

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

330 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Standard.

"All falsi nunciam illi veri non nunciam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

Among the many strange communications which we receive from Europe, the last packet brought as a request from a gentleman well known in the commercial world of London, to supply him with dates and statistics regarding the twin cities of La Plata, and their commercial relations. We are not yet at liberty to disclose the purpose of such investigation; suffice it to say that the inhabitants of both cities will receive an agreeable surprise before long, and we willingly accede to a request which has for object the public benefit.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the respective capitals of the Argentine and Uruguay (or Oriental) republics are situated on opposite sides of the River Plate, and distant 120 miles. The former contains about 150,000, the latter (by census 1850) has 44,519 inhabitants. By means of the English and French mails these cities are placed in fortnightly communication with Brazil and Europe, besides which a Brazilian line of steamers plies between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and the Paraguayan steam-line connects Buenos Ayres with the centre of the continent. Another Brazilian steam Co. trades between Montevideo and Qyala, which latter place is 1200 miles above Asuncion: and 2 lines of steamers ply between the river Uruguay and R. Plate. The communication between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo has been till of late almost daily, by steamer.

In 1862 there were 216 steamers entered B. Ayres from the sister city and the same number vice-versa, giving an average of 4 per week each way. This is independent of sailing boats trading as packets between these ports. The Custom-returns show that in 1860 there were 106 sea-going vessels entered Montevideo from B. Ayres, and 233 vice-versa, giving a total of 7 voyages weekly between these ports. Here it will be observed that more than one third of the vessels coming to B. Ayres call at Montevideo. In 1860 the total entries of foreign ships into Montevideo were: vessels 945, tonnage 234,972, the sailings were, 912 vessels, tonnage 232,983. In 1862 the entries into B. Ayres were: 662 vessels (20 in ballast), tonnage 192,821; the sailings were: 681 vessels (131 in ballast) tonnage 199,493.

These figures suffice to show the great commerce of the two ports and their close relations. It is to be regretted that the Montevideo customs report of 1862 give no shipping returns: hence we have quoted the statistical list of 1860. It will surprise many that the shipping of that capital exceeds the returns for B. Ayres, although the trade of the latter is one-fourth greater. In 1862 the imports of B. Ayres amounted to £3,350,000 sterling; exports £1,886,000; customs-duties £150,000. The returns for Montevideo, in same year, were: imports £1,140,000; export £2,811,000; customs-duties £164,000 sterling.

The business of the two countries being so similar we find most of the English houses have establishments in both cities, as also the Mena and River Plate banks. Hides and wool are the chief exports, as appears by the returns for 1862: B. Ayres, wool £900,000; sheepskins £914,000; hides £502,000; tallow £158,050; Montevideo, wool £107,000; sheepskins £15,000; hides £703,000; tallow £141,000.

The exports in 1862, from B. Ayres to Montevideo and minor Oriental ports amounted to £17,000; imports from the latter country £320,000 sterling, showing an enormous balance of trade in favor of Montevideo. More than one-fourth of these imports consist of wheat.

Regarding the passenger traffic we learn from the steam-boat agents that the number of persons carried between the two cities is about 400 weekly. The passage is usually made in 10 or 12 hours, the fares 34 shillings cabin, 17s. steerage.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

On Wednesday at 3 p.m. a soldier entered a house in the calle Corrito with the purpose of robbing. After stabbing the owner of the house, he rushed out and killed a man standing at the corner of the street, afterwards wounding several people with his bayonet as he went along. Being pursued by a policeman he entered a grocer's shop, and smashed all the crockery, pelting mugs, jugs and decanters at the officer of the law. He was, at length overpowered and taken prisoner but arriving in calle San Martin got the start of the policeman and bolted down calle Piedad. Failing to find a refuge in the cigar shop of the Buen Fumar, or Messrs. Sufiera's saddlery, he rushed into the house of Sr. Suarez, Justice of Peace, next door to the R. Plate Bank, and was there seized. Hundreds of people of the neighborhood of San Nicolas and calle Piedad witnessed the occurrence, the offender is at present in the Police, yet the police have the effrontery to publish a notorious falsehood in yesterday's *Nacion*, denying all knowledge of the matter.

