

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

---

<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	674
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-04-14
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

---



REPRODUCTION TO THE STANDARD 250 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.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

SALTO, ROJAS, & PERGAMINO.

The partido of Salto is set down in the general table of 99 leagues extent, but the commission limits it to 84: of this number a large portion consists of public lands, only 46 square leagues being assessed for Contribution. Taxation has been more than doubled, last year, the returns being thus:—1862, \$31,653; 1863, \$65,725. There are 34 estancias, averaging 1 1/2 leagues, of which 5 belong to Anglo-Irish settlers. The valuation of land is \$450,000. The largest holdings are—Dorrego, 16 square leagues; Pacheco, 61; and Lanata, 4. The foreign estancieros are—Rell 2 square leagues, Riddle 1, Patrick Murphy and Michael Mooney each 1/2, and W. Murphy 1/2 a league; in all 5 leagues, worth 2 1/2 millions dollars. Our countrymen in this district number about 600, paying \$7,000 per annum. They own one-ninth of the land assessed, and possess an aggregate wealth of £150,000, or £300 sterling per head. The town of Salto is well built, there being 160 houses, valued over \$10,000 each, including 14 over \$100,000. D. David Lanata's is set down at \$300,000.

Rojas was a few years ago a desert wild, unknown to Irish sheep-farmers, except as an out-of-the-way place, often over-run by Indians, and latterly fixed on as a military head-quarters. Even yet the greater part is public land, for of 180 square leagues only 28 have been settled on. In fact, there are but nine estancias—Llavallol 10, Cano 7, Dorrego 5, Lagos 2, James Ballesty 1 1/2, Martinez and Riestra 1, E. and A. Carrasco, and David Anderson each 1/2 a league. The land is valued at \$300,000 dollars: this gives the Government of B. Ayres property, in this partido alone, worth 46 millions dollars. Our countrymen here scarcely amount to 200, worth about \$35,000 or £180 per head, and paying \$1,500. The Contribution was raised 180 per cent: 1862; 11,940—803; 31,651 dollars. The village is poor, only 60 houses paying tax, of which those of Peralta and Escobar are assessed in 100,000 dollars.

Pergamino has no fewer than 192 estancias, of which only 3 belong to our countrymen. Its extent is 68 square leagues, including 3 of public lands. The valuation per league is 300,000 dollars. The largest estates are: Peña 6, Acevedo 4, Lezama and Ruiz each 3 1/2 square leagues. The foreign estancieros are W. Mooney, J. Doyle, and A. Winter, together holding 1 1/2 leagues. There are not 100 Irishmen in the district, but these few possess stock and land worth \$25,000 sterling. The tax has been raised about 75 per cent, from 40 to 60 thousands dollars. The houses in the village, subject to contribution are 92 in number three of which are valued at 100,000 dollars, each: those of Zamora, Nogueras, and Brugé.

In the above three Northern partidos although our countrymen are comparatively few in numbers, they possess real property valued at 3,250,000 dollars, and equal in extent to 30,000 acres.

FINE ARTS IN BUENOS AYRES.

The Athens of South America is often reproached with a want of taste for the fine arts, and it is said that a cargo of macaroni or Welsh coal is a safer speculation than the finest works of Roman or Florentine studios. Yet we have some first-rate painters and sculptors among us, and the number of English engravings exhibited at Fusconi's, Corti's, and other pictorial saloons, shows that foreign residents are fond of decorating their rooms with such élite d'ouvré. There is however an ample field for native art in picturesque illustrations of the scenery and habits of the country, and we gladly welcome the promise of its development by an artist, whose reputation is pre eminent in this continent, and whose works have been also favourably received in Europe.

Mr. Palliere the friend and companion of our talented and lamented countryman, Sheridan, proposes to start a Monthly Album, which we are sure will become a favourite in our drawing-rooms. This eminent painter has travelled through most of this republic, explored the wilds of Bolivia, and crossed the Cordillera into Chile. In quiet of the rare and beautiful. With the eye of a painter, the soul of a poet, and the wit of a satirist, he pictures Nature in her sublimest forms, and the semi-barbarous natives of the wilds in their characteristic modes. Our readers may remember some choice pictures of B. Ayres life furnished by M. Palliere to the "Illustrated London News,"—"The Milkman," "Troop of Bullock-carts," &c. He also sketched the British Hospital Bazaar at Colon, and next month we may expect to see his grand picture of the inauguration in the "Illustrated London News." We invite our countrymen to support M. Palliere's Album, of which the following is a programme:—

ROSARIO.

