

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	759
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-08-03
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.
"All hail audiam illi veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.
ARGENTINE INTERESTS.

Our present system of Government seems so identical with that of the United States that at first sight it would appear that our constitution was framed in Washington and not Buenos Ayres, but a minute investigation of the obligations of the ruled and the duties of the rulers would soon convince the impartial foreigner of the wide and important difference which exists between the two systems.

The Argentine nation, ruled as it is at present, never can progress in any branch of industry or manufacture which requires the fostering care of legislation or national protection, and this is simply because our institution have been framed more with the view to rule a people than build up a nation.

The present National Government is so admirably adapted for a country thickly populated and in a most flourishing condition, but for a nation such as this, in, as it were, the very morning of its existence, it is not only unsuitable but actually tends to retard the progress of the country at large.

In the United States of North America the most important branch of the executive is the agricultural department, the very one which is unknown in this country. Until the revolution broke out the workings of that department were seen from Maine to Florida, from Long Island to the Rocky Mountains; the secretary of this department was, after the President, the most influential man in the Union—and let our readers bear in mind that although Argentines have imitated North Americans in their institutions, they have studiously omitted this most important of all.

Any man to judge the Argentine Republic by the debates going on in Congress, which is alleged by some historians to be a very safe mode of judging a nation or a people, would be led to believe that the industry of this country was so advanced, that our manufactories were so numerous and flourishing that these subjects required no further legislation, and that the Congress men who sit every day in the Plaza 26 de Mayo were not the representatives of miserable half starved provinces, but of a powerful republic boasting of forty millions of inhabitants.

Why, we take up the records of the North American Congress, and we find these Argentine legislators at present occupied discussing subjects which only in recent years were even mooted in Washington.

The cold, cruel, systematic indifference of our senators and deputies to everything that concerns the industrial progress of the country has inflamed our animosity against this Argentine Congress, which wastes its time in long windy discussions on rights and privileges which are neither comprehended nor appreciated beyond the paved streets of Buenos Ayres.

Of one thing there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that is, that either our legislators are too far ahead of the people whom they rule, or the people are too far behind our legislators; in either case the result is the same—Congress makes laws which are never carried out, and the people adopt customs which never become laws. Thus in fact the beneficial influence of a constitutional house of representatives is utterly unknown in this country, for the Congress is going one way and the people another.

In our anxiety to call attention to these matters it is to be hoped that we will not be deemed hostile to the institutions of the country, for such is

not our intention, but when we see the same jog-trot proceedings going on in Congress every day and every year, we cannot withhold from making these few cursory remarks.

We have a minister of government, a minister of war, a minister of education, a minister of finance, and a minister of foreign affairs, and then we have a minister to the Court of St. James and St. Cloud, we have another minister on his way to the United States, and if we are rightly informed we have some half dozen others in embryo; and where does the money come from to pay all the salaries and outlays for these ministers, their attachés and secretaries? Go ask the starving gaucha of the interior—ask the unfortunate Argentine who is torn from his home and his family to defend the frontier—ask the miserable farmer in the provinces, whose industry is limited to a few cobs of maize, for the want of seed, for the want of capital, for the want of proper legislation.

We call the attention of Argentines to the great want of an agricultural department in our executive; we can dispense with diplomatic dinners for the present, we question even if we would feel the want of the ministers who give them; but one of the most beneficial reforms for the country would be to turn half our ministers into agricultural agents empowered by Congress to distribute seeds and farming implements amongst the neglected provincianos.

We hold that there are too many engaged in the administration of public affairs in this country, and that the condition of a nation is dangerous in the extreme where three-fourths of the community are engaged in ruling the remaining one-fourth. It may not become us as foreigners to attack too severely the introduction of expensive habits so hostile to republican simplicity, but if the Argentine Republic was even not so poor as it is, it would, with all our ministers, &c., require more than the genius of Mr. Chase to make both ends meet.

Few in Buenos Ayres are acquainted with the impoverished state of the people in the interior. It is high time that Congress should do something for them; the people want seeds, want money, want farming implements—why does not Congress supply them?

THE PALLIERS ALBUM

This fortnight's pictures are interesting in subject, being purely characteristic of the River Plate, and well-conceived in grouping and expression.

