

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What 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 falsi nuntii non verum autem dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER

Dr. Lucas González has been called by President Mitre to take the portfolio of National Finance, which has been for some time temporarily held by Dr. Elizalde, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There can be no doubt that this is the weak point of President Mitre's administration, while it is also that whereon depends the working of a good Government. The revenues of the Republic are four times the requisite amount, and we have before said that Argentines pay more taxes than any other men, in creation. The Treasury ought to be overflowing, for the interest of the Paraná debts is merely a trifle compared to the National Customs. We want no financial luminary, but merely a good book-keeper to manage the creditor and debtor account.

Dr. Sanfield, the inventor of that extraordinary machine, the Bank of B. Ayres, was not very successful in his schemes: except that he passed the barbarian measure of taxing books and printing materials.

Dr. Elizalde has acquired an unlucky reputation for deficits, and after his failure for eighteen millions in the Buenos Ayrean firm, we never thought he should get the management of the Argentine Financial Company. He has not mended his hand in the second office, for we are led to believe Messrs. Mitre and Co. are "very hard up." The creditors, who compounded for monthly liquidations, by fire, have been defrauded of their hopes, and Mr. Public Credit having died suddenly, Mr. Doubloon has separated from the firm, and left Messrs. Bank and Paper-dollar in an alarming position.

The Minister of the Interior intercedes for his financial brother, begging the Governor of Buenos Ayres to reduce the debt agreed to by the Nation, but this is an unpropitious time, for the Buenos Ayrean party are vexed at the late elections, and Sr. Saavedra declares he must have his pound of flesh.

At such a time we have the announcement of new prophet in the ex-Senator of Santa Fe. Sr. Peña declined the honor with thanks. It would be rash to predict the fortune of the new Minister, but we are inclined to judge him favorably. In the various financial debates of Congress, he has always displayed good faith, perspicuity, and a profound study of the resources of the country. He has the face of an honest man, which is something. If he succeeds in making both ends meet, he will be well deserving the thanks of the nation.

It is remarkable that the journals are almost silent on his appointment. The official paper simply congratulates him; the "Tribuna" hopes he will turn out well. We may add that he has served an apprenticeship in financial matters, having been Administrator of Rents at Rosario during Pres. Derqui's term of office, and lately sitting as President of the Board of Public Credit under the present National Government.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Programme of the Inauguration of the works, Thursday, March 3rd, 1864.

The site chosen for the inauguration, is on the Barranca of the Convalencia opposite the new Asylum.

The entrance for invited guests will be in the calle Convalencia by the quinta of Sr. Saenz Valiente, on the slope of the Barranca, going towards Barracas.

Coches coming for the guests, after the ceremony, will wait at the Matadero hill near the first bustion, but need not remain on the Convalencia high-road.

The sponsors of turning the first sod will be Their Excellencies, the President of the Republic, and the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, who will be received on their arrival by the Managing Committee of the Southern Railway, and conducted to the place where the works will be commenced, at the hour of noon.

The Chairman of the Committee will briefly explain the objects of the latter price, and hand to Their Excellencies the instruments for turning the first sod.

This part of the function concluded, the guests will be conducted by the Managing Committee to the banquet, saloon.

The Committee being anxious to introduce a novelty both apropos and agreeable, has provided a gallery in the banquet hall, for the accommodation of the ladies of the guests who may honor the ceremony with their presence. Tickets for the gallery will be given at the entrance of the grounds.

N.B.—In case of adverse weather on the 3rd inst. the ceremony will take place on Saturday, 5th inst. at the same hour.

A LOCOMOTIVE TO THE 25 DE MAYO

The following official document for liberty to run a steam locomotive along the Pasco de Julio, has been expedited by the Municipality:—

Buenos Ayres, 25th February. To the Minister of Hacienda of the Province, Don Luis L. Dominguez.

The Municipality of this city having carefully examined the request of the Northern Railway Company, to be allowed to run a steam locomotive on their present tramway, report that

"It was agreed in the session of the 19th inst., to mention to you that it considers that the request ought to be granted, on condition of the railway taking the following precautions:—To enclose the whole line of railway with iron fences, leaving, at the corners of streets a passage sufficient for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, and in each half square, smaller openings for other passengers. To place guards all along the line, to see to the shutting of both large and small gates, when a train is approaching. The passage left for carriages on the public road must be, at least, 6 varas in breadth."