NEW GAS PROJECT.

Srs. Calzadilla and Beare, acting for Messrs. John Arred and Son, of London, have entered into a contract with the Rosario Municipality for lighting that town with gas. The following are the principal conditions:—

Two years are to be allowed for finishing the works.

A lamp is to be placed at every 60 yards.

The gas will be paid for at the rate of £1 sterling, or 5 pence the thousand feet. The price will be reduced 1 shilling per thousand feet, for each 1 per cent. above 12 per cent. per annum, yielded by the contract: for example, if the dividend be 13 per cent, the price per thousand feet will be sixteen shillings and so on.

The company to place pipes up to the walls of the houses, the proprietors bearing the expense of placing the gas within.

The contract for the public lighting to last 33 years: at the expiration of these but thirty years, the works shall belong to the public of Rosario.

The ground necessary for the works will be given by the Supreme Government or Municipality, and will be as near as possible to a port or to water communication.

All machinery and materials will be admitted free of duty.

Srs. Calzadilla and Beare have to deposit in the Bank of Maus and Co. the sum of £3,000 sterling, which will be forfeited in case of the contract not being fulfilled.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The non-arrival of the Mercury has left us very slack of news. We may, however, count upon her coming into port this morning.

We learn from a municipal representative of the Lomas de Zamora, that the outrages reported of that locality are exaggerated. An insignificant milkman was, it is true, murdered in broad day-light on the high-road, but the man bore a bad character, for mixing water with the milk. As to robbing the farm-yards, it is a slander, several cocks and hens being left in peaceful possession of their roosts.

M. Caumartin having delivered himself up to the Tribunal of Commerce, his affairs will speedily be wound up. There can be, meantime, no private arrangement with his creditors, as he has been officially published an outlaw (profugo).

The appointment of M. Estrope as rector of the National College is combatted by the Tribuna on absurd political grounds. The Nacion Argentina very properly advocates 'the right man in the right place.' For our part, we should suggest that every officer of the College should take an oath that he believes the fundamental truths of Christianity, and the Divinity of Jesus Christ.

President Mitre's official organ taxes our report of the murderous mutiny at Corrientes, with exaggeration, treating the affairs as a bagatelle. Yet the number of killed and wounded surpasses that of many an Argentine battle,

and there was ten times more bloodshed than in the famous Geribaldi riots at London, last year.

The new Governor for Entre Rios is already decided on. Don Teofilo Urquiza is to succeed his heroic father, and we have no doubt the cause of order will continue in full force, for this is only another phase of Urquiza's re-election.

The alto-relievo figures of the Cathedral are falling to pieces: already one half of Jacob's cow is gone, and the gilded ornaments threaten the lives of passers by. Mr. Cazon was so particular about sign-boards, that it is strange he does not see what is under his eye.

In the burglary line we have the pleasure to report unusual briskness of late, in the calle Moreno. Besides breaking into the Government house (as the Pueblo states) we learn five houses were attacked beyond Plaza Lorea, and the inhabitants now sleep with revolvers under their pillow.

On to-morrow night we shall have 'El Barbiere di Sevigia' at Colon. Who will not go to hear Mollo as Rosina?

An awful affray took place on Tuesday night in front of the Irish Convent, Calle Rio Bauba. The combatants were 'serenos,' and drew their spears on each other; the tournament aroused and alarmed the unfortunate neighbours, who are victims to our present nefarious police system. We could not learn either the cause or the result of the quarrel.

We learn another shocking murder has been committed on the person of a foreigner in the Banda Oriental. Near Mercedes, a Basque, slightly intoxicated, was crossing the river, when the boatman killed him with the blow of an iron bar, and then robbed him of his money, clothes, and silver buttons.