The *Vigil of the Dead* represents a custom of Christian piety, on the eve of All Souls day. The scene is laid in the churchyard of Victoria, Entre Rios, and the sunset of a summer evening throws a soothing mildness over the surrounding landscape. In the middle of the picture stands the emblem of Christianity, encircled by a small railing on which are hung funeral garlands. To the right is a group of an old woman and a boy praying beside a grave, and a young man and girl placing lanterns and fresh flowers over a stone; the deceased was probably brother and son to the mourners, and the flowers and lighted candles are strikingly figurative of the perfume of a good name, and the light of immortality. In front of this cross is a rural maiden, with her infant sister, come to pay the annual tribute of filial remembrance to a departed parent; the child has a wreath of flowers, and five candles are burning over the grave: an old black servant, kneeling by the orphan, reminds us how domestic came to be regarded as members of the family, among the old Spanish residents. To the left, at a lone hillock marked by a cross, is kneeling a poor widow with two children: how sad she looks!

"For there is no one near,
To press her hand within his own,
Or wipe away the tear."

A little chapel concludes the picture, which is so sad, that M. Palliere gives us a great contrast in its companion.

General Flores' army is a motley ragged-looking set of ruffians, not quite so civilized as Salvador Rosa's brigands nor so barbarous as the king of Madagascar's body-guard. All heights, colors, ages and conditions are romantically blended one with another, and the variety of uniform (excuse an Irish phrase) would indicate that the army had not been equipped with strict regard to military rule, and the troops were *pro excellence* "irregulars" or a species of Argentine *hacbi* *bazukas*. A company of infantry is drawn up on the right, and the officer in command is calling the roll, while two black drummers stand behind him, and his lieutenant is paying compliments to two ladies seated in the corner of the yard and introduced to relieve the savage effect of the muster. Although Flores' army is almost all cavalry, the artist has preferred to sketch his small infantry corps: the men are armed with *firo* looks, and also carry knives in their belts. A few have pantaloons, but the most wear *chiripies*: boots are scarce,

many being bare-foot, and others, including the captain, have untanned "botas de potro." The foreground is occupied by three cavaliers, with lances, two of whom carry the red cross which gives their army the name of *Colorados*, and seems a burlesque on the crusades. The third is evidently a General or the like, and is receiving despatches from an officer on foot: his horse is a fine animal, caparisoned with silver mountings, and the rider wears a handsome white pocho. The ensigns carry lasso's which may be considered their real emblem, for the present war has been directed entirely against cattle and the lasso often used than lance or musket. The background shows the suburbs of Paysandu, the picture having been taken during the *ord* and last unsuccessful siege by Flores' rebel followers.

Articles for the Paris Exhibition (Continued.)

31. Pedigree Wheat. This sample was brought to Buenos Ayres by Mr. Phibbs, from Europe, and is supposed to be very prolific. Nevertheless, it has not been tried in the River Plate, the name 'pedigree' being offensive to Republicans, and suggestive of aristocracy, monarchy, &c.

32. Ready-reckoner. The casket bearing this name contains a revolver and 100 patent cartridges: it is very useful in attending meetings, elections, or evening parties, enabling the possessor to settle accounts *a la Tuluamba*, with any one making an unreasonable claim.

33. Meat-cutter. The machine so marked is an American invention, patented by Dr. Cornwall: the upper and lower rows act simultaneously. Visitors requested to take care of their fingers when the operator shows the machine in motion.

34. There are two kinds: those used in the National Congress, and those adopted at camp elections. The first are worked by a backward movement of the left hand, and must be kept well-oiled. The second require a horse 'at tiro,' and are usually managed by alcaldes.

35. Digger types. This is a pretty collection—"The pirates of the Paraná," "The Cabildo patients," "The garrison of Bahin Itanca," "The San Juan Killers," "The Flores bauditti," 36. Mezzo-tinto. A live mulatto, stationed near the entrance to take charge of sticks and umbrellas. Some people would term this shade, in English, "half-and-half;" in any event he will serve for porter.

37. Preserved beef. This method is not the Olden or Braben, but one invented by a German land surveyor who lately succeeded in saving his bacon in a wonderful manner on the Indian frontier.

38. Camp cooking apparatus. This exceedingly simple contrivance is only an iron bar, called an 'asador': it is so portable that it may be used as a walking stick, when you go out of your house at night. Entime it will serve for cooking any joint however large.

