

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All falsi andem nil veri non andem dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

THE 'NACIONAL' ARTICLE.

We call the attention of all thinking men to an article which appeared in Monday evening's 'Nacional,' entitled "Que se haia?" If there is any Government in this place—if there is any Executive in the country—the man who penned that article should be punished. In the worst days of the French revolution never was there printed a more sanguinary appeal to arms than the article in question. Verily it would seem as if the politicians in this country were all going stark mad. Last week we had a vituperative attack against the most exemplary Minister in the country, and now we have an appeal to the people to erect barricades in the streets, and shoot down all the Cocidos in town. It is high time that we should ask—Is there, or is there not, any law in the country? Is the President of this Republic a myth?

The article in question would even in England be regarded as seditious, for in every civilized country in the world an appeal to the people to fight, shoot, cut, and murder in the streets, is punishable. We could make allowance for the editor of the 'Nacional,' who is a young man, carried away by his feelings—we could pardon his sitting down under some sudden excitement and writing whatever comes into his head—but we cannot excuse the proprietor of that journal, who is a grey-haired man, for allowing such revolutionary appeals to be published in his paper. We cannot excuse Governor Saavedra for permitting a paper which is the organ of his Government, and to support which his Excellency's Government subscribes for some 200 papers daily, to teach such scandalous revolutionary sentiments. If Don Mariano Saavedra allows this article to pass uncensored, he himself should be accused before the Supreme Federal Court for aiding and abetting revolution.

The man who ponders over this cut-throat article, and reflects to what an awful crisis we are fast drifting, will realize, indeed, the critical position of the country at this moment. Every one looks up to President Mitre, but he does nothing.

We now come forward, as the organ of the richest and most influential body in the country—as the impartial friend of all peaceably disposed natives—as the sworn and unconquered enemy of revolution—we call upon the President of this Republic to remember his oath of office.

If it is desirable that we should have another revolution—if it is the wish of the infuriated people of this country that the streets should be dyed with the citizens' blood—then Governor Saavedra and President Mitre can go no safer way to effect it than to allow the editors of the 'Nacional' to write a few more such articles as "Que se haia?"

PARAGUAY AND LA PLATA.

The 'Pecqueur,' of Antwerp, 10th of March, has a very interesting article on these republics, and as the opinion of a leading paper in that most progressive country, Belgium, deserves much weight, we translate the same.

The last English mail brings us cheering news of Paraguay, a country heretofore regarded as one of the most backward in Christendom, but now rapidly acquiring importance. While the neighbouring states of La Plata are exhausting themselves in renewed and endless discussions which ruin their credit abroad, we see the prosperity of Paraguay increasing year by year. This striking difference between the people of the same race which, fifty years ago, constituted but one nation, is the more strange at first sight, since Paraguay is at a great disadvantage in comparison with the other republics as to geographical situation, being some hundreds of leagues from the ocean.

The order, progress, and prosperity of Paraguay, and the wretched condition of the adjacent republics, cannot be ascribed to diversity of race or

superior natural advantages. The difference is caused solely by the political organization of the old Spanish Colonies after the Independence.

After shaking off the yoke of Spain, the inhabitants of La Plata could not hope to accept, without danger, the most advanced principles of self-government, which even in the most civilized nations of Europe were the fruit of years and centuries. Nevertheless, the majority of South American Republics adopted that form of Government in its fullest amplitude, while Paraguay, after its liberation from Spain, and release from the tyranny of Francia, proclaimed an administration more consonant with the state of the country, so as to prepare it for the gradual exercise of popular rights, by first instructing the masses, and impressing on them that true liberty can nowhere exist without order and a respect for the laws.

The Republics of La Plata, like the rest, without undergoing any transition, without calculating on the fatal and necessary results, at once on emerging from the despotism of colonial government, proclaimed a regime which could not be appreciated by the masses hitherto accustomed to the capricious sway of viceroys. Thus liberty, equality of rights, and eligibility to all public posts, led to license, contempt for the authorities, and ambition among blockheads. Dissensions arose, the more astute profited thereof, the factions flew to arms, and political rivalry led to civil wars in which there was no principle on either side, but a bastard ambition for power.

