

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	648
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-03-11
Lengua:	Inglés
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 accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1861.

EXHIBITIONS & EXPOSITIONS.

No severer comment can be passed on Buenos Ayres than stating the simple fact that she was unrepresented at the World's Fair of 1862. All the geographical works, all the splendid essays, all the wonderful newspapers, which our preado Athenian press could distribute throughout the world, are as nothing, compared to the effect that one little stall marked Argentine Republic should have had, making this country known to Civilization. Pilgrims from all nations went to pay their homage at the shrine of Industry, the children of Noah assembled at the banquet of Peace, but the Argentine was not there alone as an outcast. Even Paraguay and Banda Oriental had their production exposed to the admiring gaze of millions, and rewarded with 'honorable mention' invitations had been sent hither but the envoys of peace found us immersed in the smoke and carnage of a fratricidal war, and the reply of our statesmen was 'we have not time for such follies, Liberty is in danger, and the trumpet sounds to arms.'

There was, however, one man who nobly exerted himself to rescue the country from degradation. Mr. Constant Santa Maria had labored in Spain for Exhibition of 1851, and merited the thanks of the Royal commission: he now devoted his energies to the cause of his native country, and sought to hang up the Argentine banner in a dome of prouder associations than that of the Hotel des Invalides. Unhappily his views were not seconded although so practicable and easy, and he failed to accomplish them.

It required no super-human effort to send home a few of the articles for which this country is famous, for excellence, and M. Santa Maria, offered his services gratis. It is impossible to calculate the benefit that might have been derived by placing our products before the eyes of the World. Of what utility is it for a trader to have the very finest merchandise, if he does not let the public know, and prefer to let it rot in his stores. We see men like Holloway spend a million silver dollars per annum on advertising, sending their emissaries to placard the pyramids of Egypt and Great Wall of China with the wares offered for sale at Holborn Hill or Charing Cross. But here we have a far more effectual method of advertising to the whole world at once, and almost free of cost.

Besides the advantages thus acquired abroad, there is an equal gain at home in stimulating the natives to labor, that they may earn a good reputation in this general judgment of the various races of men and their productions.

We make these remarks apropos of the idea started by the 'Pera-carroll,' to put up an Exhibition in Rosario. The preparation and land carriage of suitable articles is more trifling expense compared to the results we may expect. Our industrial colleague has shown that each province can furnish a respectable catalogue, and the more remarkable objects might be afterwards transmitted to the grand Exposition of Paris for next. In this manner Buenos Ayres and the Republic will recover that rank among nations which they sold for a mess of pottage in 1862. To Rosario, as representative of the Interior, will fall the high honor of initiating so grand an enterprise.

We earnestly call the attention of Government to a matter involving such little labor and immense profit to the whole country. The Minister of the Interior enjoys our good opinion in the fullest degree, although perhaps he does not return the favor, and we feel assured that it is not necessary to convince him of the feasibility and advantage of any scheme, to enlist his effective support. Leaving our colleagues to tire themselves and their unfortunate subscribers with Grupos and Cocidos, we entrust the Rosario Exhibition to Dr. Rawson,

THE SAN NICOLAS MEETING.

It is so seldom that we have a popular demonstration of opinion in this country, that we regard the San Nicolas meeting a very significant matter. In any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland such a meeting would be but an every day affair. In the United States stamp meetings are part and parcel of the very institutions of the nation, but in this province—in a little country town, a meeting convened by the townspeople to assert their rights against the encroachments of the Government, and to set at defiance the despotism of red tapeism, is certainly one of the most unprecedented steps ever before known in the River Plate. As many of our readers may not be in possession of the facts relating to the matter, we think it right to explain the whole business, San Nicolas, which in population we believe is the second city in this province, has been suffering from what the natives here call a 're-accion.' Owing to their proximity to Cepeda and Pavon, the townspeople of San Nicolas have lost heavily by those vicissitudes which it is popularly believed caused such gain to Argentines in general: the thousands of manubay posts, stuck into the ground to defend the imaginary rights of the ground, have we are informed never yet been paid for. Horses, recados, and such like articles were supplied with a most exalted spirit of patriotism, but neither the conquerors nor the conquered thought fit to refund the generous San Nicolas shopkeepers; 'eaten bread is soon forgotten,' and if Governor Saavedra were in San Nicolas last Sunday night, he would have been taught that to the people of San Nicolas he owed his present dignified position. In consequence of these and other little painful associations attached to the names of Pavon, Cepeda, Arroyo Medio, &c., there is a most decided determination on the part of the whole population of the place to oppose all factions or parties whose peculiar political creeds are calculated to cause a repetition of past sorrows.