39. Argentine Salt. Very unlike the Attic, and found mostly in large beds near Patagones. As the Indians take the credit of these deposits in the Colorado banks, they often draw on us three days after sight, but these transactions have been protested by Sr. Pincero. Many old suits are to be found in Buenos Ayres. That kind imported from Gibraltar is called Rock-salt.

40. Indian Arms. A bow and quiver exhibited by Sr. Sarmiento, Cacique of San Juan, who is very expert in pulling the long bow. A lance belonging to Juan San. A lasso and bolas worn by the late lamented General Chicho, of the Indian cavalry brigade.

EDITOR'S TABLE

We are happy to hear that there is the greatest demand for boxes and seats in Colon for the benefit on Friday night. The Buenos Ayrean agents of the United States Sanitary Commission will, after all, be able to remit home a respectable sum for the poor wounded soldiers and their distressed families.

The latest novelty in town is, that there is a regular split between the Judges and the National Executive, concerning the emancipation of some slaves brought by a Brazilian gentleman to Buenos Ayres, en route to Matto Grosso. The 'Defensor de los Minores' insists on their emancipation, and the Brazilian Minister has applied to M. Elizalde for the slaves in question. We understand that the Argentine Minister talks of surrendering them to their master and owner, but the 'Defensor' states most positively, that no matter what order M. Elizalde may give, they shall not be given up. Here, then, is a pretty row about nothing. If the Brazilian loses his property, then Brazil will want to know why. And again, if the 'De-

fensor' delivers up the niggers, he ought to be tarred and feathered. The best way to settle the question, is to get the Brazilian to put a value on his slaves, and then start a subscription. We feel certain, that the people in Buenos Ayres would willingly subscribe the necessary amount, and thus save us from getting into a difficulty with Brazil about some half a dozen niggers.

We read in the 'Nacion' a very mysterious case just brought under the notice of the police. On last Sunday the Commissario was called to visit a house, No. 463, Calle Estados Unidos, which was shut up for some time. The last tenant was named Jacinto Almeida, who had disappeared some two months ago, leaving the door of her room locked up. The Commissario sent for the Alcalde and witnesses, and then smashed in the door: he noticed that the mattress appeared to have some thing in it, and therefore had it ripped open, and there, to the horror of all present, was discovered a small child's coffin, and the corpse of a child, 6 or 7 years old, wrapped up in rags. None of the neighbours knew what became of that woman. By some receipts found in the room, it was discovered that this woman previously lived in Barracas, and here lies the greatest part of the mystery, for only a few weeks ago we heard that in a cellar in a house in that locality, the corpse of an infant was discovered, which had apparently lain there for years and years.

The diplomatic dinner passed off very well. President Mitre, and all the Foreign Ministers, with the members of both Houses of Congress attended. The toasts were numerous and the speeches splendid.

Another interesting letter from Mr. Lauze, on the paper dollar, appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' and proves, in the clearest manner possible, that the paper dollar is every day becoming less current.

The state of the roads is again becoming so truly awful, that the diligences cannot get into town without the help of bullets. Towards the Paso de Burgos, there are several carts hopelessly stuck in the mud.

The blacksmith's yard, from whence issued the far-famed Felix Colon, is to be sold out. This is a bad sign for Argentine industry.

The Italian Minister, Sr. Barbolani, has come up from Montevideo to see President Mitre, and try if possible to make peace between Flores and President Aguirre. The rumour amongst the politicians is, that now there can be nothing done, owing to the peremptory instructions which Sr. Saravia has received, per last packet. He leaves to-day, but every one says that the Argentine Government is all right, and has arranged everything with the Brazilian Minister.

Yesterday, a fine little German boy was sent down to our office, having got lost in the streets. He is about seven years old, and says his name is Edward Franklin Epland, speaks English a little, German fluently, and states that he recently arrived from New York with his father, who is stopping in some hotel where only Spanish is spoken. He has a fine, intelligent countenance, blue eyes, fair hair, dressed in jacket and trousers, and says that he was brought up in Pennsylvania. For further particulars apply at this office.

Our readers can form some idea of the great increase of River Plate commerce, by looking over the list of vessels which arrived in Europe from the River Plate from the 8th to the 22nd June. Sixty seven vessels, all with full cargoes, arrived during that time. It seems almost incredible.

We are happy to report that Mr. Crawford's attention to the wants of the men working on the Great Southern Railway is everyday showing itself. Besides the Reading-room and Library recently provided, a Sick Fund has now been started; the men pay 2 per cent out of their wages, and are entitled to half-pay when sick, besides medical attendance free.