Even to the present day, most of the Spanish republics are as unfit for self-government as they were after the Declaration of Independence: the experience of fifty years has taught them nothing, for those lovely and fertile countries are still by turns either the hotbed of anarchy or a prey to despotism.

Paraguay, alone, of those new states, thanks to the wisdom of her rulers, after the death of Francia, which may be regarded as the real epoch of her Independence, has been saved from the horrors of civil war and has marched steadily in the path of progress, under such liberal institutions as allow sufficient freedom to the Paraguayan people, and at the same time guarantee for the young republic, peace, progress, prosperity, and a good name among all civilized nations.

The wretched state of the Banda Oriental, and hardly less so of the Argentine Republic, at present, compared with the development and progress of Paraguay, have given rise to these reflections, and justify the interest we feel in the efforts of President Lopez's Government to increase the resources of the country, to improve its moral condition, to foment its agriculture, and promote direct relations with Europe.

Paraguay, though furthest from the sea-board, is the only one of the River Plate republics which has seriously attended to agricultural development, and this may be attributed to its steady advancement, and that system of training to habits of order which distinguishes it from the neighboring republics. The efforts of Government to foster agriculture have not only exerted a happy influence on the condition of the laboring classes at home, but laid the foundations of a great commerce with foreign nations, as we are led to judge by the beautiful samples of Paraguayan agriculture which have recently arrived in the French and English markets, and by the accounts published of the extent of such industry.

According to latest dates from Asunción the crops look most favorable: the cotton and tobacco plantations are greatly increased and attract the most serious attention of English merchants, whose spirit of enterprise is ever ready to profit of favorable circumstances in whatever part of the world they present themselves.

With the view of improving the tobacco trade for the European markets, the Government has procured from Cuba all the means for preparing and baling this article as in Havana. For the same purpose, regarding cotton, a large invoice of the best kinds of seed was recently brought from the United States and distributed among the planters.

We are gratified to be able to instance such facts, which speak highly for the Government of Paraguay, and make that country an exception among Spanish republics.—'Pecqueur d'Anvers.'

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The opening of Congress will take place to-morrow, at the new National Senate-house, Plaza Mayo. General Mitre and his Cabinet will assist in state, also the Corps Diplomatique, &c.: the accommodation for the public is limited.

We congratulate our colleague, the editor of the 'Nacion Argentina,' on his election as 1st vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. Dr. Gutierrez being ultra Cocido, this is an indication that the local (Crudo) party has little weight in Congress.

The elections to come off next Sunday, for Senators to the Provincial

Legislature, are looked on with distrust and even alarm. It is thought the Justices of Peace will do as last time, i.e., walk off with the Registers, have no elections and then give an imaginary majority for the Crudos. We do not know if any measures will be taken to maintain order.

The picnic of the new steamer 'Bra' will come off at the Tigre, on her return from Gueleguaychú. The day is not yet fixed, but Sunday would be most convenient for respectable foreigners who wish to escape the elections.

Captain Lucio Mansilla has written a very laudable reply to the Bilbao school of infidels, ridiculing the profane eccentricities of those pseudo-Rationalist philosophers.

We call particular attention to an article from one of the most influential European papers, the 'Pecqueur' of Antwerp, respecting Paraguay and the River Plate, which we translate and publish. It contains many truthful remarks concerning this republic, which we could desire the rulers in this country to study. Strange indeed that in so distant a country as Belgium people should take so correct a view of our status quo.

The gas man has been round to see us, and we gather from him some statistics. The monthly collections amount to about one million paper dollars. The Foreign Club uses more gas, than any other house in town.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' states that Sr. Mitre is no Crudo, and that on the contrary his great sympathy for the National Government is so notorious that he is regarded by the Crudos as a thorough Cocido.

The musical society of the Scotch Church will hold a meeting on Friday, 13th inst. The new British Literary Club of Buenos Ayres will meet to arrange preliminaries to-morrow evening at seven o'clock in the British Library.

Mr. Santa Maria has favoured us with an interesting letter, which throws much light on the recent railway collision at London. It is probable 'Veritas' will again take the field. The public always gains by such discussions, for, as the French say, 'du choc des idées sort la lumiere.'