This last condition is, in the opinion of the Municipality, most important, as the present road leaves scarcely 16 varas of breadth between Calles Cordoba and Paraguay, it being much straitened by the property of Don Lorenzo Uriarte, known as the Loteria Vieja. There being a kind of "puerto de cabotaje," at that point, there is a constant traffic kept up of vehicles of all kinds, and which, added to the carriages, horses, and foot passengers, requires that this part be made wider, and no small precautions used to prevent accidents.

As the railway company, in introducing a steam locomotive on to the present tramway, will require to make considerable changes in the present road, the Municipality does not consider that the company will be put to any heavy charges in making the deviation required for the proper breadth of the street and the safety of passers-by.

On of two alternatives is thus offered to the Company either to purchase the house of Don Lorenzo Uriarte, or to carry the railway more towards the river, leaving the said house more on the left.

If the first be accepted, although it be a little more expensive, it will not interfere with the intended Custom-house stores; but as nothing definite has been decided upon, the Municipality cannot hazard any opinion.

LORENZO TORRES
B. LORENTE, Sec.
February 29th.

In sight of the report passed by the Municipality, grant liberty to the Northern Railway to run a steam locomotive on their present tramway between the Maturo and Custom house, subject to the instructions of the Municipality for securing the safety of passengers, and on their preventing a plan of the intended changes for proper examination and approbation.

SAAVEDRA.
LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The inauguration of the Great Southern Railway Works will take place on to-morrow at 11:30 a.m., according to the invitation with which we have been favoured. The tickets are really a work of art, beautifully gilt with floral devices, after the manner of the old monastic illuminations on MS. There are two engravings nicely executed, representing the Merced del Sud as it is, with the cumbersome bullock-carts, and as it will be, with the graceful and rapid locomotive. This part was executed in London, but on the reverse we have a prospectus of the company's officers elegantly done by Mr. Lange, of Calle S. Martin.

The "Brazil and River Plate Mail" being now published twice a month, we have received the number corresponding to the French packet. It is such an excellent compendium of all news relative to these countries that we are surprised to have enrolled only two subscribers. Terms, \$50 dollars for half-year.

To-night Mme. Delol appears in "Traviata." It will be worth while to hear her in "Libiamo," and for this purpose we must go early as it occurs in the first scene.

The appointment of Colonel Conesa to the post of Inspector of Militia for the Province of Buenos Ayres, will probably surprise the Cocidos, who have just waged such war against Gov. Saavedra in order to send him to Congress. The gallant officer's politics are, it appears, not clearly defined, but we know of old that he is not a personal friend of President Mitre. It is, however, a charming instance of confidence, that both parties heap favors on him, and he forms as it were a bridge connecting opposite sides.

The Villa Mercedes is at last promised a branch paper-bank. The neighbors petitioned for the blessings of paper currency *ad libitum* in last December, and on the 15th ult. a monetary gentleman was despatched to that town: he was three days looking for a house big enough to hold the imaginary paper dollars, and at length succeeded. It is hoped that his future operations will be crowned with a like good fortune.

The "Times" gives favorable news about the projected harbor and railway of Ensenada, but mentions positively nothing of the Argentine Central Railway. Buenos Ayrean Bonds are declining.

Refugees are crowding in upon us: The French packet brought from Rio Janeiro six of the senators banished by President Berra to that city. These individuals, not liking to pass the summer in so warm a climate, returned, but the authorities signified to them that Montevideo was also too hot to hold them, so they sought the cool atmosphere of Buenos Ayres.

We call attention to the agency of Inductores which books passengers direct from this city to the upper Provinces or Bolivia; also to Chile. Such an office was much wanted, for the number of travellers overland has greatly increased within the last twelve months.

We are happy to say that the poor Irish woman lost on Sunday has been found in Belgrano. Pears were entertained for her fate, but her relatives are now relieved from apprehension. She had been very improperly taken out of the Asylum, before recovered from her mental infirmity.

The new proposal for steam navigation on the Plata, Paraná and Uruguay is very important. Capt. Harrison and D. Adolfo Mancilla offer to construct seven steamers in the U. States, with engines of English manufacture: they will make the following trips weekly: three to Montevideo, three to Rosario, three to Salto, and one to Corrientes, at fares half the present rate. They solicit a subvention from Government of \$3000 per month. Capt. Harrison enjoys a good reputation in this line of business, and Mr. Mancilla is known as a large capitalist.

The White claim, arranged some time ago, between the American Minister and Nat. Government is ordered to be paid, with interest on the Bonds since January of this year.

