

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

620—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.

Bank Notes
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

Irish and English
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Good News
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.

Now English Store
Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres...

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (the Flor del Plata, No. 5146) of the above Friendly Society...

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
80, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Office, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief offices West Strand London w.c., Capital 3,000,000.

Moreno Church
The editors of the 'Standard' are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.

Wanted
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.

La Zingara
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage...

American Dentist,
DR. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life.

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. RISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—THE M.E. NAY leaves every Monday and Tuesday...

Mensagerias Nacionales.
Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pillar every day
" Capilla del Señor every day.

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
Sure wealth to Estancieros.
By the Robert Apparatus.

Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.

Moreno Church.
The editors of the 'Standard' are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.

Wanted.
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.

Unfailing Cure
for Scab and Strout in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.
Calvert's Phenyline and Terchaue.

Royal Hotel.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazils and River Plate.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Directors:
Chairman—Henry W. Peek, Esq. (Peck Brothers and Co.)
Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

Agents in Buenos Ayres:
BRANDT SOHN AND CO.
Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Important to Farmers.
To Rent, several Puestos on an Estancia on the coast of the Paraná. The grass is high, and the land, notwithstanding the sea, is in the best condition.

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.

Colegio Anglo-Porteño,
205—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted for their passage, by the following vessels, viz.—'The William Piele,' 'John Robertson,' 'Philomel,' 'Deili,' 'Annie Wilson,' 'Cosmopolitan,' 'Francis Carril,' 'Pella Porteira,' 'Libra,' 'Countess of Darlman,' 'Gauntlet,' 'Matrona,' 'Rosario,' 'Hagh,' 'Waterwitch,' 'Hollywood,' 'South Esk,' 'Agnes,' 'Rosalie,' and 'Evangelist,' are requested to call at my Office...

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZANGO, Montevideo.
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all its branches...

JOHN G. KEMSLEY,
Public and Official Translator,
140 CALLE PARQUE.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000.

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano. Likenesses taken of any size and with natural colors.

Lawyers Office.
Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No 14— Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.

To Grocers.
A beautiful site for the establishment of a new Grocery. A large store is now unoccupied on the corner of Calle Santa Fe and Larrea. In connection with this Store are two other rooms and a plot of ground 30 yards square where there is a well, rancho, &c.

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—29
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX. FULFON & CO.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa 27 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.

Bills of Exchange on London.
For amounts as required, Can be obtained from HENRY N. HART, 33 CALLE SAN MARTIN. (Next door to the 'Cien de Moneda')

Notice.
Parties wishing to secure passages for persons on board the Zingara 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 GEORGE W. WILKES Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stocks the master of the vessel.

For Sale.
The fine large commodious house No. 480 calle Defensa containing 11 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have hard-floored floors, and 6 rooms balconies, 8 cellars in one, divided by large arches of masonry, 25 varas long, 1 1/2 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, and a large and splendid garden, a galpon (the roof) covering 100 square yards, suitable for stable, deposit for hay, carriage &c. the entrance is magnificently adapted. A small garden and bower, vines covering the same, orange and nut-pine trees, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply at 141 m.

Argentino Diligence
150 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 150.
Leaves for ROSARIO every Monday and Wednesday on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of each month.

Wanted.
A respectable young lad recently arrived wishes to engage in a mercantile house, writes a good hand and can give unexceptionable reference. Address I. J. K. at Messrs McKern's 21 Calle San Martin. 8 p. j. 31.

Subscription to the Standard \$20 per month. Advertisements Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever 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.

Friday, February 5, 1864

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'La Plata' from Liverpool arrived in Montevideo on the 1st inst, with 26 passengers, mostly for Buenos Ayres, a large general cargo, and dates up to December 25th. She brings no later news than the French packet, having made not a very quick passage of 38 days.

The Brazilian steamer 'Brazil' entered Montevideo on the 31st ult with dates from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult. but there is nothing of importance. The Marquis of Linda having resigned, the new ministry was formed as follows: Premier, Zacarias; Home Sec, Machado; Foreign affairs, Barreto; Commerce, Ribeiro; Finance, Carvalho; Marine, Diaz Vieira; War, Gen. Matos.