Dr. Carrigeo, the hot-headed editor of 'El Litoral,' who lately announced himself ready for martyrdom at the hands of Urquiza's satellites, has left Parana for Concepcion, to attend to his Parliamentary duties: he does not seem afraid of the lion in his den.

If the mail arrive to-day, we will send round our Supplement (and the Brazil and R. Plate Mail to its subscribers) in the forenoon.

Messrs. J. P. Oyl and Co. advertise, in another column, that the 'Una' will steam out of this port for Liverpool, on or about the 3rd of May. We read in the Montevideo papers that she is a splendid vessel, of colossal dimensions.

We regret to learn that there is no hope of tracing the murderer of William Yannary, who was barbarously butchered on Mr. Casey's estancia, Navarro, last Patrick's Day.

There is still nothing done in Flower's case. The Police here resemble that of Venice, under the Council of Ten—saber and silent!

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Navigation of the Amazon.

Monday, Feb. 8th, Sir R. Marchison in the chair.

Mr. Bates, author of the "Naturalist on the Amazon," (having been called upon by the chairman), said he was not able to speak very much about the province of Loreto, for, though he had been for eleven years of his life on the banks of the Amazon, he had never been in Peru. As, however, the most important topic of the paper appeared to relate to the Amazon, he thought he might perhaps be able to give the meeting a little information. (Hear, hear.) He had ascended the Amazon from its mouth not once only, but several times. He advanced as far as the Peruvian frontier, being an ascent of 1,800 miles from the Atlantic. During the whole of this distance the breadth of the river is never less than half a mile, and is very often as much as seven miles. Every inch of the banks of this great river has its vegetable production; it is covered with one matted forest, growing to a vast height, and presenting the most picturesque and varied scenery. It is a very healthy country; and he had known Englishmen who had resided in Para, at the mouth of the river, and in other towns for thirty or forty years, and still possessed the same florid complexion which they had in their own country. For the whole distance of 1,800 miles from the Atlantic the Amazon passes through Brazilian territory. The Brazilian provinces embracing the Amazon consist of 300,000 square miles, of the most fertile soil in the world, and he had frequently noticed in ascending the river a depth of from twenty to thirty feet of crumbling vegetable mould. And yet this country is almost destitute of population. Indeed, the population is but little more than 240,000 souls, scarcely that of a second rate town in the United Kingdom. The most uninviting country of Europe is more thickly populated, for while even the steppes of Archangel have four inhabitants to every square mile, the territories of the Amazon have only one inhabitant to every four square miles. In consequence of the sparseness of population, he might say there is positively no agriculture, in this country, which, at some time, would doubtless become the granary of the world. (Applause.) During the whole time that he had been on the banks of the Amazon he had

never seen a plough, and at most he had not seen more than three or four hoes and spades. (Laughter.) The people were employed in, and confined themselves to, simply gathering the numerous spontaneous productions of the country. Timber had scarcely commenced to be an article of exportation, although there is so great an abundance of the finest descriptions of wood. The exports all pass by Para, a charming town at the lower mouth of the Amazon. The exports only amounted to some £400,000 per annum, india-rubber representing about one-third, and nuts, sarsaparilla, and other articles in lesser proportions, making up the total sum. The most interesting problem in connection with the extensive territories of the Amazon was how they were to be populated. Where was the population to be got from? The Government of Brazil strictly forbade the importation of negroes as slaves. (Hear, hear.) They were desirous of encouraging emigration to that part of the empire, but he was afraid European emigration would be of little use. The question was not one which concerned the Brazilian nation only; but one which was of the greatest interest and importance to mankind. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bates concluded by expressing a hope that the great resources of these vast countries would soon be opened up to the commerce of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. Wallace next addressed the meeting. He remarked that he did not know a great deal about Peru, though he had ascended the Amazon for about 1,000 miles. (Hear, hear.) during the four years he had been in the country of the Amazon, he had taken the greatest interest in its condition, and had also endeavoured in every way to acquire information regarding Peru. He was, however, best acquainted with the territories of the Amazon. One of the most interesting features of the country was the character of its surface. It was one immense forest; there was nothing like it in the known world. It was impossible to convey an adequate idea of its vast magnitude. Such countries as England, France, and Germany might be thrown into it, and one might travel all his life through its mazes without happening to hit upon them.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

