

The Standard

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All that we can see is not what we see, but what we think we see."
— Cicero.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

THE AUGUST STABLES.

In countries where the only remedy for abuses is supposed to be a revolution, of course it is a waste of time to be writing day after day calling for reform. We do hope that the people in this country will not turn a deaf ear to our entreaties for a sweeping judicial reformation—nothing is more wanted in Buenos Ayres, indeed it is a necessity equal in importance to the amelioration of the currency. The administration of justice in Buenos Ayres has become so scandalous, the monstrous delays in every lawsuit, the heinous procrastination in criminal trials are no longer to be termed abuses; they are cursed evils which are eating into the vitality of society, and people are becoming so disgusted at the legal humbug procedure going on in the Cabildo that plaintiffs and defendants are now having recourse to the news-papers for redress. In Tuesday's 'Nacion Argentina' a scurrilous lampoon is published respecting some lawsuit with Sr. Anchorena, which can be only justified on the plea that the courts will not decide the question.

When Flores started his revolution he tried to justify his conduct by the plea that he could not by peaceable means obtain redress in Montevideo. If the legal abuses and evils which are growing up in the rank vegetation of crime be not stopped and cut down, we prophesy that litigants will resort to some more potent way of terminating a lawsuit than lampooning a defendant in the newspapers. Verily it would seem that President Mitre was as ignorant of the abuses going on in our courts as the latest arrived emigrant from Tipperary.

The state of the law courts to-day is such as to suggest the notion that the institutions in this country are framed to protect fraud, rescue the murderer, screen the criminal, and blast and ruin the innocent.

Only the other day an unfortunate Englishman who had been incarcerated for nine months was set at liberty. This unfortunate man shot down a murderous gaucho in self-defence; the judge of the district, the neighbours, all were acquainted with the facts of the case, there was no charge whatever against this poor man, and yet he was kept in the loathsome prison of Buenos Ayres for nine months. Who are the judges in this land?—What are the tribunals of the country good for?

A frightful attempt at murder was committed three weeks ago in the partido de Villa Luxan, the victim was cut and wounded and his clothes stolen; the criminal was, thanks to the praiseworthy conduct of the judge of the Villa Luxan, at once arrested, the wounded man's clothes were found hid in the villain's rancho. Where is that prisoner now?

Has he been tried in Luxan? Convicted in Luxan? Sentenced in Luxan? and punished in Luxan? NO. But he is sent in to the public prison in Buenos Ayres, there probably to remain waiting his trial, unless some indignant but honest-minded man resorts to the plan of Mr. Anchorena's adversary, and lampoons the judge, the court, and the laws of the country where such outrageous criminal procedure exists.

Viewing these judicial abuses in the proper light, we again call upon some of our public men to take the matter up. We believe that if the Government would commission Dr. Quintana, who was a disciple of the lamented Acevedo, to frame a proper criminal code of procedure; this talented young man would introduce many useful reforms. Let us begin by reforming our criminal courts, and conferring the most summary jurisdiction on the judges. The Cabildo is this moment full of criminals who if Justice had her due, should have been long since shot or hanged. When we simplify the criminal process, then let us begin with the civil, but

let us at all events do something, before the newspapers get all filled with such offensive publications as that which we already referred to. Of one thing there cannot be the least doubt, if we do not reform the abuses in the Cabildo, they will go on increasing until the only hope of reformation will be a la Flores.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Brazilian steamer 'Marquez de Olinda,' will leave Buenos Ayres for Curumba early next week.

A mysterious affair enough is the trunk which the police found on the Western Railway. No owner can be found, and it is feared that there is some foul play at the bottom of it.

One of our colleagues takes great exception to the new sign-board which a go-ahead butcher in one of our back streets in town has recently put up. 'Congress' Bu'chery. Our colleague says very properly that if such scandalous sign-boards are allowed to be put up foreigners will begin to have novel ideas both of our Congressmen and our butchers. None of the Senators or Deputies are butchers; they have no connection whatever with such a business. Our colleague is getting them skinned: there is nothing in it.

We wonder who is the author of the paper money project in Tuesday's 'Tribuna,' or if he really thinks any business man in town has time to read through such a frightfully lengthy document. He signs himself 'El Politicastro.' Whatever this means we cannot even guess. The scheme may be good enough in itself, but it is so frightfully long that no one has read it. Mr. Politicastro proposes that assignats for land be issued in change for the money, etc., etc. The whole affair is moonshine.