We received lists of the New York papers, yesterday, per Lord Baltimore, but the latest dates is February, 18th, and we have had news 15 days later by French mail.

The Club Libertad declares its intention to elect Messrs. Julian Martinez, J. B. Peña, and Emilio Castro, as senators for Buenos Ayres: the other three seats have as yet no candidates. The Cocidos have published no list.

To-morrow night we shall have a grand function at Colon theatre; the performance will commence with the National Hymn, in honor of the Installation of the 3rd Post-Pavonian Congress of La Plata. The opera will be 'Un ballo en Maschera.'

The May festivals commence next Monday week, and promise to be unusually brilliant. On the 23rd the Immigration of the Western Railway section to Villa Luxan; on the 24th, 25th, and 26th balloon ascents by the aeronaut Wells from Plaza Victoria. The Cathedral and University facades will be illuminated a *gloria* each evening, by gas-jets. The ghost exhibit in Colon will be given in the rest of the week.

The French packet will leave to-morrow, and our Packet Edition appear same morning. There is no news of the Kepler from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 6th ult., but the Mercury will probably anticipate her.

The Directors of the Cordoba Rail way publish an advertisement in the 'Nacional,' authorising, among others, D. L. On Camartin, the runaway bankrupt, to collect calls on the shares. Surely this is an oversight.

The papers from Montevideo contain little of importance. Some ragged bands of Brazilians had committed shocking atrocities in the department of Cerro Largo. The Government gave up to the Brazilian Minister all prisoners of that nationality, who were accordingly sent on board the Araguay, Brazilian gun boat at Salto.

M. Arango, chevalier of the order of St. —, gave a splendid banquet at the Hotel de la Paix, on Monday evening to M. Buschenthal and other distinguished guests, at present in this city.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Another Attempt at Murder.

We regret to say, that another frightful attempt at assassination has been reported to us on the very best authority. On last Sunday night, as a poor Italian quintero was returning home, he was attacked when going along Calle Paraguay, near to Sr. Onzon's quinta. The poor man was knocked down, and the cowardly villains attempted to cut the poor man's throat, luckily they only succeeded in wounding him. He was taken up almost insensible. The police, as a matter of course, know nothing about the affair.

Respecting the burglars in Mr. Hargreave's store, we are sorry to learn the whole three were Englishmen. They were provided with picklocks, skeleton keys, and all the apparatus of house-breaking. We did an injustice to the sereno, who was the first to give the alarm, and it seems the robbers had only just effected an entrance when pounced upon.

THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Buenos Aires, May 10, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard.

An anonymous correspondent who assumes the name of 'Veritas' writes you a letter in your number of the 7th inst. full of virulent feelings against Mr. David Robertson, myself, and the Great Southern Railway *en masse*.

His alarm arises on account of a letter I addressed days ago to the 'Nacion Argentina' about the Argentine Central Railway, vindicating the character and proceedings of Mr. Robertson in London, which you thought proper to publish on the 4th inst., and he supposes has been inserted in the 'Standard' at my request.

In fairness, you contradict, at once, his assertion, giving so the first blow justly deserved by that misnamed 'Veritas.'

As he based all his letter on that false assumption, the least discretion on his part would have taught him to call first on your good-selves and satisfy his curiosity. He would have then spared himself the trouble of writing incoherent things, and by being silent on such a matter, he would have acted more judiciously; the same as others, less imprudent and better advised than himself have very properly done.

Nevertheless he compels me much to my regret, to address these few lines, however disagreeable it is to discuss with anonymous writers. The consequences will be his own work, showing clearly his blunders and putting again in evidence the errors of his friends, of which the less said the better.

The so-called 'Veritas' represents the Great Southern Railway and its directorship as opposing the Argentine central scheme. Why and wherefore, is difficult to understand. Kindred enterprises like these, having no interference or competition, cannot but be friendly together. Both contribute to progress and civilisation, and must be warmly sympathetic, striving together as they do, to secure peace, order, and prosperity for these countries.