Some strange complications appear to have arisen in this unpleasant business. The speech of the Emperor of Brazil, on opening the Chambers, and the few words of explanation in the British House of Commons, are at variance, and it is difficult to say who is at fault. That the British Government frankly accepted the offer of mediation by the King of Portugal cannot be doubted, and the supposition at Rio de Janeiro that this was not the case, may have arisen from some political intrigue, or the wish of the late ministry, there to prolong a situation of acquiescence with what they believed to be Imperial conclusions, namely, that an apology should precede negotiation for the renewal of friendly intercourse, and possibly injudicious advice may have been given to the Emperor from this side by parties acting under a political bias. Whatever may have been the cause of this further misunderstanding, and however the first action taken by our Government in this dispute may be objectionable, we think it cannot be denied that in accepting the mediation of the King of Portugal, they proved the sincerity of their desire to arrive at an honourable settlement. The reference of a dispute to third parties, is in modern times tantamount to the admission of cause for disagreement, nor has the British Government ever gain said the decision of the King of the Belgians in one part of this much-to-be-regretted rupture with a friendly nation; so equally are they prepared to acquiesce in whatever verdict might be given against them by the King of Portugal, supposing his Majesty should take that view of the question. Honour is a pipe of peace, in which no man, nor any sovereign, can be his own judge; so the reference to a third party removes all difficulty where a desire exists to come to a settlement and abide by it. If we are to believe statements published in the Rio papers, an in honourable position of Brazilians are satisfied with a reference to the King of Portugal, and anxious that it should be carried out. Probably the announced change of Ministry may be the springer of a conciliatory policy, in accordance with the friendly sentiments which really exist between the people of both countries; and we venture to predict in this case that their political relations will never again be disturbed by so undignified and so offensive a proceeding as that which characterized the conclusion of Mr. Christie's diplomatic career in Brazil.

ELECTION RIOT AT SAN NICOLAS.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

On Sunday last (10th) the Municipal elections came off here. At an early hour some thousands of persons assembled in the plaza; it soon became manifest that party spirit ran high—the Crudos were much stronger than at former elections, as most of the foreigners

(principally Italians) were on this occasion Oruto inclined. At eleven the polling commenced, and shortly afterwards the place became one mass of confusion, knives and faccons were freely brandished, bricks were thrown by the dozen, and a few hairless pistol shots exchanged.

It was impossible for any person present to ascertain the state of the poll, as the continual shouts of "down with the Crudos," "afuera las Cocidos," prevented all possibility of gaining any information.

A few unfortunate half-cooked crudos who were accused of using fire-arms, were hotly pursued through the streets by a band of gauchos with drawn knives. They fortunately managed to rush into the Hotel de Comercio, where they effected an escape by scaling the walls; it was fortunate they were not caught by their ruthless pursuers, as there is no doubt they would have sacrificed them.

It is difficult to ascertain which party has been the aggressor—the crudos blame the Cocidos, while the latter assert the Crudos seeing small hopes of their gaining, considered it better to make an attempt to carry the poll by storm. The only conversation since then is Sunday's election. It is quite evident a strong party feeling exists. Much blame is attached to the editor of the "Amigo del Pueblo," better deserving the appellation of "Enemigo," as since its origin up to the present it has been one mass of corruption and insult.

Yours truly,

ASTOR.

San Nicolas, April 12, 1864.

A VOICE FROM PAVON.

April 11th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,

As the columns of your widely circulated journal are ever open for camp news, no matter how trifling, I beg to occupy a corner therein with a few rural remarks.

The recent rains that have fallen about here have left our camps like one immense alfalfa field, having the same luxuriant appearance as the Buenos Ayrean camps were some five years ago.

Several flocks of sheep that were brought up here a few months ago in a most miserable condition are now fat. The last that arrived here were some five thousand purchased from Mr. Thomas Cahar, Merlo and Navarro; they arrived in good condition, and with comparatively trifling loss, after having travelled a distance of sixty leagues.

