

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

430 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISING. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All that is not mine nor mine nor mine."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

COMMENCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The trade of this port in 1860 amounted to 445 millions in imports and 250 millions exports; this shows a heavy balance of trade against us, being at 63 to 37, while the previous year gave 56 to 44.

In 1861 England held the highest rank being relatively 20 per cent above France in the total import and export returns, but in 1860 the latter nation shot far ahead, and the list now stands thus, in continental rank: France 20, England 10, Belgium 14, U. States 10, Spain and Cuba 9, Brazil 7, Montevideo 6, Germany 4, Italy 3, Argentine Republic 3, Holland 2, Paraguay 2, Chile, India and Portugal 1. Here it is to be observed that, of late, French commerce has been wonderfully developed in S. America, and a Parisian journal boasts, not without reason, that in a few years the trade of this continent will be monopolized by France.

In imports Great Britain still remains A. 1, although France has gained enormously in comparison with 1861. The list stands: England 21, France 22, Spain 11, Brazil 9, Montevideo 9, U. States 7, Germany 5, Argentine Republic 4, Italy 4, Paraguay 3, Holland 2, Belgium 2, Chile 1, India and Portugal 1.

In exports Belgium takes more than a third of the total, viz: Belgium 34, France 20, England 17, U. States 14, Spain 13, Italy 3, Holland 2, Brazil 2, Montevideo 1, Germany, Paraguay and Chile 2. A great revolution has taken place in this branch of trade, giving an immense falling off for England; in 1861 the four first nations showed the following ratio, per cent of the total: Belgium 33, England 22, France 20, U. States 10. The trade with G. Britain has diminished one-third, with the U. States increased almost by a half, while France and Belgium may be said to remain unchanged. A large portion of our produce exported to Antwerp is for the German markets, and this is the reason why Belgium occupies so prominent a rank, while Germany is almost omitted from the returns.

The imports in 1861 yielded an average customs-revenue of 16 per cent and *ad valorem* in 1860 they gave 15 per cent. The exports of 1861 were taxed under 9 per cent in 1860 the duties rose above 9 per cent. The cupidity of Government and decrease of produce land in hand, and it is feared that the system of blood sucking, while giving a temporary relief to an exhausted exchequer, is steadily running the best interests of the country.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUBJECT MURDERED.

Every week adds to the list of our unfortunate countrymen barbarously assassinated in our empires. The murders, of course are never arrested, and the authorities care as much about this sacrifice of life as if it were to many mad dogs or vermin. A day of retribution must come, and it is only a question of time when the blood of 130 Irishmen, wantonly murdered, and with impunity, shall bring down the vengeance of Heaven and outraged humanity on this Sodom and Gomorrah. Two years ago we called on Governor Monte to seize the assassin of the Guardia Monte tragedy; the murderer went about publicly glorifying in his deed, he attended the races, afterwards went into another partido, and he has not been arrested.

The Minister who tolerated such barbarities is still in power. To silence our invective he threatened us with Government vengeance, and a criminal prosecution was set on foot. Since then, murder and outrage have enjoyed a perfect impunity. It is to be wondered that at every week witnessed another Englishman murdered, while the authorities take no heed of this chapter of innocent blood.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young was murdered at her residence near San Vicente, on last Sunday. Deceased was a distant relative of some of the first English families in town, and was making cheese and butter for the market. Her remains have been brought into town, and will be interred to-day in the En-

cometary. Nothing is yet known of the motives or perpetrators of the crime.

Quoniam tandem abuteris patientia nostra?

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

We learn that Mrs. Young was murdered by a gaucho servant, whom she had reared, and to whom she had evinced much kindness, saving him from military service. This fellow was, we believe, not in her employment of late, but took occasion of the poor's absence, on some business, to enter the house, murder his benefactress, and rob money and articles to the value of several thousand dollars. When the poor returned he was horrified to find Mrs. Young murdered, and her house ransacked; at once the thought struck him that the assassin could be no other than the vagabond gaucho who knew the house well.

He set off in pursuit, and at length tracked the criminal to a house in San Vicente, where he was accustomed to cruise after his camp-rangering expeditions. The people of the house denied that he was there; the poor insisted four several times in his assertion, and declared that he would search the place from top to bottom. Every room and soft was gone through, but the murderer was not found, the poor marching through the place with a revolver in one hand and a knife in the other. At last the avenger, who would not be baffled, discovered the assassin lying between two mattresses, and he was about to sacrifice him there and then, but that the people of the house retrained him, and consented to aid in binding him hand and foot to be delivered up to the law.