Yet 'Veritas' conceives it differently and finds out a reason for such opposition—"The disappointment on the part of the Great Southern for not having the Ensenada concession." That supposition is ridiculous. 'Veritas' is evidently ignorant of the fact, that this Ensenada project, with all its obligations, had already been refused by the Directors of the Great Southern, when offered some time ago by Mr. Wheelwright. Far from being eager about that onerous line, which concession will turn out probably a dead letter, the Great Southern Company knows too well, like every sensible man acquainted with the topography of this province, that if Ensenada is ever to be connected by rail with Buenos Ayres, it will, more probably be, thanks to the Great Southern, as a branch claimed, according to law, by the Provincial Government.

The long tract of marshy lands between both extreme points renders that tracing the only favourable one. Let then Veritas discard from his mind the illusions about the Ensenada line. No one thinks of getting what is not worth having, nor is likely to be, for many years to come. The mistake 'Veritas' has committed is, no doubt, in having applied to the Ensenada, what was only spoken in London about the Boca, and this not to be ceded, but to be sold. Terms not having been agreed upon, the matter has been left at rest, each one keeping within its rights. The Great Southern Company at liberty to go to the Boca and elsewhere, whenever so disposed, as granted by the law of concession, and Mr. Wheelwright perfectly in his right to go to Ensenada as he fore, if ever he thought seriously of it, and without fear of any opposition in that respect.

That incident having nothing to do with the London Stock Exchange, and the cool manner in which the Argentine Central Prospectus has been received, I had no reason to allude to it in my previous letter, which only refers to the really serious obstacles there felt.

'Veritas' follows, saying that Mr. Robertson and myself are doubtless quite satisfied that the Rosario and Cordoba Railway can be made at the rate of £8,500 per mile, though that of Gloucesters cannot be made under £10,000. Here, I must observe, that the last figure ought to have been £6,500; and taking into consideration the two items he refers to of £50,000 paid for land, and £21,500 for preliminary surveys, expenses, &c. (no such charges being in the Cordoba line) the figure would be further reduced to £8,500 per mile. The difference then is no more £3,500, as 'Veritas' quotes, but only £1,500 per mile, in the comparative view he takes, of both lines. And even this difference would be still further reduced, when we take into consideration the difference in length of both lines, the cost of

numerous and expensive stations on the Great Southern line; the difference in weight of rails to be used by them, and the general quality of all works, the one line being bound by law to be first-class, and the other left free to the option of the contractor.

Without being accused of partiality in the discussion of the relative value of the two contracts, I may be allowed to infer (setting aside the additional benefit of the lands) that the Cordoba contract offers to the contractors equal if not greater advantages than the Great Southern.

On the point, as to the motive which induced the legislators to make the grant of the Lands of the Cordoba Line, and with reference to its cost, I can fully satisfy 'Veritas' according to Mr. Wheelwright's own estimate, by referring him, as I do, to the official documents presented by the National Government to Congress, last year, previous to the last Law of Concession, being sanctioned with the opinions of Mr. Wheelwright are quoted and speak for themselves.

In the Ministerial memorandum, dated 12th February, 1863, duly passed to Congress, it is officially said:

"Mr. Wheelwright has declared (in a written memorandum addressed to the Minister) that the grant of lands was an indispensable condition. 1st. Because preliminary proceedings already going on in London were upon the understanding of such grant of lands being made. 2nd. Because (bear it in mind, 'Veritas') as the capital of £8; 00 per mile, upon which the law (September, 1862) has granted the guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum, is the sum strictly necessary for the making of the line, he (Mr. Wheelwright) was sure not to be able to raise the capital in England, if it was not, with the condition of an additional guarantee, the grant of lands, to cover by its proceeds, secondary expenses, which this kind of works always requires, and which might happen to be of great importance. 3rd. Because the company considers as an indispensable complement of the line the thick and organized population on both sides of it as a means to increase the traffic, and the public welfare, augmenting the produce to be transported and multiplying in proportion all the industrial and mercantile movement, so as to raise the net returns of the line, to the point which is necessary to fix the National Government of the payment of the 7 per cent. stipulated guarantee, and offer to capital a rate of interest high enough to serve as a powerful stimulus." &c.

Enough of quotations. I keep others aside, and the best, if a 'coup de grace' were wanting.