Mr. Armstrong, jun., member of the Cotton Supply Association has presented a quintal of cotton seed to the Bolivian Consul. We presented, at our own expense, a sack of cotton seed to the Manager of the Bolsa, but have not heard whether there were any applications. It is still difficult to persuade people that Argentine cotton, like Argentine law, is not a humbug. A Dutch vessel, with unintelligible name, arrived yesterday from Newport with rails and materials for the Central Argentine Railway.

The French war steamer Lutken entered port yesterday.

We have to report the arrival of the John Risson from Liverpool, to Messrs. Bates, Stokes and Co., with 10 English emigrants.

Some families, anxious to take boxes for the American Benefit, complain to us that they have been forgotten by the messenger who took around the invitations.

Montevideo Editor's Table.

The all absorbing topic of conversation here now is the Amateur Concert in Solis on Thursday evening; for particulars of which you have only to look over our city papers. Everything was

in splendid style, and every seat was taken. Entrance one silver dollar; boxes, one gold ounce, and there were many who could not be accommodated.

A very beautiful effect was produced by the artificial descent of a pure white dove upon the shoulders of one of the most favorite performers, Sta. Reyes, and called forth tremendous applause. There was a strong sympathy amongst the English part of the audience in favor of Sta. de Cassulla, owing in a great degree to her very great assistance at the dramatic performance given by the officers of H. B. M. Ship Forte, and others, some time since, also in the same theatre. And a subscription was got up and some costly presents purchased and presented to her on this occasion. After the concert was over she was drawn home in the carriage of an English gentleman, by exchanging the horses for themselves. She appeared to enjoy the fun, and you will see a very picturesque view of the affair, as she appeared on Calle 25 de Mayo at 1 a.m. the evening after the concert. The person with his hat cocked behind, represents her *papa*, who was bringing up the rear, clucking on the crowd. It is the first time the 'Chirivari' has shown a little wit.

The Mersey did not leave until Sunday morning at 7 a.m., owing to the dense fog.

To show you how general the interest is in behalf of the Sanitary fund and its good deeds, I have only to call your attention to what has been done in Buenos Ayres. At the Anglo-Argentine Sanitary Seminary, under the direction of the very able and respected Mr. J. Negretto, the school boys have created a Sanitary Commission, and elected President and other officers, and not only have not confined their benevolent work to their own school, but have been around to all the principal schools in Buenos Ayres, and are likely to raise a respectable sum. I hear the President is a son of an American but born in this country.

We are almost completely blockaded at present from our neighbors at a few leagues distance, from the shocking state of the roads. To get to the Union, about four miles distant, one has to get his life insured, or provide himself with a life-preserver. The omnibus is frequently four and six hours making the voyage, thereby placing the passengers' lives in jeopardy. The long talked of rail road is still a project in prospect, but only to be realized when revolutions and filibustering are out of vogue, until then, 'paciencia!'

The Russian frigate Vauak, which arrived a few days since from Cuba on her way to the Pacific, will soon be followed by another much larger. The officers and crew, in large numbers, are seen every day in the streets, and can be easily distinguished from the other foreign naval officers, as they are not so tidy or neat in their dress.

The notorious R. H. Robinson, who was the ring-leader of the attempted conspiracy on board the national steamer 'Gen. Artigas,' and sentenced to four years' banishment outside the Cape by the military court martial, was sent in a Brazilian steamer to Rio Grande. It is a great pity that he was able to induce quite a number of others to join him in this piratical adventure, which was the most foolish in the extreme. He has claimed to be an American, but the only real ground for his claim was a few months' residence in the United States, and there is a protest noted at the American Consulate here against receiving him to claim protection as an American citizen. He has also made affidavits and signed himself a British subject, but the truth is, he was born in the East Indies. He was famous for lawsuits and litigation, and the lawyers will be almost the only persons who will regret his banishment. He has left a wife and family quite destitute here.

The Rev. Mr. Adams preached a charitable sermon on the Festival of St. John's Day, and a collection was made for charitable purposes, amounting to 136 silver dollars for the Escuela Philanthropica, and 30 for the British Hospital. The German Vocal Musical Society, led by the talented Mr. Seeger, assisted with 45 voices to make the services more interesting.

