

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

638—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 8p.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 7p.

DEPOSITS FOR A FIXED TERM IN SPECIE OR CURRENCY, at conventional interest.

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London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

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

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803. For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, etc.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES. Messrs. JOHN BENT AND BROS.

BRITISH AND MEDICAL GENERAL (Incorporated with the Unity General.)

Good News. The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sobá's Bay and Walker's.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY.

To be sold. The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion "CAVILLER."

To be sold. Three-and-a-half years old, by "Barn-ton" out of "Captious."

To be sold. This splendid animal, bred by the Marquis of Westminster, is perfectly sound.

To be sold. Who is a practical book keeper and good penman.

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

Mensagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223.

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

For Sale. The American-built Yacht "STELLA."

For New York. The A 1 English Clipper "ARGO."

A Young Man. Who is a practical book keeper and good penman.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.

Royal Hotel. Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable.

COMMERICAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors: Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq. (Peck Brothers and Co.)

Agents in Buenos Ayres: BRANT SOHN AND CO.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix.

Book keeper. A young man having several hours at his disposal during the day is desirous of obtaining some occupation in this line.

College Anglo-Portello, 295—MAIPU—205. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted.

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

Life Assurance. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809.

Grand Photographic Studio. Pietro Kinnold, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts.

New English Store SALTO. Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres.

Outing. To tent, for two or three months, superior Snipe Camp this side of San Pedro, and on the coast of the Paraná.

Governess. An English lady experienced in Taiton desires a re engagement as Governess.

English Celebrities. D. Pedro Rayvaldi offers a catalogue of the new judges, Sergeant Mac at 210 m.

Timothy Dean deceased. D. Domingo Martinez of Carmen de Arco requests the heirs of the late T. Dean to claim his portion of a flock of sheep.

Notice. The captain of the barque Australia, G. Hopkins, is requested to call at the Hotel de la Paix.

Wanted. For an English Lady, two apartments in a respectable foreign or native family.

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England.

English Drapery Establishment. ALEX. FULFON & CO. 25 & 27—Calle Defensa 25 & 27.

For Sale. The fine large commodious house No. 180 Calle Defensa containing 11 rooms all papered.

Argentine Diligences. 150 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 150. Leave for Bahia, Capital de Bahia, San Antonio de Arica, and Arica on the 1st, 15th, 18th, and 22nd of each month.

Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay.

Deposit of Chocolate, OF THE COLONIAL COMPANY OF PARIN. Perfumer's Shop, E. CONDRAV, of Paris, No. 17 Calle Corrientes, No. 57.

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 fast medium nil veri non audiam aliter. Cicero.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

SIEGE OF CORDOBA.

Governor Maubecin accused of Assassination.

The 'Ferro carril' brings dates from Cordoba, 19th inst. Colonel Alvarez, who is said to be following Gen. Paucero's orders, arrived within 5 leagues of that city on the 18th, at the head of 600 men differently armed, and ordered Don Roque Ferreira to hand over the reins of Government to Don M. V. Gonzalez who is at present in prison. The besieger alleges that Ferreira's term of office being up, the Constitution must be carried out by his expulsion; but Sor. Gonzalez has before refused the dangerous honor, and in any case he cannot act as 'locum-tenens' not being President of the Legislature. Alvarez threatens to eject Ferreira 'no-leus-voles,' and the latter, counting on a force of 350 infantry and 200 cavalry and hoping to excite the 'amour propre' of the citizens indignantly 'refuses to hold communication with a rebellious officer.' He nevertheless the Governor seems intimidated, for he despatched a private committee of three priests to reason with the haughty gaucho.

Some of Ferreira's enemies now support him, rather than suffer themselves to be trampled on by this new pretender, and the garrison parades daily in the plaza amid enthusiastic plaudits. Alvarez enjoys great prestige in the campagna, and his rebellion is the more dangerous as the late Chacho's adherents will probably join him. Barricades were erected in the city, and artillery mounted, on the 18th, pickets of soldiers guarded each street-corner, and the city expected an attack. The three priests were unable to find Alvarez, who had shifted his position, owing to the recent rains. They were instructed not to treat with him unless he recognised Ferreira as Governor, which is exactly the point at issue.