To analyse further the long random of 'Veritas' about his petty distinctions of National and Provincial Governments, their bonds and their consolidated debt, would be to fall into "the dull slough of profitless talk" he refers to in the first part of his letter. But respecting his comparative views of the London boards of directors of the Argentine Central and the Great Southern, I must forcibly add, that both parties rank too high, to participate of his invidious feelings, and indignantly would they all repel the vulgarity of 'Veritas's' insinuations. Indeed, highly respectable and important as the Central Board is, the addition of Mr. Robertson and others of the Southern Board, that would join it, would be considered by its members as decidedly advantageous to their scheme.

That is the desire that I have maintained and will always advocate, because I know, as all do in England, the rectitude of character and the many qualities eminently distinguishing Mr. Robertson. He is besides fully aware of the importance of the Cordoba Line and of many more schemes, really wanted by this country, to bind intimately its future progress and stability, as a nation. But that great and vivid interest he feels on its behalf, compels him to look with much concern, at any scheme, not properly presented, which might be unsuccessful for he knows too well, how it might contribute to the discredit of the country and to the abortion of its future undertakings.

The contents of this letter will be sufficient to prove the fallacy of 'Veritas' views on the different topics he had entered into, the right of misapprehension of lands included, and referring him again to my previous letter, without further elucidating, out of respect for the wishes of parties highly interested in the welfare of the country, and who would have wished my overlooking altogether the indiscretion 'Veritas' has committed, I leave matters at rest, fully persuaded that the decision that has happened will be cleared up in the best possible way in London.

Apologising for the valuable space I have taken, in your paper,

I remain, Sirs, Your obedient Servant, CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA.

Discovery of Silver Mines in Catamarca.

We are indebted to the Ferro-carril of Rosario for the following news:—The mineral wealth of this territory is daily increasing. New vetas of silver ore, giving a ley of 100 marks, and 253 of copper, have been discovered in

Catamarca, as the following letter shows. We call the attention of miners to this important discovery:—

"To the Editor of the 'Zonda.' "I send you the following extract from a letter from Copiapó, dated 20th March, 1864:

"My friend, Don Ignacio Moreno, a Copiapó miner, who is at present in Fiambrana, Catamarca, writes me that he has made a grand discovery. He tells me that he has found out 21 vetas, and that the metal is good, although it contains much copper—that it exceeds the ley of 100 marks of silver, with about 20 to 25 per cent. of copper. He tells me that he is coming with the metal this month."

"I ought to state, Mr. Editor, that the current ley of copper received at Copiapó is 21 per cent., and that the above-mentioned metal will be purchased for its ley of silver, besides the ley of copper, without any difficulty." "D. D. O."

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

In view of the necessity of conforming to the law ordering the appointment of a mixed commission for the arrangement of the new tariff of custom-house valuations for 1864, let the following commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

For articles of English manufactures, Mr. Wm. Graham.

For articles of French manufactures, M. Julio B. Vignal.

Haberdashery—Don Grego. de las Carreras.

Hardware—Don Adolfo Gomez.

Victuals and liquors—Don Leandro Soriano.

Home produce—Don Mauricio Peanano.

And it being also necessary to revise the tariff of custom house store rent and portage, let the following be appointed for that purpose—Don Luis Amadeo, Don Jacinto Malbran, and Don Eduardo Boniniano.

Let these aforesaid gentlemen associate themselves with the head accountant of the custom-house, and proceed to the business appointed. Communicate this to those named, expressing a hope that they will not decline their appointments, and that they will with all convenient speed present themselves to the President of the Commission, Don Julio B. Vignal, in order to commence operations at once.

Publithis, &c., &c.

MITRE. L. GONZALEZ.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RESUMEN.

The number of Post-offices existing in 1863 was 105.

The number of employees of all grades was 3636.

In 1863 17 new Post-offices were established.

The sale of postage stamps during the past year throughout the Republic, has increased 50 per cent.

The Post-office of Buenos Ayres alone has produced 344,396 dols. mje in this branch.

During 1863 there have passed through the Post-offices of the Republic 1,177,493 letters, and 708,298 packets of newspapers. Official documents, to the number of 97,181 have been despatched through the Post-office.

The mail coaches, subsidised by Government have made 509 trips, which is equivalent to being constantly on the road during the whole 365 days of the year. They have carried about 260 quintals of correspondence.

