

# The Standard

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## The Standard.

"All falsi audiam nil veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

### PENDING CRISIS.

There is a sort of artificial prosperity going on in Buenos Ayres which is beginning to attract general attention. Each day we read of the arrivals of foreign vessels with costly assorted cargoes. Every week we have a ship or two consigned to Mr. Manuel Haedo with railway iron and coke for the Western Railway. Every steamer brings us its quota of respectable young men who are consumers, not producers. Lottery ticket sellers and orange vendors disembark by the hundred from every Italian barque which comes into port. New splendid houses are going up in every street; fashionable four-wheel waggons are purchased by almost every swell in town. The man who left Buenos Ayres a year ago, and returns to-day, starts at the giant progress of the place. Our friend Don Hector, when he returned from Europe, supped at the La Piaz, and stated that a better served supper could not be found in London, Paris, or even Baden Baden. If the industry of the country could only keep pace with this monstrous expenditure, then there would be less room for our remarks; but unfortunately whilst we are all becoming more fashionable, the staples of the country are the same, or if anything diminishing. Owing to the drought last year, our wool this clip is about the same as that of the previous year, and as for our hides, it is well known amongst the brokers in London and Liverpool that our hide exports have greatly fallen off.

Now we are prepared to prove that Governor Saavedra in extending the Western Railway from Moreno to Luxan, causes the paper dollar to depreciate, and thereby robs the country. That every new house built in Buenos Ayres drives ounces up, and consequently the owner robs the country. That every lottery ticket man or fruit vendor who spends his time wandering through this city selling his wares causes paper money to fall still further and further.

That the four-wheeled waggons and the billiard table makers are the greatest bulls for driving up ounces that can be found in this city, and that the Baden Baden suppers are converting the paper dollars into French assignats.

It will be asked how can the extension of the Western Railway depreciate the currency? Because this country cannot yet afford to build railroads unless upon foreign capital. A Government whose 6 per cent bonds are still lying in the treasury department although issued years ago, which although it (suppose we grant) has the confidence of the public, has greater credit abroad than at home—such a Government has no right to invest in railways or patronize bar iron or coke if it imports bar iron or coke to give in payment, which being useless compels the Minister to go hat in hand round to borrow ounces, thereby causing an increased demand for specie, and a consequent depreciation of paper.

Why is it that ounces are 470 to-day? Is it because a revolution is brewing? No. Is it because President Mitre is detested, and enjoys neither confidence nor credit? No, on the contrary there never was a man in this country occupying his position more respected and esteemed by us foreigners than Bartolome Mitre.

No, it is because Buenos Ayres is what is technically called going ahead; paper money is falling because we import more than we can pay for; because there are more consumers than producers; the more business we do the more the paper dollar will suffer; the more houses we build the greater will be the rise in specie, because first the laborers consume, don't produce; and next, capital becomes locked up when it is most essential that it should be kept floating.

Railways built in this country, on foreign capital, are of the very highest advantage, and tend to give increased value to our paper money, whilst, on

the contrary, those built by the Government on a bank loan of paper dollars, is an operation so nearly approaching swindle, that we hardly know how to define it by its proper name here.

Mr. Haedo is importing this year, say one hundred thousand pounds sterling worth of English goods. Pray, with what is he going to repay the English manufacturer? Oh! he draws on the Minister. The Minister goes to Mr. Leslie of the Maun Bank, and gets exchange. The Casa de Moneda pays Mr. Leslie, but who pays the Casa de Moneda? Meanwhile, the whole business is an imposture, for we have received one hundred thousand pounds sterling from England, and we have paid, not in hides or wool, for they are all exhausted, but simply by what is called 'raising the wind': the paper dollar, as a matter of course, goes down, specie goes up, and the infatuated natives say, 'Good God, look what ounces are.' If business is as brisk this year as last, ounces will most assuredly be five hundred before the 31st December next, and they cannot come down, unless we either increase our exports or diminish our imports.

The outer and inner roads are crowded with shipping; in fact, the number of ships at present in port is so great, that the list hardly fits in the 'Standard.' What is the result? Buenos Ayres is going ahead tremendously, paper money is going down fearfully, and the whole country drifting fast to hopeless bankruptcy.

