

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

689—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 191-193 interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 6p.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 7p.

MAUA BANK. Calle Cangallo Nos. 191 & 193. The offices of this bank have been removed to the above spacious building.

1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months.

5th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto, Maldonado, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France.

6th Finally the bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862. P. P. Santa & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES and RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month 5p. Charged 12p.

FIXED DEPOSITS. For Sixty days 7p. For Ninety days 8p.

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum.

THE QUEEN VIOLET AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company. 1 Old Broad-st. and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour or Block, and the Contents of such Ships.

La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage.

UNFAILING CURE for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.

Argentino Diligences. 185 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 185. Leave for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 26th of each month.

To Estancieros in the Banda Oriental. For Sale, a light Camp Wagon, four-wheeled, moveable top, strong springs, seats for four persons, pole, shafts and double or single harness.

For New York. The first class English barque "ANSDELL" 375 Tons register—Capt. Tatterson.

To Estancieros. In the well-known establishment of Santa Catalina, in the Partido de Lomas de Zamora, there are for sale sheep of pure breed, and also mestizas of superior quality.

The Standard Printing Office. All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill heads, \$200 per thousand; paperclips \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

Photographic & Solar Studio. LUIGI BARTOLI takes Cartes-de-Visite, life size likenesses by camera solar, and landscapes, with photographic lens.

For Captains of Vessels, Merchants, &c. The increasing number of shipping that is yearly arriving at this port, and the inconvenience which often arises both to captains and merchants for the want of labourers, stevedores, and search, has induced the undersigned to establish an office for the providing vessels with men of this class, which will greatly facilitate the shipping interest.

To Irishmen in Villa Luxan. The undersigned requests that any fellow countryman who can afford reliable information respecting the property which the late Michael King died possessed of, will communicate same by letter directed to the undersigned at 148 Calle Europa.

Commercial Union Assurance Company. 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

Chas. Hermansdorff, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Taty, Carmen de Arce.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

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Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same.

Agency, Judicial and Mercantile, 29-BOLIVAR-29. This establishment is principally occupied in arranging law matters, and employs only lawyers and attorneys of known name.

DR. N. O. CORNWALL, American Dentist, Calle Rivadavia, 275. Artificial Teeth. Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

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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.

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864

OUR THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

May day is an auspicious anniversary in "Merric England," and such it has also proved to the Standard, which first saw the light on the 1st of May 1861. How happy it is to look back on the infant steps of our now robust 'protégé.' With the last three years we have attacked abuses fearlessly, and in the list of positive benefits we can at least point to Cotton planting as almost the fruit of our personal labors. But it is more becoming on our part to thank the foreign public for the generous support they have vouchsafed to us, than to recount those merits which are in the end due to our subscribers who have raised the English press to the position it should occupy in this country. One single merit we claim, as not proving unworthy the trust reposed in us; for, all English speaking nationalities have found us a faithful mouth-piece of their sentiments. English, Irish, Scotch, Americans and Germans cheerfully and fraternally support the 'Standard,' which now counts 1500 subscribers. During the last three years our press has issued 400,000 papers, an unprecedented number in the previous history of the foreign press of Buenos Ayres.

In saluting our colleagues, and again thanking our countrymen and subscribers, we have only to assure both that our fourth year will be devoted to the same unremitting attention to public interests as heretofore.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Dr. Rawson has been made the butt of a scurrilous attack by the 'Pueblo,' which has not hesitated to charge him, by an insidious figure of speech, with being 'a hypocrite, a traitor, a conspirator,' &c. Fortunately, the character of the Prime Minister is not only above the shadow of suspicion, but rendered more brilliant by its freedom from the contagion of public immorality so common in the River Plate. In fact, amidst the universal and well-founded complaints of the citizens on the enormous waste of public money, and grinding taxation to which we are subjected, the phrase became general, 'that Rawson is the only honest man in the Republic.' In all the difficulties and dangers of President Mitre's administration, the Premier has held the Cabinet together, imparting to its ill-adopted elements the qualities of firmness and respect.