Private letters from Catamarca confirm the account of Gov. Maubecin's attempt to assassinate Senator Moreno, D. Pedro Cano and D. Francisco Vega. The whole plan was discovered, and we are promised particulars of the attempt by next mail. We should hesitate to believe the story were it not confirmed by the previous imprisonments, banishment, extortions, &c. of this King of Dahomey, as the 'Ferro-carril' styles him.

We have news from Rioja, Feb. 1st; things are going on badly, no scruples being used to carry the late elections. Bustos' cause was lost, until Colonel Granillo began to frighten some of the Deputies, and bribe others up to 300 dollars for their votes. Colonel Arredondo acted very badly, permitting Granillo to arrest Sor. Villafrae, President of the Legislature. The National Guards refusing to execute such an order, the 14th battalion of the line did so. Bustos and Arredondo then summoned five deputies, whom they had gained over, and ordered them to hold a session, the rest not attending. Of these five, three voted for Bustos, the other two not voting: the President, Villafrae, is still in prison. To conclude the farce, a band of music went through the town, celebrating Bustos' election.

From Rosario we learn with satisfaction that two of the assassins who perpetrated the tragedy at Cerrillos have been arrested. The woman, who had been tied down, has been brought to Rosario, and identified the murderers. The commander of San Javier mentions the return of 300 gauchos to that village: these men had taken to camp-raiding in Beron's time, and committed great depredations.

A robbery was committed on board the Epigulor, a fellow having stolen a quantity of money and other articles from the cabin: he was however seized and handed over to the police.

AN ARGENTINE EXHIBITION

The 'Ferro-Carril' of Rosario, in an article suggesting the holding of an Argentine Exhibition, which would, it thinks, be useful in fomenting the industry of these provinces, has the following remarks:—

'Let us begin with the more important province. Buenos Ayres, besides hides, wool, mare's grease, and beef, has many other articles of manufacture, which could be pointed out by the press, and which would be a credit to the metropolitan province. Santa

Fe could send wheat, flour, wool, hides, mare's grease, fish oil, tobacco, timber, medicinal herbs, 'mani,' sweetmeats, and preserved fruits. Of manufactured goods: Saddlery, silver-ware, castings, cigars, and various other things, which could show to what pitch industry has advanced. Amongst native woods may be mentioned, red willow, black and yellow lancewood, lapacho, urunday, quebracho, algarrobo, amaido, and canes of all sizes. From Entre Rios—Timber, gypsum, cochineal, jerked beef, all kinds of hides, wool, mare's grease, lime, shells, hay, skins of tiger and carpincho, ostrich feathers, silver ware, saddlery, &c. From Corrientes, timber, canes, jars, pitchers, all kinds of vases, different woven fabrics, cow hides, deer skins, tiger, carpincho and aguara skins, cotton, yerba mate, and maize. There are also nitrates and mineral waters, and many objects of curiosity of Indian origin.

From Cordoba alone the produce is fit to fill an exhibition. In wool it can compete with the Banda Oriental. Its wheat is famous, and its hides are of the best class. Many fabrics are also woven there, and the Cordovese leather is favourably known. A collection of its various classes of timber would also be interesting: its flour is excellent, and so are its sweetmeats and preserved fruits. It produces in great quantities fruit, nuts, and honey. Amongst its natural produce are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, gypsum, clay for fire-bricks, marble, in great quantities and of good quality, different coloured slate, grindstones, 'pedra de sajo,' and timber in abundance. Its hills produce many medicinal herbs, and the 'juniper,' a plant which yields more potash than 'barilla' itself. The workmen of the villages could show all manner of handicraft, from a pair of shoes to bed quilts of the best quality, ponchos, carpets, and coverlets.