I send you a circular issued by Don Gabriel Penilla, Chief of Police of Paysandu, in which you will see what a laudable act he is engaged in. I do not remember right if I have seen any mention of it in the 'Standard.' He is a most excellent man, and has been the means of making great public improvements in the Department in which he presides, such as erecting a well-arranged hospital, a fine spacious and elegant building for the Police and other Authorities, and the erection of one of the most splendid Churches in the Province—second only to the Matriz in this city. He has also rid the country of a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing vagabonds, and made them either soldiers or at work on the public buildings. He is just such a man as you require in many of the Departments of Buenos Ayres. You will see by this circular that he has a project for a Cemetery for foreigners, and it is much needed there, as the principal extrajeros in that Department are English and German.

No arrivals to-day, Aug. 1.

Yours truly, AMATEUR.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Plata ball will be given on Saturday night. There will be a large attendance, including President Mitre and family.

The second lecture of the British Library will be given next week by the senior Scotch chaplain, Rev. Mr. Smith; we have not heard the subject. The ensuing one will be given by the American pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow. It is also proposed to get up a series of lectures at the American church.

The third meeting of the Literary Circle took place last night: one lady (Mme. Noronha) has been elected honorary member and attends the Club. It is hoped that others will follow her example.

On Monday evening the editor of the 'Tribuna' gave a grand ball. On Tuesday the English *soirée* took place.

A concert for the British Hospital will be given at the grand saloon of Colon theatre on Tuesday evening 9th inst.

It is expected the American Sanitary Benefit will be a great success on Friday evening.

Nothing positive is known about Mr. Wells' balloon ascent, as the required amount (\$30,000 npe) in bets cannot be made up.

A morning paper mentions as a sign of the times that six fashionable marriages were celebrated on Saturday.

The Elizabeth white-bait dinner on Monday evening was quite on the European style. President Mitre, Dr. Rawson, Sr. Gonzalez, Dr. Costa, and General Gelly-obs, all the foreign corps diplomatique and several other guests were present.

The 'Nacion' mentions two grand tournaments to come off this week, in calles Saipacha and Maypu.

The obsequies of the late Dr. Victorio Peña were celebrated on Monday in presence of a large concourse of friends.

On Saturday a private concert was given in calle Cuyo, which is said to have been most successful.

His Excellency Count Uffysz Barbolani, Italian Minister to the courts of B. Ayres and Montevideo, arrived here on Sunday aboard the Italian war steamer Fulminante.

The Chevalier Creuz, Spanish Minister to the Oriental republic has been also accredited in a like capacity to B. Ayres.

Mme Curtis teacher of music and singing, has grown as popular as we anticipated, in her profession. She has changed her residence to No. 79 Tucuman.

Byron's poem of the Giaour has been translated into Spanish by an Argentine writer named Pedro Espinosa. We shall be obliged to any fair reader who will favor us with a review of same.

The foot-race will take place at Palermo on Saturday between our three English friends, for £20 a side. We incorrectly stated that Mr. B. ran 100 in 22 seconds: the time was but 10 seconds.

Parties now are all the rage: that on Friday evening was well-attended, but we regret to learn that one of the gentlemen was slightly injured by slipping from a form which overbalanced.

His Excellency Sr. Saravia, Brazilian plenipotentiary leaves for Montevideo to-day.

By next mail we may expect the engineers of the Central Argentine railway.

The traction engine El Buey got up steam on Monday and proceeded from the Riachuelo wharf to the barraca.

RIO NEGRO.

The *Eco* brings dates from Mercedes to the 30th ult. On the day previous a man named Maximino Perez, commanding a small force of rebels, made a descent on the neighbourhood of Biscocho, and carried off all the men and horses that he met in his march. The agent of the Maua Bank in Mercedes, Mr. J. P. Bitter, advises his customers that their correspondence must be in one of the following languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English, French or German. This gives us an idea of the babel of tongues prevalent in a town of 8,000 inhabitants: we regret to find that Mr. Bitter does not understand Guarani, it is a sweet language.

