

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	681
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-04-22
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Peri&oacute;dico







## 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. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

"All things new and old are here."  
—Cicero.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

## TONNAGE OF BUENOS AIRES IN 1863.

It is a surprising fact that the tonnage and number of vessels trading with this port are completely at variance with the relative order of foreign nations in our total of import and export returns. This however may be explained by the fact that the number of vessels or cargoes does not represent their value, and the countries most trading with us do not necessarily supply us with the most precious commodities.

The Spanish flag takes the precedence in B. Ayres. Of 642 vessels entered during the year 1862, the five first nations rank thus: Spain 116 U. States 105, England 84, France 75, Italy 64. In tonnage the U. States vessels are far ahead, being one-fourth of the whole; and next are English and French almost equal. If we look to the ports from which these vessels came Spain still holds priority both in number and tonnage, and then England. The gross tonnage is 188,692 tons of which Spain, England and U. States each claim about a fifth.

By striking a ratio of each of the three lists: number of vessels, tonnage, and ports cleared from; and adding the three together, we find the flags and countries mostly occupied in our import trade, in the following proportion, per cent. United States 18, Spain 17, England 14, France 13, Italy 10, Germany 8, Brazil 6, Holland 5, Argentina 3, Montevideo 2, Denmark 1, Sweden 1, Belgium 1.

This is independent of the steamers entered and sailed, which are: English and French mail-boats 23, Paraguay 20, Montevideo (and Uruguay) 237, and Argentine ports 105.

The above returns show an average of 8 steamers and 12 sailing ships arriving weekly in our port. In 1861 the average was 4 steamers and 13 sailing ships. Comparing these returns with 1861, we find a remarkable change: in 1861 England was first in tonnage, and number of vessels; and the tonnage cleared from British ports was much greater than that from any other nation. In 1862 England fell off one-fourth, while Spain, Brazil and United States increased in same ratio, and Italy gained one third, France remaining almost stationary. In 1861 the average tonnage of vessels arriving in port was 279 tons; in 1862, it was 291 tons.

We find that the American ships are always of much heavier tonnage than the rest, as appears by the average: U. States 444, France 358, English 322, Italian 254, Dutch 215, Spanish 208, Brazilian 206, German 201, Argentine 192 tons.

## THE COUNT OF MONTECRISTO.

Among the freaks of Nature, we sometimes see individuals born in the wrong class of society, Louis XVI. was a good blacksmith and a bad king; Pope Julius and Talleyrand were by mistake prelates, the former being an excellent soldier, and the latter a diplomatist. Something much the same is true of Sr. Brizuela, a youthful estanciero of Villa Mercedes, who should have first seen the light in the saloons of

the old noblesse of Quartier St. Germain, instead of passing his early years in the practice of 'lasso' and 'bolas' on the Argentine pampas.

The idiosyncrasies of Montecristo, for such was the nom de guerre he assumed, soon showed themselves in a remarkable manner. Although master of a very limited fortune he began public life by the most princely acts of munificence. A friend asking him the time of day, he took off his gold watch and chain, and hung them round the other's neck. To a beggarman at the railway station he gave a \$50.00 note. His patronage of the fine arts was so liberal, that he has been known to gather 50 or 100 of the humbler citizens and get them all photographed, presenting each with a dozen cartes-de-visite. Like Mr. Wyndham he evinced a predilection for coaches, and would sometimes hire ten vehicles, himself in the first with his legs out of the window and all his *posse-comitatus* following in procession.

It would be hard to recount one-half the feats of Montecristo in this city. He gained a reputation second to none, and was quite a 'lion' during his vacation in town, although often compelled to return penniless to his paternal estate. In an evil hour he went to Paraná, and there passed himself off as Colonel Waldino Urquiza, declaring that he came on a special mission from his father the Governor. He was feted and serenaded with all honor; he removed some of the authorities, and in a moment of anger even threatened to bring in his Indians and sack the town. At length the inhabitants grew suspicious, and the word 'imposter' passed from mouth to mouth, until the mob rose and Montecristo, who had taken refuge in the church, was dragged out and thrown into prison.