Son Luis could send some minerals, hides, and a very superior class of wool. The fruit of the algarrobo, and various fermented liquors, red pepper, which would sell easily in Europe, honey, cochineal, and ostrich feathers.

Mendoza and San Juan. As the products of these provinces are the same, we will mention them together: they are as follows:—Wheat, flour, dried fruits, aguardientes, wines, raisins, figs, olives, silk, tobacco, alfalfa seed, honey, and bees' wax, in which a large trade is carried on with Chile, olive oil, large quantities of sweetmeats, leathers, hides, and wool, jars of marble, alabaster and of piedra casidonia, lime, gypsum, asphalt, petroleum, coal, alumina, mineral soap and mineral water.

They possess inexhaustible silver mines, mines of sulphuret of lead, and the gold mines worked by the old Spaniards, and perhaps the Indians. This imperfect list, is sufficient to show how many important objects could come from these provinces.

La Rioja—But little is known of the enormous riches of this province, owing to the state of anarchy there. It produces excellent wheat, and all classes of fruit, in great abundance. Its wines and aguardientes can rival the best of Europe, and a class suitable for England could be easily made. It is rich in minerals, in gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, and platinum.

Catamarca has the same produce as La Rioja, but it produces more hand work than any other province. It has a large trade with Chile. Wheat, maize, barley, alfalfa seed, vetches, beans, and potatoes are grown. The value of its products amounts to \$2,000,000, exclusive of minerals. The textures made in Catamarca are of Vicuña wool, sheep wool, and wild cotton, and are valuable. Vicuña ponchos are sold as high, and sometimes higher, than \$50 each, and Catamarca ponchos are valued at \$30. The women manufacture all kinds of embroidery, blankets, counterpanes, and altar cloths.

The wines and aguardientes of Catamarca are as famous as those of La Rioja. This province also produces much leather, and fine wool, both of sheep and vicuña: it could also send to the exhibition indigo, tobacco, rice, cotton, red pepper, cochineal, some inferior dyes, and chinchilla skins. Dried fruits are more abundant than in San Juan, and the minerals of Catamarca are second to none. From this province alone 500 different articles worthy of being placed in the Exhibition could be had.

Tucuman could send rich collections of timber, rice, sugar, honey, hides, fine tobacco, indigo, coffee, cocoa, peljones, needlework, and a thousand other articles of interest.

Santiago would supply hides, wool, valuable textures, and many natural products.

Salta and Jujuy would not be left behind in this amicable struggle—the only struggle which would not breed bad blood, but, on the contrary, would tighten the brotherly bonds in the provinces.

STATE OF THE INTERIOR

(From the Ferro-Carril)

With the exception of Cordoba and Catamarca, all the provinces are enjoying a profound peace. In the former, the bad passions of the people, or rather of the petty partisan leaders, for

the people are quietly enough disposed, are plunging the province into all sorts of difficulties.

We cannot say what degree of truth there may be in what they say of the participation that General Paucero, an officer in the national army, has had in the affairs, but it is very certain that he has managed to exasperate a large portion of the people to such an extent, that even his absence has not had the effect of allaying the fever.

The two factions of the liberal party in Cordoba, we are sorry to say, have passed from paper and wordy warfare to blows, and blood has already been spilt. The last intelligence left Colonel Alvarez, a Pauceroist, at the head of six hundred men, a short distance from the capital, with the open design of displacing the Government; while inside the city there is a respectable force and a strong feeling in favour of the present Governor.

In Catamarca things are getting from bad to worse, and it is highly probable that a bloody provincial revolution will be the result of the scandalous Government in that province. An attempt was lately made by the Governor to assassinate three of the principal personages of Catamarca, one of them Senator to the National Congress.

In San Juan new discoveries of rich mines have given a fresh impulse to the works. A mine in la Huerta has produced plata pisa, or solid silver. The San Juan mining company has nearly completed its establishment, and will soon be in a position to melt the ores of the rich mines of the Tontak.

The National Government is laboring hard to establish good roads throughout the country, and many of the provinces are assisting in the good work, particularly Mendoza, Salta and Jujuy.

