

# The Standard

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# TO THE STANDARD

380 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 tuii audientia nil veri non audient dicitur."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

## TWO GOVERNMENTS EQUAL.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STANDARD.

English syntax tells that two negatives are like the renowned Kilkenney egg, utterly destroying each other; and it would not be difficult to prove that what Lindley Murray said of adverbs is also true of those Argentine conjunctions called "and" and "but." In the beginning it was foreseen that the co-existence would turn out an ill-assorted matrimony; and after a very brief honeymoon, family jars of the most troublesome character came to verify the prediction and disturb all the peaceful neighbours. The effect of the Union has been a miscarriage, and the only issue of the now divorced couple consists in debts recklessly contracted, blood disgracefully wasted, and an exposure of mutual failings which would entitle either applicant to an order nisi before any international Doctors Commons.

It is not for us to say on which side the heavier faults lie, but the scandal is almost evenly divided, for the couple have not followed Napoleon's injunction to wash their soiled linens at home, but reviled each other in a manner to show themselves adepts at scurrility rather than the art of Government. To say that Argentines have fallen 50 per cent within the last few days would be no exaggeration, although it is a hard case to confound those honorable men who abhor Cruces and detest Sociedos, with the vulgar mob.

We have said that the National and Provincial Executives have been absolute and contradictory negatives from the commencement, and this is so true that they have positively done nothing for the country. After the battle of Payon, when General Mitre was unanimously hailed President, what a splendid future before him to hand down his name to posterity with some better title than that of an ambiguous tactician. If he had difficulties to contend with, they have often been of his own creation; if he has not profited of happy opportunities, it is not that such were always wanting; if two-thirds of the provinces which elevated him to power are now estranged it is because his feeble and uncertain policy has alienated them. Calvo has truly said that no man ever found such a combination of advantages as Gen. Mitre, and no one could have turned them to less use.

The Nat. Government has not been guilty of any criminal act, but its sins of omission would form a catalogue. It has not remedied the tyranny of Catamarca, it has not attended to the wants of the Interior, it has not curbed the effluvia of a licentious soldiery, it has not guarded the frontiers, it has not strenuously fomented cotton planting, it has not protected Argentine industry from a dotting minister and infatuated Legislature, it has not made a single step for the improvement of the metropolis, it has not reformed the Police or checked the increasing outrages on life and property. It has only, so far, augmented national taxation, fortified Marth Garcia, assisted at State functions, and negatived the influence of the Provincial Government.

Let us consider Governor Saavedra and his cabinet. This provincial administration which should properly confine its attention to our rural districts has suffered them to become the prey of lawless gauchos. It has not instituted an effective police, it has not kept the minor authorities in due restraint; it has not protected the lives, properties or interests of those who produce three-fourths of the revenue, it has not seen to the religious or moral training of the natives. Its chief occupation has been elections, doubling the property tax, changing military commanders, and squabbling with the National authorities.

The effect of all this is very plain. The National Government has lowered the prestige of the Provincial, until the former has fallen into contempt which causes distrust and looking to the besom of anarchy which has been the besom of interest in the country. Mean-

time, the Provincial Government has acted as a clog on the National, limiting its action and diverting its attention from the vast territory of the Republic to that narrow compass, in which Custom-house porters and railway navvies can play the Horatio and Curialti, to the alarm and danger of the unwilling spectators.

Jugurtha is said to have exclaimed, "Rome, Rome, thou couldst be sold in a day, were a champion found wealthy enough to purchase thee." In Buenos Ayres, by all accounts, corruption is no less universal, and the story of Colonel Grenfell, before the London Bankruptcy Court, finds many believers. This is, indeed, a sad state of things, and we ask is there any hope of amendment?

We believe honestly there is none, so long as we have two Governments struggling against each other. Christ has said, "it is impossible to serve two masters," and again, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." If Buenos Ayres must be independent, then, in the name of God, be it so. If the National authority must remain, then let it have no obstacle in either way we shall get on very well, but there is no medium, and the experience of every successive year will be like that of the last, that two Governments are equivalent to none at all.

## LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

### RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

#### BALLS, FUNCTIONS, &c.

Our yesterday the Paraguay steamer, Salto de Guayra, arrived in port, with our brother editor on board, who made a hurried trip to Asuncion, with the intention of contracting with the Government for the cotton crop (full particulars respecting which we shall publish in a few days). His Excellency President Lopez, returned on the 10th inst. to Asuncion, from the Cerro Leon encampment, and was welcomed by the citizens of the capital in the most magnificent manner: indeed, to judge the feelings of the people, by the ovation in Asuncion, one cannot doubt that President Lopez is beloved and respected by all those, both high and low, over whom he rules.

When the train arrived at the station, at about half-past six o'clock, p.m., the bands struck up some heroic airs, and his Excellency stepped out of the carriage, accompanied by Dr. Stewart, the Bishop, Colonel Aguilar, and several other officers, a hearty cheer rent the air, which made us almost doubt whether we were in Paraguay or Ireland.

The large waiting-room at the station was tastefully decorated, and on the President taking his place at the head of the room the ball commenced. The elegant and graceful Mrs. Lopez, and Colonel Arriola leading off. Dancing was kept up until about eleven o'clock, after which hour the "haut-ton" retired. Then came the more humble class of citizens. The crush was truly awful, and dancing rendered still more difficult for foreigners, who mustered pretty strong, owing to the impossibility of getting a partner, who could speak anything but Guarani. The musicians belonging to the brass band becoming exhausted, recourse was had to what is called the gamba which affords a sort of music nearly approaching that caused by beating an old tin dish. Such dancing, such humour, we have never before witnessed in South America: at four o'clock in the morning the dancing terminated.

The whole city was illuminated, and the streets through which the President passed, tastefully adorned with palm trees, flags, colored lamps, &c. Immediately in front of his house there was a triumphal arch, the pillars of which were made of muskets, resting upon piles of cannon balls, with several splendid brass pieces of artillery in front.

At the Club house there were fireworks, and, in fact, at all the principal houses in Asuncion we noticed decorations, &c.

To our surprise, we learned that the Government had nothing whatsoever to do with the function, which was purely a spontaneous expression of feeling on the part of the people. During the week following, there was nothing but balls, tertulias, &c.

The cause of all this rejoicing, &c., as well as we can understand, is, that this is the first occasion his Excellency has left Asuncion since his election as President. The Paraguayans, who are keen observers, have seen Asuncion raised from a miserable collection of mud huts, to a handsome stone and brick-built city; a regular steam communication has been established between Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rosario, and also with the several river ports between Asuncion and the confines of Brazil; the old bullock carts are fast falling into disuse, as now the trains carry all the products of the country, from the new station Guayabira. Over 600 men are constantly at

work at the fortifications, and there is every probability that the read will be finished to Villa Rica, which is thirty leagues further out, before the Western Railway is to be completed.

The Paraguayans see all these giant strides, and know well that the young man who at present rules the country has been the promoter of all; they, therefore, when his Excellency returned from the new encampment, availed themselves of the opportunity to testify their affection and regard for one who is, in every sense of the word, "the father of his country."

We mixed in almost every circle in Asuncion and travelled out in the country as far as Itaugua, every means of knowing the feelings of the people both high and low we possessed and we most unhesitatingly assert that notwithstanding all the tirades of our colleagues, Paraguay is a model country, and the people are prosperous, contented and happy.

This present encampment and enlisting of 90,000 men will no doubt cause criticism in Buenos Ayres, but so far from it being a hostile measure, it is simply a move taken by Government, to enable it to send to their homes the soldiers who have put in their time of service, and teach the Paraguayan youths first military discipline, and secondly different trades and arts.