For a time the hero was under a cloud, and we next hear of him turning up in Montevideo, in February of this year. He was evidently reduced to destitution, for on the 23rd of that month he went, along with two Italians, to the 'Reforma' office, to insert an advertisement offering himself as substitute for military service. He next became acquainted with a mulatto gardener named Machado, who often treated him to a glass of caña; he was then lodging at a miserable inn belonging to one Lartiga in Calle Agosto.

In a short time, however, he emerged from his hibernation, with visiting cards Sor. O. Ochoa, and under this new name presented himself at the Hotel de la Paz (Montevideo). Ochoa is one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Buenos Ayres; this was therefore a dodge. M. Louis Monet, residing at this hotel, was surprised by a visit from Montecristo, who now took the name of Ancharena, and stated he was youngest son of the great capitalist of that name (deceased) of Buenos Ayres. The pseudo-millionaire offered to open a credit for Monet, in the Mana Bank to the amount of 100,000 silver dollars; he entreated him to purchase the site of San Francisco church, as he (Montecristo) intended to build thereon a Bolsa de Comercio. He moreover ordered him to purchase large consignments of goods. The adventurer next procured introductions to Sor. Reyes and other leading men, to all of whom he showed immense rolls of Mauá Bank notes. He endeavored to get a letter on his brother Ancharena of Buenos Ayres, but M. Monet was not to be taken in. He then resorted to a hair-dresser named Cazenave, wanting him to discount some bills on Mana and Co., showing him at the same time the bills which Montecristo is now accused of forging.

M. Monet, having his suspicions, went to the Mana Bank to put the manager on his guard, and the latter advised the landlord of the hotel to inform the Police. Montecristo in order to strange suspicion, went to the Police enquiring if they had anything to say to him, and was allowed to retire. Subsequently the Commissary thought it necessary to arrest him. Strange to say no *corpus delicti*, in the shape of forged bills was found in his possession, but the evidence of M.M. Monet, Reyes, Cazenave, Reday, and Corcoran proved a strong case against him.

Such facts the grounds on which Dr. Vasquez defended the *Reforma* in a suit which Montecristo has had the effrontery to institute for defamation of character. Every honest journalist does a duty in cautioning the public against such practitioners, who having frequently mistaken themselves for somebody else, usually borrow a neighbor's signature, and ultimately come to grief. In any European court, Montecristo would be placed in the dock instead of the witness box.

## EDITORIAL TABLE

Street outrages are on the increase, and the town is in greater alarm than if under Martial-law. It is useless for cobs to appear a somewhat incredulous and tax us with exaggeration; we give names and dates which cannot admit mistake. San Francisco in its worst days never counted half so many crimes daily in proportion to its population. We have now a standing chapter "reign of terror": *Tollo et Lege!*

One of our subscribers has called to offer the services of a most able lawyer in behalf of Mr. Flower, in case the same be needed. We cannot say how the case stands, further than the assurance lately given us that our injured countryman will be liberated this week.

To-morrow will be the feast of St. George, patron of England, whose name so often led the arms of Albion to victory. At present the heroic titulary is almost forgotten, and except a stray dinner at N. York or London, there is nothing to remind Englishmen of the day.

Messrs Moore, Punch, and Tudor are very indignant about our mention of Dunville's whiskey, adding that we were not authorized; all we know is this, the whiskey is good, and came from their house, and it having been advertised by them, we intended to do them a service although the present was not from them.

One of the most edifying things lately done by Government is the appointment of Padre Curcio to preside over the National College of Concepcion. This clergyman we understand did not leave Entre Rios or Montevideo in the odour of sanctity, if we believe the statements published in reference to his pistol-interview with the equally famous Cienfuegos. The latter friar charged him with attempting to poison him on several occasions. Could not Dr. Costa find a better man?