When the great Craudo and Cocido election struggle came off last month, it was discovered that in the town of San Nicolas, which has a population of over 13000 souls, only four Craudos were to be found. Scarcely however had the election returns been received in Buenos Ayres than the Minister of the Province, Mr. Acosta (who apropos had as well keep away from San Nicolas) despatched a sweeping order to remove the Colonel and the two Justices of the peace. This order caused a great sensation in the peaceable town of San Nicolas. The Colonel immediately left for Buenos Ayres, the Justices resigned office, the municipality imitated their example, and for a week or more the Provincial authority ceased to exist in the place, as the party named by the Governor to act as Justice of the Peace, flung his appointment in the Minister's face, telling him 'that we would not steal, and therefore could not act with out a sufficient salary.'

Such was the state of things when the meeting which we refer to was convened. It was attended by almost every respectable foreigner and native in the place. The theatre being found too small, the chairman adjourned to the Plaza. Owing to chance, one of the editors of the 'Standard' happened to be present. The feelings of the people were evidently greatly exasperated: words were said, and motions made, which, perhaps, it were more discreet on our part to omit publishing, but we cannot refrain from informing our subscribers of the fact, that the people in San Nicolas are, to a man, staunch supporters of President Mitre's Government, but sworn enemies to the Provincial administration. Had any one in the crowd shouted 'to the bank,' there was no force in the town capable of defunding it, and a rather remunerative division of paper money might possibly have taken place, but the crowd, although excited, was by no means a rabble. The object of the meeting was clearly to protest against the 'nakases' of Minister Acosta, and nothing more. In other countries, which possibly the editors of the 'Tribuna' and 'Nacional' consider less advanced than this, the will of the people, when so unmistakably displayed, would be consulted; but here, in the River Plate, we fear we cannot expect this. Minister Acosta has yet to learn, that in removing justices of the peace, and other such functionaries, he must pay more respect to the wishes of the people, and less to the dictates of a club which, as a general rule, is extremely unpopular in the country districts. A repetition of the great San Nicolas meeting may lead to consequences which Minister Acosta should be careful to avoid.

A RUINED TOWN.

Foreigners in the River Plate, as a general rule, have a rather imperfect knowledge of the state of the interior. We're all so familiar with the 'Tribuna' jargon that we naturally suppose Buenos Ayres is the only province well governed, and that crossing either the Parana or Arroyo Medio we step into the barbarian territories of semi-civilized Argentines. Without wishing to descend to comparisons, we may be permitted to say that this is a most erroneous notion, and that it would be a boon for the estanciaeros and sheep-farmers of this province if we had such a code of rural regulations as that which at present exists in the province of Santa Fe.

Called by business to the confines of this province, we had every opportunity of remarking the great beneficial difference between a quasi-Federal Administration and a garrulous, weak, democratic rule. But more of this anon. We wish now to describe to our readers a ruined town which at one (and no very remote) period was the hope of the nation, but now a deserted village.

The town of Las Piedras owes its origin to civil war, its dilapidation to peace. Built in obedience to a fiat of 'Uquiza,' it was marked out, streeted, and squared less with an eye to self-security than rural convenience. The Plaza is larger than that of Buenos Ayres, and on the very summit of the barranca, or hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Parana and Islands. This square is built round with red painted azotea houses, which for the last three years have been only tenanted by half starved rats. At one corner of the Plaza is the church, which is the least pretentious edifice in the town. There are no less than three hundred and thirty-four azotea houses in the town, besides mud hovels without number, and yet the total population of the place does not exceed four hundred souls. At one time, when the town was being manufactured, as it were, by steam, the population of the place exceeded two thousand five hundred souls. The 'cura' of this ruined town is from Holland: he gives a most gloomy description of the state of affairs. Hotel, fonda, or coffee-house, there is none; not even that emblem of Argentine civilization, a billiard room, can the place boast of. The only scumblance of business about the place is a pulperia, which, instead of being in the Plaza, is at the very outskirts of the town. There are numerous chancas, or farms, of more, upon which the people seem principally to live. The traveller who visits this deserted town must be satisfied to breakfast on fried maize and eggs, dine on hard corn cobs, and sup on muddy Parana water.