The programme of the inauguration for the G. Southern railway shows a most laudable innovation, in admitting ladies. We hope our native friends will remember the object of the *refundec* votes, and not convert it into a club meeting.

The Dublin law authorities have decided that ladies can vote for the election of town commissioners. In order not to be outdone in gallantry, it would be well if they were given the franchise in Buenos Ayres, our best Municipal elections would not be so stony.

The "River Plate Magazine" is sent round to day. We have not yet received the "Revista de Buenos Ayres."

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

To-day it devolves upon us to announce the death of another good ecclesiastic and great Irishman. The telegram from New York, per the Jura, informs us briefly, "Archbishop Hughes, Catholic Bishop of New York, is dead." This simple announcement will, we are confident, be read with feelings of sorrow by many people in this country, to whom the deceased was known as a great Irish divine who had laboured long and zealously, and successfully for the promotion of his religion and the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in the country of his birth and adoption. The lamented Archbishop was born in the county Monaghan, in the year 1788, a troubled, some period and one full of painful remembrances to Irishmen, and at the early age of eighteen he emigrated to America. He was therefore about sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of a small but respectable farmer, who left his native land for the New World in 1817. He was followed thither by his son, who commenced his career in New York as a florist, having been placed for that purpose with a noted gardener of that city. Possessing superior intellectual abilities, his mind and ambition could not rest content with the humble and limited sphere in which he found himself placed, and as soon as he had completed his engagement with his employer he sought and obtained admission into the Catholic Theological Seminary of

Mount St. Mary's, at Emmettsburg, Maryland. Speaking of this period of his life, the Archbishop, in a speech delivered in Dublin during one of his last visits to the old country, remarked:—

I was borne westward to another country beyond the Atlantic ocean. In that country I had an opportunity of improving my education, for legislation there had not attempted to monopolize and appropriate to itself the key of knowledge; and there, although a Roman Catholic, I was made a freeman and an American citizen long before the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed by the British Parliament.

Young Hughes had devoted himself so assiduously to study during the time he could spare from his horticultural duties, that it was not long after he entered the St. Mary's Theological Seminary that his superior qualifications attracted the notice of the principals, and he was elevated to the position of teacher. This position he filled with great credit, and it was from this field of usefulness he was called to another. In the year 1825 Mr. Hughes was offered and accepted the position of priest of a parish in Philadelphia.

Thirteen years subsequently, in 1838, he was raised to the episcopacy, and consecrated Bishop of New York, and in two years afterwards the sea was raised to an archbishopric. In American Catholic politics Dr. Hughes occupied a most conspicuous place, and, by his great abilities and reasoning powers, he won the respectful attention of even those who differed most widely from him in religious matters. His lordship has published several polemical works, which exhibit much research, an acute reasoning, and an easy and perspicuous style of writing. In the year 1862 he visited this, his native country, for the second time since he left it in 1816, and occupied a distinguished place in the religious ceremonial and great popular demonstration which accompanied the laying of the foundation of the Catholic University of Ireland, on the 20th of July, 1862.

The Roman historian condensed his eulogium of Augustus by saying that "he found Rome built of brick, but he left it of marble." In a spiritual sense the same remark may be made of Archbishop Hughes. When he was consecrated Bishop of New York, the clergy were few, and the churches still fewer and scattered about, miles distant from each other. But in a few years a wonderful change occurred. Churches sprang up in every direction as if by magic, while schools and colleges for the education of youth were founded in various parts of the diocese. In that city alone, through the exertions of his Grace, Catholic schools have been built in nearly every ward, and they are supported by the Catholic congregations in opposition to the common schools established by state legislation. No ecclesiastic of great prominence has passed through so grand and perilous a career with such distinguished honour, unblemished reputation, and deserved applause. It has been well said of him that "he wielded the power of a Wolsey with the gentleness and forbearance of a Fenelon."

His last moments were marked by the calmness and resignation of the true Christian. From eleven o'clock on Saturday night until one o'clock yesterday afternoon no great change was noticed in his condition. He remained in the most feeble state, unable scarcely to lift his hand or utter a word louder than a whisper, and that with the utmost difficulty.

At a late hour Bishop McCloskey recited the prayers for the departing spirit, and while the voices of all were repeating, in broken accents, the words of the response, the soul of the illustrious Archbishop quitted its earthly tenement. He died without the slightest evidence of pain—peaceful, calm, and collected. His two sisters stood by his bedside at the awful moment, and one of them, Mother Angela, who has been for many years a Sister of Charity, performed the melancholy office of closing his eyes.—*New York Herald, and Dublin Freeman.*

URUGUAY.

