give an instance of too speedy execution of the British law.

On Monday last we recorded the perpetration of a shocking murder in the Waterloo-road; on the next day we reported the examination of the murderer at the Southwark Police court; on Wednesday we published the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest on the victim; and yesterday our readers saw that the prisoner had been brought to trial, had pleaded 'Guilty,' and had been sentenced to death. So rapid has been the course of justice in this case that the offender has actually been condemned to the gallows before the corpse of his unhappy victim has been committed to the grave.—Times, December 17, 1863.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

Our friend from the Globe Hotel, who has just gone up the river, has beaten Captain Maryatt hollow in the way of duels. We all know of the celebrated triangle duel in Peter Simple, but it was nothing to Erin's proposed engagement with four Argentines simultaneously. Such a proof of heroism was never before heard or read of in the Parana, and, baring the intrepid pilot who got his boat into the soup-tureen, on board the Paraguaya, we doubt if anything to equal Erin's difficulty was ever known in South America. How the row occurred, neither E. nor his adversaries have any distinct notion; but we believe that it arose from our friend's imperfect knowledge

of the Spanish language, and his great anxiety to make his Argentine friends understand him. Some question having arisen as to the number of mouths of the Parana, Erin produced a map, upon which all the arroyos and riachuelos were most distinctly marked. After inspecting the map, and Erin proving to the Argentines that he, though only a few months in the country, knew more about the Flate than even Argentines themselves, he opened another map, and began explaining to them the source of the Parana, Uruguay, &c. A roar of laughter from our friend E., who could no longer restrain himself at seeing his four South American friends so diligently engaged at the map, brought about the difficulty. "Don't you see," he says, "that the map before you is India, and the river you take for the Parana de los Palmas is the Ganges." This was too bad. Of course all apology or explanation was out of the question, as E. would keep on laughing most immoderately. On being informed of how matters stood, Erin stated that he would fight the four fellows together, and, writing his name on the back of the knave of spades, he flung it towards them. The affair was to come off in Rosario immediately on the arrival of the steamer. Meanwhile it having leaked out that E. was one of the crack shots in England, and had fought more duels than our friend Daly in the Knight of Gwynne, more passengers got out at San Nicolas than were booked for that place. E.'s plan about the duel was as follows:—The four Argentines were to stand together in a line, they were to use their small 53 brass pistols, which invariably explode; E. was to use his Panjab blunderbuss, loaded with domestics. E. having won the toss, was to fire first, and as there was four to one, he was to have four shots out of his blunderbuss before any of his adversaries were to fire. It was rather lucky for some people that the steamer called at San Nicolas.

NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

On Monday evening another fearful dust storm occurred in the neighbourhood of Zarate and the Baradero. To describe it is perfectly impossible—trees were torn up, mud ratchos were knocked down, and thousands of sheep blown God knows where. The whole coast of the Parana is completely covered with flocks of sheep, that is to say the 'bañados.' Farmers from all parts are living in tents with their sheep on these ever green spots.

On Tuesday morning at half-past three o'clock it commenced raining near San Nicolas. It fell in torrents for hours, and the thunder and lightning on the river was one of the most awful things imaginable; at nine o'clock it cleared off. The camps between San Nicolas and Rosario are in splendid condition, and the lagunas are full.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[We have to complain of the usurpation of the plural pronoun by correspondents, when it is belongs only to Kings, Bishops, and Editors.—ED. STANBARD.]

HOW OLD ARE WE?

As Mr. Murray has had the kindness to notice an article of ours, published in the 'Standard' of Jan. 2th, in which we were several mistakes, some of which he has pointed out, induces me again to refer to the article, as we are willing to acknowledge mistakes when we make them. We made a mistake in saying that the sand in the neighbourhood of the Sphinx, which had been blown from off the Great Sahara, has accumulated to the depth of twice seventy feet, which is not the case; it is only about eighty feet, but being much higher than the portion of Egypt overfloored by the Nile, the simoom, in passing over, carries immense quantities of sand, after causing death to the inhabitants by suffocation, and depositing a thicker coat than that left by the Nile, which is only one-twentieth of an inch per year. Such being the case, we said that Egypt would be the last place we would look for proof of the world's age, such proof being based upon a very sandy foundation.