The grinding tyranny about which we have heard so much, is simply the compulsion to work to earn an honest livelihood, and to abstain from politics. In South America we regret to say that such an administration is regarded as despotic and tyrannical, but in Europe it will be considered, as enlightened and durable.

All the shopkeepers in Paraguay are gone wild about cotton, and many are purchasing in the country parts at three dollars per arroba, in the seed which is a higher price than what it will fetch in England.

## CAPT. L. QUE'S FUNERAL.

The remains of this unfortunate gentleman were removed on Monday evening from his residence calle Independencia and Solis. About 600 friends and partisans of the deceased assembled to pay this last tribute to his memory, regarding him as a martyr in the cause of Liberty. We cannot agree with the Socio party that his death has been glorious; on the contrary the sorrow for so premature a loss to his family is increased by the reflection that the victim of street rioting has little claims on Glory, or on his country. We would not add a bitter word to the fate of Capt. Luque, who was perhaps after all more sinned against than sinning, but his death and funeral are merely the accidents of faction. We have seen old veterans, like Capt. Craig, who had fought for half a century, under the Argentine banner, allowed to pass away without notice, or without a farrow honor. If Capt. Luque's corpse has been attended to the Recoleta by a train of 144 coaches, it is not that he rendered extraordinary services to his native land, but that he joined himself to a faction which poorly attempts to compensate for the loss he has sustained by heaping garlands upon his grave.

Dr. Avellaneda pronounced the funeral panegyric in graceful and flattering terms, casting the opprobrium of his treacherous end on those who killed him. Millies Miguens stopped the coffin on issuing from the mortuary chapel, and covered it with the choicest flowers, insisting moreover on depositing the precious remains in their own family vault.

We regret to learn that the deceased leaves a widow and two children to deplore his untimely demise, and we have no doubt all classes of citizens were affected at seeing the funeral cortege pass through our streets. It is indeed a sad thing to see Argentines shooting each other in the public thoroughfares. Both the deceased and his slayers had fought side by side in those campaigns which we vainly hoped would result in the establishment of order and rational liberty. It seems the curse of Spanish republics is an inheritance with Argentines, and when wearied of fighting with a common enemy, they turn their swords upon each other.

## LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

### Gen. Ferrer and the Caciques.

We have dates from Corrientes up to the morning of the 23rd inst. Everything was quiet in the town, although in the country parts several robberies were talked of and the Cabildo was said to be full of criminals.

The great monopolising subject of conversation was the treaty made by Gen. Ferrer on behalf of the National Government with the Caciques of the Gran Chaco. On Monday the 25th the engineers, with the Caciques, were to have left for the Chaco: the object of the expedition is to establish forts or guardias at certain distances along the coast as far as Santiago del Estero. The National Government agreeing to give

to the Indians implements of husbandry seeds &c. and the Indians on their part to maintain peace and supply the forts with provisions &c.

We understand that this highly important step has been adopted by President Mitre, with the double object of civilizing the savages and populating the Chaco. It is one of the most excellent measures the National Government could adopt, and reflects the highest credit on his Excellency.

The 'Progreso' of Corrientes is stopped, and a new paper called the 'Independiente' started, the proprietor of which is an Italian.

The price of horned cattle has fallen fearfully, and the saladeristas are purchasing novillos at four silver dollars per head. We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Corrientes that the cotton crop is being picked, and that it will always amount to something.

The Emmeralda it is said will only make one more trip to Corrientes. Gen. Ferrer and Sor. Torrent will come down in her to Congress.

The news we have respecting the new Yerba company in Misiones is not to say the most flattering. Very few shares have been taken in Corrientes, as it is thought it will burst before the first 'tercio' is made. An Englishman has been up in Corrientes very busy in finding out the price of timber; it is thought that he is a secret agent of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, or if not that he is connected with the Boca line.

