

The Standard

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

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

The Standard.

At the end of each volume will be found a list of subscribers. - Cicero. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1864.

THE CHILIAN CATASTROPHE

It is a slander to say that Buenos Ayres is an uncharitable city; that its inhabitants are deaf to the appeals of suffering humanity. So far from it, when real objects of charity are wanting, frivolous pretences for taxing generosity are always brought forward, which being more or less tinged with a political hue, are sure to obtain subscriptions. Such being the case, we confess we are surprised that more than three weeks should be allowed to expire since the news of the fatal Chilian disaster was made public, and yet to this hour no steps taken—no measures resorted to—to collect a few dollars for the widows and orphans reduced to destitution by this unqualified catastrophe.

We refer our readers to a letter, signed 'Cosmopolite,' which is well worthy of attention. The writer points out pretty clearly what efforts were made in Chile for the sufferers by the Mendoza earthquake, and the claims which the Chilians have on us. It is really melancholy to think that a public subscription can be got up in Buenos Ayres for acrobatic performers (the Lees brothers), and yet not a real can be got for the ruined survivors of one of the most awful of human sacrifices known in history.

Either there is something so intrinsically wrong in the whole structure of our society, that we are so corrupted by a false, specious, civilization, that the sentiments which ennoble and dignify man have ceased to command ought save ridicule, or, through some oversight the subscription for the Chilian sufferers has been lost sight of, and we have forgotten our mourning friends in Santiago.

We trust that those whose duty it is to take the initiative in this matter will not hold back any longer. Chile has a right to expect that Buenos Ayres will do something for her. We are surprised that no funeral service has been solemnized. Does the Bishop consider that the burning of two thousand Christians in the temple of the living God a matter less deserving of religious notice than the fall of Puebla or the commemoration of Quinteros?

Not only in the Cathedral, but in every church in town, should there be funeral services held; not only in the city, but in every country town and village, wherever there is a congregation to be found, should public prayers be offered up to the Almighty God, praying to avert such an awful calamity from this country.

We hope that the Bishop of Buenos Ayres will see the propriety of having funeral services performed in the churches. It really seems to us monstrous that one of the most awful catastrophes in the annals of the world should pass so unnoticed by us all.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Uruguay steamer arrived yesterday, but, as we expected, brought no confirmation of the rumoured capture of Paysandu. The news from Entre Rios and Montevideo will be found in another column.

Sunday was a roasting hot day; no stirring out anywhere; the streets were deserted; not a soul was to be seen until towards the cool of the evening; the Mole was crowded; the soap man did a splendid business, and the Lombard musicians played most melodiously, to the admiration of thousands. Over five hundred emigrants landed here on Saturday and Sunday; they were all Basques or Italians. It is hardly credible the number of immigrants at present arriving on our shores.

On yesterday Buenos Ayres was thrown into a sort of political gloom. The National Government halted its

day half past high, and all the Ministers and Consuls imitated the example. The King of Denmark is dead. Buenos Ayres is weeping. We hear that the most inconsolable man in town was the Chief, who wandered through the city with a white handkerchief to his eyes all day. His clear, judicial organs of vision were swollen; and the question through town was, what had brought the Chief to grief?

The works of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway, we understand, will not be extended beyond San Fernando for the present, as it has not yet been determined to what point the extension will be made.

We hear that the inauguration of the Great Southern Railway will take place early in February. Mr. Rimball, the company's engineer, and Mr. Crawford, who represents the contractors, Messrs. Peto, Batts, are men who occupy a leading position in railway matters at home. We congratulate the country upon having two such able men at the head of this enterprise; it is the very best guarantee that the road will be well built and a credit to Britishers.

On Christmas-day the works, for the canalisation of the River Salado, were publicly inaugurated by Governor Taboada in person. Mr. Koek, the English engineer, assisted, and the Governor made a grand speech. We hear that labour is very scarce, and that Governor Taboada is thinking of sending down to Buenos Ayres to get some foreigners.