The elections have ended in a sham, as many anticipated, and now we are threatened with a repetition of the lunning. Elections take place in this wretched country about 24 times a year, and have become a public nuisance. Meantime robbers and assassins have full swing.

The Liverpool steamer, 25th of March, will be due next week. The French packet, with later dates, may be expected on Thursday, 28th inst. The Mersey will leave this port on Tuesday evening, and Montevideo on Friday.

Our French colleague has given up its weekly caricature, but secured in room thereof an excellent Bolsa report, by D. Melchior G. Raui.

The works of the Western Railway are now much beyond the Villa Luxan, and the station at that place all but finished, so that there is every probability we shall have it opened so far to traffic by 250 day of Independence (25th of May).

## SESSION OF DEPUTIES.

Fusion without Confusion.

The Elections Confirmed.

Candidates Design en masse.

Great was the excitement yesterday in cake shops and at street-corners, about the destinies of Buenos Ayres. Some people feared an ejection of Governor Saavedra and his whole administration, box and dice, from the Government House in Calle Moreno. On the previous day some elated fanatics had approached the threshold of power, and cried out 'Muera el Gobierno Provincial,' and the alarmed representatives of extra-mural authority begged of President Mitre to send a military force in their protection. Accordingly on Wednesday evening two companies of the Legion Militar took up their post at Governor Saavedra's headquarters, and Dr. Acosta became less nervous.

Before the appointed hour yesterday another dense crowd filled the streets, but the Grados mustered stronger than on the day before. Messrs. Vigorena, of Calle de la Piedad, went by the Chamber's entrance in two coaches, showing wreaths of flowers to the Caidos or 'Pueblo' party. Most of the bystanders were armed, but no accidents took place.

According to our prediction, the great matter was settled by amicable means, and the 'contention cordiale' restored. The Deputies did not enter the Senate-hall, but sat in the antechamber, where the rival parties named a Committee of three members each side. Although it is not officially announced, it is understood the following arrangement has been come to:

1. Approbation of the city elections.

2. Resignation en masse of the newly-made deputies.

3. Fusion of the two Clubs.

4. New elections to be made with a mixed list.

The arrangement seemed to suit all parties, and save the imperilled honor of both Grados and Caidos. No sooner was the result known than the crowd burst into the most enthusiastic vivas; the citizens fraternized in the exuberance of their joy, vows of eternal friendship were sworn in the public market place, and the leaders of the several parties instead of snatching up the knife of Virginus from the adjacent stalls, stripped the orange-marjams of wreaths of olive, to bind upon their adversaries' brows. Strong men of the Club Pueblo were seen to weep, like children, with emotion, as they wended their way to the Black-barracks, their redoubtable. The Grado president embraced Dr. Gutierrez, who had just

been struck on the hat with an orange-peel by Dr. Acosta. The 'Tribuna' editors looked charming, and smiled with unfeigned pleasure at the success of their efforts for cordial pacification. Governor Saavedra had his handkerchief to his eyes and a vinegar cruet in his hand. Dr. Luis Dominguez seized his pen, to put down this new appendix to his Historia Argentina. Dr. Lawson went to congratulate President Mitre on the happy event, but the latter put his tongue in his cheek, and asked him what the 'Standard' thought of it.

Bosh! When shall we have done of farces?

How many murders yesterday?

## REIGN OF TERROR.

Three dead bodies, we are informed, were deposited yesterday, in our new Morgue. The man found dead in Calle Artes was dressed as a gaucho: there being no coroner in Buenos Ayres, we do not know whether he was murdered or not.

On Tuesday night a man was seen to scale the walls of the S. Domingo Church: the sereno was called, and the devotee stated that he had been accidentally locked in, while in deep prayer. The gentleman who saw him scale the gate, insisted on his arrest, but next morning he was released just as Mr. N. was passing the Police. The latter went to remonstrate with the Chief, but was told 'that the poor man only went to pray.'

The native papers say nothing about the Barracas tragedy, or other barbarities.