The pontoon which foundered at Parana with 600 tons of coal on board has not yet been got up, nor is it likely that she soon will, as there is no such thing in the river as an elevator.

Several small vessels are coming down the river laden with green oranges; the oranges this year are very bitter, as owing to the 'seca' the fruit has not sufficiently ripened; they are selling at present at a little over an ounce per cien almudes.

It has rained heavily in Corrientes during the past week, and the camps are looking beautiful. Colonel Caceres is at home in his own house in Corrientes, and on the most friendly terms with the Government.

Business is very dull; all the shops in Corrientes are overstocked with goods, and money scarce. Some estancieros are at present busy delivering cattle to the Paraguayan Government, which has been sold on a contract.

## Severe Collision in the Parana.

The Paraguayan steamer Salto de Guayra, which arrived yesterday, when about twenty miles this side of the Parana, came in collision with an Argentine schooner (goleta) called the Guillermo, which was bound up the river. The collision took place about seven o'clock on Sunday night; the moon had not yet risen, and although not a dark night, it was difficult to discern the vessel's coming up the river until within a few yards' distance. The schooner, through some neglect on the part of her captain, had no lights on, and was going at a pretty fast rate, having all sails spread when she ran right foul of the steamer: the bows of the steamer luckily struck the sail first, and did the schooner no other harm save the loss of her mainsail and some of her ribs. By the merest chance the schooner escaped being sunk, as the steamer was going at full speed with a heavy current, and had she struck the schooner in the hull the fate of the latter was inevitable. Unfortunately however the shock was so severe that one man was thrown overboard and the helmsman seriously bruised. A boat was put off from the schooner in search of the missing man, but up to the time the steamer left the vessel he had not been found.

The commander of the steamer, Lieutenant Nubez immediately ordered the steamer to be stopped, and as the schooner did not make her appearance, the steamer went after her to afford her assistance.

The sails and one yard arm which were caught on the bow of the steamer were delivered to the disabled vessel, which was found anchored about half a league ahead in the stream.

The Salto de Guayra, we understand, suffered no damage whatever, and was only inconvenienced by the delay which was caused, some three or four hours. It is right to say that the steamer had four lights whilst the schooner had none; and had the master of the schooner kept out of the way of the steamer the collision could have been easily avoided, as the channel was not narrow, and the schooner had plenty of room to have gone either side.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mersey left us yesterday, under inauspicious circumstances. What will people think in Europe, when they read of a Government arming a band of drunken peons, and letting them loose on the town? Next to the riots of Friday, the most disgraceful thing is the packet review of our colleagues.

Governor Saavedra has signed the warrant of his Deputies, approving that ceremonial of March 26th, which one of our Chambers has called "the column of popular sovereignty."

and the other "a base, bloody and brutal outrage." The matter is what Sol Cabral would call "a question of appreciations."

During the last few days we have had several military changes. Colonel Garcia being stripped of his command, for taking part in the riots has been succeeded by two officers in the command of the regiment. Colonel Escala, chief of artillery, has been superseded, General Nazari taking the command, with Escala second: the latter is the valiant officer who took an action against an English merchant for charging him with want of military discipline. His General Mitre came to a similar conclusion.

We have not been favoured with a list of the passengers, but have heard the names of such a number, that there will be pleasant company on board—Mr. and Mrs. John Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Welchman, Mr. and Mrs. Palmof, Mr. Walter, Messrs. Allen, Mr. Barbour (of B. and Barclay), Mr. Peter Murray, Mr. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. David Flynn.

By this packet the Paraguayan Government has sent the balance of sixteen thousand doubloons (£34,000), which amount is entrusted to the new Resident Minister, D. Candido Barreiro (Paris and London), for the purchase of locomotives, railway materials, &c. This is a much better way of paying for such things than drawing on our Casa de Moneda, a la Haceda. Still there are Argentines who doubt the progress of Paraguay.

We are happy to learn that the knife did not actually strike the person of our Prime Minister, nor was it aimed at him. The alarm of the 'Pueblo' is groundless.