A new mining company has been started in San Juan to work the mines of Tontal, San Juan. Distant as this province is from us, two Irishmen started for there last Thursday, and more are going up.

Mr. Ferrer is again in the Standard. Some country gentlemen having questioned his assertion respecting mestiza sheep at 5 dollars, he comes out pretty strong in defence of his name, character and reputation. Evidently the farmer from the Capilla is ignorant of Mr. F.'s fixed rule never to stand any nonsense.

The news from the camp could hardly be worse; thousands and thousands of sheep are now feeding in the bahados of the Parana. We have been told of one man who made a large purchase of very thin but good mestiza sheep at the low price of 10 dollars per head; he at once hired carts, and sent out a large quantity of hay, which he gave the sheep whilst travelling. He drove the sheep out beyond the Bragato, marching about two leagues each day. His loss out of ten thousand was only from five to seven hundred. The sheep are now doing well and coming round.

There was great talk in town yesterday about some thirty employees which it was rumoured that the Provincial Government had shipped on account of their political proclivities.

The full true and perfect account of the meeting of the Club del Pueblo will be found in another column.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PABLO LOPEZ.

Asuncion Dec. 21 1863. Soon after my arrival I expressed to D. Carlos Saugier my desire to be presented to the President, and General Lopez was kind enough to send me word that he would be most happy to receive me on the morning of the 21th, 10 A. M. at the Government palace. Accordingly having borrowed a body coat and white cravat (for strict court dress is indispensable) I proceeded this morning to the palace. A captain of dragoons conducted me to a small room, in a building at right angles with the palace, informing me that His Excellency had not yet arrived. Being left alone I had occasion to reflect on the splendid appearance of the troops and their superiority to the heterogeneous rabble of Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, dignified with the name of 'army.' The dragoons mounting guard at the palace, in bright scarlet uniforms and helmets with flowing tails, might be mistaken for a crack regiment of British cavalry. The hussars or horse artillery are an equally fine body of men, resembling Austrian troops, in their white jackets. The infantry are, on an average, superior to any I have seen in Europe, being about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and well made in proportion.

At half past four a flourish of trumpets is heard, and the drums beat 'reveille' at which detachments of the various regiments turn out to form in the plaza. Presently a group of officers glittering in gold lace ride up to the first file, and while the troops present arms I recognise the foremost cavalier to be President Lopez. He is mounted on a spl-

endid grey charger, bedecked with top-silks and saddle cloth but unlike those used by the Emperor Napoleon; the gold bee alone is wanting. The band plays some opera music, as the President (I had almost said Emperor) dismounts and passes through the vestibule lined by the dragoons. An officer comes to ask for my card, and lead me to the anti-chamber, where I meet the Bolivian minister with his secretary, and a stout looker on priest.

Colonel Aguiar, the President's aide-de-camp, holds us in conversation for a few minutes, till an official comes to announce that Dr. Arce and his secretary 'step this way.' The anti-chamber is a small bare looking apartment, with half a dozen cane-bottomed chairs, and seems to have served as a guard room when Francia lived in this palace and no one dared approach or speak to him, during the Reign of Terror. The priest informs me that he has just arrived from Pilar, and that the Cotton plantations are in excellent condition.

After 15 or 20 minutes the official summons me, and crossing the hall, I enter a large richly furnished saloon. The President is seated on a sofa, and as I bow to him, he advances to shake hands with me (a rare honor under the late administration). Don Francisco Salano Lopez, eldest son of the late President, is about 34 years of age, 6 feet 8 inches in height, very stout, and wears a profusion of beard; his complexion is clear, his hair and eyes jet black, his voice modulous, and general expression good natured, though very firm. He dresses in his grade of Brigadier general, but without any of the French, Sarlinian or Brazilian decorations which he received.

Sn. Señor Mulhall, you have come to visit us in Paraguay? Yes, your excellency, I arrived last week.

And what do you think of the country?

I am happy to say that the late improvements so much spoken of are far greater than I had expected.

You have come in our most rigorous season of heat, but you are just in time for the Christmas festivals of Independence.

