

The Standard

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

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

The Standard.

"All hail 'Andreas' nil veri non audemus dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1864.

Fortin de Areco, Giles, and San Antonio.

The partido of Carmen or Fortin de Areco, is one of the most favoured by Government valuations, last year, the property tax having been just doubled: 1862, \$1,176,000; 1863, 66,661,000. The extent is set down, in page 4, at 58 square leagues (including 6 of public lands), but the Commissioner says the partido is really 8 leagues less. The valuation is \$60,000 per league. There are 27 estancias, of which 8 belong to foreigners: they are mostly large, averaging nearly 2 square leagues, the principal being Piran 5, Dowling 12, Hale, Duffy, and Melo, each 1, Rocha 3, Lynch 23. Messrs. Michael Murray, John O'Connell, J. Mullen, H. Kenny, and Archibald Craig, have each about 1 league. The aggregate of foreign holdings is 18½ square leagues, valued at six and a half millions of dollars. The total of lands assessed is but 43 square leagues, so that if we can include Mr. Patrick Lynch (of Irish descent), the foreigners hold exactly half. This, perhaps, does not occur in any other district, and here our countrymen are proverbially wealthy. The Hispano-foreign population may be estimated at 1800, worth about £300,000, or £400 sterling per head, and paying a contribution of 22,000 dollars. The finest houses in the village of Carmen are those of D. Antonio Gonzalez, Arganas, Manila, Ayerdi, and Vasquez, valued over 100,000 dollars each. Mr. Terence Moore's store is also well known. The Rev. Mr. Leahy is Irish curate in this district.

San Andres de Giles appears as 40 square leagues in size. The tax was raised, in 1863, 50 per cent., amounting to \$5,161,000. The valuation is half a million dollars per league. There are 75 estancias (averaging one-fourth of a square league), including four of foreigners; only two exceed a league in extent. Messrs. Darby Torrey, and Fernando Gonzalez: Mr. Butterfield, Mrs. Ryan, and Mr. Wheeler, have small "suertes," together forming 1 league. There must be some gigantic blunder as to the extent of Giles, for the total assessed lands only make up 18 square leagues, or less than half the figure set down in page 4. Taking, therefore 20 as the proper figure, we find our countrymen hold about one-tenth of the district, and pay 3,000 dollars per annum. The Irishmen number about 800, and possess in land, stock, and capital about £70,000, or £230 per head. In the village, the houses of Gulla, Bustos, and Rodriguez, are valued over 100,000 dollars, but there is little house-property of value.

San Antonio de Areco comprises 64 estancias (7 foreign) covering 26 square leagues. Of this there are public lands 1 league held by Dr. Terry, and half a league by Sor. Casco. The estancias average less than half a league, and only six exceed a square league: Guerrero 2½, Lanus, a organ, A. L. agro and Casco each 1½, and Lima 1½. The foreign proprietors are Morgan, Chapeaurouge, Mooney, Donohoe, and Kennedy, making up 14 square leagues, worth a million and a half dollars, and presenting one sixth of the partido. The Irish residents number 903, with an aggregate wealth of £10,000, or £110 sterling per head: they pay 4,000 dollars per annum, the tax being raised 30 per cent over that of 1862. There are no fine houses in the village, only two (Bird and Maciel) being valued up to 60,000 dollars. Messrs. Charles Hughes and James Tomlinson have two small houses. The Justice of Peace complains that in this partido there are several estancias a league and a half long by a few dozen yards wide.

The sum total of estancias held by our countrymen in the above three partidos amounts to Ten Millions of dollars.

MARTIN GARCIA.

Martin Garcia is at present undergoing such extraordinary changes, that although it is but a year since we were there, we hardly recognised it last Saturday when passing under its guns. What with the ballastmen on one side, and Gelly Oves on the other, the little island is becoming so transmogrified, that if the place only got some new name, say Fort Sanpierrez, none would ever suppose that it was once little Martin Garcia, where, if we recollect aright, a horrible earthquake shock was felt some two years ago. Verily, the little place has received an earthquake shock, for one side of the island is gone completely, never to return; whilst the other is so fixed up and whitewashed, that the whole island seems turned upside down.