He is accused of having studied in a Jesuit College: surely there is no harm in this. It would have been well had his assailant been educated in the same school, which can produce signal examples of rectitude, wisdom, and moderation. He is said to conspire for the overthrow of General Mitre; but if this were true he would leave the Cabinet, and then we should have Chaos come again! for this would be the heaviest blow to the National Government. He is blamed for not actively abating the Cocidos, but this is rather a merit in our eyes, for we look on factions and demagogues as the ruin of the country.

The real motive for the 'Pueblo's' philippic seems this: the Premier, like most honest men in this city, was wearied and disgusted with the election riots, and ordered the police to limit its investigation to the death of Captain Luque. No one can accuse us of Crudo tendencies, for although strictly impartial, we have been usually set down as friends to the other party. Our voice may be, therefore, of some weight in approving of Dr. Rawson's order, and as some readers may possibly fancy we advocate the Premier from motives of personal friendship, we may add that he is a most decided enemy to the 'Standard,' and when President Mitre ordered our 'Hand-book' to be subscribed for by Government, the same was countermanded by Dr. Rawson.

Nevertheless, we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without repelling the imputations hurled against our Argentine Aristides. We can only say that the country will, indeed, find examples of public integrity rare, when Dr. Rawson can be accused of immorality.

ROAD THROUGH THE GRAN CHACO.

It was not more than three months since we called the attention of the Argentine Government and Republic to the necessity of opening direct communication between Corrientes and the upper provinces, through the Gran Chaco. The distance to Santiago is only 120 leagues, of which 39 run through Indian territory in which the white man durst not set his foot. The rest is mostly held by Indians, but there are Christian settlements here and there. The country is broken by woods, rivers, marshes and other impediments to travelling, but the expense on making a tolerable wagon road would be less than the gains of one year's traffic. So far, the Vermojo navigator, takes a great interest in the enterprise, as it will be easier for him to carry down the valuable productions of Oran by land than by a tedious and dangerous river transit. The trade in mules and horses, alone, from Corrientes to Santiago will prove most lucrative: even at present, it is a paying business to take animals down from Rosario, and thence overland to the latter province a journey of 400 leagues.

The road now marked out by Gen. Ferre is based on that indicated by Mr. Bliss. After passing through the 'obrages' or woodcutting establishments of the Christians in the Gran Chaco, it plunges into the Indian territory. Here the want of water and provisions might constitute a greater difficulty than any to be feared from the Indians. The caciques who have signed the treaty with the National Commissioner agree to provide such necessities at the various post houses along the road; and we learn from Sr. Arce that the Indians render important service in this particular: in fact his expedition might have suffered terrible privations but for the assistance of the Aborigines.

The real advancement of the Argentine Republic consists in such measures as this. Distance is the greatest enemy to industry and good Government, and we shall have gained much, when a free and safe transit through the various provinces shall be obtained. It is, however, indispensable to observe good faith with the Indians, as Mr. Bliss wisely remarks in his report on the Gran Chaco. A few days ago a Correntine Christian (!) shot an Indian dead, for upsetting a bowl of milk. The authorities refused to punish the assassin, and the Indians very naturally avenged the blood of their brother, by killing the Chaco wood cutters. It is useless to make treaties with the Lords of the Chaco if we be the first to outrage every principle of justice, in their regard. On the other hand, by maintaining friendly relations with the red men, we shall be enabled to develop the commerce of two most important provinces.

STATE OF THE CAMP.

