

The Standard

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ROBERT HANSSON,
No. 870 Calle Piedra.
m 22, 1 p

TO THE PUBLIC

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. If a writer is desirous of insertion, his name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All falls out as it will, and as it should."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

TWO GOVERNMENTS EQUAL

English states tell that two governments are like the two-headed monster, each utterly destroying each other; and it would not be difficult to prove that what Lindley Murray said of adversity is also true of Argentine conjunctures: called National and Provincial Governments. 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 the effect of the Union, has been a miscarriage; and the only issue is the now divorced couple consists in debts recklessly contracted, blood disgracefully wasted, and an aspect of mutual feelings would entitle either applicant to an order nisi before any international Doctors Consume.

It is not for us to say on which side the heavier fault lies, but the scandal is almost evenly divided, for the couple have not followed Napoleon's injunction to wash their soiled linen at home, but reviled each other in a manner so filthy that they are decried as scoundrels 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 whisper "fudos and detest Cordobas, 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 Pavon, 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 had the opportunity 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 wanting; if two-thirds of the province which elevated him to power are now estranged it is because his foreign policy has alienated it. 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 of uncounted crimes. It has not remedied the tyranny of Catamarca, it has not attended to the wants of the Interior, it has not curbed the rapacity of the provinces, it has not guarded the frontiers, it has not strenuously fomented cotton planting, it has not protected Argentine industry from a duty 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 licentious outrages on life and property. It has only so far augmented national taxation, fortified Martin Garcia, garrisoned at San Juan, and neglected the influence of the Provincial Government.

Let us consider Governor Saavedra and his cabinet. This provincial administration which should properly confine its attention to the affairs of the district has suffered them to become the prey of lawless gauchos. It has not constituted an effective police, it has not kept the interior provinces 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 native, its chief occupation has been elections, doubling the property tax, enraging military command, and ennobling with the Na. Government.

Let us now turn to the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government has lowered the standard of the National, and has fallen into the same errors which have ruined the National. It has not only not protected the lives and property of the people, but has not even interest in the country. Men-

work at the end of the road, and there is every probability that the road will be finished to Villa Rica, which is thirty leagues further off, before the Western Railway is to be completed.

The Paraguayans see all these great strikes, and know well that the young men who at present rule the country have 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 Itapua, every means of knowing the feelings of the people both high and low we possessed and we most unanimously agreed that notwithstanding all the trifles of our colleagues, Paraguay is a most contented, happy, and prosperous country, and that the people are prosperous, contented, and happy.

The present encampment and enlistment of 20,000 men will no doubt excite criticism in Buenos Ayres, but so far from 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 which we have heard so much of 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 London.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT

On 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 home air, the platform was crowded with ladies, and his Excellency stepped out of the carriage, accompanied by Dr. Stewart, the Bishop, Colonel Aguia, 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 the President taking his place at the head of the room the ball commenced. The elegant and graceful Mrs. Lopez, and Colonel Lopez, and several other ladies, were kept up until about eleven o'clock, after which hour the 'haut-ton' retired. Then came the most humble class of citizens. The crowd was 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 'gombes' which affords a sort of music nearly approaching that caused by beating an old tin dish. Such dancing, such humors, we have never before witnessed in South America. At half past eleven 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.

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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 'occido 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. Lopez, who we perhaps admit, and who had fought for half a century, under the Argentine banner, although to pass away without notice, or without a farewell honor. If Capt. Lopez's story has been attended to by the Legislature by a round 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. Aveland pronounced the funeral oration in graceful and flattering terms, casting the obprobrium of his treacherous deed on those who killed him. Milies Miquens stopped the coffin on leaving from the mortuary chapel, and covered it with the classic flowers, insinuating 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 these campaigns which we vainly hope would result in the establishment of order and national liberty. It seems the curse of Spanish republics is an inheritance with Argentines, and we have not 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.

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

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 Emeralds it is said will only make one more trip to Corrientes. Gen. Ferrer and Mr. Ferrer will come down in her to Congress.