The Government has just arranged the terms on which bonds which have been sold since 1855 are to be settled for. The following are extracts from the decree:—

"All Government lands sold since 1855 will be valued according to the form drawn up for the sale of private land, by Articles 7 and 8 of the law of 10th November, 1861. The holders of these lands are entitled to the privileges granted by Articles 13 and 14 of the same law. Forty days will be allowed for the presentation and recognizing by Government of the title deeds. Any who do not make this appeal before the expiration of the forty days will not be entitled to the discount of 20 per cent mentioned in Article No. 2 of the law of October, 1852, but will be obliged to pay cash the total value of their lands."

Uruguay, February 25, 1864.
F. CHIVERA.
OLIVARIO V. ANDRADE.
JUAN A. VAREZQUEZ.

With respect to the paragraph relating to the forty days, the "Uruguay" says:—

"The term of forty days mentioned by Government for the presentation and recognizing by Government of the title deeds appears to us to be very short. It would seem as though Government had only made allowance for the time necessary for the decree to reach the people interested, and for them to make their appearance at once, without giving them time to arrange any matters they may have on hands, and still less for them to collect funds to pay for their lands. Besides, many of the holders may not be in the province, and by the decrees reaching them late, they lose their right to the 20 per cent discount."

MEXICO.

Dates from Mexico are up to 22nd December. The French journals say that the Imperial cause is gaining ground fast. Guansajuato was occupied by the Mexican-French General, Mejia, and Aguas Calientes had surrendered to the French Colonel Charez. Only 58 members attended the last meeting of the Mexican Congress at San Luis de Potosi, on the 20th November. The French expected to enter that city on Christmas day, and it was supposed that President Juarez would literally have notified to his friends *ort* (zone) to Texas. The Mexican General Uruga attacked the French at Morelia with 5000 men, but he was driven back with a loss of 2,000 men killed and wounded. The Mexican French General, Tovar, has been routed by the patriot troops. He lost all his artillery and ammunition, 307 muskets, several horses, and much of his luggage. The brother of Tovar, who was suffering from wounds received in the action of Escalones, commanded on this occasion, and was also severely wounded that they were both obliged to take to flight in chairs carried by men, and escorted by a very small number of men. The Mexican troops only lost four wounded.

Port and Railway of Ensenada.

There appears to be an early prospect of the creation of an improved port for cargoes destined for Buenos Ayres, where the inconveniences caused by the shallowness of the river are annually increasing. According to recent investigations, Ensenada, which is about thirty miles from Buenos Ayres, and which would be to that city as Gravesend is to London, possesses ample facilities for the accommodation of the commerce of the region, it being practicable to construct several miles of piers at which ships may lie and discharge, and load to and from the trains of the railway, which will connect the port with the city. The Hamburg brig George Krell sailed from Newport last week with the rails for the first station of this railway (the Boca, Fairacra, and Ensenada line), and also a staff of men to examine the port of Ensenada under an arrangement between the Government of Buenos Ayres and Mr. Wheelwright.—*Times City Article, Jan. 23.*

A paragraph in the *Times* of the 11th inst. conveys to the public the pleasing intelligence that Mr. A. R. Lafone, of Liverpool, who suspended in March, 1858, with mercantile liabilities for £246,549, but who undertook, upon receiving a letter of licence, to pay ultimately 20s. in the pound, with interest at 5 per cent, has already accomplished that object, and fully justified the confidence reposed in him. We may observe that Mr. Lafone's brother, who is one of the most enterprising merchants in Monte Video, is also one of the largest landowners in the B. Ori nial; and we have no doubt the greatly increased value of land in that Republic has enabled him to aid Mr. A. R. Lafone in accomplishing so creditable a liquidation.

The decision of the judges in the case of the Alexandra has been declared. The question was as to whether the rule for a new trial, sought by the Crown, should be made absolute. Chief Baron Pollock and Baron Bramwell, after elaborately reviewing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, arrived at the conclusion that there had been no infringement in the case of the Alexandra, inasmuch as, in their opinion, the Act does not prohibit the building of vessels for belligerents, but only their equipment in such a manner as to be effective for hostile purposes on leaving the shores of this country. Barons Channell and Pigott, also after elaborate arguments, decided that an infringement of the Act had actually taken place, in consequence of which the Alexandra was subject to forfeiture, and that there should be a new trial on the ground of mis-direction of the jury by the Chief Baron. The number of judges of either view being equal, as is usual in such cases, the junior judge, Baron Pigott, withdrew his opinion, and the rule was therefore discharged, the Crown having power of appeal. The case is, therefore, likely to come before the Court of Exchequer, or even before the House of Lords. In the meantime the assembling of Parliament may render the legal interpretation of the Act less ambiguous than at present.