The news from the provinces is not so alarming as the last. The awful date, January 28th, passed without a revolution, although the 'Imparcial' published a manifesto signed by over a hundred citizens declaring D. Hoque Ferreira to be Governor de facto, but not de jure: this reminds us of the medal cast at Rome by the Pretender 'Rex Britanniarum, Dei gratia, sed non voluntate populi.' The dates from Cordoba are to the 22nd ult.

Carnival comes very tame this year: we hear of no steamboats to perambulate the streets, and but for a few baskets of empty egg shells offered for sale, there would seem no sign of the approaching festivity.

Contrary to our hopes, there will be masked balls, during the three nights of Carnival. Of course a military guard will be placed on the theatre but this will not prevent disorders, and we expect to hear of some killed or wounded.

On yesterday we published no paper, since the other printing offices had made it a holiday, and our operatives followed the rule celebrating the anniversary of Rosas' fall, with due honor. And still our colleagues call us 'mazhorqueros'!

The all absorbing topic at present in Buenos Ayres, is the Schleswig-Holstein question. At the clubs and cafes nothing else is spoken about. A subscription is even talked of on behalf of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, to defend their rights and liberties. The Chief of Police, in consequence of the turn of conversation, is obliged to study the history of Denmark, as a difficulty occurred the other day between two Argentines as to the franchises of rights of the Schleswig-Holsteiners. It is to be regretted that this much-discussed question cannot be confined to Europe's heart-rending, indeed, is it to think that South America should be set in a blaze on account of Schleswig-Holstein.

It is rumoured that on Wednesday night a man was stabbed at the entrance of Colon, during the opera. We have been unable to get details.

One of the most successful and distinguished financiers in this country, and one who, we hope, yet to see at the head of the National Hacienda, has favoured us with an interesting article, from the 'Economist,' on the Russian finances, which bears strikingly on the currency and loan question of this country. We are obliged, for want of space, to defer reviewing it until to-morrow.

We regret to hear, that the camps about Salto are becoming like those of Luxan. The sheep farmers are preparing to move on, if it does not soon rain. Yesterday evening there was every appearance of rain: before long, we ardently hope, that at last we shall have what was once so frequent in this country a 'temporal.' We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the province of Santa Fe, by land, that it is perfectly incredible the number of sheep which have been driven across the Arroyo Medio, he estimates the total up to the present as over two millions. The sheep are all doing well there, owing to the abundance of grass and water.

Cutting grass is rather a perilous amusement near Carmelo. Owing to the 'seca,' some of the vigilantes were sent out the other day to a certain spot, where grass was said to be abundant, but when they got there, they found throat-cutting more in vogue. A band of Flores' regenerators appeared, and evinced an unmistakable desire to cut down the vigilantes; the policemen, however, strange to say, showed pluck, and armed as the old Romans, with scythes, rushed on the hapless filibusters. The head of the gang, one Serapio Quiroga, got mowed down, like a thistle, only in the sermonee. When the vigilantes returned to Carmelo they did like Falstaff, and threw the Quiroga's corpse down on the Plaza, instead of a bundle of long grass. The commandante was so well pleased, that he gave a regular justification.

We have to return our best thanks to the fair authoress of 'Enima' for kindly presenting us with a copy of this interesting novel. We are happy to find in this turmoil of politics that there is one Argentine matron who labours to elevate the female mind from demoralizing politics to the pure and elucent atmosphere of romantic literature. The authoress of 'Enima' has set a noble example to her fellow-countrywomen which we hope they will imitate. We cannot speak for the merits of the work in question, as we have not read it, but as it does not savour of the 'Crucio' or 'Cecido,' and is born in Buenos Ayres, it deserves, we consider, our unlimited praise.

We hear of one man having annihilated six serenos on Wednesday night. We have not heard the cause of the row, but suppose it must have been the Schleswig-Holstein question.