In any civilized country the owners of the house would be tried and probably executed as accomplices after the fact. We presume, however, that in this case they will not be molested, but allowed to carry on their business as before. It will be remarked the authorities did not arrest the assassin, and but for the energy of the poor, who to his honor be it said is a poor palisado, the murderer would have escaped. The question now arises, how long is he to get beef and mutton at public expense, and what will be the excuse for not shooting him?

CARRYING FIRE ARMS.

In barbarous countries, where there is no law, and Man degenerates to the level of the brute creation, it is necessary to guard against the attacks of our own species by going armed to the teeth. It may be also taken as a proof of civilization, when in countries like G. Britain and Ireland, more than half the population are ignorant of the use of fire arms, and no one ever dreams of carrying a pistol.

Alas! with shame we confess that Buenos Ayres is fast tending to the former state of things, for the laws here afford as little security to life as in Montevideo or New Guinea. There was indeed a time when gentlemen went to the opera without sword-cases or Monte Crisols, when the milkmen did not carry pistols, and when the streets of this city were safe by any hour of day or night. There was a time when murder and robbery were so unknown in our camps that one Irishman who carried arms was laughingly nicknamed 'Don Miguel de la pistola.' Things are no longer so, and the man who now goes out to visit his estancia without a revolver in his belt, is an ardent fool.

Nevertheless the use of fire-arms exceeds that of any other country, and we would avoid a repetition of the sanguinary episodes occurring daily. If the police searched every one that passes through the Plaza Victoria, they would find nine out of ten armed. At a word or look, the pistol is pulled out and a man massacred. Just as the police-mateleros cut a man down if he remonstrates with them. Until arms be of less frequent use, the city must remain unsafe.

One of our gunsmiths says that the number of pistols sold in Buenos Ayres exceeds that of any other country, and he concludes on an average every male and female adult must have three pistols. What a pleasant country.

THEATRICAL ANTEBURNERS.

We are happy to see one of our native colleagues taking up a lance against the Gullies who are in the habit of clattering out of the theatre before the end of the performance (we say clattering, because the newspaper in question uses the word 'horriduras'). Those bright geniuses seem to have a knack of choosing one of the finest pieces of the opera for making their

stomachs. It cannot be from any desire to get home soon, for they are almost invariably to be afterwards found standing outside, adorning their gallant countenances, showing their civil-civil cigars, into the faces of the women, when coming out.

It would be a good plan for Mr. P. to take to set apart some of the seats, at the very back, for this tribe of human nuisances, so that they might still enjoy their pleasure without disturbing other people.

The 'Nacion Argentina' thinks were the performance to commence earlier, that this style of misbehaviour might be avoided. We think differently; in fact, we are convinced that, were the performance to commence at five, p.m., instead of eight, p.m., there are sufficient axes in the world who would still make a point of annoying their neighbors, for the poor satisfaction of believing that some 'miserable' or other, would have their attention called to their graces.

Some years ago, this great nuisance prevailed in London, and was only put a stop to by some philosophic skit, sneering in public that the female portion of this *clique* were snobs, and the male, cats and dogs. There is one instance on record, that one evening some people got up before the end of the performance to go, when a cry arose, 'cat! cat! cat! cat!' The effect of those short words was wonderful; those who had not gone out, but had intended doing so, remained quiet and discomfited, and the play went on quietly to the end. Since then, at some entertainments, it is customary to advertise that a short interval would be allowed, five minutes before the finale, for persons to leave. Why cannot that be done here?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Chamber of Deputies for the province of Buenos Ayres will meet to-day to make the scrutiny of the recent elections to the body. It is almost certain the force will be declared legal, and this is so much the better, as we are tired of the rowdy practices on those frivolous occasions.

Another shocking outrage took place on Sunday night. Two Irishmen were conversing in the calle Mayo, when a mulatto came up and without the slightest provocation plunged a knife into one of them under the ribs. The ruffian was seized, but will be put at liberty before our poor countryman can leave the Hospital.