People who want to know the price of ounces, should look rather to Mr. Maxwell's slate, at the rooms, than at the black board of the Bolsa. Freighters are so low at present, that often a full cargo of hides and wool for Antwerp, does not even pay the seaman's wages home; and yet Buenos Ayres is said to be progressing. If it is, so also is the paper dollar, *pari passu*. Governor Saavedra should sell the Western Railway for paper money, and throw the proceeds into the flames. This would be a move in the right direction; but with such a man as M. Dominguez, as Minister, this is not to be hoped for.

### THE 'UNION' PIRATES.

In the month of November 1862 one of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted filled the minds of our citizens with alarm. The boat's crew of the 'Union' were all barbarously murdered in cold blood, as is supposed while they were asleep, by three ruffians, for the sake of some clothes and other articles in the boat: the scene of the crime was the river Parana, near Rosario, and the pirates having escaped to the islands, all hope of retribution was abandoned. Nevertheless the zealous captain of the Port of Rosario set out in pursuit of them, and captured them in an island, bringing them back in irons. One of the party confessed, and the guilt of the accused being proved home, two of them were sentenced to be shot, and the third to undergo penal servitude.

The crime exceeded in atrocity even that subsequently perpetrated on board the Flower Land for which seven men have just died on the gallows. There was not a single extenuating feature, and if ever assassins merited death, it was in this case. Moreover, the murder was what Spanish law defines as 'alevos,' being treacherous and cold-blooded to a degree; the Constitution, in such cases, places the lives of the assassins beyond the Executive attribute of mercy. Yet our tender-hearted rulers, who sent a sword of honor to Sandes, in reward for the death of the boy Saa and a series of the most awful butcheries, are touched to the quick at the idea of shooting these pirates; and sooner than deprive society of their services, an angel of forgiveness visits their cells with a commuted sentence for one of them. Thus two have already escaped the axe of justice, and another month will probably release the last.

Three assassins are taken almost in the act, a year and a half is allowed to elapse during the formalities of trial; and, finally, two are commuted from sentence of death. How much better if they had been hanged from the first tree. The violation of the Constitution is in our eyes a trifle, but the patronage and immunity enjoyed by murderers is a damning stain upon this country. The other day six notorious assassins were suffered to escape: will not many now suspect it was to avoid the painful task of shooting them? Again, last week, we have another murderer spared, as if shedding human blood had ceased to be a crime in Buenos Ayres. If even penal servitude were put in force, we might not despair, but it is notorious that nine-tenths of the convicts either enter military service, or get scot-free before a year.

This manner of things cannot safely go on so: it was something similar before a vigilance committee instituted Lynch-law in California. We know that we actually imperil our existence by insisting on the execution of assassins, for a number of them is prowling

about, and feels no doubt aggrieved at our remarks. The laws will fall into abeyance if not put in force, and next year every man will be obliged to wear a revolver in his belt, in the streets, if all the murderers are let loose on society. Meantime Mr. Flower is in prison, because no one seems to remember him, and self-preservation is worse than murder. A Basque milkman was murdered last week at the Lomas de Zamorra, but if he had killed the highwayman he should have fared almost worse. The outskirts of the city are quite unsafe, and we do not hesitate to say the cause is so many pardoned murderers, pirates, and cut throats.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury leaves on Sunday next. Passengers are requested to be on board before four o'clock. We hear that she will be crowded with passengers, as besides the many residents who with their families are leaving, a batch of young men is expected from Paraguay—twenty-five we hear is the number. These youths are sent by the Paraguayan Government to be educated in England and France at the expense of the State, which speaks volumes for the enlightened policy of President Lopez.

One of the greatest nuisances which exist in this city is the butcher's shop in our private streets. In Rosario the thing is not allowed, beef can only be sold in the market, but in Buenos Ayres it is the reverse. We can understand butcher's stalls in such a place as the Paseo Julio, as it is impossible that ship masters could be supplied from the market, beside Paseo Julio is an open airy street, but in the narrowest and worst ventilated streets in town butcher's shops are a decided nuisance; in many parts they bring such a swarm of flies that the neighbours are forcibly ejected. As however there is no one to look after such things the best the neighbors can do is not to purchase from these shopkeepers.

House property in this city has increased in value wonderfully; a sale was made the other day of a house in Calle Mayo, belonging to an old Irish resident; the price realized was almost double what it would have fetched five years ago.