On Tuesday night when the serenades were bringing to prison the man who had broken into Sto Domingo church, they were alarmed by a pistol shot fired near the corner of plaza Victoria and calle Defensa. Some of the neighbors opened their windows to inquire about the occurrence. An English gentleman requested the serenades to knock at the various houses and see what was the matter? Next morning the police agents went round inquiring of the neighbors, many of whom certified to the fact. Yet the Commissary maintains it is all a hoax, or may have happened in plaza Parque or Lorea; as if the outrage were not still the same.

On Sunday night at eleven o'clock a man was attacked on the calle Larga, Barracas: there was a bright moonlight, and the poor fellow saw himself at once surrounded by a gang of professional cut-throats, thirsting like tigers for his blood. He called aloud for help, but no human aid came to his rescue and Heaven shut its face on the barbarities of this Sodom and Gomorrah. Alas! the poor victim was probably unarmed, yet he resisted manfully, for his cries were still heard piercing the silent night, and the neighbors knew that a murder was going on, yet feared to open their doors. Where was the Police? The assassins' knives gleamed in the moonlight, the poor traveller who was never to see his home or family fell beneath the murderers, who quickly cut off his head and threw it at some distance from the gory trunk. Next morning four men are sent by the Police to pick up the mangled remains, and hide them from the public eye, lest popular indignation should press the bounds of decency, and finish for once the humbling of our police. The tragedy caused a profound sensation through Barracas, and several parties begged of us to publish it seeing that the native papers and authorities wish to cloak it up. Will it be credited that the Police positively contradicted the whole occurrence, in the columns of the *Nacion*, and charges us with inventing the horrible butchery!!!

We hear of no recent arrest among the Flores banditti. The three soldiers who attacked the German in his phalanx near Granwell's quinta have not been arrested. The gauchos who tried to lasso Don Antonio el Chileno junr. at same place, have not been taken. The fellows who murdered the Frenchman in calle Parque have not been discovered, nor the ruffian who fired the shot in plaza Victoria. The Irishman stabbed by the mulatto lies in a dangerous state. The robbers who attacked M. Cambaceres clerk on Saturday (at noon) in the Barraca road are still free. The Bolea burglar is we believe still in custody, although his brother of Sto Domingo has been released, and those who attacked the State Treasury have not been taken.

The collector, and Commissary of calle Artes are vainly hunting after the robber who carried off the bag of ounces at 5 p.m. on Saturday. Mr. Gowland and the Police have failed to discover the ruffians who stripped the infantry officer at the quinta of the former in broad day-light. We have been promised one of the bullets fired by the robbers into Sur Lanza's quinta at Flores. We are not sure if the milkman of the Lomas has died of his wounds. The grass vendor who killed the robber at Almagro has received no reward for his gallant service. Dr. Eguia has recovered from his alarm by the foot-pads of Flores. No collection was made for the widows and orphans of the two milkmen murdered at Caballito and Almagro. The man found dead in the house of ill-fame, calle Artes, has been buried. The Italian backed by a soldier last Sunday evening on the Mole, has not died. We have no later particulars about the rumored murder of a citizen by a policeman on Tuesday

night, near the Bank. It is unknown what fine or other trivial punishment will be inflicted on the three burglars who attempted to murder the grocer in his house at Cinco Esquinas. We believe the soldier is in custody, who murdered Sr. Cuesta while standing at his door, Cinco Esquinas.

The above 25 outrages, occurring within these last few days, justify us in stating that life and property are completely at the mercy of the assassin's dagger. The pardon of the Union pirates, and escape of six notorious murderers from our prison show that the authorities are guilty of a criminal leniency and scandalous neglect.

President Mitre's official organ makes a fierce attack on Governor Saavedra, respecting the murder of Mrs. Young, last week at San Vicente. Why does not the *Nacion* show up the cut throat condition of this city? One thing is certain: the impartial historian will have to record that murder and robbery reached a pitch never before known, even in South America, under the administration of General Don Bartolome Mitre, and Sr. Cazaup.