The Italian Consul and Sr. Pezzi

The rumour so prevalent in town on Monday to the effect that Signor Astengo was dead and buried is manifestly untrue. In yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina' he publishes several documents explanatory of the quarrel, which we learn arose out of playing the Garibaldi and Sardinian hymns at the late benefit of the Italian Hospital. The Consul's friends, Sres. Pennano and Harros, insisted that Pezzi was guilty of a personal insult against those on behalf of the latter. Sres. Francini and Serrafini, maintained the contrary. A jury was then named, of the editors of the 'Nacion,' and Pueblo and D. Manuel Argerich (all fire-eaters), who decided that there was nothing personally injurious to the Consul, but merely an appreciation of

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 de Mayo.	17 de Mayo.	18 de Mayo.	19 de Mayo.	Tren.	15 de Mayo.	16 de Mayo.	17 de Mayo.	18 de Mayo.	19 de Mayo.
1	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	13	4	13	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	14	5	14	14	14	14	14

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren.	20 de Mayo.	21 de Mayo.	22 de Mayo.	23 de Mayo.	24 de Mayo.	Tren.	20 de Mayo.	21 de Mayo.	22 de Mayo.	23 de Mayo.	24 de Mayo.
1	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	13	4	13	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	14	5	14	14	14	14	14

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guardia 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 1861

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.					
Estaciones.	Salidas.	Trenes.	Estaciones.	Salidas.	Trenes.	Estaciones.	Salidas.	Trenes.	Estaciones.	Salidas.	Trenes.
Parque	10	10	Parque	10	10	Parque	10	10	Parque	10	10
11 de Mayo	10	10	11 de Mayo	10	10	11 de Mayo	10	10	11 de Mayo	10	10
12 de Mayo	10	10	12 de Mayo	10	10	12 de Mayo	10	10	12 de Mayo	10	10
13 de Mayo	10	10	13 de Mayo	10	10	13 de Mayo	10	10	13 de Mayo	10	10
14 de Mayo	10	10	14 de Mayo	10	10	14 de Mayo	10	10	14 de Mayo	10	10

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.

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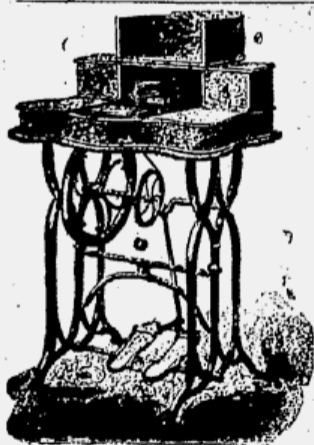
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All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall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

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:
Article 1st.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altos), here 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.

CALLERATE & HUETER,

Do 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,
D. 4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, 11-4 Towellings, 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

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.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estrir Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Alarjos y Cardos.
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 BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

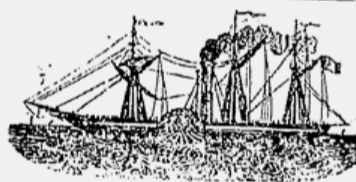
BANK MAYA & CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo 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 the Bank of Buenos Ayres have already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, 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 immoral gambling, in lottery, 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. 103, Calle Cangallo, from Nine to a Half Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten to a Half Three p.m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The deposit is permitted 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 the success 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 pleased that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.
P. P. Mont and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency
Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. 100) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third.—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositors can open an account current, according to the rates established by the Bank.
Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA. PARAGUAY.
URUGUAY. PARAGUAY.
URUGUAY. U.N.A.

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 26th 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 Recoleta.

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 remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like 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, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for the Cuerto 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 Paron until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paron will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.
J 1x

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do
08 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsovians, 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 Martin.
j 16 l 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.
Jl. 1m

JOHN HEMSLEY,
140-CALLE PARQUE-140.
Public and Official Translator,
Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to.

On sale in the partido de Las Flores squatters' right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Lindero Messrs. Portogues, Goya and Casares.

In the partido de Tandil, 58 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, lindero Messrs. Ivala, 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 de la Paix, 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 Reconquista.)
J 23.

Just Published,

Price \$20.
"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"
By M. G. MURRAY.
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 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 "JULIA 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 cork and bars as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
JOHN BEST & BROS.

j5, 1 m

ENGLISH LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

Land, House, 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. 87
1 m, j5
G. SMITH & CO.

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 appendix.

To Lot

Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only. Enquire at 131, Calle Chilo. j 11 m

The Standard, Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 12 Calle Uruguay, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & H. MacKern.

The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paper-cards, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

Great Reduction.

STREET-VIEWS AT 30¢.
Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 30 cts. Recoba nueva, Plaza Victoria.
2m J.

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.