There are now five fortresses on the island, built something like the martello towers on the coast of Ireland, only one of which is mounted. The place looks truly awful, for what with the big sand bank on one side, the brand new martello towers on the other, and the war steamers Pampero, Guardia Nacional, and Hercules in front, the place looks truly awful, and inspires a sort of involuntary dread or awe of Argentine greatness.

Englishmen, who are accustomed to talk of Gibraltar, Frenchmen who never tire of Cherbourg, and Spaniards who ridicule everything American, save the *torro*, stare with mute astonishment at the works going on at Martin Garcia. There is a tower fronting over the Banda Oriental; there is another looking in the direction of Montevideo; a third, which is by far the strongest, defends the canal leading to the Guazu; a fourth, which commands the mouth of the Parana; and a fifth, built on the crest of the hill, in the middle of the island, and eminently adapted for some of those new American guns, which we commended to the attention of Mr. Gelly Oves some three or four months ago.

Of course, not being in the Government House, we cannot say how many more martello towers are to be built; but, we most unhesitatingly assert, that Martin Garcia, when finished, will be one of the strongest places in the River Plate.

At present, the place is crowded with lighters taking ballast for the vessels in the outer roads. There are a few "pulperias" doing a thriving business. The whole island is dotted over with soldier's tents, &c; and to diversify the scene, numerous females can be seen washing at all points on the beach.

There is only one fortress or tower mounted, it has only ten or twelve guns, some of which are 32-pounders. The Pampero, which lies right across the canal, has her guns run out, and seems in every respect ready for action; but the admiral's vessel, the Guardia Nacional, appeared more like a place where they took in washing by the dozen, than anything else. On almost every rope in the vessel were hanging: over shirts, &c., to dry. We thought, as we looked on the vessel decked out with such extraordinary rigging, that if some of Flores' officers were passing near with their men, they might be taken for Sir John Falstaff, to some advantage.

As few of our readers may be in possession of the secret which caused this little island to start into such significance, we think it right to inform them of the matter. About a year ago President Mitre in returning from Rosario, having disembarked at the Central Railway, got stuck in the sand-bank right in front of Martin Garcia, where he remained some five or six hours. The news of Flores' invasion had just come on board, and the President very rightly reflected, with the glass in his eyes, that if Flores with two men could invade the Banda Oriental and cause a revolution, he might with an old woman and a broomstick walk over to Martin Garcia, haul down the Argentine colours, and hoist his own flag instead. On inquiring what was the actual population of the place, he was rather amused to learn that beside the "guardia" there was only a goat and half a dozen chickens and hens. Mitre immediately took his measures, he sent Marmol to Montevideo; in a very short time there was a row between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Martin Garcia should no longer be a hen roost. The Republic was in danger, and the place should be fortified.

Chained, and we believe we may say exhilarated at the idea of fortifying Martin Garcia, the Minister of War went body and bones into the affair, and now until Mitre gives up the key to the Uruguay and Guazu belong to him.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Larroque has given up charge of the Concepcion college, and advises the Minister of Worship that he delivered an "allocation" on installing his successor. The term applied to the discourses of the Sovereign Pontiff sounds oddly in reference to the obscure philomath of an unknown S. American village. The speech in question is one of the most disgusting, absurd and bombastic effusions that anyone could be condemned to listen to.

On yesterday M. Adolfo Mancilla returned from Rosario, having inspected the arrangements of the "Mensajerías y Correos Nacionales Iniciados." We are glad to learn that the service is now performed with great punctuality, not only to the upper provinces of this republic, but also to Bolivia and Chile.

The proposal of Messrs. A. Mancilla and Capt. Harrison to the National Government, for a line of steamers on the Uruguay, Parana and La Plata, is, we understand, in a fair way of being accepted and carried out.

The New opera *La Straniera* was played last night at Colón theatre. To-night we shall have *El Dabó en Maschera*. We will review both on our next.