EDITOR'S TABLE

Yesterday was an unpleasant day for political celebrities, local statesmen, and the public authorities. The quarrel between Grados and Coridos had reached its height, for the proposed arrangement was broken off, and the two factions mustered in front of the Chambers. Notwithstanding the prohibition of arms, the crowd was well provided with knives, revolvers, whips, &c. It was even asserted that three boxes of boarding knives had been distributed by one of the clubs to its adherents inside the senate house. We doubt this story, but it is a fact that some thousands of angry faces thronged the streets around the Government-house, inside which were drawn up two companies of the Legion Militar, with fixed bayonets.

It is a proof of the immorality of our politicians that they assembled such a number of 'riff-raff' near the Chambers, to support their peculiar dogmas. Many of these fellows were drunk, all were armed, and it was dangerous for a quiet citizen to pass that thoroughfare. A drunken advocate of liberty continued shouting and insulting people at the corner of Bolivar and Belgrano, and when returning to our office from the Bolea, we narrowly escaped a knife which he flung at one of the bystanders.

There was a rumor in town yesterday that the Brazilian Government has marched an army to the frontiers of Uruguay, with the intent to enter the latter country, and put an end to the war now devastating the Republic. A counter rumor states that an arrangement is likely to take place between Generals Moreno and Flores, to end the Blanco Colorado war amicably. It is said the rebel general offered a cessation of hostilities, on condition that his officers were recognized in their several grades, which the Government refused.

We learn from the north camps that it rained in torrents during the first days of this week. Still they are complaining of drought, near San Vicente. Farther south the camps are improving.

We are glad to learn that the Northern Railway has so much improved of late, that even the most fastidious cannot find an excuse for grumbling. This is mostly owing to the change of time table and lesser number of trains. Moreover the Engineer-in-chief, Mr. King, C.E., has taken charge of the locomotive department. It is expected the Company will be able in a few days to run trains from San Fernando to town in 40 minutes.

The Harrison-Macaulay project would seem to be concluded with the Argentine Government. Captain Harrison will shortly leave for the United States, via England, to construct seven steamers for the new steam service of these rivers. Mr. Harry Simpson succeeds him as traffic-superintendent of the Northern railway.

The second day's Races of the Argentine Club come off to-morrow at Belgrano. The recreation will be beautiful for the excitement of yesterday, for our native friends.

To-day is St. George's day, and to-morrow-week will be the third anniversary of our paper.

The opera of *Elisir d'Amore* will be played to-night. It is almost new to our public, having been played only once within the last five years.

The *Tevoro* arrived from Uruguay, but brought nothing of importance.

We may expect news from Paraguay on Wednesday, and perhaps the French packet same day.

We regret to learn that some English travellers, who have been among us for several months on a visit, leave by this packet. We wish them, however, a pleasant voyage. A Russian visitor is also about to leave us on Tuesday.

RIOT AT THE CHAMBERS.

The Clubs mustered yesterday, with great retinues of 'riff-raff,' in front of the Chambers. At 3 p.m., the crowd amounted to over 4,000. It was understood that the Deputies could not arrive at any determination, and as the public entrance was closed, the secret session caused much anxiety. Rumor ran that the Deputies would be personally assaulted on leaving the Chamber, if the elections were confirmed; and the soldiers were drawn up at the Government House, ready to repress any disorder.

At four o'clock some shots were fired among the mob. One man was shot in the arm, Monsieur Bonnemason was struck in the back with a spent ball, and D. Adolfo Alsina was reported killed: we believe, however, he is only wounded. At this time the scene was brutal and disgusting: a crowd of savage looking men running about with pistols, knives, 'facons,' &c. Sometimes the Grados, wearing white handkerchiefs, chased the Coridos; again it was vice versa. There was hardly what may be called fighting, and consequently little bloodshed. General Hornos rode down through the mass, but they caught his horse's head and pulled him off, D. Mateo Martinez embracing him on behalf of the Grados.

At half-past four Gen. Emilio Mitre and the editor of the *Tribuna* came out to tell the mob the truce was over, and the riot began to abate. At this time they were pulling up the pavement. Several business houses which had shut their doors regained confidence and opened again. As yet we have not heard the result: one story is, that the Grados won, and the elections have been confirmed; another says that the arrangement of yesterday has been finally agreed on.

CORDOBA

Treaty with the Rebels.

