

The Standard

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are informed that 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 and hail verum non cunctis dicitur."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

An Anglo-Argentine Veteran.

Michael Morgan, a native of Drogheda, County Down, Ireland, aged 70 years, brings the following lamentable statement before the public and the Government. He came to this country in the year 1825, and worked as a baker until 1827, when he was seized by an Argentine press gang, and taken on board the war-schooner *Pepe*. In 14 naval engagements, under Admiral Bernal, against the Brazilians, he received 7 wounds, and was sent to hospital, where he remained 4 months. At this time half a year's wages was due to him, and his comrades also received \$1800 salary, prize money.

Morgan was never paid either wages or prize money, although he had rendered such signal service; among other deeds, he built the Magazine at Martin Garcia, and helped Captain Drummond to build the wharf at same place. For the blood lost in the service of this glorious Republic, the disabled veteran received, in the year 1862, the munificent bounty of 200 ragged paper dollars (30 shillings). Thirty-six years have elapsed, but poor Morgan has been left in poverty and misery, a standing memorial of Argentine ingratitude, and a proof of the neglect of the British Government and its agents, respecting our poor countrymen abroad. The British Minister said the debt was so long due that he could do nothing. The British Consul gave him a letter to the Prime Minister, the latter retorted him to the Minister of War, and the last to General Mitre; finally, after two days' sitting on a cold stone, he was taken to the Treasury and rewarded with the 200 paper dollars!!

At the time of impressment Morgan and sixteen others were put in the stocks and carried aboard. This outrage on British subjects was passed over with the same indifference that at present attends the wanton murders of Irishmen daily occurring in the camp. Poor Morgan has been lying sleep for several years on the estate of D. Felix Alenza, but of late his wounds and old age have rendered him too feeble for such labor, and he has now no alternative but to seek a refuge in the Hospital or Asilo de Mendigos.

British residents would do an act of kindness by getting up a subscription for the poor veteran, and rescuing him from the clutches of that misery to which Argentine ingratitude has condemned him. Let us displace President, Governor, Ministers, Patriots and Philosophers, by doing something for poor Morgan. A subscription list (from 108 nice upwards) is open at this office, and any sums sent in will be most gratefully acknowledged in our columns and handed over to the unfortunate old veteran.

The following is a certificate from Colonel Coe, who was second in command under Admiral Brown:

"I do hereby certify that Michael Morgan served on board of the navy during the war with Brazil, was wounded in various engagements, and I believe has never received his full pay nor pension, and I recommend him to the generosity and consideration of the Government."

Con.
Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1864.

BARBARO AND ZARATE.

The first of these departments is large, and contains a great number of Irish farmers. Its area is set down at 56 sq. leagues, including 5 of public lands. There are 92 estancias, of which 7 belong to Irishmen. The largest are those of Patricio Lynch 3, Alejo Carraz 3, and Mariano Castex 2 sq. leagues. The Irish land-owners are Ed. Wall, G. Macome, M. Bourke, M. Brennan, P. Whelan, J. Murrigh and Mrs. Parson together holding 33 leagues valued at one million and a half net.

The increase of Contribution was 8 per cent over the previous year. The land is valued at 400,000 dols. per league. The Irish population is about 200, possessing an aggregate wealth of

\$10,000 sterling. The port of Baradero, being visited by steamers and sailing craft offers great facilities for the transport of produce: it is, however, a poor place having only 103 houses of which only 200 are valued over 100,000 dols.; these belong to Alsina, and Frumuto.

Zarate is not wholly a sheep farming district, but the years the plantation of cereals has been actively increased and we find a consequent large number of chacras. The partido is supposed to cover 50 leagues but the lands assessed do not exceed half that sum: there are 50 estancias and 12 village farms. The land of the former is valued at 600,000 dols., that of the 'chacras' at nearly double this figure, per sq. league. The total extent under tillage is 4,500 acres. The principal estancias are, Lima 4, Sider 14, Saavedra and Insua each 1 sq. league. There are but three foreign estancieros: Thomas Morris, James Fox, and J. Cullen, whose joint holdings hardly make up a league. The Irish population is about 300, worth about \$40,000. The increase of Contribution in 1863 was 44 per cent. The village although a river port is very poor, having only 100 houses valued up to 70,000 dols.; those of Sider, Sider, and Saavedra, D. Constantino Silvano owns 9 houses; his property is valued in half a million mps.