The news we hear from all quarters respecting the condition of the camps we are happy to say is rather good—the grass is abundant and the sheep fat. Owing however to the great and unexampled drought last year, the lambing is later than usual; in the majority of the flocks both north and south there are as yet very few lambs, but as the weather is mild the farmers are doing well. The prospects of the year are good; generally speaking we have more rain at this season, but as the frost has kept away, the heavy dews have brought the camps round. Several sales of sheep have taken place during the last month. In the partido of the Villa Luxan some three or four flocks of very good mestizas have been sold very cheap—one flock was sold as low as 40 dols. by the cut. We heard of another very fine flock, which was sold in the partido of Navarro the other day at 42 dols., lambs not counting. When we take into consideration the number of sheep lost last year by the drought, and also the depreciated value of paper money, we must say that good mestizas are sold under their value at anything less than fifty dollars.

Farmers complain much of the great increase of vagabondism in the camps; formerly the number of what is called 'gaucho tamberos' was limited, owing to the strict watch which the authorities kept over all fellows who had no house or home, but now the camps are getting literally infested with these fellows, who boast like the Indians that they have a better right to gallop over the camps

than anybody else. These fellows boast that it is contrary to the constitution to make them work; that they have as perfect a right to lounge about in a partido doing nothing (save robbing) as the well politicians of Buenos Ayres, who follow no other trade or business but politics.

The great laxity of authority in the country parts is attracting the attention not only of foreigners but of natives themselves. It would seem as if the present Government is anxious to court popularity amongst the gauchos, and therefore allows the free and easy republican system to be introduced in the camp. We call attention to this matter in the hopes that the old system of passports will be resorted to. Governor Saavedra should know that there is now a-days a regular stream of provincianos crossing the Arroyo Medio into this province; these fellows for the most part are men of the most repulsive appearance, and for all the poor farmers know may have left their provinces for rather cogent reasons. A gaucho who boasts that he is a thorough Crudo can gallop where he likes in a partido, where the judge is of the same politics, whilst in the partido where the judge is a Crudo all the ruffians of the place cry death to the Crudos, and of course get off scot free. Now it is high time that a stop be put to this unless it is the object of our Government to ruin the country irretrievably.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We regret to say, that notwithstanding the very flattering reviews in the English papers, respecting the Argentine Central Railway Company, on the introduction of the Stock on the London Money Market, by private letters we learn that the credit of the National Government is at present so low in England, that Mr. Wheelwright has been seriously disappointed. The 'Nacion Argentina' asserts that Sr. Robertson is the cause, and that Sr. Riestra has also a share of the blame; but we think our colleague is mistaken; rather has the omission to bring the currency by the Finance Minister been the reason; besides, it is absurd to suppose that people in England know anything about this Republic, beyond the province of Buenos Ayres. The present unmeaning squabble between the Buenos Ayrean and Argentine politicians not being understood thoroughly in England, leads capitalists to believe that there is neither respect for the authorities nor stability in our institutions. We are unwilling to give publicity to all we hear, reflecting upon the integrity of our public men; but the fact stands established, that Mr. Wheelwright has met with a most serious disappointment. What the ultimate result of this will be, we are not prepared to say, but we fear greatly that it will increase the already existing jealousy between Provincianos and Porteños.

We are happy to inform our country readers that a bridge is about to be erected over the Canada Honda, which is in the Partido of the Barradero; the architect, we believe, is the respectable Mr. Hunt.

The Paraguayan steamer has postponed her day of sailing from the 2nd to the 3d, same hour. We understand that an English surveyor, who has recently arrived for the Paraguayan Government, goes to Asuncion in her.

The assassin who murdered Bernard Scally, an Englishman, has not been caught. We hope the excellent owner of the place will feel it a double duty to use every exertion to have the murderers caught.

On Friday evening a young Englishman was robbed of his saddle in Calle Florida. Minister Marmol was received by the Emperor of Brazil on the 14th inst. We are happy to hear that M. Marmol enjoys himself at Rio, and that he has met with a most flattering reception.

The latest novelty about town is, that the Brazilians are sending down a powerful squadron to Montevideo with an Admiral. It is thought that ultimately there will be an armed intervention in the Banda Oriental by the Brazilians.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

Heroic Conduct of an Englishman.

