

## The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Factious opposition in the Argentine Republic can only be defined as a sort of dog in the manger policy, the sole object of which is to negate every sound progressive measure introduced for the good of the country.

There is no greater safeguard in a republican or representative form of government, than in a spirited independent minority, which, true to its principles, maintains heroically its opinions against the awful majority.

We can understand the Ordo and Cocido dispute, and respect even if necessary both parties. We can comprehend the struggles of the old party in this country against the new, that is to say, the Federal against the Unitario, because what is bred in the bone must come out in the flesh.

The credit of the Argentine Republic must be as dear to the Federal as to the Unitario, since members of both parties are alike holders of the public bonds.

The prosperity and advancement of the country must be in the end the latest wish of both parties, since all are partakers in the benefits. How, then, is it, we ask, that in the last Congress a factious opposition raised its head and succeeded in defeating the best measure which was introduced in the session.

Since the closing of the last session of Congress, we all have had occasion to know, the fallacious motives which induced the house to throw out the clause in the National Credit bill, authorizing the introduction of the national bonds on the London Markets.

We suppose that at this Congress the measure will be again brought before the house, and we trust to the good sense of the members of both houses to discountenance the factious opposition which was painfully triumphant last session.

The Members of Congress who oppose this measure can advance no just reason for their conduct. They practise the most dishonorable unfairness towards the patient foreign creditors of this nation and lend themselves to an attempt to ruin the Republic.

It would require little logic on our part to prove that, no matter what use is made of the money, it is the interest of the country and of the government to make a small loan in Europe and to pay regularly the interest thereon. By doing the Argentine Republic becomes introduced upon the money markets of Europe, and unless our legislators wish the country to remain as it is, and to shut out from the River Plate the inestimable advantages of

foreign capital, there can be no earthly motive for opposing the payment of interest and amortization in English on our public debt to English creditors. We will not now enter upon the specious reasoning which was offered last session in Congress, and which in Europe would only pass current in a society of blockheads. We suppose that Congress has met now for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country. We suppose that the members are upright and honest men, intent only upon promoting Argentine prosperity. We hope we shall not be mistaken, and that the members themselves will perceive the necessity of annihilating all factious opposition to so useful, so meritorious a measure.

PROPERTY IN THE CAMP.

The whole camp system must speedily be reformed, else property will cease to have its rights, and investment in the estancia business become of even a more dangerous character than even a speculation in ounces.

A man who on arriving in this country with say £500, and who immediately invests the same in doubloons, has, we insist, a better chance of making a few thousand paper dollars in the year, than the sober, industrious labourer, who puts his little all into half a flock of sheep, and goes out in the camp to mind them.

The ounce speculator always has his doubloons, which supposing for a moment that they even do not even rise in value, give him an interest of from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent a month; besides, he has his time at his disposal, and can always, if he is willing to work, earn sufficient to support himself. Now, on the other hand, the man who puts his £500 into half a flock of sheep, not only runs the risk of losing his capital through droughts, scarcity of grass, disease, &c., but hazards his very life in living in an isolated puesto; the lambing season comes round, and this is the real harvest of the shepherd (for the wool of half a flock of sheep is barely able to maintain him with the simplest necessities of life); and how frequently, owing to the inclemency of the winter, does not the farmer lose 50, and even 60, per cent. of his lambs.

But these are drawbacks or contingencies which cannot be well avoided, no matter how wise or good the government. We refer now to the social evils which are growing up in the camp, and which, under a judicious administration, would be at once remedied. A mixture of sheep now in variously leads to fights and disputes, simply because there has ceased to exist any authority in the country districts. Sheep are stolen night after night, passed from one partido to another, and at times actually driven out of the province. Some few months ago, a flock of two thousand fine mestiza sheep were stopped in Santa Fe by the authorities, owing to the fact that there were more than one hundred different marks, and the owner had not a permit for even one. Last year, Mr. Arochibald Craig 300 fine sheep, which were stolen, 30 ledges out, and driven in to the partido of the Fortin. We were seized and restored to the owner. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of similar robberies, but as a general rule the sheep when once gone are lost for ever. Now we insist that the cause of all this systematic sheep stealing is the scandalous inefficiency of the country alcaldes, who not unfrequently are 'compadres' with the very worst characters in the camp.

