

# The Standard

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

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

## The Standard.

ALL THAT GODEMONT WILL VERI-MON GODEMONT DIFFER. — Cicero.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

## A NEW ERA.

When, after the affair of Pavon, General Mitre was unanimously elected President of the re-united Argentine nation, we predicted a new era of progress and civilization for the River Plate. And looking back on the last two years, it cannot but be confessed that hardly any other state in South America has made such rapid strides, in every department, as Buenos Ayres. Our Post-office returns show an increase of over 200 per cent.; the steam traffic boats five new lines of ocean steamers, four new railways have been commenced, banking and insurance companies have sprung up, immigration has doubled, cotton planting has made some progress, the San Juan silver mines have come into notice, numberless new enterprises have been set on foot, and some millions sterling laid out in endowing this city with splendid public and private edifices.

But even our most sanguine expectations will fall far short of the glorious reality, and we have now the cheering assurance that English capitalists turn their attention to our desert Pampas as a fitting field for industry and safe investment. One of the financial joint-stock companies, which helped to launch the Argentine Central Railway into the monetary world, has given instructions to an agent in this city to invest two hundred thousand pounds sterling in land. It is not many weeks ago that we heard of one thousand square leagues of land in the interior being sold for two hundred thousand silver dollars, so that at the same rate the above sum would purchase a territory exactly the size of England. This gigantic investment is not merely a speculation, with the purpose of leaving the land idle until circumstances make it rise in value. These twenty or thirty millions of acres will be converted into a great colony, counting, perhaps, one hundred thousand souls; sheep-farms, cotton-plantations, cereal crops, and divers other branches of agriculture, will be carried on in a manner and on a scale heretofore unknown in South America.

Besides this great enterprise we know of a dozen smaller joint-stock companies already formed or in formation, at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Dublin and other cities in the United Kingdom, with capitals of £2,000,000 and upwards. Some are in treaty for lands in Cordoba, others in Santa Fe, and we mentioned last week a tract of 22 square leagues sold for £1,000 in the latter province. A few bargains are picked up daily: we hear of two sq. leagues, distant only six miles from Frayle Muerto (station on the Central railway), sold recently for 140 doubloons (£470 sterling). Even at present the Government of Cordoba will dispose of any quantity of public lands at 100 doubloons per league. The Government of Santiago has stopped the sale of land at thirty shillings per league as this was nothing but a waste of public treasure.

When we take into account the land-grant of the Cordoba railway, nearly one million acres, which will be mostly settled on and cut up in farms before two years, we may safely calculate that the adjacent lands in Sta. Fe and Cordoba will be enhanced tenfold in value so that these provinces offer decidedly the best field for investment. An immense tide of emigration, chiefly from Ireland, will soon be turned hitherward, and we have reason to believe that the National and Provincial Governments intend to aid, as far as in them lies, this great element of progress.

Appropos of land companies we learn that a German house in this city has received several orders from Germany to purchase estancias in the Banda Oriental, but Flores' revolution has completely prevented its making any investments of the kind.

The simple fact of the Imperial Finance Co. of London investing One million silver dollars in lands of the Argentine republic is a proof of the growing interest taken in these countries by Englishmen, and may be reckoned the first fruits of Mr. Wheelwright's great enterprise which has inaugurated for us a new and happy era.

## COMMERCIAL GRIEVANCES.

When a failure occurs in Buenos Ayres, it is the talk of all town for a few days; the matter is looked into, a meeting of creditors is called, and generally speaking the bankrupt's books are so got up as to present a surly prospect of 60, 70, and even 80 per cent. of a dividend amongst the creditors. Things not being, therefore, so bad as was first imagined, the affair is handed over to an assignee to wind up, and after a week or so the public lose sight of the matter. Our attention, however, has been recently called to a failure which occurred about six months ago. The bankrupt had carried on a sort of semi-wholesale and retail business; had three shops in this city, and was doing a rather brisk business, when suddenly the news spread that the owner had failed. A meeting of the creditors was at once called, and a deficit approaching a million and a half in currency discovered. People stared at the figures and wondered how a man in so small a way of business could in so short a time incur such liabilities; however, to make a long story short, an assignee was appointed, an auction called, the goods sold, and the whole affair wound up. But such a winding up!—to this day not a penny has been paid to the creditors, neither has there been any meeting called.