The murder of Mrs. Young, mentioned in a leading article, is one of the most brutal and blood-thirsty outrages in our dismal chapter of British subjects assassinated. Yet we are confident some plea will be made to save the ruffian's life, and he may escape like Kibby's murderer.

Nothing new is known respecting the calle Parque tragedy. We are informed the unhappy victim was left to die on the pavement, and his dead body remained for more than an hour blocking up the side path. The *Tribuna* says the Commissioner has not yet (12th inst.) sent in his report, although 31 hours have elapsed. The French paper states that it was a sereno who committed the murder. Some think the instrument was a Monte Crislo pistol; others fancy it was a practical Argentine joke, but we are of opinion it was a repetition of the German's case who was shot for not giving the officer the side-path.

Dr. Gutierrez displays an admirable *sans froid*, under the impending reproaches of the Acata prosecution. He says that he eats, sleeps, and drinks as well as ever; and considering his awful position, and that the 'Argentine Nation' may be completely annihilated by the gaucho-minister, it betrays either an utter callousness or extreme recitance of conscience. Poor Dr. Acosta is not the first statesman who amused himself by blowing clouds.

To-night the rival prima-donnas, Briel and Mollo, invite us to Verdi's *Macbeth* at the Teatro, at Colon.

Mr. Wells exhibited his ballroom on Monday to the children of the American and Anglo schools. He has reduced his charge to adults 3 dols, children 1 dol. The ballroom is no so indicated, and the first secret will be from San Fernando on Sunday May 1st.

Respecting Mr. Mohr's sheep, carried off by the Indians, near Bahia Blanca, we are glad to learn that the savages murdered no one. The dead was a sheep named Mr. Leech (not Lynch) was stripped naked, along with a couple of neighbors who shared the same fate; they were forced to travel for some leagues with not the most agreeable

comrades de voyage, but sustained no personal injury. We should be glad if Mr. Leech would favor us with an account of his adventures among the Pampos.

The Glee Club gave a most successful voice on Monday evening. We understand three or four gentlemen, no less musical than commercial, intend joining the cheerful association.

On next Sunday there will be a grand function at Merlo. An American citizen named Hood, is about to receive into the Roman Catholic church. The sermon will be preached by the Irish parish priest, Rev. Mr. Dillon. The justice of the peace, Dr. Juan Dillon, will give a dinner afterwards.

"THE TIMES" OF 1798.

We have just seen No. 4198 of the 'Times' published 3rd October 1805. It contains the despatches of Horatio, Lord Nelson, announcing the total destruction of the French Fleet on the 1st August 1798, off the mouth of the Nile. Such a document read strangely in the year 1864, and still more so after our having been accustomed for so long past to the windy narrations of our American cousins. The whole despatch, including lists of ships engaged on both sides, and killed and wounded, is condensed into 174 printed lines. Speaking of himself he says, 'I was wounded in the hand, and obliged to be carried off the deck, but the service suffered no loss by that want.'

There are also some paragraphs about the rebellion in Ireland. A fleet of 5 frigates, with a total of 288 guns, had left Plymouth to chase the fleet fleet, which was expected to make for Ireland with French troops.

Among general news, we see 'Mr. Curran, the Irish barrister, is arrived in London; he resides at Lord Moira's.' 'Mr. Pitt is not confined with the gout at Walpole Castle; we saw him yesterday in the park, in perfect good health.' 'Kosciusko' has published at Paris an official letter, in which he intimates that all the Polish refugees are to have an asylum in Italy.

The royal announcements of these days do not exactly betokened by the present Sovereign. 'The King, Queen, and all the Princesses went to Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, to see the sports of the country people.' Some of the sports were—

A pound of tobacco to be grinded for.

A chance to be rolled down the hill. Prize to whoever stops it.

A Pig—Prize to whoever catches him by the tail.

In the Chitany we have—Died, Mr. John Bradwood, many years an eminent instructor of the deaf and dumb, &c. The public will be sorry to hear of his decease. In front of the paper, that an institution so beneficial, &c., it is to be continued by his family. Among the advertisements we have 'the post-office carrying the mails from Buenos to Sacramento, last night was stopped about 2 miles from Parana, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by a single high-jacker, who presented a bare pistol, and demanded the mail, which the driver gave him. He offered the robber half a guinea, but he declined taking it. The driver offered pounds reward are offered for the apprehension and conviction of the highwayman.' Good souls! these were more highly valued in days than those threats are here at present.