The attempt at highway robbery at the Cinco Esquinas has caused the greatest alarm amongst the inhabitants in that quarter, who heard nothing whatsoever about the affair until published in the 'Tribuna.' It appears that an elderly gentleman was walking down the street with a little boy when a ruffian attempted to stop him, and threatened to kill the man if he did not give him fifty dollars; instead of the dollars the highwayman received a blow between the eyes which sent him reeling into the street. The police as a matter of course were nowhere. After the municipality the most useless body of paid employees is the police force.

The funeral oration of our old friend, Mr. Ferrer, over the ashes of M. Villanueva, was published yesterday in a rather remote corner of the 'Tribuna.' Had our colleague published President Mitre's speech at the inauguration, we should certainly have felt bound to reciprocate the compliment, and give our readers Mr. Ferrer's oration.

The great talk amongst all our big-wigged politicians is the great American Congress mooted in Peru, agreed to by Chile, and sanctioned by all the Powers on the North and South Continent. We have not yet heard where the Congress is to be held, but the general belief is that Panama will be the place. The Argentine representatives have not yet been named: some say the editor of the 'Tribuna,' whilst others think we can't get a better man than Forster. As people at home are so busy about the projected European Congress, so on the Pacific coast there is nothing else talked of. The question between the Southern and Northern States is to be considered, and which ever way the Congress decides, will rest the future of that country. The next question will be Martin Garcia, which is a sort of Schleswig-Holstein affair to our neighbours.

The Salto arrived from Uruguay, but brings nothing new from the man Flores. In Entre Rios it has rained a good deal, and the whole province was gone completely bank mad. On the 1st of April the new bank will be opened and thousands of splendid new bills issued. The bills were lithographed in Buenos Ayres, and look so well when new that many people have overcome their prejudices. The bills, we believe, will be amortized every month; that is to say, they are printed on such a peculiar description of paper that they wear out after a couple of weeks' use. We have not heard who will be the manager.

The saladeristas are now all hard at work up the river, and cattle are coming in fast, in Entre Rios particularly; also in Corrientes cattle are fat and cheap, and the business pays well. In Santa Fe and the Banda Oriental, the estanciaeros have too great pretensions, and ask ten dollars for a novillo.

Who has got a file of the 'Times?' A French lady is anxious to pay a handsome reward for being permitted to look over it. A terrible row occurred on the Mole on Sunday evening, between a sailor and a policeman, resulting in the guard of the law being completely routed. The sailor, although not to say drunk, was (what would be regarded in Dublin as) powerfully refreshed.

### FRESH PRESERVED BEEF.

At a time when dried beef from Montevideo is opening up a new market in Great Britain, it behoves saladeristas to devote their attention to the best means of introducing it in good condition to the working classes of that country. We have heard of the Olden beef, and tasted that prepared by Mr. Lix of Corrientes; but both have defects. Latest advices from England inform us that the first, however good in taste and smell, is objectionable from the uncomely manner in which it is made up; and the second, although having an excellent flavour, smells very strongly.

Mr. Henry Jaeggli, brother to our well-known watch maker, has arrived from Switzerland, bringing some samples of his new and improved system. The case in question was despatched from that country on September 3rd, and shipped at Havre, on board the Akayab, for Buenos Ayres. We have, on exhibition at this office, a piece of the beef, which looks as fresh as if killed yesterday. The inventor tells us that his system is so simple as to require no machinery, and is almost free of expense. It is not, therefore, an idle flattery to say this will be a great boon for the River Plate. If Messrs. Gilmore, of Glasgow, find such ready disposal at 2d. per lb., as to cause an order for several cwt., how much more general would be the consumption at reduced prices, especially when the meat preserves its natural appearance. We understand that M. Jaeggli intends at once preparing 1 cwt. for exportation to England. It is to be observed, that the present samples have experienced all the rigor of an unusually hot summer.

### FIRE IN VALPARAISO.

Since the short notice, published in our paper of Sunday, we have heard the following particulars:—

The fire broke out on the night of the 22d ult., at half-past eleven, and by four a.m., several houses were completely destroyed. The volunteer fire brigades acted with their usual daring and dexterity, and luckily, the strong south wind, which prevails at this season of the year, was abated at the time, else the efforts of the firemen could not have prevented a repetition of a conflagration like that of November, 1858. It is calculated that the property destroyed amounts to 250,000 silver dollars, the half of which is insured.