There is no possibility of buying or renting land about here now, but persons who have no objection to go a little further north can supply themselves with a good article.

Pavon is as peaceable a locality as any of the Buenos Ayrean partidos, and private property much more respected. If any person's cattle should trespass on your land, you have only to inform the Comisario, whose duty it is to come instantly with half a dozen soldiers, shut in the cattle, and there and then inflict a fine of four silver reals (equivalent to eleven paper dollars) a head. This made the natives themselves acknowledge to be an effectual cure (santo remedio) and saves the annoyances of law suits.

There is plenty of good land for sale, and to be rented, about the Caracana; it is distant only ten leagues from Rosario. These lands offer a splendid opportunity to persons wishing to invest capital. As the place is adjacent to the river Parana, the carriage of wool to Buenos Ayres will be only about two paper dollars the arroba.

Your Buenos Ayrean sheep farmer should take advantage of this grand opportunity; and, as it is probable all the land about there will soon be purchased, I would advise my countrymen not to sleep on the matter.

Yours truly,

A PAVONINO.

PARANA.

From Parana there is nothing of any consequence whatever. The Litoral is perfectly barren of news; and the only thing mentioned in that news-paper is a direct denial on the part of Col. Barrera of his having received orders from Urquiza to assassinate the patriot Carrigeo. The admirers of this patriot editor may rest assured that Señor Carrigeo will not yet be removed from his post of advising the nation.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

When Ponce de Leon, the hero of the Conquest of Granada, set sail for the New World, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, he was buoyed up with the hope of finding the fabled fountain of youth, which was to restore the old to youth, and prevent the young from growing old. He landed upon the blooming shores of Florida, where, though all nature seemed to be clothed in perpetual spring, and the broad Savannahs carpeted with flowers, the emblems of eternal youth, his search for the wished-for fountain was in vain. It was reserved for our day, three hundred years later, to see that dream realized—not exactly in the form in which he expected to see it, but as fully as the laws of nature will permit. Professor Holloway has given us by his

celebrated pills and ointment, remedies for nearly all diseases that man is subjected to, and which, if taken in season, are sure preventives against them; and freedom from disease is all that the most sanguine can hope for. The flight of youth cannot be stayed; but by the use of these simple medicines the ravages of disease may be avoided, and a green old age crown a happy and a useful life. The millions who have reaped the benefit of them form an army larger than the number of pilgrims that would have wended their way to the Fountain of Youth, though Ponce de Leon had found it, and though its waters had possessed the magic power ascribed to them.

Perhaps in no part of the world have these medicines obtained more fame than in Turkey and Syria. Pilgrims are employed to travel thousands of miles by agents established by Holloway at Constantinople, Alexandria, Beyrout, Tunis, Aleppo and various other towns, and who preach, if we may so term it, the benefits to be derived from these medicines. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are as well known to the Arabs in the Desert as to the English themselves. Let a British traveller, from curiosity, ask an Arab Chief if he has heard of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he will, no doubt, immediately produce a box or pot of them, with full directions for their use in Arabic. Many, doubtless, have seen two large posting bills twelve feet long in caucas, which remained for three years on a part of the large pyramid in Egypt, setting forth in Arabic the properties of these celebrated medicines.—Alabama Huntsman.

A PILE CONVENTION.

Let every man and woman in the world who suffers with piles reflect and trace back the origin of their difficulties, and it will be found that ninety-nine out of every hundred have taken large quantities of drastic pills for the cure of Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. Those who suffer from Piles may truly charge the cause of their suffering to these worthless pills. If you would be rid of your piles take Dr. Hadoway's Pills; they are the only purgatives that can be taken in successive doses with safety; they cure Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds; they purge thoroughly, but occasion no weakness, irritation, or straining.