I came sir, almost by accident, for I had only intended to visit Corrientes until I read in the official report that over 100 millions of cotton hills had been laid down in Paraguay.

Have they much cotton in Corrientes? Not quite two million of plants. What interest have you in cotton? None, your excellency, other than to second the plans of the Manchester Association, and promote a new industry in the Argentine republic.

Here the President enquired very minutely the nature and object of the Cotton Supply Association, besides which I furnished him with the principal statistics of cotton industry, and explained to him the kinds of seed most adapted for this climate.

His excellency on learning that I was an Irishman made several remarks concerning the condition of Ireland and questioned me about the famine, emigration, O'Connell, popular feeling, grievances and political regimen, observing also the misery of Irishmen at home, and their inevitable good fortune abroad. He added that he had spent some time in Ireland, and was much pleased with my native city (Dublin).

Referring to a number of matters often discussed in B. Ayres and involving delicate treatment, his excellency asked me whether I intended to make a tour of the interior, to see the cotton plantations; which I answered affirmatively.

You will find we have planted a good deal. The reports, sir, shew 1,507,000 'bolls.' Not so much I think.

Your excellency will pardon me: the quarters ending June and September give, each, over 700,000, irrespective of October plantations.

True, I remember; and whatever you require, Mr. Mulhall, for the journey, shall be gladly afforded you; it remains with you to order the same. I am anxious to make you stay as agreeable as possible and only regret you intend leaving us so soon.

I thanked the President for his kindness, and withdrew very much predisposed to view favorably a country with so intelligent, affable, and progressive a ruler.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS TO THE ROUT.

The National and Provincial administrations have dismissed, within the last few days, a number of gentlemen belonging to the service improperly called civil. It seems politics rather than business engrossed the attention of these clerks, and we cannot deplore their separation from the public service as likely to cause a serious loss to the State. The National Government gave an 'excuse' to twenty supernumeraries, being so authorized in the financial interest to reduce the Customs' expenses, which exceed by an extravagant ratio the necessary outlay in receiving the state revenue. Certainly no nation but

the Argentine spends 80 per cent of customs' dues in recovering the same. The reduction in number of employees was therefore an excellent measure, but assumed a political coloring from the fact that most of the dismissed clerks were active members of the 'raw' or opposition party. It was taken as a menace by the ultra-local agitators, who prevailed on the Provincial Government to take the victims into favor and supply them with salaries. At the same time we learn that Governor Saavedra has dismissed 30 civil employees, supposed to sympathize with President Mitre's administration.

A very absurd game might be played out by both Governments in this manner, but we rest assured the National Cabinet will not continue the campaign by employing the last batch of proscribers. It was most natural for the Argentine ministry, when reducing the number of clerks, to dismiss those who had declared themselves in open hostility to Pres. Mitre. The Provincial Government, however, displayed a petty and spiteful policy in removing the 'cooked' employees to make room for the 'raw.' In one respect this war among the clerks will be productive of good, for the lesson will be impressed on the civil service that they are much at fault in dabbling in politics, and becoming the adherents of a faction instead of servants to the public. Meantime let us hope the rival cabinets will not push their jealousy beyond the region of ink-bottles and pen-wipers, and little harm will be done.

THE BOLSA.

The Managing Committee of the Bolsa has passed to the society the yearly report of their proceedings.

The report is very favourable, and shows the prosperous state of the establishment, as a proof of which we publish the following:—

Table with financial data: The Bolsa during 1863 had—Receipts ... \$377,550 0 Expenses ... 176,818 0 Balance in favour of the Bolsa ... \$200,702 0 Divided as follows—10 p. % to the Association \$20,970 0 90 p. % to the Building Fund 180,632 0 200,702 0 The reserve fund stands thus: Deposited in the Bank, Jan. 7, 1863 ... \$31,676 0 Interest for 1863 capitalised ... 2,465 0 10 p. % of the gain for 1863 50,979 0 54,211 0 The Building Fund as follows: Receipts ... \$359,205 5 Expenses ... 212,603 0 146,602 5

The shareholders will thus see that there is a dividend of 10 p. % upon the surplus of \$9,144 5.