Manuel José de la Torre, a descendant of one of the most respectable families in this country, is, we hear, lending himself to the party squabbles which unhappily divide this country. We regret sincerely that a young man, whose family has suffered so much by the civil wars in this country, would be a party to an opposition which is vainly struggling for ascendancy. We trust that all we hear of M. la Torre is not correct, as we feel certain that none ought more ardently to sigh for peace than the Juez de Paz of Zarate.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We have been so accustomed to read the repeated complaints in some of the native papers of this city, against the Northern Railway, that we confess we were agreeably surprised, in a trip we made along this line the other day to find the manager and officials sober, and the guards unwilling for a fight.

So much abused has this company been, that one would imagine every share of the stock was held in this city, and the company's servants under the immediate surveillance of the proprietors of the road.

There may be no doubt some minor grievances and complaints, but such cannot justify the repeated abuse which has been hurled against this company. We deny that there is a railway in the world against which there is not now and then some complaint; it is almost impossible that a line which is doing a first rate business can escape such things.

As an instance of the unfair play shown this company, we may remark that the other day the 'Tribuna' in noticing an accident which occurred to one of the labourers who incautiously jumped from one of the waggon's—this querulous colleague states that the Northern Railway seems peculiarly unfortunate.

Now it is right to remark that so far from being, as is represented by the 'Tribuna,' peculiarly unfortunate, it is quite the reverse, the road has been running now for more than twelve months, and during all that period, and notwithstanding the most diabolical attempts on the part of some evil disposed persons to throw the carriages off the track, not a single life has been lost save that of the incautious laborer, on the other day.

Respecting the accident referred to we cannot see how the company is to be blamed: if one of the passengers thinks proper to jump out of the window of a carriage, the company of course is to blame, and the newspapers we suppose ring about the matter until the public is convinced that Mr. Zimmermann or Captain Harrison is worse than Caesar.

The Northern Railway is, we are proud to say, a model line in point of management. At the different stations the station masters and employees are polite and obliging. Captain Harrison the traffic manager, is not sitting smoking paper cigars in his office, but on the ground to see that everything goes on right. Mr. Zimmermann, the company's agent here, is also uniting in his exertions. Yesterday morning we were pleased to see the regularity which pervaded the first train was crowded to overflowing; on its arrival at the Retiro station, Mr. Zimmermann with Captain Harrison were on the platform, the baggage distributed, the tramway cars in waiting, and in five minutes the whole crowd of passengers reassembled, and on their way up to the Plaza 25 de Mayo.

We profess to know something about railways, having some experience in that line, and we insist that the North-

ern Railway is as well managed a road as any in England or the States.

To-day the inauguration of the line to San Fernando takes place; the company anxious to make the ceremony becoming the occasion, has given the most liberal orders to the maître d'hôtel. The line is at present doing a tremendous business, and we think it rather ungenerous of our colleagues to be hounding it down, as it will only tend to foster similar enterprises from taking root in this country.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The 'Ballo en Maschera' on Wednesday evening was decidedly the best opera we have seen in Buenos Ayres. For every one good singer and a host of last ones were supposed to constitute a company; but at present the various parts are equally sustained, and if the lyric artists meet with indifferent success it is not from their own fault, but owing to a vitiated taste for mountebanks and tight rope dancers among our 'Athenian' public.

Mme. Briol is an artist of the first class, possessing a voice of singular strength and sweetness, united to great mimic talent. Although there were scarcely 500 persons in the theatre, she was received with loud applause and twice called before the curtain. Mme. Mollo played the page with exquisite grace, and sang as well as on any former occasion. Lelmi was encased in the 'chansonnette' 'cho me fa da ridere,' and his rendering throughout was excellent, especially in the dying scene. Celestino sang with much effect, and was evidently master of the part entrusted to him. Walter has not lost his voice by his recent trip to R. Janeiro, but his role did not afford sufficient play for duets and solos, in which he is pre-eminent: in quartettes with Briol, Mollo and Celestino he sang very well. The chorus was better than usual, and 'che baccano' elicited universal praise.

The stage appointments were well got up, and the introduction of a piano into the orchestra is an improvement. We should, however, feel grateful to the manager if he would remove some ricketty chairs from the boxes, and commence performances at the hour fixed, as the endurance of the audience is worn out, when prolonged after midnight. The ladder of Buisley Brothers is a sad eye-sore, which we could wish to see removed.