It is a surprising fact that no matter how important the topic, or beneficial the project, they die out remarkably quickly in Buenos Ayres. We all recollect the noise General Paunero's Rio Colorado project created—how sound and practical it was regarded—and yet, in a few weeks the whole thing is forgotten, and the public mind occupied with the narrow escape of the small boy on the parachute:—we forget the Indians, the Colorado, and we believe we may say even the General himself. A correspondence published in Tuesday's 'Tribuna' has attracted our attention to the matter. The writer knows all the Generals of the day, is privately acquainted with all the leading Indians on our frontier from San Luis to Bahia Blanca, and courageously enough asserts that Paunero's scheme is the best and safest ever introduced; that the Indians once driven behind the Plumerita and Colorado would secure the immense pampas of Buenos Ayres from danger of invasion. What has Congress done with this project? We believe there is something in it, simply because the Senators and deputies seem to snub it.

Respecting Mr. Wheelwright's reception in Rosario, the story goes that the Rosario's half killed the poor gentleman with kindness. Mr. Perkins made a powerful speech, and as for Mr. Frías, his English speech is the talk not only of Rosario, but of Buenos Ayres: one would have supposed that his real name was Fríeze, and that he came from Connemara. He spoke with a fluency and a grammatical correctness which induced many strangers who happened to be present at the "lunch" to believe that he was nearly connected with the well known Lindley Murray.

The news from San Nicolas is of the most afflicting nature. In the neighborhood of the Rincon de Ramayo there are bands of gauchos going about, whose sole occupation is robbing horses by day, and killing cattle by night. The estancia owners have been obliged to club together and pay for a night patrol, as these ruffians not only kill cows, but sheep. Our colleague very properly asks what has become of Don Segundo Garcia, the Judge, and why does he not take measures to put a stop to this? We happen to know this gentleman, and we feel a pleasure in certifying to his upright conduct as judge, and indefatigable energy as a police magistrate.

The Calceate debate in Congress is the absorbing topic in town. Senator Frías made a most thundering speech, and asphyxiated the House by asking the Senators what would the people in London say if they heard of the matter. This was a "poser." The Minister, however, stepped in and stated that President Mitre had determined to chastise Major Calvece.

Obituary notices in the 'Nacional' are not to be relied on, owing to a nefarious trick played the other day. We hear that, to prevent the recurrence of such an unpleasant joke, the talented editor has made a new rule whereby no

funeral invitations shall be published unless the party in person delivers said notice at the office of the 'Imprenta.'

There was no steamer up from Montevideo yesterday, but town was full of all sorts of rumors respecting the recent journey of President Aguirre.

The 'Pavon,' notwithstanding the fog, came in true to her time. Things in Rosario are very quiet. The new American Hotel has been at last opened. The streets are crowded with newly arrived Englishmen, who are looking for camp and sheep.

Yesterday we sent to the Royal Dublin Society the two back bones of the Parana whales, which we had on exhibition at this office. They will no doubt be regarded as great curiosities in our native city.

Governor Saavedra has not gone to the camp after all, and we hear that the reason why Sr. Riestra signed the decrees last week was, that some near relatives of M. Saavedra were interested in the matter, and therefore His Excellency could not be induced to act. Such supreme official delicacy can only be appreciated by such a public as that of Buenos Ayres. It may be right, but it seems to us very prudish.

The traction engine, 'El Buoy,' is being painted up at Mr. Casare's baracca, and will shortly be set a-going.

A fire occurred in Calle Defensa in front of the popular and well assorted grocery store of Messrs. Uribe & Muir. It was extinguished immediately, thanks to the exertions of the neighbors.

Any of our readers who can supply us with articles for the Paris exhibition we hope will do so, as we are anxious to make up a good collection in time for the next mail.

The Directors of the Cricket Club have authorized us to instal all young men who wish to become members. As we believe there are many young men recently arrived who would like to join in the game, we make this notice.

Several of our subscribers want to know what has become of the Peruvian sympathizers, and how much money has been subscribed to purchase an Armstrong gun for Peru! As we know nothing about the matter, we refer our enquiring friends to Don Lucio Mansilla.

One of our colleagues states that the Argentine Central Railway Company has named Mr. James Duguid to act as successor to Mr. Armstrong, in case of Mr. A.'s death. We think this is a mistake, and that Mr. John Duguid is the gentleman who has been named. Mr. Armstrong, however, we are happy to say is in the enjoyment of robust health and not likely to require any provision for the contingency which our colleague refers to.

Street Outrages and City Police.

Sixty-two policemen by no means constitute a sufficient body for the maintenance of order in a city like Buenos Ayres, with over 150,000 inhabitants. Even ten times the present number would hardly be enough: Dublin, with double our population, has 3000 police; and not miserably, decrepit, sleep-looking fellows, but active, stalwart men.

Granted that Buenos Ayres deserves the reputation it enjoys, of being one of the quietest cities in the world, this is no excuse for a total want of police, and if some reform be not made, we shall soon see ourselves the victims of rowdies and burglars, who will be invited hither by the mildness of our police office and the fine field open for their labours.