As we wandered through the weed-covered streets, we thought of the lines of our immortalized countryman. 'Vain, transient splendour, could not all Reprove the tottering mansion from its fall— Observe it sink, nor shall it more impart. An hour's import-unity to the poor man's heart— Till then, no more, the peasant shall repair, To sweep clear on of his daily care. No more that rattle, nor the barter's tale— No more the woman's talk shall pry at all— No more the smith his dinky blow shall clear, Nor his prodigious anvil, and lean to bear; The horse, himself, no longer shall be found, No more the dog his whining cry around— No more the dog shall, half-witted to his post, Shall kiss the sheep to pass to the rest.'

Four Goldsmith! even in South America you are remembered. Nor a ship was in the port; not a boat at anchor. And this is the place, readers, where it was intended to place the capital of the Argentine nation. Nature herself seems to conspire at the destruction of this faded place: the waters of the Parana are eating away the soft clay of the bank, and some of these days we may expect to hear of the barranca giving way, and Las Piedras, utterly annihilated. Without the pretence of a trade, or the slightest hope of a commerce, thousands of hard dollars have been expended in building up houses for which there are no tenants, merely to meet the views of the ruler of the country. Let it be a lesson to the future rulers of this nation, that although they may call out armies and immortalize muddy arroyos, such as the Pavon, they are powerless to create or even augment trade, to give prosperity to a mushroom village. Not even if President Mitre with his Ministers, Congress with all its members, foreign representatives with their suites, not all these, if planted to-morrow in Las Piedras, would rescue it from the inevitable fate which awaits it from the beating waves of the Parana.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French Packet leaves to-morrow Persons sending home copies of the Inauguration report need not be afraid of the monstrous postage, if they send a single sheet, as it is only the heavy 'Weekly Standard' which is victimized by the Imperial post. There is an erroneous idea that letters cost more by this packet than by the English. A

single letter-sheet, without envelopes, costs only \$3, if prepaid to-day, or if sent unpaid only ten pence in England.

On mistaken authority we published last Sunday the demise of Mr. Octavio Rossi, broker, whom we had the pleasure of seeing yesterday in excellent health. Sig. Rossi, who died, was the father of Messrs Rossi, Imprenta del Pabello.

Our countrymen in the north camps will be glad at the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Leahy as Irish pastor for the districts of Fortin Arco, Salto and Rojas. The reverend gentleman will reside at the first-named place, where an Irish clergyman has so long been needed. Father Leahy was formerly chaplain to our much-prized institution, the Irish Convent of Mercy.

The inauguration banquet has been highly spoken of, and attached much credit to the name of Messrs. Boch and Sempé. Rumour says that it cost £80, or about £2 per head.

The Northern Railway has opened a formidable opposition to the diligences of Pilar, Copilla, and Arco: at present an omnibus runs from San Fernando three times a week to those towns, booking passengers through from the far north to our Custom-house, and the enterprise meets with favour from our Irish friends. This must injure the Western line.

We have heard the result of the British Clerks' Association half yearly meeting on Tuesday night. Our columns will be open for the Report on Sunday morning: we are glad to see a dividend of 11 1/2 per cent per annum.

Matters often fall into oblivion for want of attention. We think the table of exchange ought to be got up as proposed; also the Centenary of Shakespeare, for we do not agree with Mr. Touchstone's rather sarcastic opinion.

It is untrue that Governor Saavedra intends getting up another inauguration on occasion of the opening of the paper bank at Villa Mercedes. We shall, however, have 'carne con cuero' at Luxon on the conclusion of the Western line to that town by May 25th, if then, but we learn that the Governor reckons without his host, as the line cannot be done so far before the end of June.

Mr. Wheeler, who was expected to arrive here in June. He was about to leave London for New York, and on his return would start for the River Plate. Our Rosario friends have no reason to augur ill for the Central Argentine Railway, simply that Mr. W. has given an impetus to the Escusadela line. The former may be considered un fait accompli.

Accounts state that Sunday's shower was very capricious. Within an acre for instance, of a square league, it rained in a dozen places, and left as many others quite dry. The news on the whole improves every day.

THE INAUGURATION.