We noticed very few English present, and the ladies mustered rather thin in the boxes, though the 'cazuela' was full. A new custom of doubtful etiquette has been introduced; the ladies promenaded the passages leading to the boxes, and prep in, after the manner of the fashionable youths (mulattoes included) of the city. The Fire Brigade, in elegant uniform, was present; but if any casualty took place, we fear the want of water would render its services useless.

An unfortunate occurrence was related to us between the second and third acts. A man was stabbed in the portico of the theatre, and carried off to the Policia, senseless, by two vigilantes. He wore a light coat, which was covered with blood, being wounded in the left shoulder. It must excite surprise in Europe to read that the police of B. Ayres invariably arrest the victim, while the murderer often escapes. We have not heard that any one has been discovered to the cause of the outrage, or that the perpetrator has been seized. This will be a lesson to our readers of what may be anticipated for the coming masked balls at Colon.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

The 'Foro-carril' of the 2nd inst. brings nothing important from Rosario or the interior. The Governor of Sta. Fe is sick, and has summoned Deputy Grand to take charge of the ministry. Colonel Comesa had set out to reconnoitre the old line of frontier. This will extend from S. Javier to the junction point of Cordoba and Santiago, covering the Suelchales route from Indian depredators, and securing a splendid tract of camp suitable for farming. Masked balls are in vogue at Rosario. Captain Bruce's picnic was postponed, owing to the machinery of the Espigador getting out of order.

D. Roque Ferreira continues in command at Cordoba, although his term of office has expired. As his conduct has incensed the people, it is probable he will share the fate of Posse, and this summary system of ejecting rulers will form a part of the constitution. The 'Imparcial' states that two gauchos were shot on suspicion of entertaining opinions opposed to Government. On the 29th ult: the following citizens were arrested by the police: D. Nicolas Peñafoza, D. Augusto Lopez, Dr. D. Luis Cáceres, Dr. D. Juan de Campillo, D. Jose Maria Mendez, Don Cito del Campillo, D. Francisco Diaz Rodriguez, Dr. D. Eusebio Bedoya, D. Jose Costes Finces, Dr. D. Rafael Garcia, y D. Clinaco de la Peña, all men of the best family; Dr. Bedoya is rector of the University.

Latest dates from Rioja mention that Senator Vega is about to be elected Governor; he is thought to be a good man, Mendoza is quiet. The San

Juan mines report favorably; Sarmiento is trying to open a new pass to Chile by Tontal, across the Andes, called Camino de Patos. The candidates for Congress are Drs. Cortinez, Quiroga and Rojo.

The 'Litoral' of Paraná, 30th ult, shows that Garrigo, whose election for the Provincial Chamber was annulled, seeks to be again returned. Mue Builli is giving operatic performances. We hear nothing of the trial of Beron for murder of Birinchin.

MONTEVIDEO.

The 'Frente y tres' has returned to Montevideo from Maldonado. Colonel Acunao had disembarked in that port, and taken the command, being received with great joy by the inhabitants. Col. Moyano, at the head of 130 cavalry, had also entered Maldonado.

The edict of Berro about the press had caused some excitement. On the request of the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Vasquez, who was unwell on board the pontoon, instead of sharing the fate of his fellow prisoners, had been allowed to go on board the Brazilian corvette Berenice, where he was most kindly received.

The Government indirectly admits that its treasury is in a very shaky state, as it has issued a decree levying an additional 2 per cent upon the exports of beef, in order, as it states, to make up for the large expenditure caused by the war. Nearly all the parties sentenced to banishment by the late coup d'etat of Berro, have landed at Ex. Cayu in this city. Flores is still advancing towards Palmar, where it is supposed, he will await the coming of Servando Gomez.

The passengers per Salto confirm the news lately received, that at Paysandu several parties of stragglers had arrived, supposed to belong to the forces of Servando Gomez. The Blanco troops are very badly off for horses. Flores was still keeping the safe distance of thirty leagues from the enemy.

CHILE.