The following is a list of the houses burned:—

IN CALLE DE LA ADUANA.  
F. Huith, Grunning, and Co., store and dwelling-house.  
Green, Nicholson, and Co., store.  
Thomas Cockbain, store.  
Orsaris, Schuchard, and Co., store.  
Salas, Hermanos, store.

CALLE DE COCHRAN.  
F. Huith, Grunning, and Co., Bodega.

Garner and Co., shipchandler.  
Thomas Cockbain, Bodega.  
Solimattino, Hermanos, shipchandler.  
Bosa, Julinas, and Co., Bodega.  
Domingo Cordes, dwelling-house.

And several lawyers' offices, which were in the attics of the houses destroyed. Green, Nicholson, and Co. have not saved a single book or document of any kind. Messrs. F. Huith, Grunning, and Co. saved a few pieces of furniture; but their fireproof safe, with all their papers, was left in the fire. The dwelling-house of these gentlemen was, perhaps one of the most luxuriously-furnished houses on the west coast, being adorned with many valuable statues and paintings, and amongst the last a large equestrian portrait of the Emperor of Austria, presented by the Emperor to Mr. Flemmich, head of Messrs. H. G. and Co., and Austrian Consul.

The locality of the disaster is what is called the Port, in which all the foreign mercantile houses are; and so close are they together, that had a breeze sprung up, it is not likely that ten foreign houses would have been left standing.

### CORDOBA.

The following is an account of the seizure of the printing-office of the 'Imparcial' of Cordoba:—

About six a.m., 4th February, a police official, attended by some armed men, made his appearance at the office of the 'Imparcial,' and, leaving a sentinel at the door, stated that he had received orders from the Commandante-General and Chief of the Police to take prisoners all whom he might find inside. Luckily, there were only four persons within at the time, including Ribera, who came from Buenos Ayres, four months ago, to act as coroner.

Ribera told him that, as a foreigner, and without good reason, he had no right to be seized and turned out of his house. This appeal had no effect, for the doors were shut and sealed, and the workmen were taken, under a guard of soldiers, to the Chief of the Police. To his Worship they again stated that they were all foreigners, Spanish and French—that they were workmen and had nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the province, and that if the printing office was shut up, that was no reason why they should also be. All was useless, and they were walked off to the prison. When arrived there, the Frenchman, Guffini, was ordered, in company with another prisoner, to fill a bucket of water and clean out some of the upper cells. Robson, through the intercession of a stranger, was set at liberty, but he had to remain in the street, as for three days he could not recover the keys of his lodging, and in this he succeeded only after much trouble.

The Commandante-general stated that till further orders the press should not be allowed to work. On the 13th Feb. Ribera passed the following note:—

"To the Chief of Police.  
"The undersigned foreigner, partner in and manager of the printing establishment of the 'Imparcial,' wishes to know if nothing is to be allowed to be printed, or not, in that office, and if the prohibition issued by Commandante Pizarro, when he took away the keys of the establishment, be still in force. These measures, as also the imprisonment of myself and employees, have caused and are causing me great injury. I request an answer to this, still holding myself entitled to proceed, in the usual manner, against you for violating my constitutional rights.  
"JUAN RIBERIA."

Up to the 7th of March Ribera has received no answer to the above.

### BRAZILIAN ITEMS.

Assassination.—Captain Miguel Antonio Rodriguez Machado has been barbarously murdered on his hacienda, Encantes, Brazil, by three slaves. The family has offered a large reward for the capture of the culprit—this is necessary, as the police are not celebrated for making active researches after criminals.

Shipwreck.—The 'Journal de Recife' has the following: With respect to the shipwreck of the British schooner Undine we have collected the following information. The Custom-house cutter arrived at Ponta de Piedras, the place of the disaster, at a quarter past nine a.m. on the 11th inst., but on account of the shallowness of the water she could not get near the wreck. The officer of discharge and some men determined to land at the bay of Tabatinga and taking a small boat, they got on board the schooner at half-past 11 a.m. They found on board some men who had put off to lend assistance, but the captain refused to have the hatches opened. The customs took charge of her, and that day succeeded in saving some 570 casks of cod fish, which were stored on the beach, to be afterwards sent to Parahyba, the destination of the vessel. It is supposed that all the cargo will be saved, but there is little hope of getting the vessel off.