We understand that there is lying in the mouth of the Parana (Guazu) a small vessel which is a complete wreck. She looks to have been a river schooner that got aground and bilged in; the waves make a clean breach over her; she has her masts and part of her rigging, and seems to have been lost recently. We are surprised that Admiral Maratire, if he could not go to her in one of his steamers, has not sent a small boat to look after her and find out her name, nation, &c. We must say that we regard it as most culpable neglect on his part, and hope that President Mitre will call him to account for it; if the wreck has been visited, then at least the matter was deserving of publication.

We regret to inform our readers that last week the Ponton belonging to the Paraguayan Government, stationed at Parana, went down to the bottom with about 600 tons of coal, which is rather a serious loss. Luckily it has to be borne by a Government which boasts of an overflowing treasury.

The state of the camps along the Parana is far from being good. From Rosario to Buenos Ayres the grass is almost completely burnt up; at Hermannas and San Pedro the flocks are being fed in the bañados of the Parana. Mr. Wells' balloon is on exhibition to day at Colon, from ten to four o'clock. The sight is novel, the charge trifling (5s) and among the visitors will probably be a large proportion of children.

The French packet will sail on Tuesday; we cannot publish our Packet Edition before that morning. The Mercury is expected next day, and if there be a supplemental mail we shall perhaps be able to answer letters. Nothing is known of the Liverpool steamer. Our news from Mvdeo, Rosario and Concepcion will be found in another column. The chapter of robberies is also interesting.

We are informed that the "Asaque de Quilmes" was released 15 days ago. This does not, however, compensate for his imprisonment during so many months for having shot the robber.

Cecido paper attacks the Provincial Government for suspending the marking of cattle, on account of the late drought. We think the measure highly laudable and apropos.

The *Nacional* gives a list of European capitals down to the minor cities of 50,000 inhabitants: it has omitted Dublin with its 500,000 souls, out of spite to the *Standard*, knowing that we are from "the fair city."

The *Progreso* of Corrientes, March 24th, is to hand, and contains an order from Government, stopping its publication. It seems the printing office belongs to Government and there is a dispute about the tenement in which the paper is published.

The *Litoral* of Paraná 7th inst., has nothing important. In one place Carrizosa says he is going to the Provincial Chamber as Deputy; in another it appears that D. Eugenio Nuñez has been elected. The *Litoral* is opposed to Mr. Urquiza's re-election.

We hear renewed complaints about the Northern Railway, and regret to learn that the general opinion is "we have put our foot in it" by seeking to defend a public nuisance. We were not, however, aware of these abuses, and frankly admit that it had been more prudent if we limited ourselves to exculpate Mr. Zimmermann from the charge of interfering in elections. Foreigners and natives are unanimous in crying down the irregularity of ser-

vices, which obliges passengers sometimes to walk in from Belgrano or San Isidro, after paying for their passage by train.

News from the Provinces.

In the provinces nothing of any consequence has taken place. Jujuy is quiet—the papers are absolutely bare of news, being wholly occupied with notices of the amount of public revenue and how disposed of.

Salta has been seized with a fit of publishing, but publishing of a low class—political ephemeral periodicals: but nothing of any consequence to any one out of Salta. Tucuman is tranquil, and the change of Government has been made without any agitation. The Tucumans prefer riding a "waiting race" and allowing the usual three years to elapse before they can get rid of their governor to making a revolution. In Rio, the Captain of the 6th. batt. of the line, Don Julio Campos, has been elected Governor.

In Córdoba, the sword has been laid aside, and the pen taken in its stead. It is reported that Colonel Pizano has defeated Moreno and Echagay.

The Battalion 7th of the Line has returned to quarters in Rosario from Corrientes. The battalion musters about 300 rank and file, and is reported to be about to be sent to Rojas or to Molinés.

The "Ferro-Carril" of Rosario is agitating strongly the erection of a new Custom House, the present building being more of the nature of a pigsty than a Government public office. The same newspaper is still talking of the propriety of having a Grand National Exhibition; but the idea of "march of the ancients," and the "matians" of the Argentines of the present day, are synonymous; and any children who may be born three years after this, by diabolical swallowing Par's life pills, may have the chance of seeing an Argentine Exhibition.

The Elections in Entre Rios.