The governments have also entered into a contract for the digging of artesian wells in Rioja, a measure of vast importance, which if successful in Rioja will be extended to all the provinces where fresh water is scarce during certain portions of the year.

Entre Rios is quiet, and its government anxiously at work to better its condition and make available to their fullest extent the great resources of that rich province. General Urquiza has quite disappointed 'good natured' prognostications of his political enemies in Buenos Ayres, by giving an example of respect for the laws and the Constitution, that might be advantageously followed by a good many pseudo liberal governments of the provinces, not even excepting that of Buenos Ayres.

But of all the provinces of the Confederation, Santa Fe is certainly that which deserves most praise for its good government, the industry of its inhabitants and the progress it is making notwithstanding its past suffering and losses; for which the province is still unjustly denied retribution.

The governor Mr. Cullen, desiring to return to private life, has delegated the chief magistracy to Mr. Oroño, the most able, patriotic and 'go ahead' man we have in the province. The 'Ferro-carril' for the two last days is full of excellent doctores and regulations of an administrative character.

The 'Ferro carril' has initiated the idea of a National Exposition for the products of the country, to be held some time at the end of the present year, and has suggested Rosario as the most favorable point for it to be held in.

We trust that the Government will at once accept the idea. We know that Mr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, is indefatigable in everything that tends to the development of the natural wealth of the country.

From the Argentine Exhibition a vast number of interesting products, mineral, agricultural and manufactured, might be sent to the exposition in Paris next year; and this would tend to disseminate in Europe a knowledge of the great commercial importance of the provinces forming the Argentine Confederation.

The proceeding of the Rosario Custom house in the last year amounted to \$17,000,000, to which ought to be added \$1,850,000 for articles shipped from this port the duties on which were paid in Buenos Ayres.

The amount of importation is \$2,036,863 and of exportation \$3,268,861 showing a balance in our favor of \$1,230,000.

The aggregate value is \$130,000 less than 1863, accounted for by the falling off of hides, and the low price of wool.

PARAGUAY AND LA PLATA.

At a time when daily experience shows us the rottenness of our present system of Government in B. Ayres, when this city is divided into two hostile camps each professing loyalty and patriotism, when every street can boast its Cataline, and thifty traders are made the sport of disappointed ambition, it may be well to weigh calmly the opinions prevalent in Europe respecting La Plata and her neighbors.

Belgium is at once the country which has most progressed of late years, and that with which we carry on the largest export business. The sentiment therefore of Le Précurseur of Antwerp should be taken as coming from a well wishing and experienced friend. We extract as follows.

'Our attention is constantly turned, with a feeling of sympathy, towards the River Plate, where our commerce might be greatly developed, and our surplus population might acquire an easy fortune: we therefore regret most sincerely that peace cannot take root in that country owing to the personal ambition and adventurous spirit which raises up one Government after another amid rivers of blood. Scarcely is the Argentine republic pacified when the Banda Oriental is devastated by civil war, an expedition having been got up in the sister republic to embroil both sides of La Plata.'

'Meantime Paraguay, thanks to a wise Government and docile people remains in the enjoyment of peace, a blessing unknown to her neighbors for the last half century. Order and good Government enable her to make rapid strides in progress and prosperity. Paraguay is a contrast to her neighbors, who offer to the world a sad spectacle never-ending disorder. The former made great advances under the late President, and is steadily going ahead. Free education is general throughout the country, agriculture is becoming a prolific source of wealth, foreign trade is springing up, and the cotton and tobacco of Paraguay are acquiring a name in our markets. The means of transport are increased by the construction of steamers and rail ways. The army and navy are respectable, and well organized, while the good faith of the Government has more than once made it arbiter in the difficulties of neighboring States.'