This periodical is a shade smaller than the 'Standard,' and contains only sixteen columns, advertisements and all, price sixpence; and remember, readers, what a service was worth in 1798.

STEAMER "ERLA."

We have been given to understand that this fine and fast boat, recently built by Mr. J. Marshall of Harrogate, was handed over to the *Gualeguaychu* Steam Navigation Company—and that the Committee of that company appointed to receive her, have expressed their admiration of the satisfactory and complimentary terms to Mr. Marshall for the excellent and very substantial workmanship displayed in her construction.

We believe it to be the intention of the Directors of this Company to place the 'Erla' on the line between this port and Bahia, in the month of June, to be used by the commercial community connected with the trade of the Uruguay ports as an immense boat. The 'Erla's' length is 120 feet, and she will be at all times ready to receive the passengers of this line, and to have her passengers at the very port itself, and the river Uruguay, even when at its lowest, never has so little water in it as to be a hindrance to the passage of this boat, to the ports of Concordia and Salto—so that the transportation to small steamers or boats at any time, and any day, will be done with the ease and rapidity which will be enjoyed with delight and enthusiasm by all who proceed to the parts of the Uruguay country on business or pleasure.

At the same time, the 'Erla' will be the first class, and the first class room for a large number of passengers. For the convenience of families and married couples, four state cabins have been placed in the upper deck.

We are informed that the 'Erla' will make her first trip to Gualeguaychu touching at the Higueretas and Fray Bentos, on Tuesday the 3rd of May. On her second trip she will proceed throughout to Salto.

We believe that the agency of the 'Erla' is to be given to Mr. Henry Dawes, No. 1 Calle Corvo.

INCORPORATED FROM "AZUL."

By the British brig 'Silver Cloud' which arrived on the 27th March at R. Janeiro from the Cape of Good Hope, it was known that the Confederate vessel 'Tucumán' had been captured by the Federal Commodore B. Walter.

At Cape Horn there was an Anglo-Chinese squadron consisting of four steam Corvettes and three gunboats. They had returned from China owing to the officers refusing to place themselves under the orders of the Chinese Admiral. Three Portuguese vessels had arrived at Mexico with 910 convicts intended for the Hawaiian Islands.

The British corvette 'Herald' seized in the Mozambique channel a vessel, with on a flag, having on board a cargo of 100 slaves.

The 'Orizaba' and 'Penzance,' British vessels, were granted a prize for capturing two Spanish vessels which were properly taken to sea.

The Chinese Corvete 'Twin Tins' reports that the Alabama had sailed in the straits of Malacca, the Federal steamer 'Tobacco' bound from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

Rio de Janeiro—The Brazilian Government has granted a prize for five years to Eli W. Blake, to introduce into the country a machine, which he claims as having invented, for breaking stones.

Quito—By the Rio papers we see that 'the national schooner 'Piedra,' came in yesterday from Peruambuco with 31 slaves. Had this vessel been sequestered by the Irish crew, a British cruiser, would a capture be legal?

Langney—We read, in one copy of a Rio paper, the death of a free negro, who had extended the span of his life to 110 years, and of a Portuguese who deposited this life at the advanced age of 106. Both were bachelors.—*Diario do Rio.*

BELL AT WORK.

Last Saturday night took place in the saloons recently opened by the Municipality of Rio, little town, the ball organized by several bachelors of the locality. The dance, which was held at the station of the Parque, and organized by several bachelors of the locality, was a success. The dance, which was held at the station of the Parque, and organized by several bachelors of the locality, was a success.

We were agreeably surprised on arriving at Merlo, by the sight of the Mansion house being splendidly illuminated.

At 10 o'clock, when we entered the ball room, a select society filled the saloons, whose tasteful decoration was hardly due to Mr. Gataldi.

The sight of the whole was most charming, and the excellent spirit which animated the reunion promised to all a delightful night.

A second train of ideas came into our minds, and we have a few gentlemen here and a few more of the fair sex.

Once again of the fair sex, why not say more about it. To appoint the lady to select the prizes was a most difficult, because if some of them had the right to it for beauty, others had it for force and elegance, and all rivalled in the quality making up for the quantity. We remarked a fair one, Brazilian by birth, as an accomplished dancer. Two black-haired girls belonging to a family of Merlo, distinguished themselves by their tasteful dresses. But we shall particularly mention one whose charms and gentle manner made a deep impression on all, and whose image we shall not forget. Every one present must know that we are speaking of the young Miss A. L., who was followed the whole night by a file of admirers of which we shall not mention the names. We noticed also the presence of Mr. C. and his family, and several English gentlemen belonging to the trade of Buenos Ayres.