We leave it to our readers who have any experience in camp matters to say whether we exaggerate the sad state of the country, or whether we are not justified in saying that to invest in sheep-farming to day is even more hazardous than to speculate in ounces.

We cannot, in justice to our fellow countrymen who are daily arriving in Buenos Ayres, owing to our exertions, advise them to put their money in a business which is attended with such risks.

Property in the camp now-a-days, particularly in horses, may be regarded as more imaginary than anything else. A man leaves his estancia for Buenos Ayres on business, when he returns in a few days he finds his horses all stolen, his sheep mixed, and his flock short the number. Our attention has been called to this matter by a letter which we received from the camp yesterday morning, which we publish in the hope that it will instigate all foreigners to give publicity in the 'Standard' to these wholesale robberies, which are now, we regret to say, becoming too frequent. Will any of our readers please tell Governor Sarmiento of the matter.

Estancia —, 12th May, 1864. Messrs. M. G. and E. T. Mullall, Gentlemen.

You will oblige me by inserting the annexed advertisement in the 'Standard,' which I know circulates

for and wide both North and South amongst all classes who understand the English language.

The lost took place while I was absent from home on business, unfortunately accompanied by two ponies (in charge of the horses for the journey) whose services might have been valuable in the search which the loss was discovered.

The capataz tells me that he had all the horses of the establishment brought up to the 'rodas' on the evening of the shutting in next morning. Since then I have employed ponies campeados in all directions, hitherto with no result, and therefore report to the medium of an advertisement.

Yours truly, M. P. R. Lost, Stolen or Strayed

From the Estancia Veinticinco de Mayo, Partido de la Guardia del Monte, on the night of the 7th inst., a tropilla of twelve horses; part of a manada of mules, consisting of eleven head with foals at foot, and most of them with yearlings; also an entire horse; the whole of them are marked with the estancia brand.

A reward will be paid to any one giving information at said estancia where the horses may be found, and a further reward for assistance to convict the offenders if they have been stolen or are unlawfully detained.

IRENOUS TABLES.

The city press is evenly divided respecting the late conciliation: the Tribuna, Nation and Standard gladly accept it, and warmly congratulate both parties; the Nacional, Pueblo and Progreso, more or less vehemently condemn it as an abandonment of principle. Nevertheless we have a large majority in public opinion, in favor of peace and quietness.

There is considerable agitation in town about the rumored loss of the Nancy Riley off Cape San Antonio, bound for Patagonia. Our informant was Mr. Potter of the Hotel Providence, who had learned the news from Mr. Mackay of the office of Messrs. Brandt, Sohn and Co. The latter states that he heard the rumor in the drapery store of Mr. McClellan.

We understand that some gentlemen just arrived by Mersey intend investing in public lands in the upper provinces. Mr. Kemsley, land agent, informs us that he can procure lands at the following prices per sq. league (3,600 acres): Entre Rio £1600, Corrientes £1200, Santa Fe £300, Buenos Ayres £1400, Cordoba £50, Santiago 30 shillings.

Two Irishmen have also come by last packet, with a capital of £5,000 sterling, to start in the sheep business. They have not made up their mind whether to prefer Entre Rios or this province. We want a few hundred such immigrants to develop the great industry of the country.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Fluhis is about remaining a couple of months among us; during his absence, Mr. Ford acts as Argentine Consul at Liverpool. It is strange that no Consul has yet been named for Dublin, in whom Mr. Timothy O'Brien. The department of foreign agents is most important, and most neglected; except Mr. Sampson, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Carne, we have very few Consuls who actively interest themselves about Buenos Ayres.

An English gentleman just arrived from Colombia states that the people there are in great alarm, regarding their horses, and keep the most careful watch on their drawing-rooms. No one knows anything about the war, and the oft-repeated question is "Where is Florida?"