Nevertheless, the bankrupt's stores are again open, the former clerk and patron having changed places; that is to say, the clerk is now proprietor and the bankrupt is his clerk. Judging from the number of ponies constantly at work, carts loading and people going in and out, it is believed that the successor is doing a smashing business. The three stores of the bankrupt are all in full flag, and one of the creditors hints at the probability of the new man having a large account with one of our private banks.

For various motives we have been requested not to publish names, but that our readers may not be on the wrong scent, we believe the bankrupt in question and Civaleri were fellow-countrymen.

Several similar cases, our informant states, could be quoted, to show the great want of a Bankrupt Court in this city, but we consider the foregoing sufficient.

There is another species of business going on in this city which, we believe here is regarded as legitimate, whilst at home it is deemed downright swindling, and that is buying goods on three, four, or five months' credit, and then, when the goods are delivered, sending them to the auctioneer to be sold for cash. A stop should be put to this business, as it cannot, under any circumstances, be justified, it being impossible to suppose that goods sold under the hammer will realize more than on long credit and by private bargain.

Merchants complain with much reason that there is the most measurable indiscretion in lending money to persons who carry on business in such a manner; besides people seem to be in too great a hurry to discount bills, no matter for what purpose manufactured, provided that their backs are covered with indorsements.

## M. RIESTRA'S SCHEME.

So much opposition is offered by the board of brokers to M. Riestra's carefully drawn-up scheme for the redemption of the paper money, that unless some measures are taken to conciliate the brokers, there is not the remotest prospect of the project being passed, we, therefore, suggest the following addition to the proposed law:—

Whereas, owing to the existence of a powerful and expert body, commonly called and known as 'ounce brokers,' there is reasonable cause to believe that if M. Riestra's scheme is carried out, the persons composing said body will be deprived of the customary means of support, or of living in the style and elegance becoming an ounce broker. Now, be it enacted, that upon the passing of said law, authorizing the redemption of the paper money, any broker, or brokers, proposing to the satisfaction of a mixed commission (to be duly named for the purpose), that they have been deprived of the opportunity of making profits in the fluctuation or commissions on the purchase of imaginary sums of specie, shall be recompensed according to the estimated amount of said imaginary loss on commission.

The prevalent opinion through town is, that if the above amendment is introduced, M. Riestra's invaluable project will be passed without opposition.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday there was more news stirring than usual. The weather was fine, the streets free of mud, no new failures had occurred, and, in fact, Buenos Ayres was in a good humor.

About 12 o'clock a special 'chásquo,' arrived from Barracas, with the glorious news that Admiral Mud had been defeated by a number of Basques in a slight engagement which took place on Calle Buen Orden Hill. The ruts or trenches which the Admiral had made in the hill were quickly filled up, and Barracas was saved.

It is current that Mr. Wells will be recommended for the loss of his balloon and M. Pestalardo, the opera manager, we hear has offered to give him a benefit.

We perceive that Sr. Riestra has been appointed, by the President, a Commissioner for the classification of the National Debt. Owing to the number of claims which were sent in, it was found that the Commissioners were too few to do the work, the President, therefore, named the talented M. Riestra.

Yesterday the well-known express wagon of Messrs. Barry and Walker, the popular English grocers, was seen going at a frightful speed down Calle Bolívar, with a cask of wine and a barrel of sugar 'on board.' As the driver of the wagon was 'non est inventus,' the horse considered himself at liberty to show off. Luckily, a heroic Italian came to the rescue, caught the reins, and held on with a tenacity which astonished the crowd; he was dragged along the street for yards and yards, but he would not let go. At last the horse gave up, and a few sleepy vigilantes made their appearance when the danger was over. The horse, wagon, wine, and sugar were immediately arrested and, we suppose, all put in the stocks.

We understand that a meeting has been held at the Provincial Government House, and that the prolonged line of the Northern Railway is ordered to run midway between Campana and Pilar, to Zarate. There being no engineering difficulties nor any great deviation, we should prefer that the line passed by the towns of Pilar and Capilla, which are the centres of very important farming districts.

The 'Eco' of S. Nicolas has very properly commenced its career by denouncing a new bridge over the Arroyo Medio. Nothing is more necessary for our increasing traffic with Santa Fe; and we understand the expense would not exceed \$500,000 mps.

