

# The Standard

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Notices can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

"All hail andiam all verri non uideam dicitur."—Giles.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

### THE AUCAN 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 even 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 newspapers for redress. In Tuesday's *Nacion Argentina* a scurrilous lawsuit 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 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 emigrant from Tippecanoy.

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 six months was set at liberty. This unfortunate man shot down a murderous gaucha 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 lock-up 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 of the Villa Lujan, the victim was cut and wounded and his clothes stolen; the criminal was, thanks to the praiseworthy conduct of the judge of the Villa Lujan, at once arrested, the wounded man's clothes were found hid in the villa's raucha. Where is this prisoner now?

Has he been tried in Lujan? Convicted in Lujan? Sentenced in Lujan? 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 implores 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 public opinion were commissioned Dr. Quintana, who was a disciple of the late Dr. 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.

### EXPORTS TABLE.

The Brazilian steamer "Marques de Olinda," will leave Buenos Ayres for Curumbati early next week.

A mysterious thief enough in 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 of a go-ahead butcher in one of our back streets in town has recently put up *Congress Butchery*. 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 assigns for land be issued in change for the money, 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 paralytic—*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 Indian-own drive behind the Plameras 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.

Disrespect Mr. Wheelwright's re-election 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. Friz, his English speech is the talk not only of Rosario, but of Buenos Ayres; one would have supposed that his real name was Frizco, and that he came from Connecticut. 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 neighbourhood of the Rincon de Ramajo there are bands of gauchos going about, and whose sole occupation is robbing herds by day, and killing cattle by night. The estancieros 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 have to know this gentleman, and we feel a pleasure in certifying to his upright conduct as judge, but we consider them decidedly inefficient, as putting the public on the "qui vive," and showing the rottenness of our Police.

The Calvete debate in Congress is the absorbing topic in town. Senator Friz made a noble, stirring speech, and excited the House by asking the Senators what would the people in London say if they heard of the matter. This was a "poor." The Minister, however, stepped in and stated that President Mitre had determined to choose Major Calvete.

Obituary notices in the *Nacional* are not to be read with interest, owing to the fact that the *Nacional* has a famous 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 "Imprensa." There was no stammer 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 set up.

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 absurd.

The traction engine, "El Dukey," is being painted up at Mr. Gonsalez's bar, 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. Uria & Uria. 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 install 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 we have subscribed to purchase an Armstrong gun for Peru. As we know nothing about the matter, we refer our enquiring friends to Don Lucio Manilla.

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 miserable, decent, sleepy-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 either 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 treasure leather, and stroll about as an invulnerable sign for the civilization of the place. In like manner Rio Janeiro was once very healthy and jolly, fever unknown there, whereas its name is now pestiferous. Our moral atmosphere has so changed, that it is no longer necessary to seek the occasions of pocket-picking, since the *Chieniers d'Industria* 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 Hargreaves's store, and are daily heard of, but not apprehended. Some people may fancy they are a nuisance, but we consider them decidedly inefficient, as putting the public on the "qui vive," and showing the rottenness of our Police.

The Union of the Argentine reports the following cases, in its day's paper:—1st. Marcos Paz (negro), accused by his mother of stealing a silver match-box. 2nd. Charles Edward Duffy. This gentleman, of the name of Duffy, was intoxicated, pretended to make himself at home in an old lady's house, and when the owner endeavored to effect an entrance 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 Piedad, and

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

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

5th. On Saturday morning some thieves broke into a book shop in the Tri Section, and carried off everything. The police are 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 "Ateneo!" 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 80 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 realization 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, of which they may have devoted years of study to labour. Young people will especially be gainers, and acquire a laudable ambition, a personal acquaintance, and an innocent pastime.

But it is unnecessary to urge the utility of an instructive recreation so popular in our neighbourhood. We merely remind our public, that the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Forde will take place to-night at seven o'clock, and we begin our attendance. The American publisher and Dr. Fitzsimmons are also first rate lecturers, and if they generously aid in a fortnightly series of scientific discourses, we shall be able to show Argentine that Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans claim a portion of the laurels of our South American Athletes.

### 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, of present chief magistracy 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. Belchior.

Don Alberto Gama, a Chilean writer, is author of an entertaining novel called "El rey de los Andes." Customs in Colombia" in eight paragraphs, by Doctor John H. Scrivener will be read with much interest by all who wish to learn something of Bolivia, its history, people, climate, &c.

Dr. Navarro Vial's speech at the Peruvian Meeting in Colon theatre is, as we remarked on the occasion, 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. Belchior.

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 sort who sell at the mill and water "Ateneo." 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 conceded the duty of releasing a cargo of 300 African slaves, sold the negroes, packed the avails, together with funds in his possession belonging to his Government, and "dodged." Leaving 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 had 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 recusant Governor is therefore on his way back to Havana. Counsel were employed, but their efforts for a release were unsuccessful. The cause, then went before the Grand Jury, with a complaint against the Marshal, whose act 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. 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 arbitrator, 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 stipulations 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 EYRALDE.

EDWARD THORNTON.

Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1861.