The difference between this dividend and that of 1862 does not necessarily indicate a falling-off in the establishment, though the committee, from various circumstances was enabled to publish a larger dividend in 1862 from smaller receipts than in 1863.

In the first place the Building Fund had in hand in January, 1862, the sum of \$41,673 5, which represented 30 2/3 p. %.

Besides, the monthly amounts to be recovered at that date, and which had not been set aside to the fund in liquidation of 1861, amounted to \$38,550, from which were to be deducted pending debt against the fund, \$28,300, leaving a surplus of \$1,373, which is presented at that time 0.65 p. %.

Join to these amounts the interest due upon them for the year, it will be seen that the former committee had, besides the regular receipts, an additional 1 p. %, which enabled it, with smaller receipts, to give a higher dividend than in 1863.

The managing committee has also the pleasure of announcing that the receipts of the year just ended show an increase of \$60,857 over those of 1862, and that the 90 p. % allocated to the fund exceeds the 90 p. % of 1862 by \$35,357.

The Committee has also to observe that the expenses incurred in repairing the building, and thereby increasing its value, must be looked upon as so much more capital invested, such as the marble supports and cornices on the outside, the bevel of the aljibe, &c. The present committee has paid \$15,975 for glass for repairing the roof, ordered by its predecessor from Europe.

It should also mention the cost of insurance against fire—a most necessary expense, and which has been incurred, for the first time, this year. The table of subscribers is as follows:— At the end of 1862 there were 536 members, 69 of whom, from various causes, left mostly at the beginning of the year, thus leaving 467, since increased by 97; total number, 564, of which 430 are merchants and 134 brokers.

GRAND MEETING. CLUB DEL PUEBLO.

On Sunday the friends of President Mitre, of the National Government, and of Peace, met at the Victoria Theatre; over two thousand people attended.

The President of the Club del Pueblo took the chair, and in a short lucid speech recounted what the agents of the club had done, not only in camp districts but in part of the provinces. A letter from Cordova was read, professing sentiments of friendship, &c., for the Club del Pueblo; also a note from the parish Telmo, giving in their adhesion to the Club del Pueblo.

It was remarked the great number of native merchants and shopkeepers who attended the meeting. S. Iñon has there been a more influential meeting held in this city. The greatest order and harmony prevailed.

Se. Samicento, on the part of the students of Buenos Ayres, delivered a short but eloquent speech, stating the generous motives which guided his companions, and which prompted them to offer their assistance in sustaining the principles of the 'Club Pueblo.' He said that the rising generation did not wish to remain insensible to the great change of opinion which now agitated the country; that they were particularly inclined, and wished to preserve intact, the banner for which their fathers had shed their blood, and which some now wished to rend asunder: that the national idea was a great and glorious inheritance, which could not be repudiated by the present generation (loud cheers).

The Secretary of the club replied, thanking the students for their powerful co-operation. It is, he said, as though 'an insight into the future had passed before their eyes.' Who did not feel his spirit moved, and the blood rush through his veins, at those hopeful words of the youth of Buenos Ayres? He compared them to a young man of joy springing from a pure breast, which would gladden the hearts of millions of Argentines, and ascend to the skies. These words are a noble answer to the anathema hurled against the students by the 'crudos,' even should the present Liberal party fall in the coming struggle, they will be nobly avenged by their posterity. The 'crudos,' having repudiated and mathematised the rising generation, the fate of the future is taken from their grasp.

General Hornos gave notice of his being about to make known the results of the consultations of the commission, and also some resolutions which he deemed necessary to propose to the Club.

The Secretary then proposed that the best mode for making out the lists be taken under consideration. The committee had considered that probably the best plan would be to have the names of the candidates selected by the committee, which was the system invariably pursued in electioneering matters.

The committee proposed that the next meeting should take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and that the members of the club be duly notified.

The question was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The parochial clubs were ordered to appoint committees to inquire into the registration frauds.

The meeting then dissolved.