The delightful little town of Helgenhafen was thrown into considerable excitement recently, owing to a gang of robbers, having made their appearance. People were missing; also horses, turkeys, hogs, &c. At last one of the robbers had the temerity to attack an Englishman's house, which was locked up. The owner, having heard about the robberies, took the train down to Bolgrano the other evening, and arrived just in time to see a Basque stealing one of his horses out of the quinta. The Englishman happened to have a

heavy stick with him, which he brought in immediate contact with the Basque's fingers, whereupon a slight misunderstanding arose as to the meaning of two small Latin words—*maum* and *tumum*. The robber stated that he was an unhappy milkman, who had lost his horse; but the Englishman was inexorable, and seemed utterly devoted to the milk of human kindness. Off he walked the fellow to the Policia, where the Basque was immediately recognised by the vigilantes, who stated that he was the most notorious thief in the neighbourhood.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The elections of deputies for the first and fifth conscriptions of Paris have resulted in the return of M. Carnot and M. Garnier Pagés, the Opposition candidates. The fact that they each received nearly three times the number of votes recorded for their opponents must have convinced the French Government of the utter fallacy of putting forward official nominees, and at the same time must have taught it the humiliating lesson that the Imperial policy has not the sympathies of the artisans and working class of Paris, who constitute the great majority of the electors in the several conscription.

The preparations said to have been made at the Vatican in anticipation of the decease of the Pope were certainly premature, if not indecent, for his holiness is recovering from his indisposition, which had been somewhat exaggerated. The cases of the illness of the Pius IX. have been diversified, according to the opinions of those who have written upon the subject. One party says—"The serious illness of the Pope is attributable to his pious observance of the fasts of the Church, which he has most rigidly maintained for the benefit and example of his clergy, notwithstanding the delicate state of his health, which called for a relaxation of the ordinary rules of the Church." Another declares his indisposition was the result of the anxiety relative to the frequent collisions in Rome between the French and the Papal soldiery; but neither has traced it to its most probable cause—the growing infirmity of old age.

A fresh circular note has been sent by the Austrian Government to its ambassadors at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm; it however, possesses but few points of difference from those which have preceded it. Austria attributes the war in Denmark to the determination of that Power not to make equitable concessions, and declares that if she consented even now, peace would be re-established. The occupation of Schleswig by Austria and Prussia was with a view to enforce engagements altogether apart from the question of succession, and to the adoption of such a course Austria attributes the limited character of the war, which otherwise might have more seriously interfered with the equilibrium of the north of Europe. Had not the Powers which take an interest in the maintenance of the Danish monarchy encouraged Denmark to resist, the danger would have been permanently removed. It therefore depended on the non-German Powers to assist in calming the agitation in Germany and enabling Austria and Prussia to maintain the conflict with Denmark on its present basis.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, in the face of the various telegrams from Venice announcing the continuance of the armament, affirms that Austria had not added a single man to her army in Venice, and that the movements of troops which have occasioned so much alarm in Italy are those only which are usual after the close of every winter.

It is stated that the proposal for a conference on the Danish question has been accepted by Austria and Prussia without any defined basis of negotiation and without an armistice. A semi-official journal has explained the reasons why Denmark declined to accede to an armistice. They were the refusal to surrender Duppel and the impossibility of suspending hostilities on the basis of the present position of affairs.

A disturbance is reported to have taken place at Pesti. It was of a revolutionary character, and at length assuaged so serious an aspect that the military were called out to disperse the crowd, and two gentlemen were stabbed by the mob. The tumult is looked upon as more important in what it forbodes than it actually was.

The perfect organization of the insurrectionary party in Poland, and the utter inability of the Russian Government to prevent the spread and growth of the movement amongst the Poles, have at length seriously attracted the attention of some thoughtful Russians—who through the medium of the Press have communicated their thoughts to the Imperial Government, and have urged a more conciliatory course towards those whom they are now seeking to subvert by the sword.