'The rebellion of Flores brings Paraguay still more prominent. A plenipotentiary was despatched from Montevideo to Asuncion begging President Lopez's assistance to repress the aggression of Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan Government at once lent its sympathy, and despatched an energetic note to General Mitre. This elicited a very polite reply, denying all participation with Flores, and protesting an honorable neutrality: the circumstances, however, were so contradictory, that President Lopez sent a second and stronger demand for explanations, adding that he was determined to uphold the independence of the Banda Oriental as a necessary equilibrium, while the symptoms indicated that Buenos Ayres wished to annex that republic.'

'It is to be hoped that President Mitre will get out of this scrape by taking steps to maintain a strict neutrality. The conduct of Paraguay has been most praiseworthy, and evinced a resolution to act up to her word. If imitated by the other states, it would guarantee peace and harmony among those countries, and we should not have so often to report new commotions in La Plata.'

NOTES TO THE PROTESTANT APPEAL.

(1) It is only as a mercantile speculation that the Scotch colony of 1845 can be pronounced a failure; for its higher and ulterior objects have all been accomplished, perhaps more effectually than they would have been by its success in its original form.

From its debris has sprung up a model farm in the neighbourhood of San Isidro, where may be seen the most modern and approved systems of husbandry, in successful operation, with a spirited and judicious attention to the improvement of live stock in all its departments. At the same time we could cite more than twenty rural establishments, any one of which might be classed as a model estancia, but for the pre eminent claims of one, in the district of Catamarca, to that proud distinction. And last, though not least, the chaplains of the colony has expanded into three Protestant institutions, whilst the want of one or more is already beginning to be felt. So far, therefore, the individuals who composed that colony have had no reason to complain, and the country of their adoption still less; for they have done much towards enriching it and elevating the social status of its rural population.

(2) And this double satisfaction must have been foregone but for the vicinity and courtesy of the Waldenses and their worthy pastor; for the state of the weather, and the rapid decomposition of the body, struck down in health and strength, would have rendered its transport to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo altogether impracticable. This is a serious inconvenience to Protestant settlers in remote localities of the Oriental Republic; and hence interments in unconsecrated ground, in the corner of a garden or park, is a thing of frequent occurrence with families of the highest standing. We could cite a list of names in corroboration, but delicacy forbids. There is one exceptional case, however, that we shall cite in the hope it may yet be in part rectified, and a sort of stigma removed from our national character.

Robert Burns, nephew of 'Scotia's immortal bard,' sleeps his long sleep in one of the estancias that belonged to, we believe the late Mr. Jackson of Montevideo. Could not his bones be collected and decently interred, as a small tribute of homage to his lineage, and the name he bore?

And since on this subject, there is another case on this side the River Plate, that does little credit to British authorities and British residents, we refer to that of Lieutenant Wardlaw of the British navy, and son of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw of Glasgow. In this case the claims are more direct and personal, for no one can question the propriety and expediency of showing due respect to the remains of a gallant officer that fell in the service of his Queen and country.

To the deceased it may matter little where their bones moulder; but to families, near relatives and friends, the case is very different. 'To bury our dead out of our sight' is a natural instinct, as wise as gracious; but if we are exposed to see their graves in our morning walks or daily avocations, it can scarcely be said that they are out of our sight. In short, it is a practice to be tolerated only in cases where it is inevitable, and every opportunity of abridging it should be gratefully accepted.

(3) After our rulers and statesmen, the landed proprietors are the parties most interested in foreign immigration; for it is the surest and most direct means of raising the value of their property. In less than forty years, lands in the Province of Buenos Ayres and throughout the Oriental Republic have risen to more than ten times their previous value, and this Californian ratio of increase is chiefly owing to our foreign farmers. And more still may be expected from a purely agricultural immigration, such as that of the Waldenses. If allowed to expand, and there are hopeful symptoms of expansion and vitality, for during the last five years there have been twenty-four marriages in the colony, against seven deaths—it will add five per cent per annum, for the next twenty years, to the value of all lands within a circuit of ten leagues; and to others proportionally, in an inverse ratio to their distance. After this calculation, compound interest of course, we mistake greatly if they do not find their duty and interest harmonized, in protecting this, and encouraging similar enterprises. We have seen the happy effects of a transition from hunting grounds to pastoral lands, and a still greater advance, in wealth and civilization, remains to be seen, when our present pastoral lands are converted into agricultural.