COLON.

Sunday night Colon was crowded—the boxes, pit, and galleries were full. Madame Briol appeared in Lucia.

Seldom has it been our good fortune to hear a better Lucia than Briol—in fact, we question very much if ever we will see Lucia brought out better on the Colon boards than by the present company.

Lucia is a most favorite opera with Englishmen, and we hope Madame Briol will repeat this opera this week, as most of our English families make a rule not to attend Colon on Sunday.

The duet in the first act was sung with such precision by the prima donna and elmi, that it drew down thunders of applause, and was encored.

Madame Briol is decidedly one of the best prima donnas we ever had in this country. We hope to see the public support her.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Table with names and amounts: Subscriptions for the year 1863, collected by Mr. M'Carroll, in the district of Quilmes: John M'Carroll \$100 Archibald Bell 100 Archibald Watson 100 Edward F. Windruff 50 John Stockdale 20 Laundry Carrol 20 James Cowes 50 George Cowes 50 Peter Davidson 25 Robert Barclay 50 \$465 Buenos Ayres, Jan. 16, 1863. THE TREASURER.

Why the Sufferers of a Poor Fellow?

What was it that proposed classing men of the pen with straggling actors, and calling them 'vagabonds by Geo. III., O'chap. ii.' Had the hereditary legislator been in Buenos Ayres, in the nineteenth century, he would have rather recommended these unfortunates to the particular care of the 'Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,' as witness what happened lately in this South American Athens.

An editor of a Buenos Ayres publication, the 'El Relampago,' called upon a dentist to request his name to the subscription list, when the following extraordinary scene took place:— Editor (outside)—Is Mr. X in? Mr. X—Pray, walk in; take a seat; what is it? Felt the pain long, eh? Editor—Bless my heart! I— Mr. X—Just so. It is all nonsense stuffing a bad tooth; the sooner it comes out the better; let me see it.

Editor—But, my dear fellow, I— Mr. X—I can assure you, you won't feel it. Science has made such rapid strides of late that— Editor (a little frightened)—I never had toothache in my life, and I— Mr. X—That's what every one says, but there is nothing but the forceps for such an awfully decayed grinder, and—

Editor (a little angry)—Confound you, man! I don't want your professional services: I am the editor of the 'Relampago,' and called to ask you to subscribe.

Mr. X (in amazement)—Subscribe to that rotten trash! See you at Jericho first, and then I shan't. Never saw such unmitigated rot in my life.

Editor (on his dignity)—Please, remember, I am the editor of— Mr. X—Don't care a straw who you are.

Door opens and exit the editor of 'El Relampago,' mentally breathing a vow that Mr. X— is likely to lose some of his teeth, not by the forceps.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

On Saturday the Custom-house collector made a sweep of a few Crudos. One of the clerks received a letter from the committee of Club Libertad, stating that the Provincial Government had a situation at his disposal worth \$200 per month more than what he was receiving. This proves that the Provincial Government is outbidding the National Government in clerks' salaries.

SIEGE OF PAYSANDU.

Evacuation of Fray Bentos. The Eco del Rio Negro, 17th inst. brings latest particulars of the above military operation. The courage of the besieged has not yet evaporated, after 15 days resistance. On the 12th it is said, the foreigners took up arms in union with the garrison, the result being a complete defeat of the 'liberators,' although the latter were more numerous. On Saturday (16th) news arrived that the Oriental vanguard composed of 149 men had crossed the Rio Negro at Paso Palmir, and that the main body, 1000 strong, was encamped at Costa Vera and about to follow with the view of forcing Flores to raise the siege.

The Gefe de Soriano left Mercedes on Friday night with a force of cavalry and infantry, passing the Rio Negro on rafts, in direction to Fray Bentos in order to scour the Rincon Gallinas of small rebel bands. A courier arrived next day at Mercedes announcing the evacuation of Fray Bentos by Flores' followers. This news was confirmed by the return, on Saturday night, of the Gefe and his corps, who had found Fray Bentos completely abandoned. The rebels however attempted to intercept his retreat and an engagement took place in which two Florists were killed, and one Government soldier wounded.