The Uruguay of the 7th inst. congratulates General Urquiza on the signal triumphs his party has obtained in most of the departments. In Concepcion, Concordia, Gualaguay, Gualaguay, Villaguay, Nogoy, Tala and Parana, the prestige of the hero of Cepeda conquered all opposition. Dr. Carrigero is treated as a lunatic, and his tirades about Parana turned into ridicule: in that city there were 813 voters, of whom 793 were in favor of the Government candidate, Nuñez and only 20 for the seditious editor. General Urquiza is at present on a visit to Dr. Victoria at Concepcion, and will probably remain there until his term of Government expires.

MONTEVIDEO.

April 8th, 1864.

(From a Correspondent.)

To-day the steamer *Corrientes* sails for your port, and it is a case of "quien sabe" when you will get this letter, as this same steamer took three days to come down from Buenos Ayres, the Raggio and Sierra beating her by about twelve hours. Everything is very quiet just now. Yesterday, news arrived of Flores having crossed the Rio Negro. Last night the National Guards were called out: I saw them march down the Calle 25 de Mayo, and about a fifth part of them were mere boys, of from 12 to 15 years of age. If their standing army are anything like these, it cannot be wondered at their not coming to blows. Nothing more has been heard of, yet, but as it is only ten o'clock, something more important may transpire, and, if so, I will add a postscript.

The talk in town is all about the performance which the officers of H.M.S. Forte are to give on next Monday, for the benefit of the British Hospital and the Hospital de la Caridad. The arrangements, as far as I can hear, are very bad, and I have heard several complaining about them.

There are two young Oriental ladies, who are going to sing. For the names of the pieces, I refer you to the Montevideo papers. I will write you an account of the function next Tuesday. There is no sign of the Unas yet, though she is now 41 days out. This steamer is the one they proposed calling the *Salado*.

An account is flying about town concerning a Mr. Geddes, who was going to his estancia in Colonia on horseback, and saw a gaucha hovering about, and getting nervous he fired his revolver at him: the gaucha then pulled out a large horse pistol, and fired at Mr. Geddes, hitting him in the arm; the bullet being a large one, was stopped by the bone, so that Mr. Geddes was not seriously wounded.

P.S. There is only the alcalde in the Custom-house, all the clerks having been called to arms.

Quarter to Three—Nothing new. The British brig *Dauntless* and the iron bark *Don Diego*, from Liverpool, with general cargo for Messrs. Darbyshire (49 days out) have arrived.

Redemption of Paper-money.

We read in "Le Progreso" of yesterday an article on a subject of very great importance, the repayment of the paper money of Buenos Ayres, by the means of establishing a National Bank (system of the Bank of France).

This National Bank would be created with a privilege of 50 years, on a metallic decimal capital of £1,000,000, and would be authorised to issue bank-notes to the amount of £3,000.

As a condition of such privilege, the National Bank would be obliged, viz: 1st, to coin £20,000 silver or gold money for each month, during the first ten years from its legal constitution, and put that sum of money to the disposal of the Government, receiving in exchange for it an equivalent value of national bonds, bearing 6 p. annual interest, but at a discount of 25 p. on the capital, so that really such an advance to be made by the National Bank would afford 7½ p. annual interest.

2nd, to divide its annual profits in halves with the Government, after deducting 10 p. preference interest to the shareholders of the said Bank.

The monthly advance of £20,000 metallic money to be made by the National Bank would be devoted by Government to repay each month an equal portion of the Buenos paper money at £1 for 500 paper dollars.

The total amount of the Buenos Ayres paper money being estimated at 300,000,000 dollars, such amount, at the rate of £4 for 500 dollars, is equal to £2,400,000, which is exactly equal to the metallic sum to be advanced by the National Bank to Government in the course of ten years; and as such advance is to be repaid to the Bank with a premium of 25 p., so the total to be repaid to the Bank will amount to £3,000,000.

Now it is estimated that the benefits of the National Bank (with its capital of £1,000,000, viz. £1,000,000 metallic money and £3,000,000 bank-notes) will not be less than 12 p. per annum.