The news we have respecting the new Yexha company in Misiones is not so very much flattering. Very few slaves have been taken in Corrientes, as it is thought it will burst before the first 'tercio' is made. An Englishman has been sent 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 Bo. Rio.

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

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

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

Dances are very dull; all the shops in Corrientes are overstocked with goods, and money scarce. Some estimates are at present busy delivering capital to the new railway Government, which has been suit on a contract.

Severe Collision in the Parana. The Paraguay steamer Salto de Guayra, which arrived yesterday, when about to leave for the mouth 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.

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 into the bow of the steamer. The bow of the steamer struck the sail first, and did the schooner no other harm save the loss of her mainmast and some other damage. By the mere 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 schooner would have been different.

The schooner was not immediately ordered the steamer to be stopped, but 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.

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

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 as second, the latter is the only officer who took an action against an English merchant for charging him with want of military discipline. The General Mitre comes 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 Leung, Mr. and Mrs. Welchman, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Walter, Messrs. Allen, Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. 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, Dr. Canadon Barrios (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 Hondo. 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 they are hardly found them out, although some people in town could name them.

We understand that the district of La Flores is completely abandoned to the robbers, who the chief occupy themselves with carrying off horses. It is time the authorities should see to remedy this scandal, as they cannot plead ignorance of it.

The new steamer 'Ela' 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, and will return 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 Juan, gave a banquet to the new Governor in the multitude, in honour of the event.

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

Mr. Vincent has lost several guests by sailing of the packet. The saloon of the Hotel La Paix is a veritable 'caracal' where we heard no fewer than sixteen languages spoken around the same evening.

Talking of hotels, as Hector Varela says, are arriving at European civilization in gastronomy. Mr. Desautel advertises much little soap to inaugurate his new hotel in the splendid quinta at Belgrano, to which he has moved.

There are suspicious rumours, touching the recent departure of Messrs. Garcia, Castro, and ex-Colonel Garcia, to the interior. 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 when 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 matter, we discovered that we could not understand it, owing to its being written in Danish. As we do not, and Mr. Lyndard did in the Commons, and got laughed at for his ignorance, we have 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, book, Copenhagen,' and so on, but not sufficient to make any sense out of the document.

Boishe 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 Boishe, 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 the pass of Yi, in front of Durango, 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 seems very confident, and were eager to be led to the charge."

The great misfortune of South American arms is their grossness, and desire to accomplish wonders, which are displayed by the troops when the enemy is not in sight, and which, like Bo's acre's courage, come 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 discovered when they find the wondrous amount of very zeal, on which they were relying, all expended at the first shot.

QUERIES OF IRISHMEN.

Buenos Ayres, April 23, 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 statesman found some cowardice of his mark at a piquette; 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 equally 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, had he been punished? 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 country, and when mostly the English foreigners, were about (to the South), two fat horses took it into their heads to go rambling. About two leagues from our home, feeling thirsty, they called up to the rancho of an 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 up on thirds, and that he was 'afraid' 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 his refusal them the asked-for hospitality. He accordingly, like the shepherdess of old, gave them a drink, and not content with this, he gave them of true Irish hospitality, he insisted on their remaining with him until the times would better, but he was very hospitable, he was rewarded for his good natured intentions. A few days after he was riding one of the horses by the owner, and brought before the judge.

Before sentence is passed on him he is permitted to make a statement in his own defence. He said that he knew the man himself 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 'usally' 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 when it went beyond all bounds, for a comfortable man was sent to the frontiers! To the frontiers! Read, Oh ye foreigners in the camp; tremble for your liberty, and respect the 'Standard,' that exposes these facts through.

THE DRAG.

This costly machine which formerly belonged to the slaveholders of Western America, but which we believe is now the property of the Government, is at present anchored off a lone island half way between a 'sadero and Zarate.' There are usually three or four men on board. We understand that this machine (for which there is not the slightest use whatever in the river Parana) has been in San Pedro for some time, having been sent there by the Government to make some imaginary claim. It is required that the drag will now be required in the vicinity of San Fernando, to assist the company for the canalisation of the Zupian.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

The bookkeeper of the Northern Railway was attacked on Saturday evening when leaving his home in the city. He drew his revolver, and the robbers fled.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Circus—The municipality is said, intending creating a circus at the corner of Temple and Tacabuco, on the waste grounds in the plaza del Parque. Now that the elections are past, the municipality are trying to do the old Roman dodge of keeping the people quiet by giving them "Circuses." The "pamper" will perhaps follow afterwards.