It is asserted that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will return home crestfallen at the result of his visit to the Lulleries on behalf of the Duke of Augustenburg. The Emperor Napoleon is understood to have discouraged the claims of this would-be reigning Duke, and to have avowed his determination to avoid the present complicated politics of Germany.

The death of the King of Hawaii is generally considered as a heavy blow to the league of the smaller-German States, of which he was one of the most active and influential leaders. The new King has, however, expressed his determination to carry out the policy of his father with regard to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

A despatch has reached Paris that the Governments of Russia, Austria and Prussia have made arrangements for the union of their maritime resources, and that a strong naval force is to muster in the Baltic; but such a naval demonstration is inconsistent with late news representing Russia as uniting with England to secure a conference for the settlement of the Danish question.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess have left London for the Continent. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* speaks in high terms of the satisfactory result of the visit of the Archduke to the Court of France. The two great questions of the organization of an army and the arrangement of finances have been most favourably solved, and the elected Emperor will enter upon the arduous duties of his onerous position with the assistance and counsel of France and with the hearty good wishes of all the great Powers of Europe.

In a letter written from Rome it is said that an attempt had been made to reorganise the national committee in that city on the same footing as that of Warsaw, and a person high in the authority of the Italian Government announces positively that in two months it will be in full working order.

Cardinal Wiseman has been sent for to the Vatican, and great uneasiness is said to prevail amongst the clergy in Rome in reference to important changes that will take place in the event of the Pope's death. Reports assign to the Emperor of the French the conviction that it will be impossible to retain the temporal power of the Papacy after the decease of Pius IX. Collisions between the French and Pontifical troops continue to take place. Rome is patrolled by military day and night, and the people have joined in the fray by fraternising with the Papal soldiery.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Heligenhafen, March 15, Evening.

At half-past five this morning the Island of Femeren was occupied by the Prussians, who were ferried across from Heligenhafen during the stormy weather.

The whole Danish force in the island, consisting of 600 men, together with the commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

Kolding, March 14.

It is asserted that a tax of 1 thaler per ton on hard corn will be imposed by the allies upon landed proprietors in Jutland.

It is stated that the three Prussian men of war which have been at anchor in the harbour of Brest, since the commencement of hostilities, have been placed under the command of the Austrian admiral, in order to operate in concert with the Austrian squadron.

Berlin, March 16.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in his official capacity as Prussian Admiral, has been summoned to Berlin by telegraph. He left for that city last night.

Berlin, March 16.

The Prussians completed the erection and armament of their batteries at Gammelmark, on the Wenningbund, on Saturday night.

The Danes immediately opened fire from the entrenchments at Duppel.

The Prussian batteries replied in the course of the following day (Sunday).

London, March 16, Evening.

A telegram from Swinemunde states that there was no Danish blockading squadron in sight, and it was the general opinion that the Danes are unable to effect a continuous blockade of the Prussian ports.

A Hamburg letter asserts that the Danes at present have no cruisers at sea; but the 'Shipping Gazette' states that any attempt to show that danger to Prussian vessels from the Danish cruisers no longer exists, is at least premature.

The 'Shipping Gazette' says that the Austrian Government has engaged the services of several Oaxhaven pilots.

Copenhagen, March 15, 9.50 p.m.

The enemy kept up a heavy fire this morning, one battery was directed against our left wing and the ship before Sonderberg. The result was insignificant.

Berlin, March 17. The semi-official 'Nord Deutsche Zeitung' of this evening says—"While despatches from Vienna announce that Denmark has agreed to the project of a conference, direct intelligence from London states that nothing whatever is known in that city of Denmark's acceptance of the proposal for an armistice."

NEWS FROM THE COLONIES.