### MR. WELLS'S PARACHUTE.

The event of Antonio Premazzi'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 newspaper replies by challenging the public to bet 20,000 dollars 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 \$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 R. Ayres is over three times as large as the missing balloon, and he is now constructing a small one, of the 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 company of a few 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 busy burning car of Salem, and by the same authorities are 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 afterwards put under the charge of a friend 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. Fortunate some time later (in 1838) found him a government official as a gauger in the Custom house, under Mr. Hancock, 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 pantheistic, 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 1852, he was tendered and accepted office under Government—the Consulate at Liverpool, one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the President. He was placed at his disposal by M. Parnes, no doubt, as a tribute to long standing personal friendship, and partly as a reward also for important service as a party poet. 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 Consulate, 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 *Mosses from an Old Manse*, in 1851; by the *Middleton House*, in 1852; by *The Marble Faun*, in 1853; and by *Our Home*, his last work, in 1863. His minor sketches would be difficult of enumeration. They were, to grace the pages of the best contemporary periodicals, occasionally, up to the time of his death.

Hawthorne, in a sudden and comparatively early death, was spared the misfortune of miseries that can befall the aspirant for permanent renown—that of seeing the honor and glory of youth extinguished in his own person. *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 unfeigned kindness uniformly to the end, restrained and modulated his facile humor; and probably no class of his admirers will







## FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

### DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30
2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30

### DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30
2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30

Los trenes pararán en Polanco 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, con el fin de que los coches de la estación los esperen.

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1861

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	1	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30
2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	2	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30

## LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,367 pats. in 215 shares.

**DIRECTOR GENERAL.**  
D. Miguel Arce, President.  
D. Estanislao Peña, Vice-President.  
D. Antonio Marín del Pont.  
D. Jacobo Paravicini.  
D. Constant Santamaría.

**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 insured. Subscribers will be entitled

to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for

the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is

returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. All shareholders of this

class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part

of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

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

yearly.

The capital of this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca) and

with the greatest security.

The Board of Directors, 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 accepted 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 1st.—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 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being

\$500 annually, payable to 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 Sub-

scribers 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 C/O Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (alias),

where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

These prospectuses and circulars may be had.

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**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Hacienda Vacuna.  
**Bededores de Hierro** desde 60\$ vara.  
**Corrales de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Corrales de Hierro** para Roderos, Chácaras, Poteros, Corrales &c.  
**Pileas de Hierro.**  
**Nuevas Máquinas** de esilar Alambre.  
**Máquinas** de cortar Alambres y Cardas.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

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

## ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER.

## NEW GOODS

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

## 61 CORRIENTES 61

## SAVINGS BANK.

BANK DATA & CO.

No. 61 Corrientes, Buenos Ayres.

The immense advantages of Accumulated Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few merchants who fail to keep out at the bank in which they place their savings. The Bank of Montevideo and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the savings class in that city a safe and profitable institution for the savings class. The bank will deliver in that bank, important institutions are daily increasing, and already from a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an insurance company 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 luxury 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 in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 61 Corrientes, from Nine to Six P.M. on Wednesdays, and on Sundays, and Holidays. The Bank will deliver in that bank, important institutions are daily increasing, and already from a very large amount.

The deposit is guaranteed at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Montevideo and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from 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 convinced that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the savings class of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1861.

P. P. Mont and Co. WILLIAM LEBLANC

## CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank reserves 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 liquidation can at any time be made or part of the money deposited.

Fourth.—Once the money deposited, the depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, without any loss of interest.

Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and delivering the lost one to the public notepayers.

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 dispatched hence on the 30th inst., with a full cargo, sailing at 10 o'clock to coal only.

She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual high rate of 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 S/C Agents, HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 85 River quita

## MEASAGERÍAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES

### INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through letters given in all parts of the upper Provinces, and also Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in the mail or with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.

Leaves Córdoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Juan, 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 Parana until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Parana will be delivered till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

## 3,240 Fideos of Assorted Music.

520 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.

19 " Overtures.

80 " Piano-forte Pieces.

35 " Sacred Music do.

68 " Quadrilles.

35 " Polkas.

26 " Waltzes.

21 " Mazurkas, Varsouvianas, Schottisches, &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 \$3 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martín.

161 m

## COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—\$2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT SOHN, and CO., Calle de la Piedad, 208.

31. 1m

## JOHN KEMSELEY.

140—CALLE PARQUE—140.

Public and Official Translator, Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to.

On sale in the Partido de Los Flores, quaters right to 3 leagues of good

cattle for sheep. Lindero Messrs. Porcupine, Goya and Casares.

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

In property seventeen leagues in Carolina, 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 walls, houses, cornals, &c.

To English Travellers.

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

Changes are most moderate.

Wines superb.

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 10 to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista)

J 23

## Just Published,

Price \$20.

'The Cottonfields of Paraguay and Corrientes.'

By M. G. MONTAÑA.

On sale at Messrs. McKern'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 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed every day, and the wines first class. The proprietor looks for a good and choice selection of vint, 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 red brand bottled marked "JETS ROUGE & 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 marked with the name of the aforementioned 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, 1861.

JOHN BEST & BROS.

35. 1m

## 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, Córdoba, 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

35. 1m

## British Library Catalogue.

Price \$5

On sale at this office or at the Library

each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendices.

35. 1m

## To Let

Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, especially to gentlemen only.

Enquire at 4, Calle Chile, j 1 m

"The Standard" is printed and published by G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martín.



THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU.

## NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres.

49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

## GALBRAITH & LUTTER.

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 Shirts, Truck Towelling, Pilot Jackets, Striped Shirts, best quality;

White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value