The same paper has an attack on the Postmaster-General, a la 'Pueblito' but Sr. Posadas does not stand in need of our testimony on his behalf. The immense reforms, and great attention paid by him to a department which increases 100 per cent. annually, are well known to the public.

The price of maize and hay is so monstrously high, and the roads so bad, that people who formerly drove stylishly through town in tilburies, milords, &c., are now obliged to walk or go in the diligence. It costs now a day's more to support a horse than a man. Many people will hardly believe this, yet it is an unquestionable fact, such is the extraordinary rise in fodder.

Sr. Balcarce, Argentine Minister at London and Paris, has sent orders to his agent in this city to subscribe for 50 shares (£1000) in the stock of the Central Argentine Railway. Our remarks on Argentine capitalists have had some effect; the following shares were allotted yesterday: Messrs. Miro 50, Casallares 20, Frías, 2, Carranza 20, Guerrero, Peryera, and others 65 shares.

If we had Coroner's inquests here, the Municipality must have been long ago transported for manslaughter. Every day we hear of fresh accidents owing to the perilous state of the roads around town. On Thursday evening a cart was upset at the Barranca de calle Iargá, opposite the English Grammar school: a poor woman was thrown flat in the gutter, but promptly rescued from suffocation and treated with every care in the adjoining house.

The Paraguayan mail-steamers leave to-day: among her passengers is the Prussian Minister, Baron Von Guelich, diplomatic agent in the three republics of the River Plate. It will be remembered that this gentleman imitated his illustrious friend and countryman Humboldt, two years ago, crossing the immense territory between Avuncion and Salto del Uruguay. The steamer takes a cargo of railway materials arrived per Albert, for the Villa Rica line.

A new English drapery establishment is about to be opened in Calle Defensa: this business will soon be overdone.

We notice several new buildings about Calle Buen Orden, near the intended terminus of the Great Southern: this is a sign of the times.

Peaceable people will rejoice that the friends of disorder who left this city for Flores' headquarters have been caught by the 'crusaders' of the Banda Oriental Government.

Respecting the English Dramatic Co. we find another Richmond in the field, a gentleman who has been some time in the camp, and possesses both vocal and mimic talents.

A Peruvian meeting is to take place to-morrow in the Plaza Victoria: public opinion has very much calmed down since the publication of Sr. Mazarredo's memorandum.

The Directors of the Central Argentine railway would do well to leave us a list at this office: yesterday when the collector came round we induced a gentleman just arrived to take 5 shares: we will charge no commission. It seems three-fourths of the shareholders here are foreigners, but some English houses figure very small.



## UNITED STATES SANATORY COMMITTEE.

We call attention to an advertisement in another column, respecting this praiseworthy body. On Monday-next, at three o'clock, a meeting is to be held at the Hon. Mr. Kirk's residence, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the sick and wounded soldiers in the army of the United States, and also for the poor Southerners who are in captivity in the North. We are not to say great friends to subscriptions, but we think that for so meritorious a purpose none will refuse their mite.

No matter in what light people may regard the present lamentable struggle going on in the States; no matter which side possesses their sympathy, we think that in this hour of affliction, we should all subscribe to alleviate the sufferings of the poor soldiers.

In the days of their prosperity, no people on the face of the globe subscribed with greater liberality or munificence than the Americans: their money, their ships, their produce, were always at the command of suffering humanity, no matter on what continent, or in what zone.

During the Irish famine, how many thousands have been rescued from starvation by the timely supplies from America? We can well remember multitudes of despairing people to whom the American eagle, like the roven of the Scriptures, brought food and nourishment. And that generous country opened her wide arms to receive two millions of Irish exiles, who must otherwise have perished on the hill-sides and highways of their native land.

Again, when the operatives of Lancashire were thrown into destitution by the cotton famine, the George Griswold and other vessels were laden with provisions and clothing for the sufferers; and this generosity, on the part of America was the more remarkable, inasmuch as there was actually at the time a rupture of relations with England, owing to the Trent affair. And if we descend to individual cases, we find George Peck, an American citizen, making a princely donation of 750,000 silver dollars to the poor of the city of London, which act, in some manner, makes all England, a debtor to the United States.