In speaking of the Bible, we said that "its author knew something about geology long before Adam stole apples." To which Mr. Murray replies, "We find in this article, we think, something that is not generally known, that is, that Adam was a geologist. This is certainly a great discovery." We were not aware that Moses was the author of the Bible, at least of the quotation we made from 1 Cor. Perhaps we have made another mistake in not knowing that the doctrine of inspiration has 'exploded,' like the idea of an universal flood. We acknowledge also that we made a mistake in saying "that Adam stole apples." It was not apples that he stole, it was fruit; and Adam did not steal them, but Eve stole them for him, and then ate them herself, only giving him a piece. (The core?)

He says that we "probably have forgotten, or perhaps may not know, that earthquakes generally take place in rocky, and not in level countries." We suppose that Mr. Murray has 'probably forgotten, or may not know,' that one of the most violent earthquakes of modern times took place in the very

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

FOR PAYSAVANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
Captain F. Fideanza,
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 Sunday, after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zúrate, Banderas, San Pedro Obligado, Las Herraduras, and San Nicolas Voyage by the "Paraná" de las Párras, 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 **LOLORENTAS**,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Boca de las Noeas Vuelgas" every Friday after the arrival of the Párras, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

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

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Párras, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	6 patacones
Zúrate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diañante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Paraná do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	56 "
Concepcion do	60 "
Concordia do	64 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Paraná	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, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Thipolito de S. Beincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	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 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Barnes & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolas).

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.

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 Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
Men's and Youths' Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youths' Criméan Shirts (all qualities),
Men's and Youths' Moleskin and Corduroy (best quality),
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets,
Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beges,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Dories, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Lincens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Danask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (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 two great emporiums of 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 most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & 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) 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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

ALMANACK.

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

1864.

This is decidedly one of the best Spanish Almanacks published in Buenos Ayres, and has selections from the most distinguished literary characters in the River Plate.

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

Price \$25.

On Sale at Mr. MORTA'S Book Store, in front of the Collojo Church, and in nearly all the Booksellers in the City.

1 m, j 14

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Eustaquio Riestra, Sub Manager
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 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 investment of funds, according to the rules of the Association.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

- 1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 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 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 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

n17

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

57-DEFENSA-57

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.

j 13

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers

UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,

Moveable corr. ls, tras-corrals, chiqueros.

LAND MARKS,

IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c.

Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,

IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same.

JAMES HASTINGS,
466 Calle Parque.

f 6, x

Polytechnic Instituto
VICTORIA, No. 197.

Director—RAOUL LEGRY.

On the 15th Inst. will be opened an Educational Establishment, under the direction of the above named Director, for the purpose of teaching the French Language, Natural Science, and Modern Languages.

The programme of the programme with the view of preparing the students for the entrance examination of the Polytechnic Institute, and for the entrance examination of the University of Buenos Ayres.

The programme of the programme with the view of preparing the students for the entrance examination of the Polytechnic Institute, and for the entrance examination of the University of Buenos Ayres.

Shipping List of

HARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Barque,
CRYSTALINE,
A 1. 266 Tons,
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

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

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

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
COINELIA SUSANA,
3-3 T.T. 147 Tons,
Uryama, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILE,
5-6 A.T.T. 351 Tons,
Tennand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dargda and Unnes.

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

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

Rams! Rams! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams of the best breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Fleischschaff, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

THE ARGENTINE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, on moderate terms, all risks by sea, or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista 63

DIRECTORS
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llanuolli,
" Manuel Zumaran,
" Jacobo Paravicini,
" Enrique Tomkinson,
" Mariano Casares,
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

RUENOS 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 5th of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractors Messrs. Peters and Batts 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.

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

The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
J 28 10p 76 calle de Lima.

ENGLISH SADDLERY

AND HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT

86—Piedad—86.

Saffern Bros.

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 Mau and Co., is from the 15th to the 25th February.

JOSEPH ANT. DO COUTO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Notice.

The Master of the British Barque "CRESTED WAVE," now in the port of Buenos Ayres, and soon in readiness to receive cargo as per his charter party dated London, 13th November 1863, and signed by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming as charterers, is desirous of their agents presenting themselves to him, in order to give them due notice when his vessel is ready for receiving cargo. Please apply to Captain R. Dobson, at 49 Calle de Julio.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1864.

R. DOBSON,

f 6, x

CARNIVAL.

BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 96—Calle Piedad—No. 96.

At the British Hotel, on the three evenings of Carnival, suppers and all classes of refreshment of the best kind are to be had.

f 6, 2 p

The Standard.—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 12 Calle Defensa, by the Proprietor JAMES B. BENTLEY.

No. 6, 2 p

Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1864.

f 6, 2 p

f 6, 2 p

f 6, 2 p

f 6, 2 p

f 6, 2 p

f 6, 2 p