Dates from this city have arrived up to the 14th inst. The *Eco* publishes the following treaty, entered into between the Government and the rebels. At Lanyaba, on the 10th April, 1864, the Government forces in this province to wit, the Presbyter, Don Jose Gregorio Ardiles and Don Nicasio Funes, on one part, and Sr. Pedro Echegaray representing the chiefs, officers, and troops, on the other part, have met to arrange matters, so that hostilities may cease, and have agreed to the following terms:—

1st. The Special Commissioners of Lieutenant Colonel Salvador Pizarro, agree to grant to Sr. Echegaray, chiefs, officers, and troops, free pardon, and a guarantee for their persons and interests.

2nd. To obtain from Government, within fifteen days from this date, a confirmation of this pardon.

3rd. To exonerate the rebels from all responsibility as to the charges incurred by Government in trying to quell the revolt.

Don Pedro Echegaray, on his part, and in the name of his chiefs, officers, and troops, promises—

1st. To disarm immediately and disband the troops, delivering within 15 days to the commissioners, all the arms, ammunition, horses, and other munitions of war in their possession.

2nd. To respect and restore all the authorities in the province, during the time of the present Government, and to uphold and assist them in any unlooked for invasion by forces either of this or any other province.

3rd. To answer for any private claims that may be made against them for damages sustained during the present hostilities.

4th. That during the time mentioned they will not foment or take part in any revolutionary movement against the present Government.

5th. To be answerable (in case of the preceding article being trospassed upon) for all the expenses that may be caused the Government.

In witness of our good faith, we sign this treaty in Lanyaba, on the 10th April, 1864.

[Here follow the names of the Commissioners, to the number of eighteen.]

The *Nacion Argentina* says:—In spite of this apparent tranquillity, we have correspondence from Cordoba, giving detailed news of the bad state in which society is in that city, and the fears that Government has converted that city into a military camp.

Rebels in the Banda Oriental.
S. Gomez has addressed a document to the Government from Paysandu, stating that Lieutenant Sierra had captured, on one of the Islands, Juan de la Cruz Ledesma, his son Ledesma, who had murdered a young man called Pablo Muñoz in Fray Bentos, and two

deserters from the National Guard of Soriano; Lieutenant Sierra, at the same time, also killed a deserter from the Montevidean National Guard cavalry. This is a pretty good haul for a man who had not been sent to the Islands for that purpose, but who had been ordered to proceed to the Rio Negro in pursuit of Flores.

It would be a dodge worth trying in Buenos Ayres to send the police into the camp and the streets to amuse themselves, and perhaps by accident they might arrest some of the many robbers and murderers at present free in this province.

DESAYUGOS DEL CORAZON

We have received the first number of a small pamphlet of rhymes by Señorita Rosa Guerra.

The first piece is an address of congratulation to Dr. Don Vicente Lopez, on the anniversary of his birth-day. The sentiment conveyed in the lines is, that Don Vicente Lopez is his father's hope, his mother's joy, and that the country is proud of him. The next article, we candidly confess, we do not understand. It is headed, 'A poetical answer to a poetical dedication to me on my birthday,' by Rosa Guerra. The 'Desayugos del Corazon' are written by Señorita R. Guerra, so we do not know who wrote the answer, as there is no name to it, except it be that Señorita Guerra wrote the answer to herself, and got Mr. Vicente Lopez to sign it. The other articles are pretty much like what one might expect Miss Blanche Amory to have written under the title of 'Meslarmes.' Miss Guerra's muse even takes a canter as far as an acrostic, much in the same style as the poetical editor who did bills for Mrs. Jarley's wax-work show.

Law in the Camp a Derision.

A native estanciero happening to see some cowhides of his mark at a pulperia asked the comerciante (such is the title these grog vendors assume) how he came by these hides. The merchant gave evasive answers, until he was threatened with the iron rod of justice, upon which he gave the name of the man from whom he bought them, — a man known by all his neighbors, the juez included, to be most expert at this business; and, in fact, to have no other occupation, which is evidently lucrative, whereas he sports silver accoutrements on state days. The estanciero gave information to the juez and implored, rather than demanded justice; the case underwent the usual delay and formalities, but was ultimately proved beyond a doubt. The pulperia was searched, the stolen hides found, the person who stole and sold them taken prisoner, and finding his accomplice, the pulpero comerciante, bearing witness against him, he not only acknowledged, but gloried, in the deed.