The incomes are calculated at \$17,645 95 silver, and the expenses at \$13,987 373 silver.

The Central Administration has had no other subsidy in 1863 than that granted by the Provincial Municipality of 402,210 dols. mje. It has produced 374,662 and expended 412,878 50, thus leaving a credit balance of 161,783 50. The Postmaster-General draws attention to the fact of the receipts having exceeded by 74,662 dols. mje, the calculation of expenses made by the Government.

THE NEW LINES OF STEAMERS.

Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

In your impression of to-day you give an outline of the new gigantic project of steam navigation, which I do absorb all the traffic of these rivers.

Without knowing the peculiar remuneration to be given by Government, I have a strong idea that I presented to the Minister of the Interior a more comprehensive scheme as far as the river Parana and its affluents are concerned, and especially respecting the industry of the country, than are now to be embodied in the outline you give. As I still entertain the same idea, although I must necessarily err, them out in a different form, would it be asking too much of you if amongst your Congressional friends, when this question comes before them, you could find one to ask the Minister of the Interior to be kind enough to return my proposals, as unfortunately the copy has been mislaid, and I am without official influence.

Faithful y yours, DAVID BRUCE.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. MATTI and CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

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

For Salto 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 Hermanas, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORITAS,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home 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 in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

FARES:

To Zarate (cable)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guauguay do	10 "
Rosario do	10 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Montevideo do	30 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	30 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	43 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Frías Bentes	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysondu	20 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR GUAYARA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Juncos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Reincoart.
Leaves on the 18th June.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES,
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, 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. Perrot, Grole & Co, Bankers
LONDON.

And on J. Barne & Co, Bankers
LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Hotel).

THOMAS B. HALL,
DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF

IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE

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

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

Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Aguan.

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

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.
The Disigences 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 BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, FARTHERWARE, 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.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUD & CO.

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 not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1883.

WILLIAM MAUD & CO.
WILLIAM LESTER.

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 retro the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

61 CORRIENTES 61

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, (ESTABLISHED 1861.)

E. J. HASTLER.
New Goods received Monthly.

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	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Pedro	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro	Olivos	Belgrano	Rosario
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 30	1	7 50	8 30	8 50	9 30	10 30
2	1 30	1 10	1 30	1 50	2 30	2	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 35	2 35
3	2 30	2 10	2 30	2 50	3 30	3	1 15	1 35	1 55	2 35	3 35

DIAS FERIADOS											
Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren	25 de Mayo	Rosario	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Pedro	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro	Olivos	Belgrano	Rosario
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 30	1	7 50	8 30	8 50	9 30	10 30
2	1 30	1 10	1 30	1 50	2 30	2	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 35	2 35
3	2 30	2 10	2 30	2 50	3 30	3	1 15	1 35	1 55	2 35	3 35

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

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

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.
DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azuaga, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marco del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
D. L. B. Wilcke
D. Mariano Hinghurst
D. Indislao F. Martinez
GERENTE.
D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
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 entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the 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 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, 1861, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 67 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
Bogs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 0-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Molekin 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
CALLE PERU, 47
A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.
THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.



THE ASSURANCE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, on the river.
Office—Calle Reconquista 83.
DIRECCION:
Sr. Don T. J. Ametson, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" Felipe Lluallo.
" Manuel Zumaran.
" 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 Caon, 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 testamentary execution of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 50,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3000 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 1000 yards of depth are already under contract of sale, for which reason that which is now for sale consists of 2000 yards of frontage by 2000 yards of depth, and is valued at 14,965 mps.
For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabral to the undersigned.
Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1884.
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.
a 17, 1 m.

British Library Catalogue.
PITCHES.
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.

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 Suarez, 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.
James Deacon.
20 p. A. 27.

Dr. P. Bourse,
DENTIST.
OF NEW YORK.
He removed his Office to the New Building, No. 500 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. His splendid suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, including great facilities for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and improved instruments with specially instruction by each European Doctor of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved machinery, can always afford relief to those suffering from toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 4, 1884.

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 de 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, 1884.
LAURENCE CASEY,
Estancia Durango.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 11 Calle Bolgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. D. & N. T. Holmway.