Among the many changes of the last few years, it is to be noted a wonderful increase not only of the Post-office business, but of pocket picking and street outrages. Formerly a man might go into any crowd, without the least fear for his time keeper or money bag, and satirists noted this as an unfavourable sign for the civilisation of the place. In like manner Rio Janeiro was once very healthy and yellow fever unknown there, whereas its name is now pestilential. Our moral atmosphere has so changed, that it is no longer necessary to seek the occasions of pocket-picking, since the *Chevaliers d'Industrie* stop us in the street and enter our houses uninvited and unexpected.

The most remarkable feature is that this change has been effected by Englishmen, who made their debut at Hargreave's store, and are daily heard of, but not apprehended. Some people may fancy they are a nuisance, but we consider them decidedly beneficial, as putting the public on the 'qui vive,' and showing the rottenness of our Police.

The 'Nacion Argentina' reports the following cases, in its day's paper:—1. Marcos Paz (negro), accused by his mother of stealing a silver mate-cup. 2. Charles Edward Duffy. This namesake of the Stuaris, in a state of intoxication, pretended to make himself at home in an old lady's house, and when the owner endeavored to effect an ejection on the title, he knocked her down.

3. Henry King. This gentleman of equally royal name, got as drunk as a Lord in a gin shop in calle Piedra, and

having been so ungallant as to salute a lady subject with a box in the face, was taken to prison.

4. Mr. John Smith, coming out of a coffee house, 1 Paseo Julio, on Sunday evening was seized by two Englishmen who took his watch and chain, along with \$300 depreciated paper.

5th. On Saturday morning some thieves broke into a boot shop in the 7th Section, and carried off everything. The police is on their footprints.

To the above we may add a case which occurred on Tuesday night, when the calle Defensa was thrown into alarm by numbers of people rushing down the street and shouting "stop him" after a fellow who was said to have just murdered a man in calle Peru. He was at last seized at San Francisco, but as he could not be positively identified, he was let go.

There are cases of street outrage occurring almost every day, yet it is almost impossible to find a policeman, the city comprising 1600 squares, and half the police force (62) being occupied in domestic pursuits, it is clear we have only one vigilante for 50 squares, or 5,000 inhabitants. The sooner our Government resolve to keep pace with the growing strength of pick-pockets in this city, the better.

British Library Lectures.

Some months ago, when a reviving effort was made to raise the British Library to its proper level, it was suggested to get up a course of lectures, and we warmly applauded the idea. Nay, we invited the foreign clergymen, Consul Parish, and others, to commence the series of intellectual 'conversations,' but unluckily the subject was dropped.

We are, therefore, rejoiced to announce at last the realisation of so good an idea, by the kind offer of the respected and talented English chaplain, Rev. J. Chubb Forde, to deliver a public lecture to-night at the British Library. Admission will be free not only for subscribers, but all the English-speaking public. We have not learned the subject of the discourse, but have no doubt that it will be of a character to interest every one.

This is the only country boasting considerable literary advancement, in which lectures are unknown, and yet this is a cheap and agreeable manner of improving ourselves, for all persons of decent education, or much experience, can manifestly enlighten their neighbours on at least one subject, to which they may have devoted years of study or labour. Young people will especially be gainers, and acquire a taste for information, which is at once a laudable ambition, a personal accomplishment, and an innocent pastime. But it is unnecessary to urge the utility of an instructive recreation so popular in our native country. We merely remind our public, that the Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Forde will take place to-night at seven o'clock, and we hope to see a good attendance. The American pastor and Dr. Fitzsimons are also first rate lecturers, and if they generously aid in a fortnightly series of scientific discourses, we shall be able to show Argentines that Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans claim a portion of the laurels of our South American Athens.

REVISTA DE B. AYRES.

No. 14 of this highly interesting serial, the most valuable literary production of the River Plate, and perhaps of this continent, has appeared. The present volume is not so interesting to the general reader as its predecessors, two thirds of its pages being engrossed by Sr. Guido Spano's reply to the historian Dominguez. The dispute seems to be whether the project of leading the Argentine patriots across the Andes (which resulted in giving freedom to Chile and Peru) was due to General Guido or to the immortal San Martin. The question becomes tedious when spun out through 120 pages.

The graceful writer and historian Bartolome Mitre, at present chief magistrate of the Republic, contributes a very pretty naval episode of the war of Independence, being the cruise of the 'Argentina' in the Pacific and Indian oceans: it contains some daring exploits by Admiral Brown and Capt. Bucharado.

Don Alberto Gana, a Chilean writer, is author of an entertaining novel called 'Payment of debts.' Customs in Cochabamba, in eight paragraphs, by Doctor John H. Scrivenner will be read with much interest by all who wish to learn something of Bolivia, its history, people, climate &c.

Dr. Navarro Viola's speech at the Peruvian Meeting in Colon theatre is, as we remarked on the occasion, a finished piece of rhetoric: he adds further dates, shewing that the cause of Liberty has two firm champions in the courts of St James's and Washington.