Medicine Intelligence—The St. Bogue which entered Valparaiso from the South on the 27th March reports that the Hamburg barque "Peregrina," bound from South Australia for London with a cargo of iron had put into Talcahuano bay on the 10th Feb. to repair damages received from having been in the ice on the 10th Feb. In Lat. 34 deg. 40 sec. Long. 140 deg. 40 sec. W.

Amateur Performance—The Tibuna mentions that some men were taking getting up an Amateur Theatre performance for the benefit of what they call "of the Hospital." No Sirs; who would be mean enough to work for such a miserable object! For cleaning the streets. Neither. The streets are clean enough for the people who made them. They are not dirty, and what? Are we slaves and mad, to follow the example of the ground down European nations? To increase and improve the police system? No Sirs, we are not such a nation. The police system is admirably adapted to the people, then why change it. The object of the Amateur Theatre is to assist the Oriental revolution.

Montevideo—On the 23rd inst. the Brazilian steamer Jequitinhonha, put into Montevideo, making water. The same day the Spanish war steamer Alcazar, arrived from Rio de Janeiro. The French frigate Sibille was seen expected also, as she arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Irest, on the 5th inst.

ON CHANGE.

Patrons are again going down (they opened a day at 28 and closed at 40 lower) sales on this 28th.

We hear of no freight, except in treaty for to-morrow. We missed some of the ship-brokers to-day.

In imports, 480 torcos were, from Salto de Guaya. From Asuncion, at 6 patrons in deposit.

The sailing of the pocket distracted, somewhat, men's minds, and we hear of little doing. There was a vacancy in the circle, the piling fence which relieves the emotions of our money market, for Mr. Walter had taken his exit per Mercury, after a career of close ten years. He was estimated to have realized the pretty fortune of \$100,000 sterling, which seems an exaggeration, as he was never known to gamble.

PRODUCE SALES.

10,000 salted ox hides, from a Gua leguachu saladero, 6310. 80 s. rls. on.

15,000 do. do. 600 at 45 s. rls. on.

120 pipes tallow, of this city (14 s. rls. 1600 hides, Corrientes, 42 s. rls. with embarkation.

60 pipes mares' grease without cash, 40 do.

400 dry cow-hides, madero \$145

900 do. do. mixed 138

500 do. do. camp 100

1000 do. do. 120

300 do. do. 123

270 ar. wool, madero, 6no 95

800 do. do. 90

400 do. do. 80

300 do. do. mixed 67

350 do. do. do. 58

600 do. do. do. 58

Prize Medal.

DIAMOND, VINTAGE, an oo, whiting, etc.

99 Broad street, London.

General List of Prices.

2nd Feb, for Machine or 2nd, 1st, 3rd, and 4th.

Now Feb, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, per lb.

Superior 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, per lb.

Superior 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, per lb.

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Superior 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, per lb.

Subscription for the aged and infirm.

Michael Morgan.

M. G. M. 10

P. O. B. 10

J. R. D. G. 10

B. N. 10

E. D. 10

Mr. John Lawler, Lobo. 20

M. B. 10

F. C. 10

Any sum above 5 s. will be received and acknowledged at this office.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Colegio Ingles de Santa Lucia, CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

The Director of the English Grammar School has the honor of informing the English community that he will, on the 1st of May, transfer his Establishment to the splendid Quinta Soares, at the foot of the Barranca, Calle Buena Orden, where a modern and commodious dwelling, large and ventilated, and extensive and shaded grounds, will secure the health and comfort of his pupils.

T. PONGERARD.

New Goods.

Just received, per Mersey, Ladies' Woolen Morning Wrappers, Ladies' House Jackets and Linsey Skirts.