WANTED POLICE.

The Right Honorable Mr. Cozan is too old for his present post. The Chief of Police should be a young, active, zealous official: one who would jump out of bed at midnight to pursue an assassin, instead of leaving such duty to those old fogies who infest our streets under the name of Seniors. He should never rest day or night until he seized all the 'lucros habitados', he should instigate searching enquiries into the fate of the Calle Parra victuaries, he should put a couple of policemen in the stocks every day to teach their humanity, he should insist with Pres. Mitre on the necessity of a good gallop delivery by shooting 100 murderers right off, instead of allowing the police to support and give them a chance to escape.

The Chief should abolish these disgraceful senoras, and have night patrols of mounted police. He should keep a vigilant eye on the police, and should not suffer when a house is as fire. He should do away with the Brehon-Celtic system of expiating all crimes by a pecuniary fine. He should publish the names brought to his notice, and should not suffer when a house is as fire.

We could mention a thousand other duties of the Chief, but suffice it to say that Sir Cozan fills none of them. He is a notorious lumbar to have the late Olegueria D. Aguiar, rector of the National College, which institution is now a bear-garden, through the want of a proper head. Not many weeks ago one of the students left the college without leave, and was drowned off the Mole, bathed.

Our Police is just the same: rogues, cut-throats and vagabonds rejoice for Sir Cozan's reign. Chief, in spite of his advanced years, so long as he continues in office we shall have:

1. Murderers escaping from prison.
2. Politicians eating up civilians.
3. Robberies in the suburbs.
4. People shot in the streets.
5. Daily assassinations in the camp.
6. Everybody carrying revolvers.
7. Back-street and suburban slumbers.
8. Poisonous markets.
9. Insolent coachmen.
10. B. Ayres going headlong to—

With faithful taxation, squandered extra-pension, squandered President Mitre can give us a good police, such as they have in Paraguay. God knows we pay enough to have our lives and property protected and yet have a right to look for some value for our money.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The street arching and small politicians of Buenos Ayres had a field-day yesterday in Calle Parra. The Brazilians and Yahuas had been summoned by their several leaders to assist at the 'shindy' of the chambers. There was, however, no serious affair. We understand the National Government had been requested, and had refused, to send troops to the scene of action.

Respecting the Calle Parra murder, the police publishes a notice that two letters were found in the trousers' pocket of the unfortunate victim: they were addressed to D. Juan Vidal, Calle 23 de Agosto, Montevideo; and D. Jose Barbo, 32, Calle Cerro, Montevideo. The owners are invited to call and open them, that some light may be thrown on the mystery.

The Italian Opera did not come off last night, having been postponed till to-night. Trovatore will, in our idea, bring out the talents of Mollo and Bial in flattening contrast.

The Liverpool steamer *Uta* arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. Her cargo is already engaged, but she offers to receive 1st and 2nd cabin passengers, and also third-class (see advertisement).

The late Oriental war-steamer '33,' on being given back to her owners, changed her name and flag. She is now called *El Tevere*, and hoists the Italian tricolor, leaving this port every Saturday for the Uruguay ports.

Messrs. Reynolds and Brunet, principals of the English-Seminary, held the usual Easter examinations of the above establishment on Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be remembered this seminary formerly belonged to 'Nicholson.' We were invited to the examinations, but could not attend.

The Governor is talking of making a tour of the province. If he could see the worst of the camp, and wish to reform the Hottentot rural administration, some good might be derived. But we are afraid of his Excellency's health, for even if he took Dr. Ascoli along with him, he might get murdered before going beyond Flores.

It is rumored that Mr. Wells has arranged with the Municipality to make his first grand ascent, on May 25th, from the Plaza Victoria. He will moreover take up a lady with him, and come down in a parachute from a height of 1000 feet.

The enterprising Baquet, spoken of by us two years ago, continues his excursions in Calle Santa Fe, and when the whole street is undermined, we shall see some interesting discoveries.

Yesterday brought us mails from Russia and Persia, the news of which will be found elsewhere.