We learn that a policeman killed a man by cutting his head in twain, on Wednesday night, near the Bank. This is nothing new. We understand another murder took place same night.

A Frenchman has been murdered in Navarro, but we have not heard any details.

The Irishman stabbed by the mulatto is not dead.

The gentleman murdered in Calle Cerrito by a soldier was, we suppose, buried yesterday. The latter attempted to rob the house at 3 p.m.

On Saturday evening, at 5 p.m., the collector of Messrs. M. and Co., was passing along Calle Artes, when another collector with a bag of money came out of a house, and was at once pounced on by a ruffian armed with a knife. The clerk parried the blow, but lost his money-bag, and the Commissary has inquired of the neighbors where he may find the robber?

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Marini, has been recalled to Rome by the Pope. We suppose the Holy Father must be thoroughly sick at the anomalous position of his representative in Buenos Ayres.

This is the second time that the present Pope has endeavored to conciliate the Government of Buenos Ayres, by sending first a most respectable Bishop, in the person of Mons. Bessi, who was rejected by Rosas; and, secondly, the present most respectable Archbishop Marino Marini, who has, we believe, met with less courtesy than his predecessor. But as Rosas was obliged to follow the former Nuncio very quickly after to Europe, God grant that the present President may not experience a similar fate.

It is extremely painful to witness the deplorable state of religion throughout the whole Confederation; several dioceses without bishops, and the parochial clergy almost entirely Italian, who cannot speak the language, or instruct the people entrusted to their care. It is no wonder that the people should be so demoralized as they are, when throughout the whole province of Buenos Ayres the Gospel is never preached, with the exception of one or two districts. There is no ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the native children for the church, and the consequence is, that every adventurer that comes from Europe gets employment at once, whatever his character or qualifications may be; when the few respectable old men that at present attend the Cathedral cease to exist, there will not be a native priest in the State to succeed them.

If the object of the Government be to extinguish the Christian religion in these provinces, they will soon attain their ends. Formerly the clergy of Buenos Ayres were an honour to religion and their country, but they were born and reared up under the eyes of pious parents and worthy pastors, but now-a-days the Government takes all responsibility from the authority of the church, and promises to supply its wants. We see the results; and if the respectable and religious portion of the community do not look out in time, the country will soon be overrun with barbarism and crime.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 18th instant the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, many members of the Consular body, most of the Ministers, Brigadier Medina y Diaz and General Gomez attended, in the Halls of the Club Nacional, to witness the distribution of prizes awarded by the London Exhibition Committee of 1862 to Uruguayan exhibitors. The Chief Minister, in the absence of the President, owing to a slight indisposition, presided.

The ceremony commenced by reading a list of the articles which had gained prizes, and the decision of the jury. This being finished, Don Manuel Herrera y Obes, President of the Uruguayan department of the Exhibition delivered a discourse upon Modern Economy, and exhorting his hearers to turn their whole attention to fomenting native industry.

After this speech, the successful exhibitors were called to receive their prizes, which were distributed by the Minister.

The following are their names: Dr. D. Candido Juanico, a medal—specimen of Montevidean wheat.

Mallman and Co., a medal—for Soriano Wools.

Don Dionisio Trello, a medal—for Salto Cotton.

Don Tomas Oliden, a medal—Reef prepared on a new principle of his.

Diabla Bros., Fels and Co., Mr. White, and A. Frange—a medal, collectively, for Colonia Wool.

Don Benito Justo de Lima—a share in the foregoing medal, for Soriano wool.

Honorable mention was made of the following:

Baron de Mauá, for Soriano wool.

Santiago Gianelli, Montevideo flour.

Pablo Nin, for beef prepared in Montevideo.

Dionisio Trello, for Salto timber.

Jose Ortega, for wheat from various departments.

Nicolas Mignone, Essence of Aniseed.

John Proudfoot, for Uruguay timber.