Four dead and 15 still confined to bed, is the result of the riots last Friday. The police is investigating the authors and ringleaders, but will hardly find them out, although most people in town could name them.

We understand that the district of Las Flores is completely abandoned by carrying off horses. It is time the authorities should see to remedy this scandal, as they cannot plead ignorance of it.

The new steamer 'Eria' will make an excursion on Tuesday, 3rd May; the President and other dignitaries have been invited. We believe she will go as far as San Fernando.

We may expect the French mail steamer this morning. We have not heard, but believe there will be a supplement to the Mersey, as she does not leave Montevideo before Friday.

To-morrow some more rioting is anticipated, as the new deputies have to be sworn in: if they resign, the danger may be avoided, but the difficulty ultimately returns in the shape of new elections.

Mr. L'onguerard, of the English Grammar School, Sta. Lucia, Barracas, moves into his new premises at the foot of the 'barranca,' Calle Buen Orden, on Monday next.

The new Governor of Entre Rios, Sr. Dominguez, formerly Minister of State, is understood to be a mere tool of General Urquiza: the latter, besides the grand dinner at San Jose, gave 'carne ca cuero' at Santa Candida to the multitude, in honour of the event.

Yesterday the river was so low, that the Mersey was delayed getting out of port. We understand she left late last night.

Mr. Vincent has lost several guests by sailing of the packet. The saloon of the Hotel La Paix is a veritable babel: we heard no fewer than nine languages spoken around us the other evening.

Talking of hotels, as Hector Varela says, we are arriving at European civilization in gastronomy. Mr. Deacon advertises mock-turtle soup to inaugurate his new hotel in the splendid quinta at Bolgrano, to which he has removed.

There are suspicious rumours, touching the recent departure of Messrs. Guinza, Castro and ex-Colonel Garcia, to the camp. They are known not to be very ardent supporters of the National Government, but this circumstance is not sufficient to give grounds for such imputations.

## TO THE CHARITABLE.

As our columns are ever open to the cry of the fatherless and the widow, and unfortunates of all classes, we do not think we are trespassing on the public whom we make ourselves the object of a charitable public appeal, and state the following heart-rending case.

Two days ago a document was sent to us for publication, and coming, as it did, from one of our nation's allies, we hastened to comply, with pleasure, with the request; but on looking into the paper, we discovered that we could not understand it, owing to its being written in Danish. As we do not, as Mr. Layard did in the Commons, and got laughed at for his impudence profess to understand the Slavonic language, we are in a most deplorable state. We can make out a few words here and there, such as 'regulation, blockyde, Copenhagen,' and so on, but not sufficient to make any sense out of the document.

Fouche was in the habit of saying, 'give me five lines of a man's writing, and I can hang him.' We wish he were here—he might be of some assistance—not to hang the Danish minister, but to translate the document. In the absence of Fouche, we humbly request the charitable assistance of any young man, in Buenos Ayres, possessed of the gift of tongues. It would be a positive act of charity for some one to assist us in this the hour of need.

## FLORES.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' says— "Tuesday (22nd April) Flores at 12 morning, was at the pass of Vi, in front of Durazno, and our army was on this side. The two forces were within a league and a half of each other, the river being between them. It is expected that Flores will retire. The Government army seemed in good spirits, and were eager to be led to the charge."

The great misfortune of South American armies, is their great zeal and desire to accomplish wonders, which are displayed by the troops when the enemy is not in sight, and which, like Bob Acre's courage, oze out of their finger ends when they are most required. This misconduct misleads their officers very much, for their plans, if they have any, which we much doubt, are all disarranged by their finding the wondrous amount of wory zeal, on which they were relying, all expended at the first shot.