The 'Tribuna' correspondent from Montevideo is very indignant about our laying so many crimes to the charge of the Flores bandits, condemning the numbers of San Jose with the Oriental 'liberators.' There is a proverb, 'it is a guilty conscience needs no accuser,' he however has written to D. Hector E. Varela, advising him to quiet the needless anxiety of his Oriental reporter.

On Saturday an Italian named Stefano Tagliavini will be tried before the first bench on the charge of abduction of a young lady named Frecciero.

The 'Nation Argentina' publishes a long list of subscriptions for building a new school at Flores, which is easily wanted. We are glad to see the names of several Protestant residents with liberal donations for the purpose.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

A man fired at in Plaza Victoria.

On Tuesday night about half past eleven, the neighbors of Calle Defensa, near the Plaza were alarmed by a pistol shot, and presently a crowd was gathered, the screams coming up to enquire what was the matter?

An officer of one of the native papers is said to have been fired at, or to have fired the shot, his name being mixed up with the occurrence. Many people think it was a practical joke, but cannot see how the case can be so tragically in perhaps a sequel of some kind of private assassination now in vogue.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have made enquiries of several persons: the Commissary told us it was utterly false, and that the shot was fired near the Parque or in Plaza Lorea. This did not throw us off our guard for the neighbors of Calle Defensa had another story. Sr. Ocampo and an English clerk heard the shot, and the alarm was given, but we believe, no one arrested. The police was making enquiries yesterday morning, but neither Mr. Egan nor the first man better heard the shot, as they do not sleep on their several premises.

RIGHTWAY OUTRAGE.

On Monday a foreign gentleman was driving in his gig by Crawford's quinta near Palermo, when three soldiers attacked him, seizing the horse by the head. He at once drew a revolver which so frightened the ruffians that they ran away. Not quite 100 yards from this spot, there were 20 men at work, repeating a 'putzmo' in the road.

On the same evening, and near the same place, a young man, whose father is known as Don Antonio the Chilean, was pursued by three gendarmes with axes. The force was fortunately mounted on a good horse and escaped. In either of these cases have we heard of any arrests.

There is story going the rounds that a man's corpse has been found in a ditch at Barreiros, the head being a short distance from the trunk. We cannot discover anything about this case.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

On Saturday morning Mr. Cambaceres' clerk came up from Barreiros for some money, and when returning, about half an hour before noon, was attacked by four men, at the Convalencia hill; but after an exciting chase for his life, he succeeded in reaching a neighbour's house, where he found shelter, and thus escaped.

On Tuesday, the beheaded trunk of a man was discovered in a ditch adjoining Oliver's quinta; the head was found some distance off. We give the story in another column, and now find it guaranteed, and perfectly true.

On Wednesday morning the dead body of a man was found in a house of ill-fame in Calle Artes. It has been removed to the Deposito. We have not heard whether it has been identified, or if the man was murdered.

It is supposed that the Calle Parra victim was a Frenchman, although some said he was a German. The police present to be on the scent, but we doubt it.

Regarding Mrs. Young's murderer, we stated incorrectly that she had read the assassin, who was, we learn, a profligate gambler of the neighborhood. The man who captured him has been brought up by Mrs. Young.

A Frenchman went the other evening down the steps of the Mole, and while in the substructure was accosted by a man with a pistol, and wearing a soldier's cap, who demanded of him 1000 liras. He pretended to comply, and suddenly killed the robber, crushing up the Mole in a state of excitement.

Two murders took place last month in Montevideo, one at a place called Rincon de Cerco. Both murderer and victim were natives. We hear of no arrest.

RIOT AT THE CHAMBERS.

Yesterday, before the appointed hour for opening the Chambers, an enormous crowd, estimated at 3000, assembled before both entrances. The Occidors were in a large majority, and some disorder was momentarily expected. The streets were impassable, and some youths carrying pistols were arrested by the police. When the doors were opened the Pueblo Club (Occidors) at once seized all the galleries, and a few Occidors also succeeded in getting seats. Some one (said to be Colonel Mateo Martinez) cried out, 'Muera el Club Pueblo!' and an overwhelming and sarcastic 'Viva!' was returned.