Among the passengers per Kepher we are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Tudor; also Mr. and Mrs. King. Captain O'Connell will earn a reputation for punctuality: having written to his friends in Rio Janeiro that he would arrive there by half-past three p.m. on the 7th, he kept his word to a minute.

There are rumors of Ministerial changes: some say say Governor Sarmiento will form a new Cabinet; others, that Dr. Elizalde and Costa of the National Ministry intend to resign, but we have not heard any names likely to be announced in their places.

Mr. Daly the Irish musician, has composed a Polka in honor of the 25th of May, arranged for the piano-forte, which our fair countrywomen may procure at the music-store, next door to Mrs. Hill's, Calle Balivar.

It is well the public attention should be directed to the splendid dividend of the Argentine Marine Insurance Co. Nine patacones on each share is equivalent to 18 per cent. There are few investments which pay so well, in Buenos Ayres or elsewhere. The Gas

Company and Western Railway have not been so fortunate.

The Easter Communion of the Hospitals will shortly take place. The number of sick cured in the native hospitals is very great, and it speaks highly for the charity of Portenos that suffering humanity is admitted, gratis, whereas the foreign institutions exact payment, sometimes of a high figure. More than one-half the patients of the former are foreigners.

The Bamberger contract for colonization of Bahia Blanca has been annulled by the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, the concessionaire having forfeited the principal condition, by failing to send out the first batch of immigrants within the specified term.

The result of the camp elections is not yet fully known. Dr. Emilio Agrelo was elected Senator for Dolz and San Fernando. D. Vicente Letamendi had a majority at Quilmes and Lomas de Zamorra. There was no election at Barracas.

The 'Nacional' states that a dinner took place at the Hotel de la Paz, on Sunday, to celebrate the Crudo-Cocido conciliation. The guests were all soldiers, generals, Gelly Obes, Pannero; Colonels Orma, Charlene, &c.

By latest news from Montevideo, Flores was plotting about Minas, seemingly without other object than prolonging this diabolical rebellion. General Moreno was stationed at Canelones: one would think both parties intended to remain on the defensive, and that Government had abandoned all hope of catching the rebel.

The 'Pueblo' has an unwise appeal to the passions of the Cordes respecting the recent conciliation to be debated by the Club last night. We trust however that moderate counsels will prevail. The 'Nacional' has become less rampant.

The Congress Deputies kept vacation on Monday and Tuesday; this is a bad beginning. The Senators have annulled themselves reading petitions from Santa Fe and other places begging the honor of national metropolis, the very thing the Cordes reject in Buenos Ayres.

On the 14th inst. the Society 'Cable de Comercio' held a meeting, and the following members were elected for the Management:—Don Feli B. Batet, President; Don Manuel B. Hale, Director; Don Patricio Parra Ramos, Director. A dividend of 17 1/2 p. was declared and ordered to be paid to the shareholders.

COMPANY OF LA PLATA.

Messrs. M. G. and E. T. Mullall, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, April 7, 1864.

Dear Sirs, We are obliged to our mutual friend, Consul Hutchinson, for procuring us the advantage of your correspondence on a subject with which we are well acquainted, and in which we take a great interest. Consul H. has great merits in having pursued the cotton cultivation to its present state, and you to have laboured zealously in bringing this business to a successful issue. We have promised the Standard always with great interest, and were pleased that the subject was advocated in so able a manner. There is no doubt that if you can command a sufficiency of labor the article of cotton will become of the greatest importance to your community and be a source of great prosperity. People may call you mad on the subject of cotton, but at any rate there is method in that madness; so great result was ever achieved without great persevering energy. We are glad you sent us a bit of cotton grown in the Argentine Republic but we hope your next letter with the bill of lading will state the exact locality in which it is grown; we are anxious to receive the bale in order to send a report upon it. We have had a bale of Paraguay cotton sent us from Montevideo, but it was in the seed, and we are now having it ginned, when it will hardly produce one-third of clean cotton—a small sample of it we have already in our possession, and value it at 30d. per lb., but then it is ginned here so carefully, not cutting the fibre, and cleaning it of all remains of leaf and seed that it shows to much advantage, which we could not expect in any larger quantity and cleaned on your side of the water, where the requisite experience is of course wanting. If your cotton is anything like this in clean long and fine staple and of good order, it would be worth the same, but we would take off 2d or 3d per lb. for deficiency in ginning. The price you mention, 1s 9d., is a high one to be in with; it would cost here with freight and all charges 2s per lb. You had better not buy to any amount until you have our report upon the sample by next packet; if it can be had down here at 2s we see no danger in it as long as the war lasts in the United States, and of its cessation there is as yet no prospect. Our market has been very dull lately, mainly owing to bad trade in Manchester, which is affected by the unfavorable advices from Indian markets, but the consumption is gradually increasing again.