Now, Mr. Acosta, I would humbly ask, what punishment does such a man deserve: he has no known occupation, he is publicly spoken of as a person who lives on what he steals, consequently he comes under the classification of *ladrón*, for which class the law provides occupation; and now a case of robbery is proven against him. The written law, in such a case, is very plain and strict; a 'ladron quatiere' is subject to summary trial, by a juez de paz, and the mildest punishment the law assigns gentlemen of this profession is, two years' military service. Well, then, you will unhesitatingly say this man was sent to the frontiers for at least two years. No, sir, that would be too severe a sentence; it is true, the law orders it, but your Excellency must not forget it is only the written law, a piece of very elastic furniture in the hands of a camp justice of peace. A proof of its elasticity is the punishment this individual underwent: he who stole and sold the hides was two days in the stocks, and the pulpero-comerciante, who received or bought the stolen hides, was let off scot free.

The entire disregard of law, by some of the local authorities, is becoming so flagrant, that for have any faith in camp justice. The estanciero in question, a native and a Crudo, hands a robber over to justice, and thereby does himself a double injury; he creates a personal enemy, and places his life at the mercy of a class of men who would as willingly kill the estanciero as the estanciero's cattle, and the summons to a camp court-house has the only effect of causing them to take revenge, by repeating their acts with double energy. The consequence is, that few have the courage to denounce a criminal; those who are best acquainted with the laws and habits of the country, suffer their losses in silence, and in doing so they act wisely.

Could not, Mr. Acosta, for the honor and credit of his country, keep a more watchful eye over his subalterns and endeavour to hold them more in hand? DICK.

Horses to Run To-morrow at Belgrano

First Race at 1 p.m.
Entrance, 1000 dols., with a prize of 3000 dols.

1. La Plata (jacket and cap blue and white)
2. Monte Cristo . Green
3. El Estrano . Rose color
4. Criollo . Black
5. Tinado . Solferino
6. Enganador . Green and scarlet.

Second race, at 2 p.m.
Entrance, 500 dols., with a prize of 2500 dols.

1. Duce del Salado (jacket and cap Solferino.)
2. Gaucho Pobre Green and scarlet
3. Solferino . Blue and white

Third race, 3 p.m.
Entrance, 1000 dols., with a prize of 4000 dols.

1. Duce del Salado (jacket and cap, Solferino)
- Two horses not yet entered.

Fourth race, at 4 p.m.
Entrance, 500 dols., with a prize of 2500 dols.

1. Gaucho Pobre (jacket and cap green and scarlet.)
- Two horses not yet entered.

1. Sin Fin (jacket and cap, Solferino.)
2. Catriel . Green
3. Costa Sud . Blue and white
4. Enganador . Green and scarlet.

ENTRERIOS

We have received the 'Uruguay' from Concepcion de Uruguay, and find its columns filled with a hash of European items, advertisements, lists of people fined by the police, and the new regulations with respect to burying grounds.

LATEST NEWS.

ALARM IN TOWN.

Friday, 5 p.m.—Most of the shops are closed, and the town in great alarm. 5.30.—The police are clearing the streets; all the carriages driven out of the Plaza. A crowd before the Police.

6 p.m.—It is known the Chamber has ratified the elections, by 22 to 5 votes. Rioting is expected to-night.

6.30 p.m.—The streets are deserted. We hear that patrols of horse and foot will go through the town.

7 p.m.—Some thirty prisoners have been arrested and taken to the Police.

MURDER.

A Crudo and a Cocido had a row on Thursday night. One killed the other, and was arrested. It happened at the corner of Artes and Temple.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Maria Bank.—In Mercedes (B. O.) the Maria Bank commenced operations last week.—*Eco*

The Oriental Rebellion.—Jose M. Silva, Gefe Politico of Florida, writes under date of 13th inst.:

"Taking advantage of the pardon offered by Government, several persons have presented themselves, and their example will likely be followed by numbers who are at present wandering about in the bush. I am happy to be able to confirm the report that Don Doroteo Enciso Arroyo, and many others have deserted from Flores, and gone to the Brazilian territory.—Jose M. SILVA.—Reforma Pacifica."