As might be expected, no business could be done, the Deputies being in no way prepared to do so. The chairman rang the bell, and broke up the session, deferring it to to-morrow (Thursday), when it is thought the deuces on the elections will be passed with less risk of popular violence.

To-day, it is likely the crowd and excitement will be still greater, the Occidors threatening a forcible demonstration, and the Liberos will be all arrayed, yesterday, in rank and file, under colonels, captains, &c. The quietest way would be to vote in secret session, and then the matter is over, and no Deputy runs the risk of popular vengeance. It is thought that President Vire and Governor Saavedra will meantime settle the dispute.

SUICIDE OF MONS. PALAT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The 'Journal de Recife' gives an account of a suicide which was committed in the suburbs of Engenho de Gansuana.

The victim has left no papers by which his family can be recognized. It appears that he called himself Oscar de la Paz, and was a native of Pernambuco, he never declared his country, saying that he was a citizen of North America, where he had been educated, but that he had been educated in Vienna. He sympathized with the American Confederacy, and stated that he had been in many battles. He was of a lively disposition, and was well liked, being able to speak and sing in several languages. He was very musical, and his favourite airs were Confederate tunes and Polish songs. There were two poles on board, but to them he never spoke in Polish, and

when singing any Polish melodies, he stopped when they approached. He said that he was going to Buenos Ayres, upon which place he had a draft for 3000 patacons, but this draft was never seen. Talking of life, he said that so long as he had money he would live in a grand style, and as he was not accustomed to work, when his money was spent he would commit suicide. He proceeded to Buenos Ayres by sea, and returned shortly by land, saying that he had been travelling in Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Uruguay. He appeared to be about 28 or 30 years of age; very gentlemanly in behavior, and spent his money with an open hand, and had a partiality for gin of the best quality.

We need not remind our readers that this was the gentleman who resided, for some time at No. 3, Calle Mayo, and suddenly disappeared.

HOW LONG?

How long, Oh Municipality, will you receive warning in vain? At the present rate, Montevideo will be highly pleased with the rapid manner in which the superabundance of the human population is being carried off in the Argentine Provinces. Pistols and knives, so far, are the only means used, but we may soon expect to have three guinea guineas recovered by typhus fever and small-pox, except the governors of this city arise and shake off dull sloth.

In the sister republic, these two diseases are gathering a glorious harvest: in Santa Lucia there are at present 66 cases of typhus fever, and 38 cases of small pox. How astonished our civic rulers will be when they find that being erulo or zecido does not matter one cent as far as the pestilence is concerned, and that both political parties, in the long run, have become rascals!

They will then use a favorite expression of the Bishop of Oxford, "As sure as eggs is eggs," unless we get this city cleaned of its frightful filth, we all, old men, governors, magistrates, and Italian musicians, will have the chance of being bound for the other side of Jordan.

THE 10th OF APRIL.

Monday, last year, Flores, in company with Carralbal and Aguilera, landed on the shores of Uruguay, and set up his high of 'Down with all law and order—Viva ourselves!!—Every one for himself and Satan take the hindmost!!!'

Some of our readers may have been present, in the old land, at innumerable meetings of neighbors who flaying no quarrel with one another, but simply because some young landed proprietor, who was not a follower of Father Matthew, chose to trail his upper garment behind him, and request any one to tread on the tail of his coat, or who proposed a self-evident proposition, and challenged its contradiction by threatening to break the head of any party who said that black was the color of white (Nor's eye) have been dragged into a severe fight. Flores' expedition is very bit as senseless a proceeding, and far more injurious, and it is beyond the power of man to know when it will be finished.

When finished, if ever, and the army (save the mark!) disbanded, we may expect to find the streets of this city perfectly impassable either by day or by night, on top to the count in hundreds of asses perpetrated.

We have seen specimens of planting the patio with a few dozen spring guns and naval torpedoes, and ordering the small Armstrong and Whitworths from England. If as Armstrong were fired from right in front of our table, the ball would very likely imbed itself in that monument supposed to represent Liberty, but in reality Liberty in the Plaza Victoria. Those increased plagues take notice.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

Some years ago, during the Indian mutiny, a small pamphlet appeared in England, in which, ridiculing the red tape of the Government, an unfortunate British consul is represented as considering, as a panacea for all evils, a 'protest.' If a few British subjects were murdered 'with moderation,' Mr. Consul Stubble said, 'pass a protest.'