THE SHAM-REVOLT AT LA PAZ.

General Urquiza found himself egregiously fooled by the rumors of rebellion at La Paz. There was not the slightest disorder, to give rise to such alarm. Beron, chief of La Paz, had sent to arrest Biricichin on a charge of threatening to kill him: the latter defended himself, wounding two of the soldiers, and was at last despatched. The circumstances were so indicative of foul play that Beron is charged with murder: he delivered himself up to Urquiza, and was permitted to come down in his own boat to Parana, where he resides on parole, pending trial. It is thought the enquiry will result in nothing, and that he will be permitted to return to his former post. The people of La Paz believe his presence indispensable for the peace of the neighborhood and confidently expect his return, for, "with-out him, say they, the gauchos are capable of burning and sacking the district.

STAFF OF THE CAMP

To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen, Will you be kind enough to publish in your popular newspaper the following lines, and oblige Yours truly, ANACIETO PERREZ.

LOCAL EVENTS

Latest News—(Third edition, published by the 'National')—On the 11th inst., the 'National' published the refreshing intelligence of the arrival of the steamer Chile, in Valparaiso, in eleven days.

A CONTRAST

Mr. Editor, On the evening of Thursday, 20th March 1861, without one moment's warning, several thousand human beings were hurried into eternity 'unblesed and unannounced.'

ON CHANGE

The sole topic on the Bolsa to-day was cotton. The brokers and merchants now admit that the 'Standard' will succeed after all, and cotton at last become a staple of the Plata.

assistance in this world? My pen almost refuses to write the word NOTHING. But such is the case. Alas! the rarity of Christian charity.

PRODUCE SALES

Table listing various goods and their prices, including wool, hides, and skins.

CHARTERS

The Dutch brig Genovera, to load salted hides in Montevideo, for orders, at 52s. 6d. and 6 p.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS

Rio Janeiro, Brazilian brig Firma. Lisbon, Dutch schooner Zeyon Sterron.

SAILED

Antwerp, British brig Raymond. Rosario, national steamer Pavon.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

The Royal Mail Steam Packet 'Mersey,' Ritchie Cutleris, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

For Now York

The new A. L. English Clipper Barque 'PRIMA DONNA' Captain Sawyer—388 tons.

Light Horse Cart

Wanted a light second hand horse cart. Anyone having one to dispose of can hear of a purchaser at this office.

Boards

A few gentlemen can be accommodated as such, at Calle Parque No. 88.

For Antwerp Direct

The fine Italian Brig, FRANCESCA, 33 AII, 234 Tons, Captain Solari, Can engage Dry Hides and Bales.

A House to Let

In one of the best situations in Town, either as a private or a House of Business.

Railway Materials

Received, per 'Golden Eagle,' a quantity of railway materials, such as live carriage springs, &c., to be disposed of at low rates.

Committee, Don. Nicholas Schifano, J. H. Denby, B. Quesada, F. A. Brix, R. Lavalle, F. Elortondo.

The steamship La Plata was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 15th ult. The Kepler leaves to-morrow, having a full cargo, including what she has to take in, in Montevideo.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods.

ALMANACK

Agricultural, Industrial, and Literary Almanack for the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres, 1864.

Notice

J. S. WYLLIE and CO., big to inform the inhabitants of Montevideo and surrounding districts that they intend opening an office about the 1st of February.

Notice

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons on board the Zimara on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned.

Just Received

A fresh selection of Heavy Goods, Inside Clothing, Hosiery, and Ready-made Clothing, &c.

Fine Black Tea

Souchong Congou, fine flavoured, in Chests of 12lb, 20lb, 26lb, 45lb, 50lb, and 90lb each.

Schoolmaster

Wanted a good steady man to go to an English Estancia. Apply 105 San Martin.

A House to Let

In one of the best situations in Town, either as a private or a House of Business.