We warmly recommend this publication to those who would learn something about these countries, also to foreigners studying Spanish to whom it would prove an excellent reading-book and in fine to all lovers of a sound and elevated literature.

MR. LANUZ AGAIN.

Yesterday this spirited wholesale merchant came again before the public, on the subject of the paper dollar, and certainly his last article is one of the most to the point we have read. Owing to want of time and space we are obliged to defer publishing this interesting article until to-morrow. Mr. Lanuz proves that the Province of Buenos Ayres has lost during the last four years by the depreciation of the paper money the enormous sum of FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILLIONS of paper money. In fact, to be plain spoken, Mr. Lanuz proves that Buenos Ayres is going headlong to the D— on account of the rotten state of the currency.

It is much to be regretted that we have not more men amongst us of the Lanuz stamp. There are too many of the same school as the milk and water "Antenor." To-morrow our readers will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of Mr. Lanuz's astounding revelations.

Arrest of a Refugee Spanish Governor.

Don Jose Augustine Arguilles, Governor of a Cuban Province, to whom the Governor-General contided the duty of releasing a cargo of 200 Africans, sold the negroes, pocketed the avails, together with funds in his possession belonging to his Government, and 'skedaddled.' Learning that he embarked for New York, the Governor-General despatched an agent to Washington. The Spanish Minister applied to the State Department for authority to arrest and remand the runaway Governor. This duty was devolved upon Marshal Murray, who found the gentleman at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was arrested. At one o'clock the Marshal took his prisoner on board a small steamer and proceeded to Sandy Hook, where he remained until the regular steamer for Havana came out, and then transferred him. The recalcitrant Governor is therefore on his way back to Havana. Counsel were employed, but their efforts for a release were unsuccessful. The counsel then went before the Grand Jury, with a complaint against the Marshal, whose action was authorised by our Government, upon a requisition of the Spanish Minister.

THE SULTANA PROTOCOL.

At a meeting held in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary of H.B.M. Queen Victoria, for the purpose of arranging, in a decisive manner, the claims on the Argentine Government by the British Minister, for damages suffered by British subjects, by reason of the Decree of February 13, 1845, forbidding the entry into the port of Buenos Ayres of vessels and cargoes which have touched at Montevideo, claims which the Argentine Government believes it should not acknowledge. It was agreed—

1st. That it shall be submitted to the arbitration of a friendly Government the question whether the Argentine Government is obliged to pay these damages.

2nd. That within the period of six months, from the date hereof of the acceptance of the arbiter, all the proofs necessary for the decision of the question shall be presented.

3rd. The right to make these claims being decided, such claims shall be settled according to the agreements or treaties at present in existence between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain, dated August 21, 1858, and August 18, 1859.

4. This arrangement shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Argentine Congress, and of the British Government, with the least possible delay.

RUFINO ELIZALDE.
EDWARD THORNTON.
Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1861.

MR. WELLS'S PARACHUTE.

The event of Antonio Premaux's heroic and unexpected ascent on last Sunday somewhat disappointed the public, and doubts are openly expressed, that Mr. Wells has not the necessary courage and tact to come down in a parachute. To this the daring aeronaut replies by challenging the public to bet 20,000 dols against him. The editor of the 'Tribuna' and some members of the Municipality have opened an opposition list, those on the left backing Mr. Wells, and the others betting against in sums of about \$500 each. As yet there are but 5 for, and 1 (Sr. Varela) against, but we have no

doubt the list will be filled in a couple of days. He is to descend from a height of 1000 feet in a parachute, on a day of his own choice, and in case the jury decide that he has lost, the money forfeited is to be distributed among 20 distressed families.

Mr. Wells states that he suffered terribly from cold, last Sunday, being immersed in the water for about ten minutes. He was surprised at seeing the boy going up by the rope, and fearing he would relax his hold and fall on his (Wells's) head in the car, he sang out to endeavor to slide down to the car so that they might both descend by the parachute, but Antonio said he could not disentangle himself from the rope. We are happy to learn that the Municipality made no difficulty in paying Mr. Wells. He has heard nothing of the Washington, which is lost, probably having fallen in the Indian camp. The B. Ayres is over three times as large as the missing balloon, and he is now constructing a small one of 400 yards of Irish linen for his parachute trip. The work of the great balloon progresses, and the interesting pamphlet with lithographs is now sold at \$10 for the benefit of the enterprise.