We have sent several of the best constructed gins to Consul Hutchinson, also a good deal of American seed, and it was by one of the same make's gins that the above cotton was cleaned. We enclose weekly report and remain dear Sirs yours respectfully, STOUTERPORT, SOX & CO.

Great Central Argentine Railroad, between Rosario and Cordoba.

We extract the following from the Brazil and River Plate Mail:—

The vast valley of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, situated between the Brazils and the Andes, embraces a breadth of several hundred leagues, and penetrates westward to Upper Peru or Bolivia, while its numerous streams water the plains, or become vehicles of commerce, developing the riches of the soil, while its healthful climate invites the population of Europe, which is rolling in and spreading itself over these prairie lands.

The railroad named above has received the protection of the Argentine Government, and of the legislatures of the provinces through which it will pass, and a concession has been granted to Mr. Wheelwright of a most liberal character. The road commences 270 miles above Buenos Ayres, at the flourishing town of Rosario, on the right bank of the La Plata, a navigable river for ships of large burthen.

The road pursues its way over a plain for 250 miles, until it reaches the city of Cordoba, the most central and commercial city of the Pampas. Mines of gold, silver, and copper are said to abound throughout this region.

The present undertaking, however, appears to be but the nucleus of a scheme to connect the two oceans by means of railroads, rather by crossing the Andes, and descending to the Pacific, through the valley of Copiapo to the port of Caldera, in Chili, which has been surveyed and found practicable, or by availing of any other mountain pass that affords still greater facilities. The next object contemplated is to extend the railroad from Cordoba, through the northern provinces of the Argentine Confederation to Upper Peru, and thus restore to Buenos Ayres that commercial market which she supplied formerly by means of carts,—a journey of three or four months, but which a railway will reduce to three or four days and probably less.

Another branch of this line will be from a station called Villa Nueva, 160 miles from Rosario, south west through the provinces of San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan, and uniting at Mendoza with the high road of Santiago.

The population of the provinces which will depend upon the Central Argentine Railroad for the conveyance of their foreign supplies and the market, is about 800,000; and with all the obstacles with which they have to contend at present, there is a considerable traffic between Cordoba and Rosario, of which latter place may frequently be seen 1,000 or 1,200 carts, drawn by six oxen, and each carrying from two and a half to three tons of merchandise performing the distance in a month or forty days. The facilities of a railroad will reduce it to about twelve hours and as to passengers, it is estimated that the greater part of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and all the Riverine population, will avail themselves of this road while the same thing will take place with the long isolated populations of the interior.

It seems to us an enterprise of great promise, first, from its low cost of £6,100 per mile, and a guarantee of seven per cent. from the date of deposits and payments; and next, from the bonuses to be derived from the sale of lands.—The Builder, April 2, 1864.

PRICES OF BRAZILIAN, PLATE, AND SOUTH AMERICAN BONDS, &c.

Buenos Ayres, Six per Cent, and Buenos Ayres £100 Bonds.—Amount, £976,000; prices during past month, 91 1/2; price this day, 94 9/16; dividends due, 12 January and 12th July.

Buenos Ayres Two per Cent. (Def. Three per Cent).—Amount, £1,400,000; prices during past month, 37 3/8; price this day, 37 3/8.