THE TEETH—A very comprehensive little treatise on the teeth has just been forwarded to us by the well-known dentist, Messrs Gabriel. Adopting the language of the preface, we may say that in this somewhat pretentious age, at a time when publications of this kind are numerous, a short, unassuming treatise, emanating from a firm of long standing, containing nothing but that which is immediately to the purpose, will not, we believe, prove unacceptably. The little work contains many valuable hints, which will be found eminently useful for the alleviation of the miseries of toothache, until the more substantial aid of the professed dentist can be procured. Extract from "Cumberland Packet," 2nd January, 1864.—As may be seen, by our advertising columns, Messrs Gabriel supply artificial teeth and gums on their patented system, irrespective of distance or climate.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Cotton Gins.—We notice by the Ferro Carril of Rosario that Consul Hutchinson has half a dozen of these useful instruments for sale; the machines are all put up in working order in a store near the Consulate; and the use of one of them is placed at the disposal of those to whom Cotton seed was distributed last year.

Races.—We see the Argentine Jockey Club advertises that the annual races will this year take place at Belgrano on Sunday the 17th inst., and again on Sunday the 24th inst. Judging from the list of horses entered, there is every appearance of their being some good sport.

Markets.—On the 12th inst. the following produce entered the different plazas of the city:—Cows 725, horses 81, calves 22, sheepskins 480 doz., lambskins 20 doz., horsehair 3 arrobes, wool 1390 do, wheat 191 fanegas, maize 44 do, snudius 10 0, flour 16 loads.

Exports.—On the 11th inst. the Marie Louise, for Havre, and the Baco, for Antwerp, cleared out with 939 bales wool, 1427 horsehides, 6500 cowhides, 5000 horns, 713 pipes tallow, 190 light hide cuttings, 1500 sheep humps, 4 light salt.

Mazs de Loras.—An European traveller in South America, many years ago, said that he found whole villages of Thugs, and that the male offspring took as naturally to murder, as a duck does to water. Some remnant of these extraordinarily disagreeable neighbours seem to have settled in Buenos Ayres, for murders are frightfully common at present. The Plaza de Lorea has of late been the scene of most disgraceful quarrelling and fighting, and last week a young man was stabbed in that locality, and has we have been told, since died from the effects of his wounds.



**STEAMBOAT AGENCY**

Wm. MATTI and CO.  
30. CANGALLO 30

**FOR PAYSANDU**  
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer SALTO

Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

**FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO**, The National Steamer CONCORDIA.

Leaves Paysandu every 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 Horruanas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the 'Paraná' de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

**FOR GUALEGUAY**, The National Steamer DOLORITAS.

Leaves the 'Buenos Aires' every Friday after the arrival of the 'Payon', and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA**, Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

**ESPIGADOR**, Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the 'Payon' and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the 'Payon', which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osillos de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

**EMERALDA**, Leaves Rosario in combination with the 'Payon', on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

**FARES:**

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

Deck Half-price.

**FRIEGHTS:**

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 GUAYABA**, Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian Ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARKES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipolito de S. Bellucourt,  
Leaves on the 4th May.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	25 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumba	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 also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Barred & Co., Banker LIVERPOOL.

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

**DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK**

**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.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** desde 80¢ vara.  
**Mojones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodeos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

**Puercas de Hierro.**  
**Nuevas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Maquinas** de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

**VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS,**  
Buca Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

**MENSAGERIAS 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 Disignees 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 in 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 no hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities. The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893. p. p. Mau & Co. 57-DEFENSA-57.

**CONDITIONS.**

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

**NOTICE TO THE LADIES.**

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.**

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and 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**

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.**

DESDE EL 11 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

**DIAS DE TRABAJO**

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren	15 de Mayo	Rosario	Belgrano	Oltros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro	Oltros	Belgrano	Rosario	15 de Mayo
1	8	8 10	8 35	8 55	9 10	9 25	1	7 35	8 5	8 15	8 30	8 55	9 5
2	11 30	11 40	11 5	11 25	11 40	11 55	2	9 45	10 5	10 15	10 30	10 55	11 5
3	2	2 10	2 35	2 55	3 10	3 25	3	1 15	1 25	1 40	1 55	2 10	2 30
4	5	5 10	5 35	5 55	6 10	6 25	4	4 15	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 10	5 30