## OUTRAGES ON IRISHMEN.

Buenos Ayres, April 25, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

In your impression of Friday last I read a letter under the heading of 'Law in the Camp a derision,' where a native estanciero found some cowhides of his mark at a puppeteer; he succeeded in discovering the thief; he had him produced before the judge, where it was proved beyond a doubt that the fellow was a noted robber; nevertheless instead of having been sent to the frontiers he was again let loose upon society after a few hours punishment in the stocks.

Your correspondent appears to be quite indignant at this, and asks Dr. Acosta a number of questions. How is it possible that he forgot asking him one question, which was, if the man happened to be an Irishman what would have been his punishment? You can judge by the following facts, which have been related to me rather humorously by an Irishman, a near neighbour of the accused.

Some time last winter, about the month of May or June, when fodder and water were scarce throughout the camps, and when mostly all, especially foreigners, were afoot (to the South), two fat horses took it into their heads to go rambling. About two leagues from their home, feeling thirsty, they called up to the rancho of an honest Irishman, and very plainly gave him to understand they would be thankful for a drink of water.

Now you must know that this Irishman held sheep only on thirds, and that he was 'afoot' at the time and finding, as he said, the strangers preferring the hospitality of his rancho to that of his employers, he could not for the life of him refuse them the asked-for hospitality. He accordingly, like the shepherd of old, gave them a drink, and not content with this, in the spirit of true Irish hospitality, he insisted on their remaining with him until the times would better, but he was very badly rewarded for his good natured intentions. A few days after he was caught riding one of the horses by the owner, and brought before the judge.

Before sentence is passed on him let me remark that I knew the man myself to be a hard-working man, quiet and inoffensive; he bore the character of an honest man by his neighbors, and what is incredible to believe from the sentence, he was never known to have been guilty of any other crime but the present. And what was the crime? The utmost that could be made of it was, that he was caught riding an 'ajeno' horse, the punishment for which is usually none at all but to give up the horse; sometimes the judge might fine 100 dols., except the defendant be an Irishman, and then the fine might go as high as 500 dols., but here it went beyond all bounds, for the unfortunate man was sent to the frontiers! To the frontiers! Read, Oh ye foreigners in the camp; tremble for your liberty, and support the 'Standard,' that exposes these facts, through D.

## THE DRAG.

This costly machine which formerly belonged to the shareholders of the Western railway, but which we believe is now the property of the Government, is at present anchored off a lone island half way between Aradero and Zarate. There are some seven or eight persons on board. We understand that this machine (for which there is not the slightest use whatever in San Pedro Parana) has been up in San Pedro for some time, having been sent there by the Government to make some imaginary canal. It is rumoured that the drag will now be required in the vicinity of San Fernando, to assist the new company for the canalisation of the Japlan.



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Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepción, the National Steamer  
"SALTO"  
Capt. F. F. F. F.  
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

**FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO**  
The National Steamer  
"CONCORDIA"  
Leaves Paysandá every Thursday and Sunday at 10 a.m., and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zúñiga, Batadero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herránias, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the "Paisana" de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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**FOR GUALEGUAY**  
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Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Pávon and returns every Tuesday, a third of the way over Passengers' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Aires.

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Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer  
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Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

**FARE:**  
To Zarate (cabin) 8 patacones  
San Pedro do 10  
Obligado do 12  
San Nicolás do 14  
Gua. guay do 16  
Rosario do 18  
San Lorenzo do 20  
Diamante do 22  
Santa Fé do 24  
Paysandá do 26  
La Paz do 28  
La Esquina do 30  
Goya do 32  
Bella Vista do 34  
Empedrado do 36  
Corrientes do 38  
Nueva Palmira do 40  
Fray Bentos 42  
Concepción 44  
Paysandá 46

**Deck Half-price.**  
To Montevideo, per foot 4 dollars  
Rosario 6  
San Nicolás 6  
Paraná 6  
La Paz 6  
Bella Vista 10  
La Esquina 10  
Goya 10  
Corrientes 10  
The Uruguay Ports 10

**FOR GUAYARA**  
Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjientes, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
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**FARE:**  
San Nicolás 16 pata.  
Rosario 20  
Paraná 24  
Corrientes 28  
Asunción 32  
Corumbá 40

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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**VAN DE VELDE** Hermanos,  
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## 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 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.