BRAZILIAN TIMES.

Attempted Murder.—The Vicar of Ico, Miguel Francisco da Costa had a narrow escape on the night of the 7th inst from two scoundrels who were

awaiting his return to town from his seat at Bom Lugar—they were armed with muskets, but thanks to the speed of his horse he escaped with a shot wound in his arm.

Lieut. Col. Joaquim da Cunha Freire at 11 p.m. on the 19th inst. was passing a short way from his own house when he was called by his neighbour Rosa Maria Borges, wife of Joaquim Borges Macaco. When he entered the house, Macaco and his wife's brothers Antonio C. Monarcha and Jose C. Monarcha presented themselves, and ordered him to sign a letter for 10,000 dollars, and on his refusing to do so, Rosa Maria Borges, holding a musket to his breast, forced him to sign three bills, each for 10,000 dollars. At 1 o'clock a.m. he was allowed to depart, and immediately gave notice to the police, who next morning succeeded in capturing the whole gang.

Dreadful Assault.—In the "Minas Geraes" of 11th inst we read the following. In November of the past year a fearful crime was committed at a agagem in the district of Paranahybu, the particulars of which are more or less the following. A Portuguese merchant Joaquim Luiz Saltao, bachelor, and a man of hasty temper, had a servant named Isabel Fernandez with whom he lived on intimate terms, and whom, for some reason unknown he dismissed. Some few days afterwards, on the night of the 22nd or 23rd ult. Saltao, whilst in a rage, accompanied by his cashier, Joaquim Coelho, also Portuguese, and a big strong man, went to the house of Maria Felicidade Lopez, where Isabel Fernandez had taken shelter. He opened the door and with his accomplice ascended and surprised his victim in bed; after pacifying her he persuaded her to accompany him. Arrived at his own house they went into an inner room, and he told the cashier to bring the presents he had for his sweetheart. The cashier brought in on a tray two leather whips and a dagger. He then ordered his victim to strip and take her choice of weapons; the two brutes cut off her hair and pulled out two artificial teeth, tore her clothes with a dagger, threw her on the bed, and butchered her, leaving her for dead. Next morning news of this atrocious assault spread over the town, and the authorities took notice of it. The medical men who attended her, said that she would recover in a few days. This declaration caused great indignation, and Judge Martinho de Medeiros, appearing as prosecutor, demanded a new trial. This time the surgeons stated that 40 days or more would be required for her to recover totally. Whilst the process was going on, the culprits offered to pay 2100 dollars to close the matter, which offer was accepted—but the courts are averse to this, and demand a new trial. Owing to this opposition the two culprits are still in custody.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN

One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this city broke out on Tuesday night at a quarter to ten o'clock, in the extensive workshops of Mr. Beakey, cabinetmaker and upholsterer. These workshops are situated in Jervis-lane, and run at the rear of the houses facing Mary-street. Shortly after the alarm was given the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it would appear, from the peculiar position of the place where the fire originated, that nothing could save the entire block of houses extending from Jervis-lane to St. Jervis-street. The house of Mr. Beakey, at the corner of Mary-street, was saved, and, with the exception of the damage done to the rear of the houses between it and Jervis-lane, they were also saved from the burning. The loss sustained is estimated near £20,000 in house and other property. The fire is supposed to have originated in Mr. Beakey's workshop by some shavings having accidentally ignited. It is stated that the premises were insured. The fire was got completely under at about one o'clock.

COTTON-GROWING—BRAZIL, PERU, AND PARAGUAY.

In the report of the Cotton Supply Association, just issued for the present month, is the following allusion to cotton-growing in these countries:—"A letter" was received from Rio Janeiro respecting the cotton-growing capabilities of Espirito Santo, Brazil, which was formerly quite a cotton district, and where the planters are anxious to resume cultivation. The indigenous cotton of the country is of an inferior description, but New Orleans and other varieties succeed well. A supply of seed was requested and granted. At the meeting held on Tuesday, the 5th of January, a letter was read for sending a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Asuncion respecting the measures adopted to extend the cultivation of cotton in Paraguay, and stating that there is a large area already planted, and that each year the quantity will be greatly increased."