The Mersey steam-packet met with an accident about an hour after leaving this port on Friday evening. The air-pump rod broke, and she was compelled to return under canvass. Through the skilful efforts of our countryman, Mr. Sanders, we are happy to say, she will be ready to proceed on her voyage by Monday evening. The passengers have come ashore, and the Mersey is lying in the outer roads.

We have received a sample of this year's cotton from Corrientes. It has a longer and stronger staple than of Curumbi, but is not so white in color. The picking season now commences, and we expect most of the crop will pass through our hands.

The 'Ferro-carril' states that Gen. Lopez will be proclaimed Emperor of Paraguay on the 30th inst.; also that most of the new nobility are unmarried, and this will be a good look out for ambitious and attractive spinners.

We have been requested by our friends in Rosario to invite an English master to settle down in that city. One who understands a little Spanish preferred. As there is none there, it is likely a smart young man would realize 100 Bolivian dollars monthly. This is an excellent chance for some of the well-educated youths knocking about with their hands in their pockets.

The Minister of Education publishes a new programme for the Universities of Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, and College of Concepcion. He has unwisely reduced the number of free students in the last-named establishment, to 40. Dr. Bedoya continues rector at Cordoba, and M. Larriague at Concepcion.

The 'Tribuna' states the Mensageries Impériales are about to run steamers from Marseilles to La Plata. This is very unlikely, as there is not sufficient business for two French mail boats. Steamers are now all the rage, and we expect soon to hear of Mr. Hopkins' projected line from New York. By the way, a line from Galway, carrying passengers for £10 or £12 would pay.

Captain Carlewis advises us he will keep open a mail-bag 'for unpaid letters to Europe' at the Packet Agency, until 1 p.m. on Monday. The Mersey will stop only 24 hours at Montevideo, and arrive in time at Rio Janeiro for the home packet. There were several passengers for Montevideo, per Mersey. Notwithstanding the delay, Captain C. promises to be here by the 14th March.

The officers dismissed from their several battalions by the Provincial Government are as follows:—Colonel Caviedes, L. Col. Galvan, Major Donato Alvarez, Major Casanova, L. Col. Gada, L. Col. Lucasa. It is likely the national Government will require their services. Col. Galvan has the reputation of a brave and intelligent officer: his name indicates Irish descent.

Our attention has been called to some grumbling by native passengers against the captain of the Esmeralda: we know all the circumstances, viz.: a gentleman sleeping on the cabin sofa, with his boots on, was politely told to read the regulations, and took affront. Another was vexed because his trunks were put into the hold instead of under the dining table. Captain Hunter only does his duty in not permitting a breach of the regulations. From personal experience, we can testify that a more attentive commander, cleaner vessel, or better table we could not desire. But it seems hard to put out the lamps at ten o'clock.

The Correntine Yerba Company held a meeting at the Holsa on Friday; when the new Regulations were passed and the following officers elected: President, W. Thompson, Esq.; Vice, D. Mariano Casares; Directors, Messrs. Hilario Medrano, Mariano Cabral, Camilo Carneiro, and Francisco Riviera; Supplentes, Messrs. Atty. Passman, Francisco Molina and Julio Sanchez; Manager, D. Augustin Silveria.

The third number of the 'River Plate Magazine' will appear on Tuesday, 1st inst., with an engraving of the attack on Buenos Ayres by the Indians, after the foundation.

We invite Irish residents to attend the meeting at this office on Monday evening, seven p.m., to form a Committee for the proposed St. Patrick's dinner.

To-morrow, being February 29th, will be a happy anniversary for persons born on that date, whose birthday only comes once in four years. They have, however, reason to be thankful to the Julian Calendar, before the date of which they had no birthday at all.

To night the Buislay's perform Zampillerostation, at Colon: the Buisos at the Victoria. For those who understand French colobourgs, the letter is better value.