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

The telegraph brings us the mournful and unexpected news of the death of the most charming of American novelists, and one of the foremost descriptive writers in the language. Nathaniel Hawthorne was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at Plymouth, N. H., where, in the companionship of one or more of his earliest friends, he was spending some days for the benefit of his health. Mr. Hawthorne was all but 60 years of age, having been born at Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804. Of his ancestry, the current biographies profess to find records in the witch burning era of Salem, and by the same authorities, he is affiliated to a line of seafaring colonists who combined the pursuits of agriculture and commerce on a scale of uncertain magnitude, but with steady perseverance. The salient points in his private and official life are briefly these: His father having died at Havana in 1810, young Hawthorne was shortly afterward put under the charge of a farmer near Sobago Lake, Maine, chiefly with a view to the recruitment of his health, which was delicate. He entered Bowdoin College, Maine, (where Franklin Pierce and George B. Cheever were his fellow-students), in 1825, and at the close of his collegiate career he settled at Salem. Fortune some time later (in 1838) found him a Government position as a gauger in the Boston Custom house, under Mr. Bancroft, then the collector of that port during the Van Buren Administration. When the Whigs came into power in 1841, Hawthorne lost his appointment, and, conceiving (probably like Southey, Coleridge and Lovell) the idea of a panteocracy, he joined the famous Brook Farm Association, returning, however, fully satisfied with this experience of "a perfect state of society" to Boston in 1843. Here he married and made his home subsequently for some years in "the Old Manse" at Concord, Mass. His party affiliations again brought him official position and promotion, on the accession of the Polk Administration, and he received the appointment of Surveyor of the port of Salem: When the Whigs returned to power, Hawthorne returned to his retirement and to his studies among the hills of Berkshire. Once again, in 1842, he was tendered and accepted office under Government—the Consulate at Liverpool, one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the President being placed at his disposal by M. Pierce, partly, no doubt, as a tribute of long standing personal friendship, and partly as a reward also for important service as a party penman. His remaining days, after his return from Liverpool, were spent at Concord.

Hawthorne's literary life commenced at Salem on the close of his college days. Leading, for several years almost the life of a recluse, he here produced a series of sketches, tales and romances, some of which were found worthy of revival in his maturer years under the title of *Twice-Told Tales*. Then followed, after his retirement from the Boston gauger ship, the paper called *Mosses from an Old Manse*, succeeded by the most widely known of all his works, *The Scarlet Letter*, in 1850; by the *House of Seven Gables*, in 1851; by the *Mother's Romance*, in 1852; by the *Mistletoe*, in 1853; and by *Our Old Home*, his last work, in 1863. His minor sketches would be difficult of enumeration. They continued to grace the pages of the best contemporary periodicals, occasionally, up to the time of his death.

Hawthorne, in his sudden and comparatively early death, was saved the most awful of miseries that can befall the aspirant for permanent renown—that of seeing the honor and glory of youth extinguished in his own presence. *The Force of Beauty* and of *Reason* were conspicuous in all he did to the last. A profound apprehensiveness of truth, a deep sincerity and unwavering kindness uniformly to the end, restraint and modulated his facile humor, and probably no class of his admirers will

be more deeply touched with the sad intelligence of his death than our cousins of the *Old Home*, whose national and social foibles receive such humorous treatment in the last important effort of his pen.

THE ROSARIO MAILS

The 'Ferro Carril' of the 26th gives an account of the opening of the Grand Central Hotel, the proprietors, Messrs. Perkins and Wilkinson giving a banquet to 50 persons: appropriate toasts were drunk, and the viands and arrangements reflected great credit on the manager, Mr. Yates, while giving an augury of the great impulse to Rosario, heralded by Mr. Wheelwright. The number of shares, on which the first call has been paid in Rosario, amounts to 1088, the Maua Branch Bank (\$60) being the largest subscriber. No fewer than 76 bullock-carts and a troop of mules arrived in the last three days from the provinces, with hides, flour, copper, &c.: those from Mendoza were 88 days on the road.

The news from Rioja and Catamarca is satisfactory. In the former province, Governor Campos was sworn in, and the general rejoicing of the people, now free from the Bustos-Arredondo clique. Governor Maubecin has issued a general amnesty, which enables over 1000 Catamarcanes to return peacefully to their homes.

The 'Ferro Carril' does honor to the press, by condemning the scurrilous and disgraceful letter of Major Calvete against Senator Piferno.

PAHANA.

We have the 'Litoral' and 'Paraná' to the 23d inst. The only novelty is some magical performance at the theatre by a wizard named Bosno. Dr. Carrigro still keeps up a laudable agitation about the murder of Victor Gomez, who received forty-three stabs from a police-officer. It appears the authorities refuse to punish or arrest the assassin. The election of the new Bishop also occupies attention.

SAN NICOLAS.

The 'Eco del Norte' of the 26th has an interesting account of Mr. Wheelwright's reception at Rosario. The Municipal elections have been confirmed. Sor. Garcia is praised for several camp reforms, which we hope are true.

Arrival of an English Yacht.

Yesterday the first English yacht ever known to have entered the port of Buenos Ayres arrived, with the undaunted owner on board, Capt. Hanham. We welcome this intrepid gentleman to Buenos Ayres, and hope that he will enjoy his rather perilous trip to South America.

FAREWELL.