Cotton growing is quite the rage in Peru, and this year's crop is estimated to yield 60,000 quintals. SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This society, which has now its four stations and nine missionaries, is, we understand, formed on the model of the Church Missionary So-

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WM. MATTI and CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Paya Menta
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain F. Fildarza,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Bahiada San Pedro,
Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the "Pavón" de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer
BOLEOCITAS
Leaves the "Buenos Aires" every Friday
after the arrival of the "Pavón," and
returns each Tuesday, by which the
Passenger leaves here every Thursday
and returns every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail
Steamer
ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after arrival of the "Pavón," and returns
every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers
to the "Pavón," which leaves for
Buenos Aires.

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
"Pavón," on Tuesday, January 10, and
returns on Friday, January 20.

FARES:
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones
Zarate do 4
San Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
San Nicolas do 12
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Diamante do 20
Santa Fe do 24
Paraná do 28
La Paz do 32
La Esquina do 36
Guaya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Gualeguay do 56
Concepcion do 60
Concordia do 64

Deck Half-price.
FREIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6
San Nicolas 6
Paraná 6
La Paz 10
Bella Vista 10
La Esquina 10
Guaya 12
Corrientes 12
The Uruguay Ports 10

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná,
Jorjonte, Asunción, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito do S. Berlincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pata.
Rosario 20
Paraná 28
Corrientes 50
Asunción 60
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 22 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

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

And on J. Barred & Co, Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS D HALL

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Piedra No. 80.

ESTANCIEROS.

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 Va-
cuna, desde 60\$ vara

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacras, Potreros, Cor-
rales &c.

Pietas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de esilar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica 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 Potasi.)

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

The immense advantages of Accounts
Current are now so generally felt, and
appreciated in the two great empori-
ums 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 Mon-
tevideo has already provided for the
working class in that city, a safe &
profitable depository for their sav-
ings.

The sums deposited in that most
important institution are daily increas-
ing and already reach a very large
amount.

These advantages have not hitherto
been enjoyed in this city by an im-
mense number of Clerks, artisans,
working-men & servants of all classes
& conditions, who are equally inter-
ested in putting their savings out at in-
terest, 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. 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 de-
posited.

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.

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 mag-
nificent 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—170,667 pata. in 215 Policies.

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

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

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 liqui-
dated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be en-
titled 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 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.

DIAS FERIADOS

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Regreso.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Salida.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Shippers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Steamer,
CRYSTAL LINE,
A.L. 206 Tons.
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and
sailing immediate v.

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

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner,
"H Y D R A,"
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 SUSANA,
3-1 T.T. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few
bales.

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

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
breeds and in excellent condition, can ob-
tain same at reasonable prices by applying
at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corra-
lito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

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

No more Scab in Sheep.
Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 2-2
CALLE BUEN OSEEN.
Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs
Kuntz and Schaeffer.

Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D.
Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the
inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for
eradicating Parasitic Diseases in Sheep, and
all domestic Animals, begs to inform the
Estancieros that it can now 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
mud prescribed by the instructions.

The specific has been already found an
effective remedy for Liceus (Garrapatas).

Numerous certificates may be seen,
showing the high reputation of the Specific
throughout S. America. Its low price ph-
ases it within the reach of all, 25 lb. suf-
ficing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no
poisonous quality, and is sold at the above
Depots.

CARLOS GEYER.

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 Paraná. Apply
for terms &c. at 88 calle Cuyo, between
the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.

15 p. F. 21.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Dr. Mr. Pongeward, of the Lon-
don University College.

This Establishment, which from its found-
ation has been patronised by the principal
British families of Buenos Ayres, is an
exact reproduction of an English School,
where, 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-attentive and constant super-
vision, 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 Reli-
gious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathemat-
ics, 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 en-
closures of Buenos Ayres.

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

Dr. P. PONGEWARD.

15 p.

**For Cañuelas, Monto, and
Las Flores.**

Mensajerías Nuevas de la Portefa,
Correo del Estado.

Office—Rivadavia 411 and 413.

The Empresario, with all 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, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of
each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2,
5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each
month.
Luggage and encomiendas are re-
ceived 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
Flores 22, 23, 28
MIGUEL M. SUPO.
Buenos Ayres, 16th Feb. 1864.