Loan.—It is reported that the pending financial operations have been arranged. To day or to-morrow we expect that the official Gazette will announce the conclusion. Already we know that one fifth of the obligations has been taken by the Banco Comercial, and the rest by capitalists.—*Reforma Pacifica*, 20th April.

Wholesale Desertion.—The *Nacional* says that letters have been received from the village of Arrecifes, in which it is stated that the greater part of the troops of the 9th Regiment, besides the contingents lately sent there, are all deserting. The Colonel Ganabin, chief of the troops, has written to the Jueces de Paz and comandantes of squadrons to seize and send back all the deserters on whom they can lay their hands. The Juez de Paz of Arrecifes, before taking any steps in the matter, has applied to the Provincial Government stating that these deserters were not on military service, but were working for the private interests of the chiefs and their associates on the frontier. The *Nacional* asks what will the Provincial Government do? It seems to think that the Government is between the devil and the deep sea. For, if on making enquiries, this report be found true, the deserters cannot be punished, and that a bad example is thus set before the other National Guard regiments who may go and do likewise. Verily it is a most disagreeable position to be in.

Assassination.—It never rains but it pours. The unfortunate 'Pueblo' has had another brickbat shied at its head in the shape of a charge for libelling some thin-skinned party in San Nicolas do los Arroyos—till now we were always under the impression that the chief live produce of that place was

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

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

SALTO
Captain F. Pidanza,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Barradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Huachucas, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the Paraná 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 GUAYECUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORITAS,
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavan, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intercalated Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a rival of the Pavan and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over the passengers luggage to the Pavan, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavan, 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
Guayecua do 16
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Diamante do 20
Santa Fe do 24
Parana do 34
La Paz do 32
La Esquina do 36
Goya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Nueva Palmira do 6
Fray Bentos 11
Concepcion 13
Paysandu 17
Deck Half-price.

FARES:
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-Port 10

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Belincourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pata.
Rosario 20
Parana 28
Corrientes 60
Asuncion 80
Cumbica 142
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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 Ciudad No. 80.

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.

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Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
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.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS-AYRES.

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

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
The sum 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 1893.
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 p 100] 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 rates 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.

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61 CORRIENTES 61

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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.**

DIAS FERIADOS

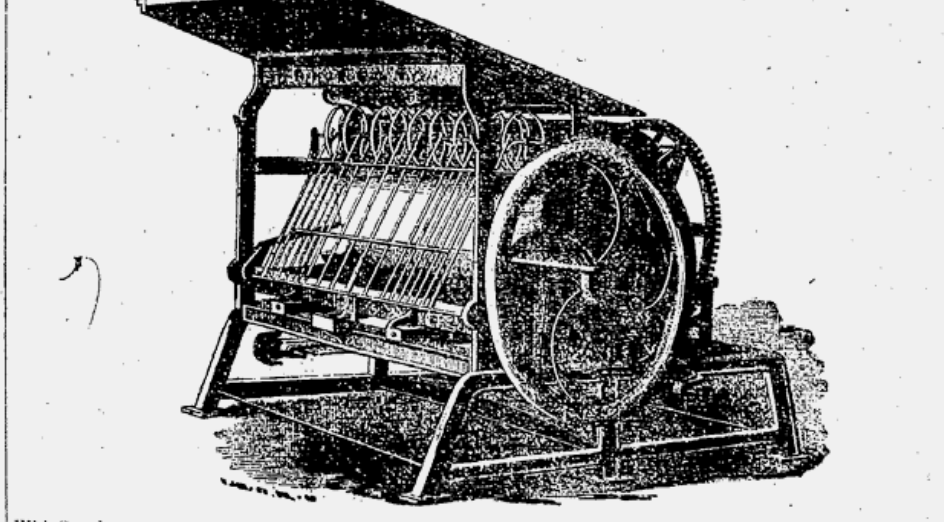
Ida. **Regreso.**

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, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azuénaga, President
D. Benabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marcedel Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
D. Eustaquio Riera, 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 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 accepted the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 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 6 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 Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

Law Notice.
By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Cavan, 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 3,000,000 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 174,963 \$ mje.
For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Caural to the undersigned.
Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1894.
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.
n 7, 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 Turning 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.
5 p, a 15

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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 Wincies.

4-land 6-4 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Ticks, Gingham, Paisley, Tasmanian and Clay 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.