So that deducting from that sum 10 p. preference interest upon the £1,000,000 got in metallic money by the shareholders of the Bank, say ... £100,000

The surplus will be ... £380,000

The half of which would belong to the Government, say per annum ... £190,000

Which would be more than sufficient to repay in the course of 26 years the capital, interest and premium of the bonds created for the purpose; so by this plan not only the province of B. Ayres would be benefitted, without any charge or risk whatever, with the means of repaying its paper money on the most favourable terms, but the National Government would gain also a large annuity derived from its half in the annual profits of the National Bank.

Respecting the shareholders of the National Bank, they would receive annually, 1st, 10 p. preference interest £100,000

2nd, one half of the surplus net profits of the bank £190,000

Total £290,000

That is to say 29 p. upon this £1,000,000 metallic capital, to which must be added, first, the profits to be derived from the coining; 2nd, the premiums to be obtained from the negotiation of the bonds, which being given to the bank with a discount of 25 p., will very likely and very soon attain the par, being secured not only by the State, but also by the half-profits of the National Bank devoted to their annual repayment.

Therefore, it is quite evident to us that such scheme, if carried out, would be an immense benefit to the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the National Government, and to the community and the public in general, inasmuch as, from the constitution of the National Bank, the paper money of Buenos Ayres would invariably be fixed to the rate of £4 per 500 dollars, and so free from any fluctuations or any other risk whatever.

Finally, the author of the scheme proposes that a subscription to the shares of the National Bank would be open at the Stock Exchange of Buenos Ayres during one month, offering the preference during that period of time to the persons residing in the Argentine Republic.

Such are the principal bases of the project, and, before entering into more details, we limit ourselves to-day to say that, in the present circumstances, it appears to us that it must be taken in great consideration.

SPECIAL.

MORE ROBBERIES IN FLORES.

In the way of robberies we have to report three other attacks in Flores. The officer of the line, robbed near Mr. Thos. Gowland's quinta, was stripped not only of his clothes, but also his despatches and left about, with nothing on but a neck-tie and pair of drawers, in which plight he presented himself at a friend's house, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Thursday evening, D. Pedro Bone was stopped by highwaymen and

robbed of his horse, money, and clothes. Ten days before, this gentleman had a narrow escape, being chased by the banditti, but owing his safety to the speed of his horse. And yet people affect to believe that we exaggerate!

ACCLIMATIZATION SOCIETY.

What has happened to this society? We thought that something would have been done to forward an association of so much importance as this would be to the country. We must keep in mind that this country is not like many others that exchange largely with the European societies thereby benefitting and being benefited, but is almost barren in products that are worthy of being sent to Europe; if the association were formed here it would be a great boon to the country, as the European societies would no doubt send us plants, animals, &c.

We ask Mr. Parish, who is the promoter of this society, why he does not call a meeting of those whom he may think are willing to promote the objects of this association. Will Mr. Parish do something towards this? Do not leave it *hasta quien sabe cuando*.

INDIANS.

These troublesome geatry have made a descent on an "arreo" of ten thousand sheep, belonging to Sor. Mohr of this city, which were proceeding from Tandil to Isla Verde, in the partido of Bahia Blanca. The men in charge of the flocks were taken prisoners.

Messrs. Aguirre and Murga, so says the "Nacion Argentina," have been more successful, as they have managed to drive their "arreo" of fifty thousand sheep, quite safely to Patagonia.

The robbery of sheep seems to be a new feature in Indian audacity; till lately, they had a soul above sheep and only lifted horned cattle and horses; but as these latter animals are becoming scarce, the savages are perfectly content to take whatever they can get: which shows that they are not proud.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Gross purposes—It has often struck us in reading the second column of the "Times," if the X Y Z, advertised for, does return the latch-key and is pardoned and if V W, who requests his luggage to be sent to Dover, has anything to do with the first party. In the "Progreso" of Friday there are two advertisements which must cause some amazement to the public. The first is: Messrs. A and C, are requested by Mr. B to call and settle a small bill of \$1000 immediately below this is another advertisement in which Mr. B is requested by Messrs. A and Co. to call and settle his small account of \$700. What are the odds against Messrs. A and Co ever seeing Mr. B?