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Received, per 'Golden Eagle,' a quantity of railway materials, such as live carriage springs, &c., to be disposed of at low rates.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE

Desde el Lunes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso; los trenes saldrán como sigue:

Table with columns for Salida (Departure) and Regreso (Return), listing train numbers, times, and destinations.

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ALMANACK

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Richard Garrett & Son. LESTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND. We inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Colonial COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES, CORN DRESSING MACHINES, CHAFF CUTTERS, PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS, COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES, and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam, Horse or Water Power.

Richard Garrett & Sons. LESTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND. Catalogue can be had on application to the publisher of this Paper.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WM. MATTHEW & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fyaz Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
(Captain F. Pizano)
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
Leaves Payandu every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Rosario, Bahadero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herreras, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the "Paraná," de las Palmas, taking cargo and passengers, the National Steamer.

PAVON
Captain Price.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR QUALEGUAY
The National Steamer **DOLORETTAS**
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the "Buenos Vientos" every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon," and returns each Tuesday, by which the passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, the Mail Steamer **ESPIGADOR**
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the "Pavon," and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers' luggage to the "Pavon," which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR COHENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empolando, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**
Leaves Rosario in combination with the "Pavon," on Tuesday, January 10, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabita)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	4 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Dra. nante do	20 "
Baños Pó do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	36 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Guya do	44 "
Bella Vista do	48 "
Empolando do	52 "
Corrientes do	56 "
Cañilla de Guaya do	60 "
Cañilla de la Esquina do	64 "
Concepcion do	68 "
Concordia do	72 "

Deck Half-price.

PRIVILEGES:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	6 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Guya	12 "
O Cohentes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYAHU
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Zorritos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUEZ DE OLINDA**
Captain Thibault de S. Belincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Coruraba	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

NOVIAS
Mensagerias Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223-CALLE VICTORIA-223
Caves for Pillar every day
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.
" Zarate, all even days:
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 23, 29.
Returns from Pillar, every day:
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.
R. Letchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas, and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Letchford's marks, as others are often substituted.
3 Collyer Lane, Bethnal Green, London.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM GIBSON.

Begs to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of
Men's and Youths' Mole-skin and Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
Men's best Jean Striped Shirts and Shirting Stripes,
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youths' Crispenshirts (all qualities)
Drab and White Mole-skin and Corduroy (best quality)
Bedford Girds, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets,
Serges, Aberdeen Whites and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beiges,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Colours, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Derris, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linon Tick,
Danish and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans),
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Laco Squares,
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hose,
Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose,
Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose,
Smillware of every description, best quality.
As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Directors.
D. Miguel Azucena, President
" Berubé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

Officials.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Enrique Miestra, Sub Manager
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices--87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.
This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humbler classes.
Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the inversion of funds, according to the rules of the association.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for so long as the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. 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.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martín (altos) between the hours of 11 - 4; prospectus given on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
BAEK MAUA & CO.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS-AYRES.
The insurance-advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the town of Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their
Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Mauá & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar upwards.
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retro the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers
UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.
Fresh supplies received by every steamer.
61 CORRIENTES 61.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY
THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
OR MACHINE FOR
CUTTING THIBETIAN AND ABOJOS,
Moveable corrales, tras-corrales, chiqueros,
LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c.
Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.
245-calle BUEN ORDEN-245.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates marine risks by sea, or on the river.
Office--Calle Reconquista 83
Directors.
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llanillo,
" Manuel Zambrano,
" Jacobo Paravicini,
" Enrique Tomkinson,
" Mariano Casares,
" Francisco F. Moran, Gerente.

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

MONEY ORDERS NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Barnd & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobo, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martín (opposite the Boina).
THOMAS B HALL.

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

EL ESTABLECIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO
Del Pintor y Fotografo **P. Rainoldi,**
Se ha abierto calle de Belgiano No. 74.
NOTA.—Se hacen retratos con colores naturales.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
CALLE LARGA DE BARRAGAS.