Knowing that our readers will not weary of this interesting and most important subject, and feeling that it is a pity to omit any of the graceful sentiments pronounced by Consul Parish and some other speakers, which however escaped us in a necessarily hurried report, we reproduce verbatim:

TURNING THE FIRST SOIL. Mr. Parish opened the ceremony thus:

Gentlemen—We are assembled to celebrate a great triumph of civilization. We are about to commence the works of the Great Southern Railway, solemnizing the act with a demonstration worthy of the occasion. In presence of the Argentine people and Government. In the name of the country I ask of present to contribute something towards the fulfilment of this idea, in order that to-day may be a day of real rejoicing for Buenos Ayres, and that the 7th of March may be recorded among the most glorious dates in her history. This fine gentlemen, will start from the walls of Buenos Ayres following the route before your view, traversing the Southern camps as far as Chascomus, the first point of its destination; and thence, with God's blessing and the peace we now enjoy, it will be continued as far as may be deemed necessary. More over the day will come when it shall cross the present frontier, and penetrate the deserts of the South, seizing on that vast interlunary of the early conquerors. Look, gentlemen, at this band of laborers with their instruments of peace, impatient to be in the work. These are the armies, that no one can resist, and are winning the liberties and happiness of nations. They only await the order of their chief to begin the march, and once in movement, they will neither rest nor turn back till having finished the enterprise. We shall soon see the superb locomotive issue from the midst of the ancient means of conveyance, leaving them far behind, and when we shall have expelled the last of their kind from Buenos

Ayres, we may erect a monument in their former market-place, as a relique of their memory. Perhaps, gentlemen, before the close of 1863, we shall find ourselves in Chascomus, looking back towards Buenos Ayres, and celebrating the conclusion of the works, which we begin to-day, and on our return, casting a glance over the country through which we pass, we may realize a portion of the benefit conferred on Buenos Ayres by the Great Southern Railway. All the inhabitants of the campaign to which we are directed are clamoring for us to begin the work. Let us lose no more time with fair promises, but give the first stroke to the earth, on which we stand. I come, gentlemen, to assist, in the name of the company, their Excellencies, the ruler of this nation, President Mitre, and the Governor of this province, to join this day in accepting the humble office of the first labourers in this railway, and I deliver into their able hands the instruments for turning the first sod, which is to be the groundwork of the construction (loud applause.)

SPEECH OF MR. CONSTANT SANTA MARIA.

Gentlemen—The enthusiasm which reigns in this assembly urges several gentlemen around me, including the Hon. Mr. Kihl, American Minister, and General Madariaga, to ask liberty to speak. The committee is glad of such a spirit, so full of generous sentiment; but there is a duty to perform in giving you several toasts which it would be ungracious to omit. These I will group together, as our time is limited, and beg you will accept them with the cordial sympathy to which each is entitled. Let us drink, gentlemen, to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres, and may its enactments, for the good of the province, be always attended with the same wisdom and popularity as have marked their concession of the Great Southern Railway. Let us drink, gentlemen, to the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, the most important in these countries, and from whose enlightened body we may hope for every measure towards the advancement of this great metropolis. Let us drink, gentlemen, to National and Foreign commerce, the true source of peace, order, and riches for the Republic. Let us drink, gentlemen, to the Absent Friends of the Southern railway, lamenting the absence of the initiator Mr. Edward Lamb to whom so many thanks are due; and among Absent Friends we also owe a special mention to D. Norberto Rierra, the eminent financier, who when Minister of Hacienda appreciated the importance of the undertaking and ably supported it in the Chambers until he convinced all of its utility. Let this toast and the good he has conferred on the country be his recompense. Let us, at the same time, toast these friends in the Old world who took so ardent an interest in the felicity and progress of these countries, paying a distinctive tribute to Messrs. Baring brothers, and Mr. David Robertson who have accredited their names worthy of universal praise.

Let us drink, gentlemen, to the firm of Messrs. Peto and Bots, that well-remembered house which has undertaken to build the Southern Railway, and whose name is sufficient guarantee for its perfect execution. Here with I would associate Mr. William Crawford, who wouldly reports that firm, and whom I have the happiness to see sitting by my side. Let us drink, gentlemen, to the Engineers of the Line, from whose professional labors the country will reap abundant fruits, specifying the Chief Engineer, Mr. Thomas Kumball of London, and his brother the resident engineer of the Co. who is opposite me. By recapitulation, let us take these six toasts in one, and I invite you, in the name of the Directors, to receive each and all of them with the enthusiasm and gladness to which they are individually entitled. (Vivas and loud applause.)