The Argentine officials seem to have taken a leaf from Mr. Consul's book, and modelled their valuable lucubrations in his style, judging from the following notice:—

"In the trousers' pockets of an individual who appeared to have been murdered on the night of the 17th inst., in Calle Parra, were found two letters, addressed one to so and so, and the other for another person. Any one who thinks he is entitled to these letters, will please pass, with all proper alacrity, to the Comissaria above-mentioned, partly to recover them, and partly to give any information as to the bearer of them."

"Pass a protest!" Not one word said about finding out the murderer of the apparently murdered man.

BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Government has passed the following customs duties: From the 1st April 1864 will be charged ad valorem on all Argentine manufactures introduced into Bolivia.

Flocks and herds imported into the Republic will pay the customary tax already established.

No Argentine produce is allowed to be introduced into Bolivia except by Mojo, and Villa de Yuzipia.

Foreign produce introduced by way of the Argentine Provinces shall pay the same duties as goods imported into Bolivia by the Northern frontiers—El Litoral.

PARANA.

The papers of Parana are totally devoid of news of any kind, if we may except a scandal case at that delinquent city.

The 'Litoral' says, 'Yesterday about sun down, Doña Petrona Serrano, a lady very well known in this society, in the most disgraceful manner reviled the respectable matron, Doña Ana Alvarez, wife of Colonel Garcemil.' We suppose that this means the two old ladies, like Sairy Gamp and Betsey Prigs, had some mutual quarrel over their mate (as is common enough with ladies of other nations when partaking of that scandal-producing liquor, tea), and Mrs. Serrano called Mrs. Alvarez 'things,' or the equivalent of 'things,' whatever it may be, and even went so far as to question Mrs. Alvarez's right to her hair and teeth, and hinting that the continual limping on her cheeks was owing to partaking largely of calba.

The 'Litoral' goes on to say that the insult was so public Mrs. S. ought to be punished for defamation of character. There has been a grand recado given to the successful candidates of the late elections.

BRASILIAN FEUDS.

Rio Grande.—There have been three murders committed in this place. The victims were Margaretta Frey, German, a young man called Pedro, a German shoemaker, and a girl called Gutierrez, the daughter of a poor German blacksmith. Two of the assassins, Brazilians, have been arrested.

Brought.—The 'Mercantil' of Porto Alegre, says that the damage done by the 'seed' in that district, is something incredible. The fields are as dry as parchment, and the crops are not likely to survive the coming winter.

Astrolley.—The Brazilian Government is daily expecting from England 10 Whitworth guns, of from 70 to 100 lbs. they are intended principally for the forts in Rio harbor.

Death of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillis.

(From the Scotsman.) There will be deep regret far beyond the limits of his own church at the announcement of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillis, D.D., virtually though not titually the Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh and the East of Scotland. His age was, we believe, sixty-two. His father, was a native of the Scottish Highlands—a mother, a French Canadian; and doubtless his lineage on the mother's side, along with his early training, contributed largely to make him a most devoted Frenchman as he was in appearance and manner.

He was ordained priest in 1827, consecrated Bishop of Lima in 1838, acted for several years as confessor of the late Bishop Caracciolo, and since that greatly beloved prelate's death has acted as Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland. Bishop Gillis possessed great personal accomplishments and a polished manner; and, though very zealous for his church, he had many friends and admirers among wealthy men in his opinion. He was eminent as an orator and preacher, not only in English, but perhaps even more in French. So highly was he esteemed as a French pulpit orator, that he was lately selected by the French bishops to preach before the Emperor the sermon at the commemoration of Joan of Arc. By the death of Bishop Gillis the Catholic Church in Scotland has lost a prelate of untiring zeal and extensive influence, and Scotland herself has lost a man fairly entitled to be classed as eminent.

ROSARIO.