Steamer *Lau-ched a Rio de Janeiro*.—Under the name of 'Itapemerin' was launched on the 28th ult., from the building yard of Señor Joao Maylor, a new steamer, intended for the navigation of the river Itapomerin, in the province of Espirito Santo. She belongs to Major Cayetano Dias da Silva.

### Maritime Intelligence.

A Dutch schooner No. 201, bound for Montevideo, was spoken on the 16th December, in lat 7 north and long. 27 west.

Queenstown, Jan. 23, 1864.—The Robert Lough, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, put in here damaged, with loss of water casks.

Lisbon, Jan. 29.—The Antelope, from Newport for Buenos Ayres, put in here on the 13th inst., leaking, and will have to discharge and be hove down to repair.

Londonderry, Jan. 29.—The Lizzie from Clyde, for Montevideo, put into Lough Foyle on the 18th inst. with her cargo in a bad condition. She was towed to a dock here on the 23d, and has discharged here to undergo repairs.

Lamlash, Isle of Arran.—On the 29th January the Barydice, for Buenos Ayres, was at anchor in Lamlash bay.

### CHILE.

The press seems sanguine of an arrangement being made between Chile and Bolivia.

Wheat is selling very slowly, and at low prices at Concepcion.

The Compania ruins are being razed to the ground, much to the satisfaction of the majority of the people.

Crime of a class seems common in Chile. In Melipilla a house has been attacked and robbed. Melipilla is generally one of the quietest villages in South America.

In Chiriqui some chevaliers of industry have also made a descent.

In Santiago all is remarkably quiet. Copiapo.—This city, on the 20th and 22d ult., was again visited by severe earthquakes, but no damage occurred. The mines are in a most flourishing

condition; and it is reported that new veins of silver have been found in the Cerro de Vaca Muerta, about 16 leagues to the interior of Chananal.

### LOCAL EVENTS.

The Heat.—About Christmas time we were sustaining ourselves under the infliction of a blazing, blistering, burning, almost tropical sun, with the idea that our sufferings would soon be past, and that when the Ides of March came we would, instead of fearing them, rather give a hearty welcome as the harbinger of better and cooler times. All our hopes are shattered, and, in fact, literally fizzled up: for we are still breathing the hot air of an oven, and, what is worse, there seems to be little or no chance of the weather breaking, and our enjoying any more cold weather. We tried by reading Sir Leopold McLintock's Search after Sir John Franklin, to fancy ourselves cool; but it was 'no go'—the awful distance between what he suffered and what we now feel only made us worse: and on attempting, for the eleventh time, Martin Tupper, we brought on a slight attack of bilious nervous fever, caused by disgust and violent exercise in pitching the rotten book to the other side of the patio. We have heard an Englishman, in talking Spanish, call 'señoritas' 'cinder-caters,' and on the same principle we should be cinders, and at this rate we soon shall be. On Sunday a poor man died suddenly from the effects of the heat; and in the camp, it is said, many birds and cattle are dropping down dead from the same cause.

The Mole.—This city is not so remarkably flush of promenades that we can afford to lose about the only place where a breath of fresh air can be had. If things go on as they are at present, walking through a preserve in which man-traps and spring-guns are set will be a comparatively safe amusement to that of taking a stroll along that delightful construction, the ole—a blessed lump of woodwork neither useful nor ornamental, except one has a taste for Mosais, and then it is likely to be gratified, if the authorities continue to patch it up with small pieces of different kinds of timber. Useful it never will be as a Mole, and as for a public promenade it is a deal too dangerous to be pleasant. On Sunday night, whilst it was yet light, a lady put her foot in one of the many holes, and her leg slipping through, she fell heavily, and it was only through a miracle that she did not break the limb. After suffering severe pain, she was hauled out with great difficulty. There was a general feeling on the Mole that we were to blame for the accident, as latterly we have abandoned the 'Hole in the Mole' question; but the fact of the matter is, we have spoken about it until we have tired our readers. We therefore caution our friends about the Mole, once for all: every day new holes are appearing, and the less ladies and children frequent this dangerous promenade the better.