We published yesterday an appeal to the Protestant community, the sequence whereof appears to day. By mistake the signature 'Scotus' was omitted, making it appear an editorial, which it was not, although we coincide in its purport.

The sailing of the La Plata steamer is unavoidably postponed until 14th March, owing to the heavy weather and the favorable state of the Boca preventing the lighters with cargo getting out. The question of the Boca demands the immediate attention of the Government, if they are not too much engaged in politics.

THE JUELUM CASE.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

I have perceived in the 'Standard' of this morning a paragraph concerning the Juelum, stating that one of the lightermen got hurt, through the rudeness of the crew, in the discharge of the cargo, which I contradict; and as to other vessel having had quite or despatch than mine, I beg to refer you to the masters of the Russian barque Johannes, arrived here on the 14th December last, and the Duc de Brabant, arrived here on the 25th of same month, who will, perhaps, tell you what cargo they have on board. Also, it would not be much trouble for you to inquire if the following vessels were not on demurrage, for a quantity of days, viz., the British brig Lotus, Lady Havebeck, and Elizabeth, and the British schooner Au-lux. You will easily perceive by the above statement that nearly every vessel consigned to Mr. Haedo has been on demurrage, and some of them are now suing him for same. I also beg to acquaint you that after the expiration of the twenty-nine working days every day is a demurrage day afterwards, whether wind or weather, holidays or Sunday, permits to discharge.

I remain, Sir, Yours respectfully, JAMES STANNUS.

READY RECKONER.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir,

Allow me the use of your broad sheet to suggest to some benevolent individual, possessing a sufficient love for the 'science of numbers,' and leisure to devote to the subject, the necessity of compiling a new 'Tabla de Cambios sobre Inglaterra,' suited for our altered system of currency, as the old one calculated for ounces or doubloons is now useless.

I have no doubt the immediate demand for such a 'little book' would amply remunerate the author for his trouble, and there is besides the nobler feeling of having conferred a boon upon so many unfortunate over-worked clerks. Or if published by subscription, I have no doubt every English house would gladly contribute a fair quota of the expense.

Excuse the idle suggestion of a USKUP-UP CLERK. Pocket Night, February, 1864.

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

FOR PAYSANDU
 Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
 Captain F. Fiduza,
 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 substitution with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
 Calling at Zuzuloy, Baradero, San Pedro Obispo, Las Hermandades, San Nicolas, Uruguay, by the "Pavon" de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAYON
 Captain Prica,
 Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY
 The National Steamer **BOLOGNITAS**
 Captain D. Linklater,
 Leaves the "Boza de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon" and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
 Santa Fe, and inter-calls 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' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

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

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zaruto do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Durazno do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Espedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	62 "
Gualetuychi	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR GUAYABA
 Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Jorjicutes, Assuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
 Captain Thipolito de S. Batacourt,
 Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pts.
Rosario	30 "
Parana	30 "
Corrientes	60 "
Assuncion	50 "
Corumbá	143 "

No passengers allowed on any of the tenders without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 32 branches of the **NATIONAL BANK.**
 Drafts are also granted on Messrs Prescott, Grot & Co, Bankers LONDON.
 And on J. Bann & Co, Banker LIVERPOOL.
 Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 Calle San Martin (opposite the House).

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 Ciudad No. 80.

ESTANCIAS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de usar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fabrica de **VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.**
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

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.P.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ALEX. FULTON & CO.,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU & CO.