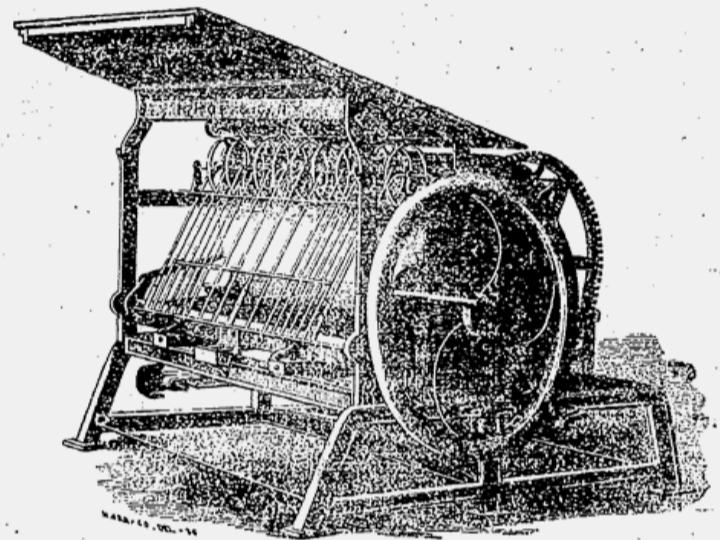
**DIAS FERIADOS**

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren	15 de Mayo	Rosario	Belgrano	Oltros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro	Oltros	Belgrano	Rosario	15 de Mayo
1	8	8 10	8 35	8 55	9 10	9 25	1	7 35	8 5	8 15	8 30	8 55	9 5
2	11 30	11 40	11 5	11 25	11 40	11 55	2	9 45	10 5	10 15	10 30	10 55	11 5
3	11 45	11 55	12 10	12 30	12 45	13 0	3	1 15	1 25	1 40	1 55	2 10	2 30
4	4 44	4 40	4 5	4 25	4 40	4 55	4	4 15	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 10	5 30
5	7	7 10	7 35	7 55	8 10	8 25	5	7 15	7 25	7 40	7 55	8 10	8 30

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiere pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

**'THE STANDARD'**  
DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.



With Supplement by each English mail. Daily, \$30 per Month; Weekly, \$20. Subscribers can send to Europe an extra file of the Weekly at Half Price; same, if prepaid \$10 extra per Annum. Packet Editions, \$2 each. Subscriptions received in London by Mr. George Street, Cornhill; Daily Edition, £2; Weekly, £1.

**LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.**

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,997 pata. in 216 Shares.  
DIRECTORS: L. B. Wileke, Mariano Gillinghurst, Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President, Antonio Marcó del Pico, Jacobo Paravicini, Constant Santamaria.  
MANAGING COMMITTEE: D. Estanislao Peña, J. A. Fernandez.  
OFFICIALS: D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager, Eusebio Riestra, Sub Manager, D. Juan Casado, Secretary.  
Offices—57 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 this 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 65—From the 1st of April 1891, 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 rules: 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 admitted according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections. By these means the Depository hopes 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. 57 Calle S. Martin (4to), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

**PATRICK GALBRAITH,**  
In returning sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, begs to intimate that he has just received a large assortment of

**NEW GOODS,**  
Suitable for the present Season, including Dress and Petticoat Wines, 4-4 and 6-4 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing Cotton and Linen Tick, Ginghams, Paisley, Tasmanian and Clau Wool Shawls and Pants, and a large variety of other goods, too numerous to mention, inspection of which is invited at

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres, 49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

**THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established in this City, under a moderate premium all risks by sea, or on the river. Office—Calle Recoleta 62.  
DIRECTORS: Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President, Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President, Felipe Llanuall, Manuel Zamoran, Jacobo Paravicini, Enrique Tomkinson, Mariano Casares, Estanislao F. Morann, Gerente.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS  
Don—Mr. PONGERARD, 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 morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to. The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction. Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters. The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most healthful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres. For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrano 71. Dr P. PONGERARD.

**SOREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.**

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors. 27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Disposition. Patent Combustion Vessels with Tank Planting and Iron Frames. Estimates and particulars forwarded including delivery at every port, in South America.

Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 12 Calle Bolgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & M. T. MORGAN.