The India, China, and Australian mails have arrived. The British frontier of India is now practically in a quiet state. Disturbances prevail in Afghanistan which may result in the overthrow of the throne of the Ameer, but at present in no way affect British interests. The news from China is unimportant. A demand for the withdrawal of all foreigners from the Yohohama, Japan, has been made upon Colonel Neale, but of course not complied with, and the Japanese have sent another embassy to Europe on the subject. The intimation from the British Government that transportation to Western Australia was to continue has occasioned great excitement, particularly in Victoria. The natives of New Zealand, although defeated by the Queen's troops, are far from being entirely subdued. They have retreated only to make preparations for future defence and to threaten the settlers north and south of them.

By the overland mail, despatches have been received from Calcutta and Bombay. Sir John Lawrence has been ill, but is now restored to health. The Indian frontier is pacified, but there is still much restlessness among the border tribes. The Ameer of Cabul is working in concert with the English Government to maintain peace. The cotton crop of Western India will, it is feared, be short this year.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Some six months since, at a meeting of the above valuable institution, a great number of suggestions were thrown out with a view to induce additional subscribers to come on, and amongst the rest it was unanimously adopted, that an American, Irish, and Scotch paper should be at once subscribed for. Such a resolution must have died a natural death in the present, no more on the subject has made its appearance; the Committee I have no doubt are very efficient, and in any endeavour to economise judiciously they deserve to be supported, particularly since their office is gratuitous; but I should say that any expenditure tending to enlist new subscribers would be not alone prudent, but a measure of real economy.

No one doubts that Buenos Ayres possesses the material to support a British Library *comme il faut*. The English community, select and intelligent as it is, should have the British Library of Buenos Ayres a very flourishing establishment, but a mild support is the most it has received. Such a result is indeed lamentable; two hundred depreciated paper dollars is not a large sum, even for the most economical to think of expending in the support of an institution, which is always the pride of every English community. It is to be hoped that it is more from a want of publicity than a desire to evade subscribing that the number of subscribers is so small comparatively speaking, but now as the winter advances it is to be expected that all will come forward and practically support an establishment which, to say the least, is preferable to either the café or billiard room.

Yours &c. "Ni Crudo Ni Cocido." April 29, 1864.

THE BELGRANO CHALLENGE.

A few days ago we published a challenge from Belgrano to any horse in Buenos Ayres half a round or one round. We must state that the Oriental champion Solferino had some years ago challenged Belgrano for 1000 to 5000 doubloons; this was accepted, but Solferino backed out.

Now Solferino pretends to accept the challenge to Belgrano, adding however a condition that the latter must carry 6 lbs. extra. This is like offering to fight a man if he bandage his eyes or tie up one of his hands. It is indeed trifling with the public, and now Belgrano is admitted without equal, and Solferino may run with some horse of his own speed.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Meteorological Phenomena.—The 'Libertad' of Tucuman says that the city on the night of the 23rd ult. was the victim of the most extraordinary change of temperature. On the 23rd ult. the heat was almost unbearable, and at 2 a.m. on the 24th there was a slight shock of an earthquake; during the following day there were several heavy showers of rain accompanied by intense cold, and the night continued showy up till 1 a.m. on the 25th. Such a sudden change of temperature must be very prejudicial to the public health. It is supposed that in the neighbouring Cordillera much hail has fallen, but owing to the mountains remaining cloud-enveloped, it is not known for certain