THE ROSARIO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The 'Tribuna' of yesterday morning calls attention to the great necessity of building a new Custom-house in Rosario. We think however Minister Gonzalez would consult more the interests of the place and the convenience of the national exchequer, by giving to Rosario a new administrator, rather than a new Custom-house. The trade of the place is at present extremely limited, and the present Custom-house quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. There is every probability that within a few years a spacious Custom-house will be required possibly much larger than at present would be thought necessary; it would be therefore more prudent for the Minister to confine his attention to the nominating some person to the office of administrator of customs, who would be less obnoxious than Sr. Cazom, than to plunge the treasury into further embarrassment by building a new Custom-house in Rosario. The present collector is extremely unpopular, and we have no

doubt if the President's attention were called to the matter he would yield to the wishes of the foreign merchants, and have a less objectionable person put in his place.

SUSPICIOUS OMISSION.

To many it seems strange that none of the Spanish papers published the President's speech at the inauguration ceremony on last Monday. It is generally believed that the cause of this omission, was the rather flattering terms in which his Excellency apostrophised British capital. The 'Tribuna' states that they applied for the speech, but could not get it. Our readers will observe, however, that if Mr. Hector Varela was anxious to publish it, he might have translated it from the 'Standard.' We call our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina' to account for omitting to publish the felicitous compliments of his Excellency, and request that if the manuscript of the speech is not obtainable, that our colleague will translate it from our columns.

Legislature of B. Ayres.

The Nacion Argentina of yesterday publishes the following list of candidates (Cocidos) for the elections of the 27th.

- Senators— General D. Emilio Mitre, Juan Bautista Peña, Jose Maria Albariño, Jaime Lavallol. Deputies— D. Francisco Molina, Ricardo Lavalle, Anarcasis Lanuz, Dr. N. colas Avellaneda, Antonio Bilbao la Vieja, Miguel Martinez de Hoz, Jose Luis Amideo, Adolfo Pralty, Rafael Treles. Comandite— Jose Maria Morales, Luis Maria Drago, Manuel Ocampo.

Something about a Royal Family.

It is rather curious that while nearly all the female members of the house of Bavaria have made splendid matrimonial alliances, the male members have gone in a contrary direction, and married ladies of mediocre fortune, and not absolute plebeians. While all the princesses of Wittelsbach are evidently ambitious, the princes seem to be a quiet, easy-going sort of men, given to rest and contemplation, to tobacco and lager beer, and disliking the pomp and ceremony involved in the presence of high-born spouses. The ex-King of Greece, fat, indolent, and good-natured, is a fair type of his family. Put on a throne for which he did not care a straw, through the influence of his powerful aunts and cousins, he left the troubles and honours of government to his active spouse, his chief personal anxiety being to keep a never-failing supply of Bavarian ale near his elastic residence at the foot of the Acropolis. When die revolution made this supply fail, he was glad enough to shake the dust of Athens from his feet, and to retreat to his beloved sand-hills of Munich. The present Sovereign of Bavaria is a man very much of the same temper; but still more so is his uncle Charles, the only brother of ex King Louis, and half-brother of the beautiful pair of twin princesses who all became the wives of Cæsars. Prince Charles himself never aspired to a noble lady, far less to a princess. When a lad, he had a French teacher, one Monsieur Bulley, who grounded him well in the purest Parisian accent, and sometimes took him on a French speaking promenade round the old city of Munich, and close by the house lived Madame Bolley and Mademoiselle Marie Anne Bolley and a host of little Bolleys, all talking the purest Parisian accent. Prince Charles, in his homely way, took a liking to the Bolleys, and particularly to Mademoiselle Marie Anne, who, it is to be supposed, spoke French better than even old Monsieur; and his admiration being sufficiently intensified he announced one day to his papa, King Maximilian I. that he was going to marry Mademoiselle Marie Anne. It occasioned a terrible scene at the Schloss, as may be imagined; but the end of it was that Prince Charles did marry Miss Bolley, threats and promises notwithstanding. To hide the family disgrace, as far as possible, the young lady was elevated, some time after to the rank of Baroness Bayersdorf—Anglice, 'Bavarian village'—in her own right, added to which was the gift of several domains from the royal father-in-law. Prince Charles and his low-born consort lived very happily, though in great seclusion, for thirty years; and after her decease, the Prince married another dame of humble origin, ennobled since under the name of Henrietta von Frankenburg. But these are no means the only 'morganatic' marriages in the royal family of Bavaria. The brother of the Empress of Austria, eldest son and heir of Duke Maximilian, was married at the parish church of Augsburg, in 1837, to a tradesman's daughter, for whom he afterwards obtained the title of Baroness von Valersee. This marriage gave great offence, at Vienna as well as at Munich, and, to allay the storm, Prince Ludwig had to renounce all his rights and