The refreshments were excellent, and as to the music, it is enough to say that the well known *Ser. Espinosa* played the piano, to have a good opinion of it. The dancing was to the Committee of the ball, and particularly to St. Basco for having sacrificed himself a whole night to maintain order.

The dance continued till five o'clock in the morning, and there remains no doubt of the success of the evening. The remembrance and the regret that the occasion of associating parties are not more frequent.

E. v. v.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Mail Steamer.

On the 23rd the Royal Mail Company's steamer, 'Tucumán' arrived at Southampton, but without the Pacific mail. It appears that Commander—once, the mail agent on board, with an exhibit, adherence to routine, refused to wait a few hours for the mails at Panama, and the result has been to inflict a great inconvenience upon the public. This gentleman, if we are not mistaken as to the

nature of his functions, is placed in charge of the mails, with a view to the protection of the public interests by the facilitation of their despatch; and we are sorry that just when affairs required from him the exercise of a little discretion, he has, unfortunately, evinced a plentiful lack of that quality. It is to the credit of the captain of the steamer that he did everything in his power to induce the mail-agent to adopt a sensible course, and the other servants of the company did all that could be done under the circumstances. The commercial community are naturally indignant, and the *Times* has written strongly on the subject. Commander Bruce, having shown himself unequal to so small an occasion it is urged that he should not be allowed by the Admiralty to make another voyage in the same capacity. The *Times* is of this opinion. For to visit a first officer, even of this nature, with dismissal, and we are confident Commander Bruce will in consequence of the experience he has acquired in this occasion. However, there is little of such a contingency since the Admiralty value routine and red tape more highly to make it a case, a ground for inflicting so grave a penalty.

The following letter from the company, published in the 'Times,' gives a reliable statement of the details.

'Royal Mail Steamship Company, 55, Moorgate street, March 2. 'Sir—The Directors of the Royal Mail Steamship Company feel satisfied that your services have been of great value to give publicity to the following extract from a report received from the captain of their steamship 'Tucumán,' without waiting for the arrival from Panama of the steamer, specific, and mails from the Pacific States—'

'I regret to inform you that the 'Tucumán' has been delayed in consequence of the naval agent, Commander Bruce, R.N., refusing to wait any longer than the morning of the 9th of February (1 a.m.) for the arrival of the steamer, specific, and mails from the Pacific States—'

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONERS
WM. MATTIAND CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSAUND
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Puy Bencio
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain F. Pizarro,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Paysanda 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 Herrerias, and San Nicolas.
Voyage by the 'Uruguay' 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 'Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas'
every Friday after the arrival of the Payon,
and returns each Tuesday, by which the
Passengers leave here every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARAYA,
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'
baggage to the Payon, which leaves for
Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Pehuay, La Paz, Guilla de
la Espinosa, Cienfuegos, Bella Vista,
and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the
Payon, on Tuesday, April 26, and
returns on Friday, May 6th.

FARES:
To Zarate (cable) 5 patacones
San Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
San Nicolas do 12
Guaiguay do 16
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Diamante do 20
Santa Fe do 24
Parana do 32
La Paz do 34
La Esquina do 36
Goya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Nueva Palmira do 56
Puy Bencio 10
Concepcion 11
Paysandu 17

Deck Half-price.
To Montevideo, per ton
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 CHUBA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana,
Jorjorette, Assunio, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain T. Pizarro de S. B. B. B. B. B.
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pata.
Rosario 20
Parana 28
Corrientes 36
Assunio 40
Corumbá 142

No passengers allowed on any of the
steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by
the undersigned, payable on demand at
any of the 92 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on
Moscow, Peking, Groat & Co. Bankers
LONDON.
And on J. B. B. & Co. Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at
the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange
Broker, No. 66 Calle San Martin (opposite
the Hotel).

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 Union No. 10.