These securities have been steady during the month, with generally advanced quotations, and probably would have ruled higher, but for attention being directed to speculative investments. Brazilian Bonds, 1863, 83 7/8 to 89.

RAILWAYS.

Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres.—Capital, £150,000; dividends payable, 10th July and 10th January; £10 per share; £20 paid; price this day, 10 10/8; interest, 7 per cent.

Do. do. £2 10s paid; price this day, par, 3 prem.; interest, 7 per cent.

Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres.—Capital, £750,000; £20 per share; £5 paid; price this day, 4 1/2 dis.; interest, 7 per cent.

Very little doing in railway shares, for the cause already assigned, and the attraction offered by other things.

BANKS.

London and Brazilian (limited).—Price, £49, £50; number of shares, 10,000; £100 per share; £35 paid; last half-year's dividend, 5 per cent.

of shares, 10,000; £100 per share; £3 paid; last half-year's dividend, 10 per cent.

There has been a strong speculative movement in all bank shares, both local and foreign, which has extended to these shares. The South American and Mexican have united, but are not yet quoted in this way.—Brazil and River Plate Mail.

WOOL MARKET.

(From Messrs. W. Gream and Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular).

We have had a very active demand for all descriptions of wool during the past month, and considerable transactions have taken place at generally enhanced rates; the very limited stocks however at present available is a great check to more extended business. East India continues in good request; stocks in second hands are now reduced to a very small compass, the quantity already arrived for our next public sale is only about 3000 bales, and as the amount afloat is also very moderate, we may reasonably expect a higher range of prices at the next auction. Peruvian sheep's wool has been in very good request, and some considerable sales have been made, chiefly for home trade, at very full prices. About 1000 bales, chiefly unwashed fine Lima wool, have been offered at auction to-day, and realised as follows:—Good white, 1s to 1s 2d; extra white 1s 3d to 1s 4d; good black 1 1/2 to 1s; extra black 1s 1d to 1s 1 1/2; mixed 1 1/2 to 1s, with a very active competition. Alpaca.—The improved feeling noticed in our last monthly report, as regards this article has been fully supported, and several large sales have been made, comprising the great bulk of present stocks here and afloat, at 2s 2d to 2s 4d for inferior, and 2s 6d to 2s 7d for fair to average parcels, with every prospect of higher rates. Turkey, Smyrna, Egyptian, &c.

—There is scarcely any supply, but anything of fair combing quality sells readily at rather higher rates. In mohair some large sales are reported at prices ranging from 2s 4d to 2s 9d, as in quality and condition. Donskoi—Taganrog has been in good request, and some considerable sales have been made, both on the spot and to arrive, at very full prices. Oporto and Castelbranco no stocks, which is also the case with Mogadore and Sfax wool, which would sell readily at extreme quotations. River Plate wools have at length participated in the general improvement, and some considerable sales have been made at improved rates. English and Irish have been in active request throughout the past month, with a further improved tendency in prices generally.

PERUVIAN. Washed fleeco Merino s d s d (extra scoured) 1 7 to 1 8 Do do do 1 2 to 1 6 Ditto ordinary and low 1 0 to 1 1 Unwashed ditto Merino 1 0 to 1 2 Ditto ordinary and skin 0 9 to 0 11 ALPACA 2 4 to 2 8 Llana 1 0 to 1 2 Vicuña 3 0 to 3 3

Buenos Ayres and Extra Rios.

Merino, washed and pretty free from burr 1 4 to 1 6 Merino inferior & mestiza 1 0 to 1 2 do common 0 5 to 0 9 do unwashed 0 5 to 0 9 do Cordoba washed 0 10 to 0 11 do in grease 0 6 to 0 6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 22nd, 1864.