On Tuesday evening a Farewell Party was given to a young Irish lady, who leaves by the Mersey.

FRENCH PACKET.

The 'Saintonge' is not expected to arrive to-day, as it is thought her repairs at Rio will detain her one or two days.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

The following trials are on the lists: George Moore, theft; Juan Duran, rape; Santiago Parros, murder; Eugenio Garzon, murder; Lozano Peralt, robbery; I. Santa Cruz and Ignacio Silva, riot and assault.

FUNERAL.

The remains of Dr. Fernando Cruz Cordaro, who died in Paris on the 21st of August, 1883, arrived in port and were conveyed yesterday, at 2 p.m., from the Paseo Julio to the Recoleta.

In re Jacob George, Bankrupt.

The creditors of this estate are summoned to a final hearing on the 20th inst., 2 p.m., at the Tribunal of Commerce.

NEW HANDBOOK.

Our friends who purpose putting advertisements of their business, or insurance companies of which they are agents, will please take notice that after the first week in August we can receive no more advertisements for the 'River Plate Handbook' for 1885.

English Dramatic Company.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that the present arrangements, relative to the forthcoming appearance of the above company, are highly satisfactory. AN AMATEUR. P.S. I understand an English actress has already been engaged.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the Standard Gentlemen, I have on more than one occasion assured you that I am no partner of Mr. Murray's in the contract of the Northern line, but the agent of Mr.

Orsky, with whom Mr. Murray is co-partner in this contract. You will readily believe it is to me most objectionable to see my name thus prominently put forward, in a capacity to which I have no pretension, and beg of you to take note of this.

Your's respectfully,
ROBERT MILLS.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 27th, 1884.
Paper price of ounces \$46.6.
Paper price of sovereigns 142.
The specie market was very firm today, and prices did not fluctuate even one centesimo. Patrons opened at 29, and closed at the same figure. Cash sales 49,115.

TIMES SALES.	
For Friday	3000 at 29
Saturday	62,900 29
Aug. 31st	40,000 28 85
Jan 31st	5,000 20 60
Sept. 30th	4,000 28 80
Jan. 31	10,000 28 60
Sept 30	10,000 28 80

Total sales 104,015.
Average brokerage \$54.
The brokers are all buying, at least so it is said on 'Change. This is a bad sign for the paper dollar. Specie could not be finer, and some even go so far as to say that it is scarce. Owing to the leaving of the English packet, the attendance on 'change was poor to-day. Mr. T. B. Hall, one of our exporters, leaves in the packet; during his absence Mr. Twyford we understand will take the management of his business.

The sale of wool which we referred to yesterday at 117 per ar., was of the last not of the coming clip. We have to thank the broker for the mistake. The sale however is not altogether destitute of importance inasmuch as it is part of a lot of wool which a few months ago was sold at 106 per ar. We believe the buyer is Mr. Jolly. Owing to this sale having been published as the first of the new clip, it caused the greatest notice in the plaza and on the Bolsa—barqueros were flying about in all directions to discover the buyer's name and also the broker's. About 2 o'clock a rumour spread on change to the effect that an English yacht had arrived bringing the intelligence of Grant's defeat. This however seems to be a bala, as the yacht in question left Montevideo at the same time as one of the steamers, and yet no such news transpired. The rumoured defeat was only credited by those who wished the news to be true.

M. Lauze's article in this morning's 'Nacion Argentina' was greatly discussed; the brokers say it is all nonsense, but merchants regard with great favor Mr. L.'s idea on the paper-money question.

The Provincial Government it appears is the great stumbling block in M. Gonzalez's way to fix the currency. A meeting had been arranged to take place last night, but not one of the Provincial Government men would attend; the consequence is that the National Finance Minister despairs of being able to effect any reform.

The shipbrokers did nothing to-day, in fact business in their line is remarkably dull; one of these worthy gentlemen contradicts the statement that good mestiza sheep are scarce in Entre Rios; on the contrary he states that Mr. Black of Gualeguay will sell 20,000.

The season for the saladeristas is fast drawing to a close. We hear of one or two who have stopped working, and will not recommence working until the end of November. The stock of jerked beef is perfectly enormous in Buenos Ayres, 130,000 quintals, and up the River 450,000 quintals. We fear that jerked beef must come down.

We extract the following remarks about wool, &c., from the circular of a leading broker:—

Wool—Arrivals during the month amount to 20,000 arrobes. The article continues in demand at full rates, and sales reach 70,000 arrobes, leaving in store some 80,000 arrobes of inferior description. There still remains in the country from 120 to 150,000 arrobes to be brought in as soon as the roads improve.

Total receipts from the commencement of the season, 2,000,000 arrobes. Cordova, &c.—We notice the following sales:—300 bales Cordova, at 43 1/2 rs to 44 rs; duty paid; 900 bales (250 lb) Santiago at 39 rs to 42 rs, purchasers paying duties. A few bales of Entre Rios common and criolla, at 24 rs to 26 rs, and some small lots of Corrientes at 27 rs; both duty paid.