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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 & 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 rivalries.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.  
**WILLIAM H. HESARE.**

**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 current according to the rules established by the Bank.  
5th. In case the depositor loans 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.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.	de la manana de la tarde	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	de la manana de la tarde				
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 4	11 15	de la manana	1	7 30	8 3	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 4	de la manana				
2	11	11 10	11 30	11 50	12 4	12 15	de la tarde	2	12 30	13 3	13 15	13 35	13 55	14 4	de la tarde				
3	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1 4	1 15	de la noche	3	3 30	3 3	3 15	3 35	3 55	4 4	de la noche				

## DIAS FERIADOS

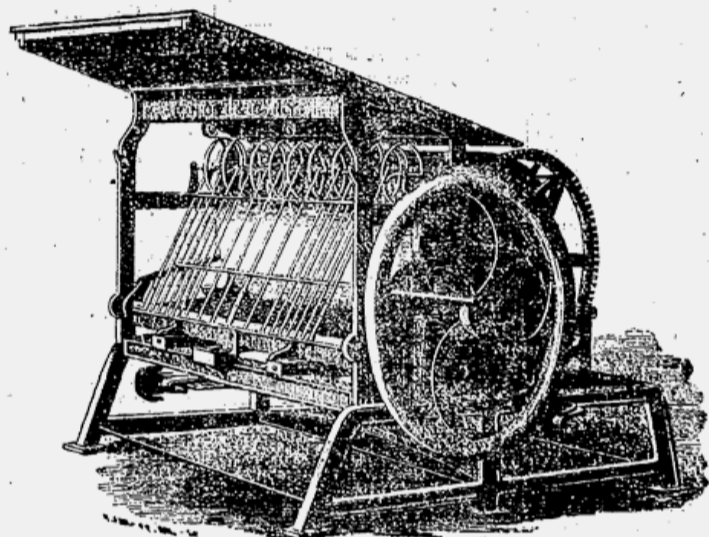
Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.	de la manana de la tarde de la noche	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	de la manana de la tarde de la noche				
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 4	11 15	de la manana	1	7 30	8 3	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 4	de la manana				
2	11	11 10	11 30	11 50	12 4	12 15	de la tarde	2	12 30	13 3	13 15	13 35	13 55	14 4	de la tarde				
3	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1 4	1 15	de la noche	3	3 30	3 3	3 15	3 35	3 55	4 4	de la noche				

Los Tienes 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'

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

## LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,667 pats. in 215 Shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
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" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
" Antonio Mareo del Pont  
" Jacobo Paravicini  
" Constant Santamaría

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña  
" J. A. Fernandez

**OFFICIALS.**  
" L. B. Wilcke  
" Mariano Gillinghurst  
" Ladislao F. Martinez  
" D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager  
" Eustaquio Riosra, Sub Manager  
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

**OFFICES—57 calle SAN MARTIN.**  
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:  
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.  
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for feited 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 acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—  
Article 65.—From the 1st of April 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 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. 57 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

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

**NEW GOODS,**  
Suitable for the present Season, including  
Dress and Petticoat Wincies,  
4.4 and 6.4 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Tick, Ginghams, Paisley, Tasmanian and Clau Wool Shawls and 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 de la Victoria 53.  
**DIRECTORS**

Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President  
" Felipe Lluallui,  
" Manuel Zamaran,  
" Jacobo Paravicini,  
" Enrique Tomkinson,  
" Mariano Ochoa,  
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**Law Notice.**  
By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Caxon, 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 50,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 300 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 171,905 \$ mps.

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.

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Machinists and Engineers,  
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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;  
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