It would not be difficult to prove that our American brethren have much stronger claims on us than the Danes, for whom a similar contribution has been made in England. We rest, therefore, confident, that Mr. Kirk's invitation will not pass unheeded among those who listen to the calls of suffering humanity, and cherish the ties of national consanguinity.

## THE CHANNEL FLEET.

From the Obit.

(Private.)

Admiralty, May 2, 1861.

My dear Duces,—Here are your secret instructions. They are drawn up by me, and are, I think, very clever.

G. PAGER.

Admiralty, May 2, 1861.

Sir,—The fleet under your command being about to proceed to the Baltic, I am desirous by my Lords to give you the following instructions for your guidance:—

1. You will carefully read and at the same time understand, all the enclosed papers on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and, having so read them, you will communicate your impressions to Captain Hornby, your flag captain.

2. Captain Hornby will, in a similar manner, communicate his impressions to you.

3. It is not considered necessary for the junior officers to attempt the solution of the question.

4. On reaching the Baltic the question will naturally occur to you—What am I to do? To this question it is not easy to give the requisite answer.

5. My Lords are clearly of opinion that something must be done for the advantage of the Danes.

6. My Lords are equally clearly of opinion that nothing ought to be done which might damage any of the ships under your command.

7. Two courses are therefore open to you, and it will be a source of satisfaction to you to know that such latitude is given to you.

8. You will bear in mind that you are sent to the Baltic to uphold the dignity of England, and to carry out the policy of Her Majesty's Government. What that policy is, you are not at liberty to mention.

9. You will of course bear in mind that the Channel Fleet is a most expensive luxury. My Lords therefore trust that you will be careful to do nothing to endanger its efficiency by engaging in dangerous hostilities.

10. Her Majesty's Government having determined upon maintaining peace in the North of Europe, you will at once open fire upon both belligerents in the event of their trying either to enforce or to evade the blockade.

11. Supposing for the sake of argument that on reaching the Baltic you do something, results are likely to follow; but as those results are of necessity uncertain, my Lords must decline to give you any special instructions.

12. On the other hand, if you find it more advisable to do nothing, the consequences may be so serious that my Lords cannot with justice to themselves assume any responsibility in that event.

13. Your late illustrious predecessor in the command of a British fleet in the Baltic talked a great deal of fighting, but brought his ships home again in safety. It will be for you to consider how far it would be safe for you to follow his example.

14. For your guidance, my Lords recommended you to study the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government as shown in two blue books forwarded herewith.

15. My Lords, however, advise you to be careful.

16. My Lords likewise advise you not to be so careful, but recommend to you that happy mixture of recklessness and caution which I show to such advantage in my answers to questions in House of Commons.

17. My Lords feel sure that, with these clear instructions, you cannot go wrong. At the same time they reserve to themselves any credit there may be if you do right.

18. In conclusion I am desirous by my Lords to recommend you most earnestly to keep your weather-eye open and look out for squalls.

19. Admiral Fitzroy has received instructions to keep you informed which way the wind blows.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE PAGET.

Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Duces, C. B.

## THE NEW SPANISH LOAN.

It appears that the parties to the arrangements stated by the *Epooca* to have been made for supplying the Bank of Spain with £2,000,000 in gold and silver are Messrs. Baring, Gibbs, and Mildred. It is not believed, however, that the negotiation can be of the nature described by that journal. At a juncture like the present it is unlikely that three firms, each of which has a partner in the direction of the Bank of England, would enter into a commitment to send such a sum of money out of the country, not for commercial purposes, but to relieve the inconvenience which the Government of Spain encounters as the consequence of the treatment experienced by its foreign creditors; and on the condition that they shall participate in future credit or industrial schemes that may be promoted in that country. Not only would this be in opposition to all the warnings which cautious persons have lately been endeavouring to impress, but it would also be a betrayal of the claims of the certificate holders unless a settlement of those claims shall have been at the same time apportioned. Hence whatever may have been the circumstances in which the statement originated, no one doubts that its real explanation will differ widely from the account in the *Epooca*, and that it not prove in any way inconsistent with the high character of the parties whose names have been used by that journal.

## Shakespeare in the Gran Chaco.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen.

"The Ilium Originals!" And here I am again.