Sheepskins—In active demand at rising prices, and very few coming forward on account of the bad state of the roads.

Hair—Small arrivals—sells freely at full prices.

Respecting charters the following remarks from Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.'s circular for the packet, will be found interesting:—

England—For suitable vessels to load in the River advanced rates have been paid, but vessels on the berth in this port load slowly.

Antwerp—During the last fortnight a good many bales have offered, and on account of the scarcity of vessels an advance has been established.

France—There is very little cargo offering, but owing to the French vessels in port being very few, rates have not fallen.

United States—There is a great falling off in shipments both for New York and Boston.

Freights in general—Rates keep firm, owing to Danish and German flags being refused. We are still in want of several suitable neutral vessels to load in the rivers.

The number of vessels which have left and are about to leave in ballast, we regret to say, is great, and would lead one to suppose that cargoes are scarce, when such is not the case. The following are the names of the vessels leaving and left in ballast:—

Robert Clough, Ludovic Charles, Aldas, Costa Rica, Pyramont, Hound, Florence Nightengale, Julia Althilde, Alliance, Maria Sophia, Margaretta, Bolivia, F. Arago, Johanna, G. Nicolaus, Columbus, Orsini.

There are no disengaged British vessels in port, and the following are the names of Continental ones—the Lima, the Anne Helene, the Palma, the Prussian Br Eima, the Arina, the Falke, and the Orion.

PRODUCE SALES.

200 dry cowhides, camp	\$ 120
100 do do do	118
100 do do do	115
90 dozen sheepskins, mat.	220
60 do do do	280
170 dry horsehides	28
25-0 hides, Entre Rios	44 1/2
2000 do Corrientes	40
350 do do	39
400 do wide	40
1000 calskins, light weight	38
3000 salted cowhides, Paysandu	33

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
For the benefit of Senora Carolina Briol, On Friday, July 29th, NORMA.

Senora Briol will sing, between the acts, the inspiring English melody, 'THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,' In the course of the evening Senora Briol will also sing the BRIOLE WALS. Written expressly for her benefit and dedicated to her by Maestro Augusto Nanetti. At Eight o'Clock.

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.
Sous la direction de Mr. D'Ifoto. 19eme representation de l'abonnement. Jeudi 28 Juillet 1884.

Premier representation de:

GASPARD.

Vaudeville en un acte.

DEUX FEMMES EN GAGE.

Vaudeville en un acte.

L'Omolette à la Tollembuche.

Operette en un acte d'Offenbach.

SOUTIENS MOI CHATILLON.

Duo, comique par Mmes. D'Hote et St. Aubin. A 7 h. 1/2.

For Asuncion

Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay Steamer "SALTO DE GUAYRA," Commander—R. NUNEZ.

Leaves for the above-mentioned ports on Sunday, the 31st July, at 10 a.m. taking cargo for Asuncion only and passengers for all the ports, for which she has excellent accommodation. Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 12 o'clock on Saturday, 30th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to E. VOGEL & Co., Cuyo, No. 32.

Land

To Rent and on Sale. Sheep on Sale. Money to let on mortgage. Apply Calle Reconquista, No. 46. j 27, 3 p

Glee Club

The adjourned General meeting will be held on Monday, August 1st, at 8 o'clock. By order. j. 27, 3 p

For Sale,

A new Map of the Provinces, comprising the Argentine Confederation, the Republic Oriental, Paraguay and Chile, price 40 cents. Also the Province of Buenos Ayres, price 30 and 50 cents, and South America price 10 cents. Sold at 42 Calle Bolivar. j 28, 3 p

Lands for Sale in Town.

On sale a piece of land in the Calle Uruguay, No 179, distant a square and a half from the Plaza Parque, comprising 15 varas of frontage by 61 in depth, price 150,000 dols. A rent for ten years is guaranteed as follows: for the first five years 1100 dols. per month, and for the following five do. 1200 dols. or their equivalent in ounces at the exchange of 400 dollars. For further particulars apply to Calle Bolivar No. 42.

NOTE.—No purchaser appearing, the owner will take 250 ounces on mortgage for two years at 14 interest per month.

Look, Look.

Stencil Plates for Clothing, and In. delible Ink at 157-CALLE PIEDAD—157 j 27, 12 p

Building Ground.

To be sold a piece of land suitable for building on in the Calle Tucuman, in front of the Irish College, and one square from the Irish Convent, with 174 in the front and 70 deep; all is enclosed within a brick wall and sufficient mortar to build two houses. Price 70,000 dollars mpc—the half will be sold if required. Part payment will be received on the land, or National debt at the current interest of ounces. Apply 42 Calle Bolivar. j 29, 3 p

French Razors

Manufactured by Dumas, in cases with two and stopp, price 50 dollars. Singly 20 dols. each. English do. manufactured by Rogers, in cases, 30 dols. On sale at the Libreria Calle Bolivar No. 42.