Dr.—Mr. Pongeraud, of the London University College.
This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.
An ever-extended and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the moral and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.
The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.
The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.
For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 74.
Dr. P. PONGERAUD.
e 15 x

Great Bargain.
To be sold, in the paraiso of Pilar, a piece of Camp consisting of a 1/2 league in front, by 1 3/4 depth, with rich pastures, even with the numerous draught which we experience.
The price is one hundred and ninety thousand dollars including two houses, with thatched roofs and brick walls, wells with abundance of water, and excellent corrales.
On the land there are 1200 head of Cattle, amongst which are 300 novillos, which will be sold for \$50 mg as they run.
There are also 1000 muezta sheep, which will be sold for \$30 each.
There are also a few Mares and Horses.
If any individual wishes to buy the Stock and not the Land, the Land will be rented for the sum of \$12000 per annum.
The person who buys the above will have a divided bag in, from which he will reap a magnificent result, in a very short time, only requiring two men to work the establishment.
The person who may interest himself in the above purchase, will please call at Calle Buen Orden, 204, between the hours of 7 and 12, and from 4 to 7, 10 1/2 p.m.

Rams! Rams! Rams!!!
Parties requiring Rams of the best breeds and in excellent condition, at the lowest rates at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralillo, campo de Pilar, partido de Ajó.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electorales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
86—Piedad—86.
Saffern Bros.
To Lot.

A small house, consisting of 22 varas of frontage, with all the necessary outhouses and a curral, in the plaza of San Moreno Station, adjoining the Church. It offers a good situation for any kind of business.
Apply at the Library Lechea, Calle Victoria 109, or in Moreno to Juan Perles, J. 12.

NOTICE.
Irish College, Lobos.
I beg leave to announce to my fellow countrymen that I am about to remove my Establishment to San José de Flores, and that [P.V.] studies shall be fully resumed in the Irish College de San José de Flores on the 18th of January, 1861.
P. FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph.
N.B.—The College House is in the Calle Real San José de Flores, a square beyond the Church.

Shipping List of
CHARLES WM. BENN AND CO.,
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Bark, **CRYSTALINE,**
A. L. 260 Tons,
Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
Consigned to order.
Dutch Schooner, **HOORTE WICHER,**
171 Tons,
Kloesen, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner, **HYDRA,**
138 Tons,
Peterson, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.
Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine, **CORNELIA SJSANA,**
33 T.T. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order.
French Ship, **GRANDE ANTILLE,**
56 A.T. 351 Tons,
Tennard, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Doriga and Unanue.
National Bark, **RIVADAVIA,**
347 Tons,
Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowlund.
For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN AND CO
Shipbrokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

Notice.
The Larga de Barracas, which up to this date was established under the firm of J. M. & Co., will henceforth be carried on under the firm of **MOIR & CLAUSEN.**
Dr. As. 1st January, 1864.
Juan C. Mohr,
Henry A. Clausen.

To the mercantile community.
For sale in the English Library of G. F. Mackenzie.
A Table showing the fractions of real, dollar, and ounces at 17 reduced to decimal, and the relative value of real of hard dollars, of ounces of \$16 stated in decimals.
Price 3 cents the copy
J 12.

River Plate Steamship Co.
The River Plate Association intend dispatching the following Steamers monthly from LIVERPOOL direct to MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES.
Passenger register. To sail.
SALADO..... 1360 Dec. 20
PARAGUAY..... 1360
LA PLATA..... 1196
URUGUAY..... 1214
PARANA..... 1300
For general information apply to Nuttall, Mora, and Co.; S. W. Kelso and Co.; Cotsworth, Lyne, and Co.; or to **WM. CHAS. MILLER.**
The Salado will receive Goods up to the 17th, and will be despatched on the 20th December.
Landing berth, north-east corner of Prince's Dock.
For terms of Freight or Passage per this Steamer, apply to
WM CHAS. MILLER
37 Drury-buildings, Liverpool.

Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers,
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.
WATSON, GOW, & CO.,
ETA FOUNDRY.
LIVERPOOL ROAD, GLASGOW,
Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gilt Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates,
Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces,
Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, Pits, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dray Bushes, Gates, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

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