The Steamer *Colon*.—On Saturday last this small steamer, built at Barracas, made her trial trip, and notwithstanding the heavy sea which was running, she made 10 knots an hour; and, it is expected, that when her machinery has been worked a little, she will go even faster.

Rain.—We are happy to hear that in many parts of the camp it rained last week, although in town not a drop fell. The camps are very green, and if the frost does not come too soon, we may hope to have a favourable season.

Reaction.—There seems likely to be a strong reaction, after the forced abstinence from theatricals during Lent. The Opera Company, on the evening of Sunday next, commence the coming season with the 'Stabat Mater,' which might almost come under the head of a religious performance. At Moron, a theatre is also to be opened after Easter. Two new artists are expected to make their debut on the boards of Buenos Ayres. One is a *metina*, and the other a young French lady, of great personal attractions. The latter can scarcely be said to be an untried actress, as she had been, for some little time, connected with the Bouffes Parisiens in Montevideo. We trust, that during the coming season, the Italian Opera Company will give us some of the favourite operas of the English, such as we mentioned before, *Sonnambula*, *La Fuglia del Regimento*, *L'Esprit d'Amour*, &c. And it is not too much for us to ask for these favourites, seeing that the French and English inhabitants are the principal patrons of the 'lyric drama.' If these be given us, we will allow the Portenos, Italians, and other nations to choose the best and most thrilling acts of neck-breaking.

Registered Letters.—Nicholas Whitby, care of Rev. A. Fahy, Fortin de Ayres; James Allen, care of P. Tarighan, Villa Lujan; William Hattery, care of Rev. A. Fahy, Buenos Ayres.

Oriental Law Courts.—In the Montevideo list of suits we read the following:—Guardians of Horacio Kendall appointed; Mr. W. M. Morgan, dentist, v. Luis Roscoe; Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs v. Eugene Arnaud; J. Luquetti v. Charles Rogers.



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**FOR GUALEGUAY**,  
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Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, March 15, and returns on Friday, March 26.

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Obligado do 12 "  
San Nicolas do 12 "  
Gual guay do 16 "  
Rosario do 16 "  
San Lorenzo do 18 "  
Diamante do 20 "  
Santa Fe do 24 "  
Parana do 32 "  
La Paz do 32 "  
La Esquina do 40 "  
Goya do 44 "  
Bella Vista do 48 "  
Empedrado do 62 "  
Corrientes do 6 "  
Nueva Palmira do 11 "  
Fry Bentor 13 "  
Concepcion 13 "  
Paysandu 17 "

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

**FOR CUYABA**,  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
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**FARES:**  
San Nicolas 16 pata.  
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No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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

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

**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
57-DEFENSA-57.  
(Corner of Potral.)

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 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, carting-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, and of spending them in the innocent gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

**WILLIAM LESLIE.**  
**CONDITIONS.**

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

**NOTICE TO THE LADIES.**

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
62-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—170,587 pata. in 215 Policies.

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**OFFICIALS.**  
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D. Eustaquio Riestra, Sub Manager

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
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D. J. A. Fernandez  
D. L. B. Wilcke  
D. Mariano Billingham  
D. 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 insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.  
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application.

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

**DIAS FERIADOS**

**DIAS DE TRABAJO**

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" partirán en las Estaciones Delgrano y San Isidro solamente.

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Haverly's History of Ireland, and the Abridged Edition of same.

Keating's do do.  
Carlton's Willy Wolly. Inquire Within. Scottish Chiefs, large edition.  
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**G. & H. JACKSON'S,**  
English Stationers and Bookellers,  
24 CALLE SAN MARTIN.  
(Opposite the Cathedral)

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Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, or on the river.

Office—Calle Recoquinta 83  
**DIRECTORS.**  
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**Sewing Machines.**  
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

**JOHN SHAW,**  
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**Tetley's Bitter Ale.**  
Just received, fine Draught Ales XX October Brew, in Barrels and Kilderkins.

On Sale, at CALLE POTOSI, No. 53.  
M. F. 18

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

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Fleischschaff, 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 Cuya, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

15 p. F. 24.

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CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Don—Mr. Pongerrard, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the moral 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.

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For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrano 74.  
Du P. PONGERRARD.

**A 13 x**

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