My tragedy is not yet finished, but I hope to have it in time for the first representation of the English Dramatic Company. Between you and me, I have no faith in compositions that are struck off in an electric telegraph style, because I believe that anything is worth doing well which is worth doing at all. You mention, in one of your late numbers, that Sr. Mansilla's tragedy of 'Atar-Gull' was composed in 48 hours; and in one of your papers of last year, it is observed that Major Rickard's 'Mining Journey across the Andes' was written on his way home, by the French picket, from Buenos Ayres to Bordeaux. I am more a disciple of the poet laureate, Tennyson, than either of these authors, for he keeps all his poetry, for twelve

months after writing, before it is published.

Now, to give you a synoptical account of my tragedy for your approbation: Its title being 'The Santafecino Bedouin; or, the Gaucho Deceiver.' The dramatic personae are—Señor Don Juan Jones, La Señorita Betsy Jane, La Señora Biddy (mother of Betsy Jane, and a washerwoman); three other washerwomen; Don Tomas, the Gaucho Deceiver; Don Carlos Grasso, an anciero at Pavon; Pierluque (a Chinaman, peon); a pulpero; an owl, group of bisacelms, a black cat, and a white bull-dog. Scenes of love and horror, set off by beer, at a tango; incidents of a like combination of deceit, sublimity, and harmony at a rancho, with the awful finale at a saladero, are its grand attractions.

Now, ad rem? Will you buy my manuscript, Mr. —, and what will you give for it?

Yours to command,  
 THE SPIRIT OF WALKER.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

Liverpool, May 6, 1861.

Since our circular of the 7th ult., the arrivals from the River Plate comprise the John Ritson, from Buenos Ayres, the Flygarson and Son, from Montevideo, and the Sicilia and La Plata steamers from both ports, bringing 12,700 dry, and 2715 salted ox and cow and 5800 salted horse hides. The Maria Harris, from Buenos Ayres, and the Eagle and Janwood from Rio Grande, have likewise arrived with cargoes of wool, bones, bone ash, &c. From other quarters the principal imports of hides are confined to 426 West Coast, 2165 Brazil, and 21,900 East India.

During the past month our market for salted River Plate Hides has continued very quiet, and no change of moment in the relative position of buyers and sellers, so far as regards the late imports of the new slaughter are concerned, can be reported; the former showing little disposition to entertain the advanced views of the latter. For the old stock little inquiry has existed, and the greater part has been cleared at full previous rates. Two cargoes of Rio Grandes and one of Montevideos are reported as having been sold, afloat, for exports, at 6d per lb for the former and 6½d per lb for the latter.

Sales, 8:50 salted River Plate. B. Ayres heavy ox, 60½ to 64½, at 6½ per lb, and 4½ tare; light ox, 48½ to 50½ lb at 5½d to 5½d per lb, and 4½ tare; extra heavy ox, 80 to 84, at 5½d to 6d per lb, and 7½ tare. Uruguay light ox 49½ to 50½ lb, at 5½d to 5½d per lb, and 4½ tare. Montevideo heavy ox, 62 lb, at 5½d per lb, and 5 lb tare; light ox, 50½ lb, at 5½d per lb, and 4½ tare.

The present stock consists of 9135 hides.

## REVOLUTION IN SALTA.

### 5,000 COMBATANTS IN ARMS.

The Brazilian steamer Ypanema arrived yesterday with news of a counter-revolution in Salta. It will be remembered that Governor Uriburu, two days before the expiration of his term of office, caused himself to be imprisoned by his nephew, another Uriburu, the latter being proclaimed Governor by a mock revolution. The people finding themselves so cheated, rose on the night of May 17th to expel the intruder, and put in his place Don Segundo Bedoya. The 'Eco' of Cordoba states that Uriburu with a garrison of 300 between soldiers (8th batt.) and youths, managed to hold possession of the principal square and the adjacent blocks, but Bedoya, at the head of the Departies and 4000 men (including 400 infantry well equipped), besieged the town. There was some fighting in the streets, and several houses were attacked. Bedoya's party is charged with having shot a Colonel and two Captains of Uriburu's faction, but private letters contradict this, and say that Bedoya's only reason for not taking the town by assault, is to avoid bloodshed, since the usurper cannot hold out many days, all his men deserting. Old Uriburu was only one day in prison, the three being fulfilled. The official paper of Salta boasts that Uriburu has 3000 men, and moved his headquarters from the city to a place called Sumalao. Also that Major Alfaro, at the head of a strong force, went in quest of Bedoya's rebels. These statements are not borne out.