Spy glasses.

A complete set of spy-glasses and eye glasses for all ages at 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 dollars each. Likewise colored glasses single and double, with or without edges at 10, 20 and 30 dols. Calle Bolivar No. 42.

Foreign Debts.

A purchaser will be found for those recognised by the Congress in favor of English, French, Italian, and Prussian subjects for injuries suffered in the civil war, at Calle Bolivar No. 42.

Boots.

Strong Leather, double soles, for boys and youths, for camp wear. 61 CORRIENTES. 61 10p, 22f

Brazil and River Plate Mail

And South American Mercantile Journal. This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month. The 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or at No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES. Order Oil, selected, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Camellia, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Castor Oil, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Linseed Oil, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Turpentine, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Glycerine, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Alcohol, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Ether, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Benzene, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Naphtha, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Kerosene, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Lamp Oil, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Sperm Oil, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Whale Oil, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Lard, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Butter, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Tallow, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Soap, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Candles, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Matches, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Gunpowder, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Saltpetre, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Sulphur, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Potash, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Soda, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Lime, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Cement, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Bricks, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Tiles, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Plaster, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Mortar, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Paint, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Varnish, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Stain, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Glue, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Wax, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Resin, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Gum, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Sugar, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Honey, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Syrup, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Molasses, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Vinegar, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of Vitamins, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of Peppermint, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of Eucalyptus, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of Rose, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of St. John's Wort, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of Hypericum, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of St. Peter's Wort, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Pure Oil of St. Paul's Wort, in quart, pint, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. 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FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tren	24 de Mayo	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tren	24 de Mayo	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Los trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser descargados 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 DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO										DIAS DE FIESTA									
ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES	ESTACIONES	TRENES
Parque	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Parque	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11 de Mayo	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11 de Mayo	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Altozano	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Altozano	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Quilicura	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Quilicura	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Plaza	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Plaza	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Florida	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	Florida	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
San Martín	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	San Martín	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Merlo	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Merlo	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Merlo	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	Merlo	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Lujan	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	Lujan	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

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 Azcuena, President.
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.
D. Antonio Marín del Pont.
D. Jacobo Paravicini.
D. Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña.
D. J. A. Fernandez.
D. L. B. Wilke.
D. Mariano Hinghurst.
D. Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,
Domestic, 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 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 this 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, 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 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 those 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. 57 Calle S. Martín (altos), 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Big 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, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value.

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

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.
Rejones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Máquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Alrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER.

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK BATA & CO.

No. 108 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

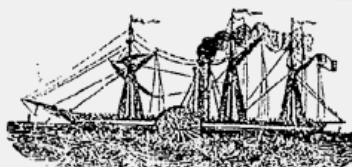
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the great mercantile city of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Montevideo and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositing 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, and servants of all classes and 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 momentary gratification of trifles, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Montevideo and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Montevideo and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1865.

P. P. Montevideo and Co.

WILLIAM LUSKIE

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third.—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the sum deposited.
Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositors, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rates established by the Bank.
Fifth.—In case the depositors lose his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA.
PARANA. PARAGUAY.
URUGUAY. UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 28th inst., with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment. These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
83 Roca quinta

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES

INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in the manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chilo every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jeju, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Caramay every Tuesday.
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 Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of two Paven will be delivered till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do.
68 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsovianas, Schottishes, &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glee, with Piano Accompaniments.
Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from \$5 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martín.

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Capital—\$2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
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JOHN HEMSELEY,

140—CALLE PARQUE—140.
Public and Official Translator,
Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to.
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On sale in the partido de Las Flores quaters right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Linderos Messrs. Portugues, Goya and Casares.

In the partido de Tandil, 58 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, Linderos Messrs. Ivaola, pays \$6,000 per annum rent to the Government.

In property seventeen leagues in Cordoba, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules and has over 100,000 bricks on the spot ready for building wells, houses, corrales, &c.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel Je in Paiz, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from \$5. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Recoquiza.)
J 23

Just Published,

Price \$20.
"The Cottonfields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"
By M. G. MUELLER.
On sale at Messrs. MacKern's

Grand Hotel du Louvre

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hôte in his saloons at a fixed hour.
Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 3 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wines first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters.
J 29 1m

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIUS ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
JOHN BEST & BROS.
J 1 m

ENGLISH LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

Land, H use, and General Agency.

The undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Land, Houses, Stock, &c., and are prepared to make advances on same.
The want of a formal establishment of this nature has been greatly felt. Emigrants and other parties arriving here will find accurate and detailed information.
The undersigned have Camp for sale in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Santiago, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental; plans and explanations of same may be seen by calling at their Office,
Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67
J m, j 5 C. SMITH & CO.

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