We have received files of the *Pero Carril*. In a letter to the proprietor of that paper, a correspondent from Uruguay says, 'At the beginning of next May I will send you samples of casacailla (quinine) as good as that of Peru, and used largely in this province as an antipyretic. Quinine, which is so extensively used in the shops, is a perfectly nuisance in our camps, and is doing a deal of damage; its cost is a hundred per cent less than that of Peru, and if once known, would be an important branch of the wealth of this province. With the samples I shall also send a statement of what it would cost to prepare the casacailla. There is nothing else whatever in the Rosario newspaper, the columns being filled with European and Buenos Ayres news and advertisements.'

The Rio de Cordeva reports an invasion of Indians at Froyla Muerto; they carried off much horned cattle, and went in direction of Santa Fe.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WM. MATTIAND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Foz de Urdulaz and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SAITO
Captain F. Filizola,
Leaves every Thursday 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 "Saito", being in combination with the Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herminas, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, calling Gorgo and Passerone, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEQUAY
The National Steamer
DOLORITAS
Leaves the "Ben de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each 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 Paven, and returns every Tuesday in time to land over passengers luggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cañilla de la Laguna, Cañilla de Gorgo, Bella Vista, and Encarnación, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

FAHRES:
To Zarate (cable) 8 pascosones
San Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
San Nicolas do 12
Gualguay do 12
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Pianante do 20
Santa Fe do 24
Paysandu do 32
La Paz do 32
La Laguna do 36
Gorgo do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 48
Nueva Palmira do 6
Foz de Urdulaz do 10
Concepcion do 12
Paysandu do 17

FAHRES:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6
San Nicolas 6
Parana 6
Bella Vista 10
La Laguna 10
Gorgo 12
Corrientes 12
Nueva Palmira 12
Foz de Urdulaz 12
Concepcion 12
Paysandu 12

FOR CUYANA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Jorjones, Asuncion, and other Brazilian Ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Tipitipo de S. Bellocourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FAHRES:
San Nicolas 16 pascos
Rosario 20
Parana 28
Corrientes 28
Asuncion 28
Columbia 142

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand, any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on
"Messrs. Brown, Groat & Co. Bankers, Limited," LONDON.
And on: J. Barred & Co. Bankers, LIVERPOOL.

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

**DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF IRELAND.**

IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 20.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para vacas.
Bebederos de Hierro de 603 vara
Nojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Arbores, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

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

VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS.
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Mijico.

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 Discharges 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.

**THE CHINESE 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 MAU&C.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe, profitable depository for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, workmen, & 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 18th 1893.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account special according to the rates established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor lends the Bank 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 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

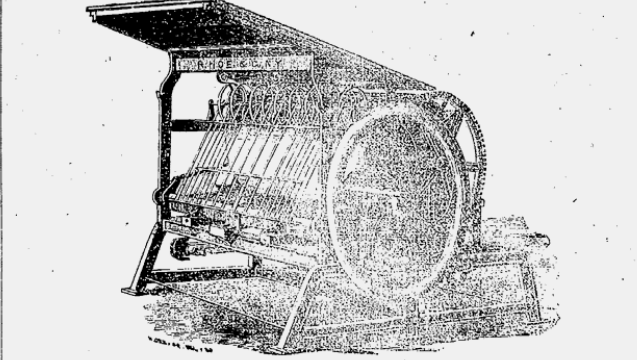
DIAS DE TRABAJO											
Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19
1	10	11	12	13	14	1	10	11	12	13	14
2	15	16	17	18	19	2	15	16	17	18	19
3	20	21	22	23	24	3	20	21	22	23	24

DIAS FERIADOS											
Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19
1	10	11	12	13	14	1	10	11	12	13	14
2	15	16	17	18	19	2	15	16	17	18	19
3	20	21	22	23	24	3	20	21	22	23	24

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Nivadavia solamente en caso que hubieran pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas citan con el conductor a avisar al Guardia Tron al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

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LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

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MANAGING COMMITTEE.
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D. J. A. Fernandez

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2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Office.
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 Office.
4th. All those 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 decided to the request of many people in this city, and determined to receive pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:
Article 1st.—From the 1st of April, 1894, shares shall be paid (1) each person 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 two sums now receivable being \$500 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be given and kept as ordinary Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money 2 the 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 Club Office, No. 37 Calle S. Martin (alias) where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

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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,
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An ever-attentive and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee for the soundest and best education of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Drawing, and also taught by special masters.
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Italian 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 Barrioas, at the very foot of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

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