There is great agitation in Tucuman, where the pacificator General Rojo has just returned, from Santiago: it is thought he will try to bring about an arrangement. The National Guard of Metan (Salta), had marched on the capital, in support of Uriburu.

## IMPORTANT.

The steam-tug 'Flying Fish,' from England, for Buenos Ayres, to the Southern Railway Company, entered Pernambuco as the Paraná (royal mail steamer) was leaving for Rio Janeiro, and desired to be reported.







# STEAMBOAT AGENCY

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
WM. H. ATTARD & CO.  
30 CANGALLO 30

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

FOR ROSARIO  
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana, 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 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' 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

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 "  
San Nicolas do 12 "  
Guaiguay do 16 "  
Rosario do 16 "  
San Lorenzo do 18 "  
Diamante do 20 "  
Santa Fe do 24 "  
Parana do 32 "  
La Paz do 36 "  
La Esquina do 40 "  
Goya do 44 "  
Bella Vista do 48 "  
Empedrado do 52 "  
Corrientes do 56 "  
Nueva Palmira do 60 "  
Eray Bentes 11 "  
Concepcion 13 "  
Payson do 20 "

Deck Half-price.  
FALIGHTS:  
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars  
To Rosario 6 "  
To San Nicolas 6 "  
To Parana 10 "  
To La Paz 10 "  
To Casilla de Goya 10 "  
To Casilla de la Esquina 10 "  
To Bella Vista 10 "  
To Empedrado 10 "  
To Corrientes 10 "  
To Nueva Palmira 10 "  
To Eray Bentes 10 "  
To Concepcion 10 "  
To Payson 10 "

FOR CUYABA,  
know ing at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, companies, Assunção, and other Brazilian tion, at a Brazilian Steamer

DUBLIN at QUEBEC de OLINDA  
Kingdom Thipolito de S. Beinecourt,  
Leaving on the 18th June.

FARES:  
San Nicolas 16 pata.  
Rosario 20 "  
Parana 28 "  
Corrientes 60 "  
Assunção 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.

THE ASSURANCE  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, or on the river

Office—Calle Recoquinta 53  
Directors:  
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.  
" Felipe Lluallol,  
" Eduardo Lamb,  
" Ambrosio B. Zedica,  
" Enrique Tomkinson,  
" Mariano Casares,  
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Lloyd's Agency  
Masters of vessels are respectfully requested to report, as soon after their arrival as convenient, vessels they may have spoken or seen at sea, wrecks, disasters, or any other matters of marine interest, to

ZIMMERMAN, FAIRS, & CO.,  
J17, m  
No. 7 Calle Bolivar.

Camp in the North.  
Wanted, from two to four leagues in the Partido de San Nicolas or Province of Santa Fe, with permanent water and good grass for sheep. Apply Calle Porquero 140.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas  
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.  
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Vacas.  
Bebederos de Hierro desde 608 7/8 ara.  
Alcances de Hierro de todo precio.  
Cercos de Hierro para Hacer, Cercas, Poteros, Corrales &c.

Pilas de Hierro.  
Muevas Maquinas de Esticar Alambre.  
Maquinas de cortar Alambos y Cardos.  
Maquinas 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.  
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.  
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.  
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.  
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the PAVON until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the PAVON will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

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

THE BRITISH & 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. J18

## SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA & 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 their most confidence.

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

p. p. Maua & 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 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.

Unfurnished Lodgings.  
Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at  
191 and 1-6 CALLE BOLIVAR  
1 m J 14.