A moderate amount of business has been done the past month mostly at prices previously ruling, except in some articles which, if the tariff is changed, may have increased duties placed on them, and for such, an advance in price has been obtained. The continued fluctuations in gold prevent large transactions, as there is a conservative feeling among business men not to hold too much merchandise, which must inevitably fall in price if there is any serious decline in the price of gold. Our importations continue large, and the balance of trade being against us, causes large amounts of specie to be exported. The demand of specie by importers has been greater than the supply, and the accumulation of gold in the Sub-Treasury has contributed to this scarcity. Congress has recently passed a law permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate payments of interest on loans, and, after reserving one per cent for a sinking fund, to sell the surplus gold so as to prevent speculation if possible. In fulfillment of a law recently passed by Congress, creating a Lieutenant General, the President has appointed General Grant to the office, who is now General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. His headquarters will be with the Army of the Potomac; and with the changes that may soon be made in the different Armies, there will be a forward movement, instead of the inactivity that has prevailed for so long a time.

General Remarks on the Wool Market.

Our market is still without animation, and transactions are limited to immediate necessities. There is no spirit of speculation, and the uncertain future prevents all parties from running risks on large amounts. The rise



**STEAMBOAT AGENCY**  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
**W.M. 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 Hermandades, 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 GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer  
**DOLORETTAS,**  
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here 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 (cabio)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
Sau Nicolas do	12 "
Gualeguay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Pozan do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	62 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	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 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jarrientes, Anuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARQUES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipolito de S. Bettecourt,  
Leaves on the 15th June.

**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 are also granted on  
Messrs. Prentiss, Grote & Co. Bankers  
LONDON.

And on J. Barne & Co. Banker  
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Boisa).

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

**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejás.  
**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 Rodos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

**Puertas de Hierro.**  
**Nuevas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Maquinas** de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

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

**MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES**  
**INICIADORES.**

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.

The 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 Saturday, at 10 a.m.

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 MAUÁ & C<sup>o</sup>**

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 Mauá & 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 Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & Co.  
**WILLIAM LESLIE.**

**CONDITIONS.**

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p 100] per annum which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an *account current* according to the 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.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Lázaro.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Lázaro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	25 de Mayo.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	1	7 20	8 15	8 45	9 30	10 30
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2	11 15	12 15	12 25	13 15	14 15
3		3 10	3 35	3 55	4 10	3	3 15	3 35	3 45	4 20	4 30

**DIAS FERIADOS**

Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Lázaro.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Lázaro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	25 de Mayo.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	1	9 45	10 15	10 30	10 50	11 15
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2	11 20	11 55	12 15	12 35	13 15
3		3 10	3 35	3 55	4 10	3	3 30	3 55	4 10	4 30	4 50

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 Cuartá 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 pats. in 215 Shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azenega, President  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
" Antonio Marcó del Pont  
" Jacobo Paravicini  
" Constant Santamaría

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña  
" J. A. Fernandez  
" L. U. Wilcke  
" Mariano Billinghurst  
" Ladislao 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 insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for feited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

**Subscriptions in Paper Money.**

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have needed 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 66—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directory hopes to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (alter), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

**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.

**BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES,**  
**CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.**

**PATRICK CALBRAITH,**

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 8-1 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Moleskin and Corduroy, Youth's and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

**The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,**  
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

**THE ASSURANCE**  
**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established in this City, insure at moderate rates, on all risks by sea, or on the river

Office—Calle Reconquista 83

**Directors:**  
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.  
" Felipe Llanillo.  
" Eduardo Luján.  
" Ambrosio B. Zedica.  
" Enrique Tomkinson.  
" Mariano Casares.  
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**SALE NOTICE.**

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Ca on, there will be put up by public auction, under the Cabildo, on the afternoons of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary execution of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 5,000 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, 1864.  
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.  
a. 7, 1 m.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
**Escuela 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 Belgrano.**

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 Doncon,  
20 p. A. 27.

**REWARD, REWARD,**  
**20,000 Dollars Reward.**

The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Navarro, 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.

**Dr. F. Bourso,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**

Office in New York, No. 203 Calle de Mayo, Montevideo. The treatment of teeth is given in the latest modern style, and since great facilities for dental operations, combining exactness with facility for passing and comfort. Its appliances are selected on a system of the most modern and have been improved with recently information by each European Faculty of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved apparatus, an always a good relief to those suffering from toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 4, 1864.

The *Standard* is printed and published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & S. B. BARRAZA.