Boy's Caps and Children's Dresses, and a variety of other articles.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

61-CORRIENTES-61

Op. A22

Sheep for Sale.

From two to three thousand fine sheep to be sold. Inquire at 184, Calle Parque, or at Mr. Gerald Dillon's, of Partido, Moran, three leagues from Moran.

X. A22

SUPPERS.

Of all the finest quality, either warm or cold, of every description, until 12 o'clock at night.

Dinners are supplied out.

Board, for breakfast and dinner, \$500 per month, at the

BRITISH HOTEL,

96-Piedras-96.

Im. A22

Sheep for Sale.

By the but about 800 best fleeces in prime condition, including some rumpies fit for the butcher. Apply at Mr. Lowe's, near the Villa de Mercedes.

a.15, 12 p.

Just Received.

A large supply of heavy Goods suitable for the approaching Season.

Blankets all sizes; heavy White and Coloured Quits, Sheetings, Flannels, heavy Linings, Woolen Platts, extra heavy Cardings and Molekins, Blay Trawl, Linde Vests and Pants, Hosiery, &c., all wool.

With many other articles too numerous to mention; also

Pilot-Jackets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

Blankets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

Blankets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

Blankets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

Blankets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

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Blankets, all sizes; heavy Tweed

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

English.

English.

English.

English.

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W. M. T. T. AND CO. 30, CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDE
Calling at Puerto Palmar, Pay Bente
and Concepción, the National Steamer
"CANGALLO"
Captain 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 Payan every Thursday and
Saturday after the arrival of the "Salto",
being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zafra, Rosario, and Pedro
Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
"GUALEGUAY"
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Voces"
every Friday after the arrival of the Payon,
and returns each Tuesday, by which the
Passengers have been every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARÁ
Santa Fe, and other intermediate Ports, the Nat.
Steamer
"ESPERADOR"
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after a report of the Payon and returns every
Tuesday, a time to call at the various
intermediate ports, the Payon which leaves for
Rosario every Tuesday.

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

FARE:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| To Zarate (cabin) | 8 patacones |
| San Pedro do | 10 " |
| Obligado do | 12 " |
| San Nicolas do | 14 " |
| Guaya do | 16 " |
| Rosario do | 18 " |
| San Lorenzo do | 20 " |
| Diamond do | 22 " |
| San Pedro do | 24 " |
| La Paz do | 26 " |
| La Esquina do | 28 " |
| Cañilla do | 30 " |
| Bella Vista do | 32 " |
| Empedrado do | 34 " |
| Corrientes do | 36 " |
| Rosario do | 38 " |
| Payan do | 40 " |
| Corrientes do | 42 " |
| La Esquina do | 44 " |
| Cañilla do | 46 " |
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| Payan do | 56 " |
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| La Esquina do | 60 " |
| Cañilla do | 62 " |
| Bella Vista do | 64 " |
| Empedrado do | 66 " |
| Corrientes do | 68 " |
| Rosario do | 70 " |
| Payan do | 72 " |
| Corrientes do | 74 " |
| La Esquina do | 76 " |
| Cañilla do | 78 " |
| Bella Vista do | 80 " |
| Empedrado do | 82 " |
| Corrientes do | 84 " |
| Rosario do | 86 " |
| Payan do | 88 " |
| Corrientes do | 90 " |
| La Esquina do | 92 " |
| Cañilla do | 94 " |
| Bella Vista do | 96 " |
| Empedrado do | 98 " |
| Corrientes do | 100 " |

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zafra, Rosario, and Pedro
Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zafra, Rosario, and Pedro
Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zafra, Rosario, and Pedro
Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by
the undersigned, payable on demand, at
any of the 22 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Draughts also granted on
Paris, London, and all other places.
And on J. Harrod & Co., Bankers,
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at
the office of the undersigned, at the
Walker No. 65, Calle de San Martin (opposite
to the Bank).

ON THE UNION BANK.

IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Unión No. 65.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejuna.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Vacuno.
Biberones de Hierro desde 80¢ vara.
Mejones de Hierro de último precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Roderos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estrar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Arbores y Cardos.
Mangos de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Fuen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

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 Disignos start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile
every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every
Friday.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

THE CHINESE AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE

57-D E F E N S A - 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-D E F E N S A - 57.
(Corner of Potosi.)
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAYA & C.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts
current are now generally felt, and
appreciated in the two great emporia
of the River Plate—Montevideo
& Buenos Ayres—that there are very
few Merchants who fail to keep one at
the bank in which they place the
most confidence.
The Bank of Maya & 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 now, hitherto
been enjoyed in this city by an im-
mense number of Clerks, artisans,
working-men & servants of all classes
& conditions, who are equally inter-
ested in putting their savings out at in-
terest, thus providing themselves with
a reserve fund in case of need, sickness
or old age, instead of spending them
in the immoral gambling, in lotteries
and other frivolities.
The Bank of Maya & Co. of this
city following the example of their
Buenos Ayres September 19th 1864.

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] per annum which is liquidated
every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time withdraw the whole or part of the money de-
posited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency
or one thousand dollars after the expiration of the first year, the depositor can open an account current
according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on
paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES 61

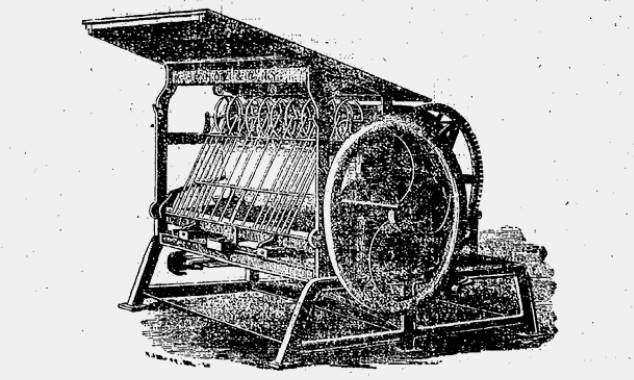
FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

| DIAS DE TRABAJO | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ida. | | | | | Regreso. | | | | |
| Tren | 15 de Mayo | Región | Región | Región | Tren | 15 de Mayo | Región | Región | Región |
| 1 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 1 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
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| 7 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 7 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
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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.

'THE STANDARD,' DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.



With Supplement by each English mail. Daily, \$30 per Month; Weekly, \$20. Subscribers can send to Europe an
extra fee of Weekly Half Price and 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 pata. in 215 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
D. Miguel Azconegui, President
D. Bernabé Ochoa, Vice-President
D. Antonio Masedó del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Samartina
MANAGING COMMITTEE:
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
OFFICIALS:
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, 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 insured. Subscribers will be en-
titled 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
retained.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. All shareholders of this
class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part
of the capital and interest of all who die in their 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 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 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 options will be opened and kept separate from
Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Sub-
scribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account
of those particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the
power classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Office No. 87 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 Stitches,
4-4 and 6-4 Wool Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W.
Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Tick, Ginghams,
Frisley, Tannan and Clasp Wool Shirts and Blinds, 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 kinds of sea, or on the river.
Office—Calle Montevideo 237.
Directors:
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" Felipe Llaullall
" Manuel Zamora
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Enrique Tumbez
" Mariano Castro
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juce de la 1st
Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Caxon,
there will be put up by public auction,
under the Cabildo, on the afternoon 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 testa-
mentary execution of the late Mr. Wm.
Young. The land is composed of
2,000 square yards, which make
2000 yards of frontage and 800 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 800 yards of
depth, and is valued at 171,905 8 mpc.
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.

British Library Catalogue.

On sale at this office at the Library
each month we will publish a new
edition containing list of new books
received, as appendix.

Arthur and James Rigg,
Machinery and Engineers,
GEORGE STREET, CHATELAIN,
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 Machine.
Milers of all kinds of Machinery
for Wood Work.
Vices for holding irregular Forms
for Carvers and others.
Patentees of improvements in pre-
paring or seasoning timber for building
and other purposes.
2 p, a 13

"The Standard," Printed and Published
by George Street, Chatelain, by the Proprietor and Editor
M. G. & T. M. M. M.