To Let,  
On advantageous terms, with a contract if required, a private Custom House deposit store, also a store suitable for a Cooper's or Carpenter's Establishment, both situated in Calle Balcarce.  
Apply at No. 103 Calle Piedad, J17, 9 p

Buenos Ayres' Choral Society  
The Annual General Meeting having been adjourned to Friday, the 17th inst., members are hereby requested to attend at 7 p.m. on that evening, at the English Church Schoolroom.  
3p. J15

On Sale  
A Piece of Land (surrounded by a brick wall) situated in Calle Tucuman, opposite to the Irish College, 173 yards front, by 70 deep.  
Apply at Calle Bolivar, No. 42. J16. 3p

## 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. Salto.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Salto.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	1	9 15	10 10
2	11	11 10	11 30	11 50	12 5	12 15	2	11 15	12 10
3	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1 5	1 15	3	12 15	1 10
4	13	13 10	13 30	13 50	2 5	2 15	4	1 15	2 10

DIAS FERIADOS									
Ida.					Regreso.				
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Salto.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Salto.
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	1	9 15	10 10
2	11	11 10	11 30	11 50	12 5	12 15	2	11 15	12 10
3	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1 5	1 15	3	12 15	1 10
4	13	13 10	13 30	13 50	2 5	2 15	4	1 15	2 10

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.

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DEL SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864. DIAS DE FIESTA.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.									
Salidas.					Regresos.				
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parana	8-10	San Juan	10-12	Parana	10-12	San Juan	12-2	Parana	12-2
San Juan	10-12	San Juan	12-2	San Juan	12-2	San Juan	2-4	San Juan	2-4
San Juan	12-2	San Juan	2-4	San Juan	2-4	San Juan	4-6	San Juan	4-6
San Juan	2-4	San Juan	4-6	San Juan	4-6	San Juan	6-8	San Juan	6-8

## 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 Azucena, President  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
" Antonio Marced del Pont  
" Jacobo Panaviciini  
" Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE:  
D. Estanislao Peña  
" J. A. Fernandez  
" L. B. Wilke  
" Mariano Hillinghurst  
" 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 forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

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

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.  
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

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

Subscriptions in Paper Money.  
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:

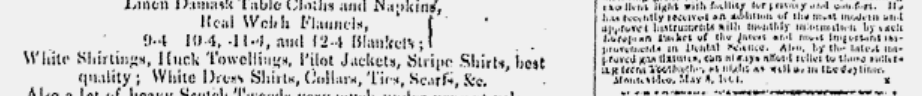
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1861, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

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

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

By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

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



THOMAS H. BEL,  
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

## NEW GOODS.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,  
Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;  
Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;  
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins;  
Real Welsh Flannels;  
9-4 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;  
White Shirtings, Duck Drawings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Towels, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.  
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value.

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by an undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 53 branches of the

## NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on  
Messrs. Prescott, Grote & 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).

## 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

## British Steamer "FAIRY."

For Rosario, Santa Fe, and Paraná, for Parana, Santa Fe, Rosario, San Nicolas, Las Hermanas, Obligado, San Pedro, and Zarate, leaves this port every Thursday at Twelve o'clock Noon.

TARIFA.  
CABIN.  
Zarate ... 4 Pata.  
San Pedro ... 8 "  
Obligado ... 10 "  
Las Hermanas ... 12 "  
San Nicolas ... 12 "  
Rosario ... 16 "  
San Lorenzo ... 18 "  
Diamante ... 20 "  
Santa Fe ... 23 "  
Parana ... 24 "

Deck passengers half price.  
Metallic—Gold, 1 p. 5; silver, 1 p. 2.  
Freights, 6 pata. per ton of 40 feet, or 50 arrobes, to Rosario; 10 do to Santa Fe and Parana.

No passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one patacon extra.

Parcels received up to the day previous to leaving.  
Agency, Calle Cuyo, No. 1.  
HENRY DOWSE.

## Subscriptions

For Danish wounded, widows and orphans of the killed in the actual Danish-German war, will be received for the earliest possible remittance to the Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Wm. Laxild, Esq., M. D. K. of D., by the following gentlemen:

Charles Furst, Esq., M. D., Calle Peru, 245; Mr. Christian Sommer, Calle Rivadavia, 265; Victor Lengnich, Esq., Danish Consul, Calle Rivadavia, N. 320, 1st floor. Granting receipts for the amounts, which will be published in due time.

## Dr. F. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The usual out of hours are fixed up in the most modern style, offering great facilities for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for recovery and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with flexibility movements by each independent handle of the jaws and most improved improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas machine, can give relief to the most acute dental pain, at night as well as in the daytime. Also, by the use of the electric current, can give relief to the most acute dental pain, at night as well as in the daytime. Also, by the use of the electric current, can give relief to the most acute dental pain, at night as well as in the daytime.

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