When Dr. Juanico received his medal, he was so overpowered with gratitude for such a testimony of honor to his country, that he pronounced a short discourse, in which, without exaggerating the baddish state of industry of the country, he pointed out the glorious future which was lying before it. It was to be noted, he said, that the Uruguay Republic did not present itself at the Great Exhibition, as an agricultural country, because many elements for making it such, as population, funds, and exclusive attention to agriculture, were still wanting; that it had gone to the Exhibition to show the bounteous nature of the soil; to show what the land is capable of producing, and so drawing towards it the muscle, the capital, and the industrial spirit of the age.

Dr. Don Pedro Fuentes, who received the medal for Don Silvestre Surra, in his absence, and Sr. Ortega also, made short speeches.

The Minister, Sr. Dr. Lapido, in the name of the Government, congratulated the Commission on their efforts being so properly crowned.

This finished the official part of the ceremony, and the Club-Commission invited the assembled guests to a splendid luncheon, at which many toasts were drunk, and much friendly feeling prevailed. The band of the 1st Battalion of Artillery was in attendance—'El Comercio.'

## COTTON IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.—Mr. Frederick H. Hemming, Consul-General has written an interesting letter to the editor of the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, showing the very great progress which has taken place in the cultivation of cotton in this Republic. We are informed by this gentleman that immediately it became evident in 1861 that England must look elsewhere than to the U. States for cotton, Mr. Orme, our minister at Caracas, brought the subject under the notice of the Venezuelan Government, which, alive to the advantages to be derived by their country from promoting the culture of the cotton plant, at once took the practical course of appointing a committee to report on the subject. The inquiries of this committee have resulted in the publication of some exceedingly interesting statistical details, and their efforts to foster the culture of the great staple have been of the most energetic and laudable character. Mr. Hemming, whose labors for the development of the country whose representative he is, have been both practical and unceasing, gives us the animating assurance that whereas in 1860 the return of cotton was only 550,000 lbs., the 'crop now coming forward is estimated 4,000,000 lbs., being an average of three times as much as in the most successful periods previously; while from the extended efforts now making, it is calculated that the next crop will be between two and three times as much as the present.'

This rapid progress, as Mr. Hemming points out, is the more remarkable from the fact that this country, for five years previous to May 1863, had been 'labouring under the calamity of a civil war, which rendered it very difficult to procure labourers, and made the owners of this fertile land very disinclined to sow the seeds, the fruit of which they knew not who might reap.'

Professor Linden, who was for ten years on a scientific mission for the Belgian Government in North and South America, gives the following very emphatic opinion as to its capacities for growing cotton:—'I am persuaded, even if the war had not broken out in the United States, and thus aroused England to develop the growth of the cotton plant in other parts, that sooner or later, from the force of things, Venezuela is destined to become the most productive country in cotton of the two continents of America.'

The same authority has also personally assured the writer, we are told, 'that there is more land in Venezuela adapted to the growth of water carriage than would produce as much as the whole of the S. States of North America put together.' In fact, as Mr. Hemming observes, the new line of steamers which has been recently established between Venezuela and Liverpool will enable cotton to be delivered in Manchester thirty days after leaving the estate of the planter. As a significant instance of the go-ahead and practical spirit which seems to animate the present Government of this Republic we cannot refrain from mentioning their intention of opening at Caracas, in July next, an Exhibition for the home produce and manufactures of the country. Machinery from abroad, which may be in any way adapted to the peculiar wants of the people, will also be exhibited. This is a step in the right direction, and we will be glad to hear from Mr. Hemming of the result.—*Brazil & R. Plate Mail.*

**The Powers of South America.**  
A power of Robbery and Murder—City and camp.  
A power of Filth—City.  
A power of Filibusters—Montevideo.  
A power of Politicians—City and camp.  
A power of worthless paper dollars—Calle San Martin.  
A power of Ingratitude—In the Government House (see Morgan's case).