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W.M. MATTHEW & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
 The National Steamer **SALTO**,
 Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
 The National Steamer **SALTO**,
 Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO.
 Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hornos, and San Nicolas. Voyage 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 CALEGUAY,
 The National Steamer **O. ORCIPAS**,
 Leaves the "Buen de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the **Pavon**, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave for every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA.
 Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, the Mail Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
 Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the **Pavon** and returns every Tuesday 5 p.m. to hand over Passengers' baggage to the **Pavon**, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES.
 Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
 Leaves Rosario in combination with the **Pavon**, on Tuesday, May 10, and returns on Friday, May 13th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guel guay do	16 "
Rosario do	18 "
San Lorenzo do	20 "
Paraná do	24 "
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 "
Frías Buenos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
L'yanadu	20 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CURUBA,
 Calling at San Nicolas Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **AQUILA**,
 Captain Thibault de S. Belmont, leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pats.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	26 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Coronba	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
 The National Steamer **CORRIENTES**,
 Leaves on Saturday, 30th April, at 4 a.m.
 No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
 Drafts also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.
 And on J. B. B. & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.
 ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
 Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacunar.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Bojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodens, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Máquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Albarjos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE HERMANS.
 Tenen 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 to 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 MAUD & 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 Maud & 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 hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, workmen & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
 The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
 p. p. Maud & 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 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 an open account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
- 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren	25 de Mayo	Rosario	Montevideo	Oliveros	N. Salto	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	N. Salto	Oliveros	Delgrano	Rosario	25 de Mayo
1	10	10 10	10 34	10 50	11 5	11 15	1	7 50	8 5	8 25	8 55	9 3	9 15
2	20	10 18	10 32	10 48	11 10	11 20	2	12 10	12 15	12 25	12 55	1 3	1 15
3	30	10 28	10 31	10 35	11 20	11 25	3	16 10	16 15	16 25	16 55	17 3	17 15

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren	25 de Mayo	Rosario	Montevideo	Oliveros	N. Salto	S. Fernando	Tren	S. Fernando	N. Salto	Oliveros	Delgrano	Rosario	25 de Mayo
1	10	10 10	10 34	10 50	11 5	11 15	1	8 45	9 10	10 10	10 50	10 58	11 15
2	20	10 18	10 32	10 48	11 10	11 20	2	11 30	11 45	11 55	12 15	12 23	12 45
3	30	10 28	10 31	10 35	11 20	11 25	3	14 30	14 45	14 55	15 15	15 23	15 45

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 Guardia Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ALEX. FULTON & CO,
 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

THE ASSURANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
 Established in this City, insures all moderate tonnage of risks by sea, or on the river.
 Office—Calle Reconquista 23.
DIRECTORS
 Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
 " Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
 " " Felipe Llanillo,
 " " Manuel Zamaran,
 " " Jacobo Paravicini,
 " " Enrique Tomkinson,
 " " Mariano Casares,
 " " Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.
 By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Caou, here 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 7,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3,000 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 10,00 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 14,965 \$ mpc.
 For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabral to the undersigned.
 Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.
 a 7, 1 m.

British Library Catalogue.
 PRICE \$5
 On sale at this office or at the Library each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix. a x

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Colejio 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 Soarez, at the foot of the Barranca, Calle Buen Orden, where a modern and commodious dwelling, large and ventilated classes, and extensive and shaded grounds, will secure the health and comfort of his pupils.
T. PONGERARD.

Hotel Bolgrano.
 The undersigned returns thanks to his friends and the public for the kind protection they have favored him with, and begs to advise them that he has removed to the next square, to the quinta known as that of Messrs. Freyer. The beautiful gardens and superior accommodation lead him to hope that the public will continue to favor him with their support.
 Sunday May-day, the great English festival, there will be
MOCK-TURTLE SOUP.
 James Deacon,
 20 p. A. 27.

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, Moron, three leagues from Moreno.
 X. A22

MURDER, MURDER.
20,000 Dollars Reward.
 The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Nannery, late of the Partido of Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death.
 Navarro, March 20, 1864.
LAURENCE CASEY,
 Estancia Durazno.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
 Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Moleskin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,
 AT
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

Sewing Machines.
 A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
 119 201 Calle Venezuela.

Auction Sale
 By **MARIANO BILLINGHURST,**
 At his House, No. 70, Calle Potosi, Of 107 rams and 7 ewes, of the Negrette breed, lately received, consigned directly from Germany, per Catharina Hermana, out of the Farms of Conns and Weedenhager, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.
 On the 10th May next, at 11 o'clock a.m., the sale of their rams will continue, 31 only having been sold on the 22d April, on account of the row about the elections.
 The animals can be seen at Potosi, No. 70, every day from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.
 15p. A20

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,
 90—Piedad—90.
 1m. A22