Suspense—We have been unable to sleep one wink, all last night, owing to our attention having been called by a party calling himself our friend, to a horrible threat uttered against us by the Pueblo newspaper. It, the newspaper, promises to scurry us in return for some hints we, in all good faith, gave the cronista, and for the last four-and-twenty hours we have been in that horrible state of funk like what we felt when the schoolmaster, at the opening of the class, in cutting polite terms requested a few moments' private conversation when the school was dismissed.

Flores—Now that a good deal of damage has been done by the clerks of San Nicolas in the neighbourhood of Flores, the police are beginning to display their accustomed activity. This is refreshing.

Martin Garcia—From the late storm not even this stronghold of Argentine valour escaped, as, well knowing that it was impregnable to mortal artillery, Jupiter Tonans rained down upon its devoted head one thunderbolt, which did it no damage. The River was more fortunate in its attack, for it succeeded in partially destroying some of the batteries erected on the water's edge.

French Emigrants—To console us for the loss of M. Coumartin, who has left so many to lament his untimely departure, 33 French emigrants arrived two days ago from Bordeaux, per *Amalie* et *Josephine*.

Cashiered—We believe that there is no truth in the report that the shoe-black and scullion-boy of the Governor's private residence have been dismissed for voting according to their judgment, and not according to the wish of their master. But the "Nacion Argentina" affirms that the band-master of one of the regiments in town has lost his berth on account of the elections. The master, Lombardo, in his complaint, says that his best musicians were removed, and others who did not know B sharp from a bull's foot were placed in their stead. If that is not refined cruelty we know not what is. How should the authorities of this great republic like to pass three or four hours a day in company with a set of semi-deaf wretches practising the trombone or cornet-piston? Why such an infliction is sufficient to drive any man possessed of half an ear crazy in a week. The punishment in this case is quite out of proportion to the crime.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W. M. MATTI and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSAU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**.
Captain F. Fidanca.
Leaves every Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

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

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer **LOI ORCITAS**.
Leaves the "Boca de la Nueva Vuelta" every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon" and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARA A.
Santa Fe, and inter-coastal Ports, the Mail Steamer.

ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a river of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday a time to land over 1 seagore's luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Guilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday April 8th.

FARES:
To Zarate (cabin) 8 patacones
San Pedro do 10 "
Obligado do 12 "
San Nicolas do 16 "
Guilla de Goya do 16 "
Rosario do 18 "
San Lorenzo do 18 "
Diamante do 20 "
Santa Fe do 24 "
Paraná do 32 "
La Paz do 32 "
La Esquina do 36 "
Goya do 40 "
Bella Vista do 44 "
Empedrado do 48 "
Corrientes do 52 "
Nueva Palmira do 11 "
Fray Bentos 13 "
Concepcion 17 "
Paysandu 17 "

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

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAI-QUE-DE-OLINDA**.
Captain Thilipito de S. Belincourt.
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pata.
Rosario 20 "
Paraná 28 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asuncion 80 "
Cuyaba 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers
LONDON.
And on J. B. and Co. Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS B. HALL.
DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebedores de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodados, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Aguan.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y México.

MEASAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

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 Disignences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa. m27

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

57-DEFENSA-57
Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices-Fixed Prices.
Terms-Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

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 and profitable depositary 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 always 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 A. L. L. L.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency up to 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.

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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

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LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.

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" Constant Sanmarría

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" J. A. Fernandez

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

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. 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 by death of the insured. 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.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 66.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rule:—
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

English Fainter and Paper-hanger.
Parties having such work to be done will please apply to the undersigned. If not at home, they are requested to leave their address on a slate hanging up near the door, when such orders will be immediately attended to.
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Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher and Co. have devoted for many years their best energies to the further improvement of their first class Inks; and from the testimonials of the most eminent English Wood Engravers to the brilliancy of their Best Ink, as well as from the estimation in which their Inks are held, both by the leading Printers of this country and by the Continent, Parsons, Fletcher and Co. flatter themselves that for Depth of Colour, Clearness of Impression, and Ease in Working, their Inks now stand unrivalled.

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