## MURDER IN THE SUBURBS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday night the dead body of a man was found in the Calle Larga of Barracas. At about eleven o'clock, the neighbours heard cries of distress, but no one stirred to help the victim of gaucho instincts or of police indifference. The murdered man's corpse, besmeared with blood, was quietly carried off by some soldiers or vigilantes, and a veil thrown as usual over the whole concern. There is now more security in travelling over the Abrazzi than in strolling in the streets of Buenos Ayres after dark.

## LOCAL EVENTS.

**Cordoba**—There seems to be some choice spirits in that city, who are playing the little game of firing off pistols at unholy hours of the night, much to the alarm of the quiet citizens. This is very senseless, and on that account, we may expect to see the dodge adopted by some of our Buenos Ayres bloods. A much more exciting amusement is wrenching off door-knockers, as the players are likely to be either shot or stabbed by the owner of the ironmongery.

**Thin-skinned**—One of the native papers expresses great disgust and surprise at a sereno calling a man whom he had just arrested 'Canalla.' Bless the paper's good looks and innocence! It was a very lucky thing that the sereno confined himself to expressing his opinion in words, and did not persuade his charge to progress by playfully puncturing the latter parts of his body with his unchristianlike spear. Why, we'll be living in clover if these gentlemen only illuse their victims in the mild manner of nicknames.

**Advice to newcomers**—Keep as many paper dollars as you can, for in a short time they'll be so scarce that fabulous price will likely be paid for them by numismatists—that is, always providing that the following be true. The 'Nacion' says that 'the product of the new loan entered into between the merchants and the National Government will be devoted to the flames and the payment of the Guarantee and debt of the Provincial Bank. Credit Judgments.

**Duel**—On Tuesday afternoon whilst an editor of this city was sitting in his sanctum, an excited party entered, and after calling the editor more names than are generally to be found in a Guide to Etiquette, finished up by boxing his ears—actually boxed a Buenos Ayres Editor's ears—*que tal!*—challenged him to fight, an invitation which, to the challenger's surprise, the Editor accepted. They adjourned to a friend's house, and agreed to draw lots for pistols, one loaded and the other unloaded. A certain gentleman in black is said to favour his offspring, and this case was not an exception, for the editor won the loaded pistol, and on being placed five paces from his adversary had the satisfaction of lodging the ball in his groin. The affair was thus amicably settled.

**Another Military Mutiny**—In the fort of Tunas there has been another military mutiny. Nine soldiers, who were left in charge of a drove of horses in the fort, took it into their heads to mutiny, because, it is said, they were only paid four dollars instead of seven and a half. The uno had to fight against 30 odd soldiers, and two of them having been killed, the other seven made tracks for Frailo Muerto. Here they had another fight with the forces of Villar. Three of them remained behind, with their toes turned up to the daisies; some of Villar's troops also got rubbed out—'Pueblo.' Don- 'Tribuna,' although this took place at the fort of Tunas, the nine soldiers were not the twofold nine.







# STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W. H. RATTI AND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR PAYSANDU**  
Calling at Nueva Palmita, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**  
Captain F. Fidanza,  
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', using in combination with this Steamer.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Berazategui, San Pedro, Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the 'Parana' de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

**FOR GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer **DOLORETTAS**.  
Leaves the 'Boca de las Vueltas' every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, 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 Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Encarnación, the British Steamer  
**ESMERALDA**.  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, 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 "
Gua. guay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Duran do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Encarnación do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmita do	6 "
Fr. Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Encarnación	17 "

Back Half-price.

**FREIGHTS:**

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

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjicoes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARQUES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipolito de S. Bellocourt,  
Leaves on the 4th May.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
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 62 branches of the

## NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on Messrs. Presott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON.

And on J. B. and Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS B. HALL,

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

## IRELAND.

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LONDON, BUENOS AYRES  
AND  
RIVER PLATE BANK.  
Calle de la Unión No. 80.