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. M. T. and Co.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer
ALTO
Captain F. Fidiar.
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 Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the Salto, being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Entrerios, San Pedro Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas Voyages to the Parana, de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
BOLEOCITAS.
Leaves the Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Pava and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR SAN CARANA.
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a rival of the Pava, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers to the Pava, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Guay, Bella Vista, and Encarnado, the British Steamer
EMERALDA.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pava, on Tuesday, March 15, and returns on Friday, March 20.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	5 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guay guay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	32 "
La Paz do	36 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Goya do	44 "
Bella Vista do	48 "
Encarnado do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Payandú	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Anaco, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MAPQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipoldo de S. Beticourt,
Leaves on the 15th March.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	30 "
Parana	38 "
Corrientes	50 "
Anaco	80 "
Coruzuba	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 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grotz & Co, Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Barned & Co, Banker LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Boles).

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.

A LOS **ESTANCIEROS.**

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejuns.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bobederos de Hierro para Ovejuns y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ vara
Mejoras de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rosales, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.
Máquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas 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 Urosi.)
N.P.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j 13

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 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

firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and all ways directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LEBLANC.

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 pata. in 215 Policies.
DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcé del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
" Euroquiro Riestra, Sub Manager
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 insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 57 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 5 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida		Regreso.	
Salida	Regreso	Salida	Regreso
San Fernando	10:00	Buenos Aires	10:00
San Fernando	11:00	Buenos Aires	11:00
San Fernando	12:00	Buenos Aires	12:00
San Fernando	13:00	Buenos Aires	13:00
San Fernando	14:00	Buenos Aires	14:00
San Fernando	15:00	Buenos Aires	15:00
San Fernando	16:00	Buenos Aires	16:00
San Fernando	17:00	Buenos Aires	17:00
San Fernando	18:00	Buenos Aires	18:00
San Fernando	19:00	Buenos Aires	19:00
San Fernando	20:00	Buenos Aires	20:00
San Fernando	21:00	Buenos Aires	21:00
San Fernando	22:00	Buenos Aires	22:00
San Fernando	23:00	Buenos Aires	23:00
San Fernando	24:00	Buenos Aires	24:00

Mensagerias y Correos Nacionales Inciales.

127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.
The Diligences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile, every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario to Santa Fe, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa. m 1m.

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL 1862. BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, Wax Vestas & Cigar Lights.

Light only on the Box
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plain boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole importers of Jonkoping's Tausatic (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Lane London, E.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Ship-brokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Barque, **CRYSTALINE,**
A L. 266 Tons.
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
Consigned to order.
Dutch schooner,
HOORTE VICHGER,
171 Tons,
Klaess, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
Consignee 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,
CORNELIA SJSANA,
3-1/2 T.T. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
5-1/2 A.T. 331 Tons,
Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, Dorga and Unnes.
National Barque,
RIVAD VIA,
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
Ship-brokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

Rams Rams Rams!!!

Partis requiring Rams or the best breeds and in excellent condition, in obtainable 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 Electroales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.
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 3 and 5 p. m.
15 p. F. 24.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Dr. P. PONGERARD, 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, & offers a general commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages in imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.
An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.
The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Metric 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 so very quiet a spot, is one of the most healthful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.
For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Strand Office, Calle Bolgrano 71.
Dr P. PONGERARD.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.
Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Prepared only by
LEA AND PERRINS, Worcester.

LETCHER'S WAX VESTAS.

R. Letchford & Co. had themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper attention on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Letchford's make, as others are often substituted.
1. Call's Lane, Notting Green, London.
The Standard, Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 21, Old Bailey, by the Proprietor and Editor, J. G. & S. T. BARNARD.