Corrales Portátiles

de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas,
de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuno
Robados de Hierro desde 608 vara.
Alfombras de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Ruedas, Chacaras, Potreros, Cor
rales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.
Mecanismo para estacar Alambré.
Mecanismo para cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mecanismo de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS.
Buen 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 to Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every
Friday.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

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.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUS & 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 emporia
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 their
most confidence.

The Bank of Maus & 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 increas-
ing and already reach a very large
amount.

These advantages have not hitherto
been enjoyed in this city by an im-
mense number of Clerks, artisans,
working-men & servants of all classes
& conditions, who are equally inter-
ested in putting their savings out at in-
terest, thus providing themselves with
a reserve fund in case of need, sickness
or old age, instead of spending them
in the immoral gambling, in lotteries
and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maus and Co. of this
city following the example of their
Buenos Ayres September 15th 1893.

p. p. Maus & Co.
WILLIAM FERGUSON.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency
or over 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 de-
posited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency
or over thousand dollars after the depositor if he wishes can open an account current
according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on
paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following
months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and mag-
nificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most
choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London
and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren	15 de Mayo	16 de Mayo	17 de Mayo	18 de Mayo	Tren	15 de Mayo	16 de Mayo	17 de Mayo	18 de Mayo
1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	4	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	5	14	14	14	14

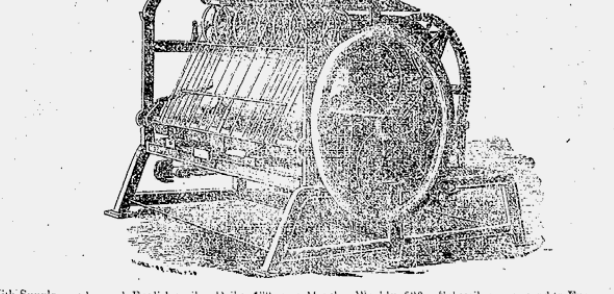
DIAS FERIADOS									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren	15 de Mayo	16 de Mayo	17 de Mayo	18 de Mayo	Tren	15 de Mayo	16 de Mayo	17 de Mayo	18 de Mayo
1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	4	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	5	14	14	14	14

Los Trenes pasaran en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubieran pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los
manejeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guardia. Tienen al entrar en los coches.
Sin este requisito los trenes no pasaran.

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 £1 extra per Annum. Pocket Editions, 82 each.
Subscriptions received in London by Mr. George Street, Cannon: Daily Edition, 2s; Weekly, 2s.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,367 pata. at 215 Shares.
Directors:
D. Miguel Azuaga, President
D. Benigno Guebara, Vice-President
D. Antonio Mares del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Samanin

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 shares, and upon death. These subscriptions
liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and up to...
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the subscriber. Subscribers will be en-
dowed to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for-
feited by the death of other shareholders in their class, as an equal, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital by death of the subscriber. 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 Directors, 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 receive shares payable in
Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:
Article 1st.—From the 1st of April, 1894, 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
\$100 monthly, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be ordered and kept in accordance with
Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the holders of Paper Money Sub-
scribers 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
poor classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altas),
where prospectus and circulars may be had.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

PATRICK CALVERT,
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,
4-1 and 6-4 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. V.
Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Ties, Cinghams,
Raidley, Tannan and Clan Wood Shaws and Plaids; 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 ASSOCIATED MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated in this City, under act of Congress.
Nominee of the Government, by act, on the 10th
of June, 1880.
Office—Calle de Cangallo 32.
Directors:
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President,
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" Felipe Llanos,
" Manuel Zamora,
" Jacobo Paravicini,
" Enrique Tanaka,
" Miguel Casares,
" Francisco F. Martin, Gerente.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CALLE LARCA DE BARBAOS
Buenos Ayres, in connection with the
London University College.

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

An ever-attentive and constant super-
vision, and a strict maintenance of order
and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee
for the moral and intellectual 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 Pen-
manship.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathe-
matics, German, Music and Drawing, are
also taught by special measure.

The situation of the English Grammar
School, in one of the most delightful
quarters of the Calle Larca de Barbaos, at
the very gates of the city, is one of the
most beautiful and picturesque of the en-
vironments of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectus at
the Standard Office, Calle Belgarda 71.
Du 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 descrip-
tion of Craft for Sea or River Em-
ployment.
Patent Combination Vessels with
Twin Planting and Iron Frames.
Estimates and particulars forwarded
including delivery at every port, in
South America.

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