**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.  
**Rebederos de Hierro** desde 60\$ vara.  
**Mojones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodones, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

**Piletas 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 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.R.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. 113

## SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

## BUENOS-AYRES.

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

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & 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, 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 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.  
**WILLIAM LESLIE.**

## CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) 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 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Oliver.	Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Oliver.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	1	7 00	8 30	8 50	9 10
2	1 30	1 48	2 5	2 25	2	12 15	12 35	12 45	1 5
3	3	3 10	3 35	3 55	3	3 15	3 35	3 45	4 5

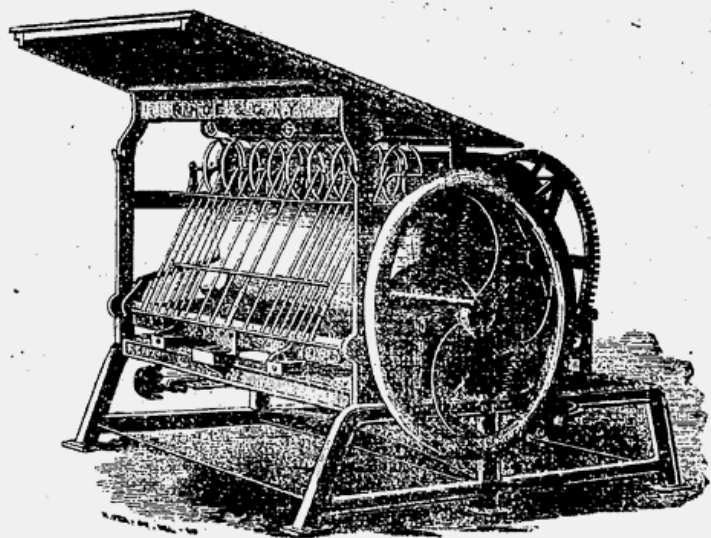
DIAS FERIADOS									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Oliver.	Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Oliver.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	1	7 00	8 30	8 50	9 10
2	11 48	11 58	12 13	12 33	2	11 30	11 40	11 50	12 10
3	1 23	1 33	1 58	2 18	3	1 15	1 25	1 35	1 55
4	4 30	4 40	5 5	5 25	4	4 15	4 25	4 35	4 55
5	7 20	7 30	7 55	8 15	5	7 15	7 25	7 35	7 55

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera 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 \$40 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, 170,967 pata. in 215 Shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azucena, President  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
" Antonio Marco del Pont  
" Jacobo Paravicini  
" Constant Santamaría  
**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña  
" J. A. Fernandez  
**OFFICIALS.**  
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager  
" Eustaquio Riesra, Sub Manager  
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

- 1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
- 2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
- 3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

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

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

## Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have decided to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 66—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following 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 administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directory 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. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

## PATRICK CALBRAITH,

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, Gingham, Paisley, Tasmanian and Clan Wool Shawls 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 ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Office—Calle Reconquista 93.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President  
" Felipe Llanillo.  
" Manuel Zamora.  
" Jacobo Paravicini.  
" Enrique Tomkinson.  
" Mariano Casares.  
" Francisco P. Morano, Gerente.

## Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Ca-on, there will be put up by public auction, under the Cabildo, on the afternoons of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary execution of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 2,000,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3000 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 1000 yards of depth are already under contract of sale, for which reason that which is now for sale consists of 2000 yards of frontage by 2000 yards of depth, and is valued at 174,965 \$ m/c.

For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabral to the undersigned.

Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.

SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.

a 17, 1 m.

## Arthur and James Rigg,

Machinists and Engineers,  
GEORGE-STREET, CHESTER.

Agent for the Department of Science and Art, London.

Machinery designed and made for special purposes.

Improved Saw-Table, which can be used for tonguing, grooving, tenoning, moulding, &c.

Patented Knee-joint Mortising and Ornamental Moulding Machines.

Makers of all kinds of Machinery for Wood Work.

Vices for holding irregular Forms for Carvers and others.

Patentees of improvements in preparing or seasoning timber for building and other purposes.

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The Standard, 11—Printed and Published every Evening at the Standard Printing Office, No. 11 Calle Defensa, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & B. J. VILLALBA.