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 their most confidence.
 The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
 The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
 These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, 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%) 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 rates established by the Bank.
 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
 Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,507 pats. in 215 Policies.
DIRECTORS.
 D. Miguel Azcuena, President
 " Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
 " Antonio Marco del Pont
 " Jacobo Paravicini
 " Constant Santamaría
OFFICIALS.
 D. Antonio García y García, Manager
 " Eustoquio Riesera, Sub Manager
 D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
 D. Estanislao Peña
 " J. A. Fernandez
 " L. B. Wilcke
 " Mariano Billinghurst
 " Ladislao F. Martinez
Offices—87 Calle SAN MARTIN.
 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 insured. 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 issuer'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.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
 APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Regreso.		Salida.	
TERMINO DE SALIDA DE LA ESTACION DE LA PLATA	TERMINO DE SALIDA DE LA ESTACION DE LA PLATA	TERMINO DE SALIDA DE LA ESTACION DE LA PLATA	TERMINO DE SALIDA DE LA ESTACION DE LA PLATA
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DIAS FERIADOS
DIAS DE TRABAJO

RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY

THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER
"LA PLATA"
 1,165 tons. Register—Cap. PARNAR.
 Will be dispatched for Liverpool, via Montevideo on the 2nd March.
 Taking cargo also for London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Lyons, Breck, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which through Bills of Lading will be a great and long haul.
 Bills of Lading from Liverpool by Steamers (once a week) Rules at option and expenses of the company but at shippers risk.
 Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows:

Destination	Freight	Other
Liverpool & U.K.	40s	5 P. 6%
London & U.K.	45s	5 "
Antwerp & Continent	50s	5 "
Havre & Bordeaux	60s	5 "
Other ports as per agreement.	60s	5 "

Passengers will be taken at the following rates, viz.
 Cabin..... £ 20
 Second class..... £ 10

The above rates are exclusive of wine and spirits which may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
 Passengers will be received on moderate terms.
 Bills of Lading forms to be had from the agents
JOHN P. HOYD & Co.
 Agents,
 Calle San Martin No. 66.
 Buenos Aires, 8th February 1864.
 F 11-16p

Shipping List of

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
 Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
 British Flag, **CRYSTALLINE,**
 A 1. 266 Tons.
 Clarke, Master,
 Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
 Consigned to order.
 Dutch schooner,
HOORTE A ICHGER,
 171 Tons,
 Klases, Master,
 Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
 Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
 Danish Schooner,
IFYDKA,
 138 Tons,
 Petersen, Master,
 A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.
 Consigned to order.
 Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SJSANA,
 3-1 TT. 147 Tons,
 Urytsma, Master.
 Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
 Consigned to order.
 French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
 5-6 ATT. 351 Tons.
 Tenand, Master,
 Can still engage dry hides and bales, Consignees, Dorga and Unnos.
 National Barque,
RIVADAVIA,
 347 Tons,
 Norman, Master.
 Can engage dry hides and bales, Consignee, D. C. Gowland.
 For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
 Shipbrokers, &c.,
 Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams! Rams!! Rams!!!
 Parties requiring Rams or the best breads and in excellent condition, in obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pils, partido de Ajo.
 The breads are Rambouillet crossed with Eleotras, and Rambouillet crossed with first class merino.

No more Scab in Sheep.
 Patented by Government.
 General Store in Buenos Ayres at 255 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.
 Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kuntz and Schengel.
 Store at Tucuman, Establishment of D. Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.
 The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in the manner prescribed by the instructions.
 This specific has been already found an effective remedy for Insects (Garrapatas).
 Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high reputation of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25 b. sufficient for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.
CARLOS GEYER,
 I m. s.

Three leagues of camp.
 A tract of camp, three leagues in extent, of excellent quality and private property is offered for sale. It is situated in the department of Victoria, Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the port of Victoria, on the Parana. Apply for terms &c. at 88 calle Cuyo, between the hours of 9 and 3 p.m.
 13 p. F. 21.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Don. Mr. Pongercard, of the London University College.
 This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, and a most successful commercial establishment, and with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.
 An over-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee for 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 Belgrano 71.
Dr. P. PONGERCARD.

For Cañuelas, Monte, and Las Flores.
Mensajerías Nuevas de la Porteña.
 Correo del Estado.
 Office—Rivadavia 411 and 413.
 The Empresario, with attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this line on the 2nd of March next. The times of starting being—
 From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
 From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
 Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.
 This month there will be three trips made.
 From Buenos Ayres 22, 23, 28, 23, 26, 28
MIGUEL M. SUFO.
 Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.