Since the fire in the Compañia, the young men in Santiago have organised six companies of firemen of all nations; and Congress has allotted an annual sum of 18,000 dollars (s.) for this good object. The difficulty between Chili and Bolivia is assuming a most disagreeable aspect. The Government of the latter Republic has purchased in England two or three old vessels which belonged to the British navy. This looks remarkably like as if Bolivia intended pouncing upon Mejillones. Meanwhile, the Chilean Government has given strict orders to its navy to be ready at a moment's notice. The Chilean steam-ship, 'Esmeralda,' was anchored in Mejillones.

HORSE STEALING.

This gaucho amusement is now carried on so extensively, with such impunity and daring, that many actually believe the petty officials connive at this industrious mode of making out a living. One thing is certain, that few have escaped paying a contribution of horses, and only one person that I am aware of, has been imprisoned; that unhappy man had the audacity to steal two horses from—from whom do you think—the audacious ruffian, from the 'Alcalde.' This was carrying the joke a little too far, his worship it appears considers it a crime to rob an alcalde, whereas it is only a misdemeanour to rob a non-employee; this must be the view the justice of peace also takes of the case, for the person who stole those two horses from the alcalde was searched for, captured, and sent to Buenos Ayres a prisoner. During the same week and in this same Alcalde's court eight estancieros and farmers were robbed of twenty seven horses—it must be remembered that I refer to one 'cuartel' only, not to the entire Partido, and only mention the robberies committed in the same week in which the Alcalde of this 'cuartel' was robbed of two horses—we'll then, were the robbers of those eight estancieros sent prisoners to town? were there a search of any kind made for them? No. This proves what every camp resident is well aware of—that those flagrant crimes and robberies which are of such frequent occurrence in the camp, are due in a great measure to the supine carelessness of the local authorities; it proves, that they, when not personally interested, or acting on the strength of some 'compadre's' recommendation, avoid doing their duty, or to define it in their words, avoid 'compromisos.' At they are never punished or even reprimanded by their superiors for indolence or evasion of duty, instinct and the natural habits of the country keep them dormant; besides, in the camp, that moral abhorrence of crime and criminals felt in the city and other countries, is unknown; an expert robber is viewed in the light of a clever fellow, and is admitted in society without the slightest repugnance; consequently the authorities who wink at crime feel not that shame they would feel, or be made to feel, were they to associate in the city with persons sporting the title of robbers. To be excluded from the society in the camp it is necessary to be notoriously bad; such trifles as stealing horses, stealing and slaughtering cows for the hide, and si-

milar handy jobs are considered as 'gauchadas,' not crimes; the child who steals a lump of sugar is more criminal than the man who steals a cow or a horse, such at least is the view taken of these paltry crimes by a great many in the camp.

Could not the Minister make his subalterns display as much energy in protecting property as they do in canvassing for the elections? were they to display one-tenth part the same energy there would be very few professional robbers at this side of the Arroyo del Medio. Dick.

SHIP-DECEPTION AND ROBBERY.

Captain Kidder of the British brig 'Ben Lomond' has laid before us the following complaint, by which it will be seen that there is comparatively little security for ship-masters in our port, and that a robbery has been committed in which the criminal escaped through the misplaced kindness of the lighter man.

The 'Ben Lomond' arrived here on Nov. 30th from Liverpool. The steward on board was a negro named Patrick Emmanuel naive of the West Indies. During the voyage the captain treated him kindly, he having never been punished. The vessel began to land on the 1st ult. and on the 28th, Emmanuel deserted, taking with him an Albert chain and quantity of clothing amounting to the value of £10 sterling. He got on board the lighter Elisa No. 192 belonging to Mr. Hoval, or at least employed by that gentleman for shipment of the bales of wool. The mate and crew saw the fellow in the lighter, but as a breeze was blowing it was useless to take a boat and go in pursuit. The vessel was lying in the outer roads and the captain being on shore was signalled, that he was wanted on board. Accordingly he went on board and finding his property stolen, came ashore next morning to seek redress. When he applied to the Captain of the Port, he was told, through an interpreter, that numberless formalities and documents would be required, pending which the thief would have escaped to the camp. Next recurring to the Consul, Mr. Parish informed him that the lighter man could be held responsible, but this would also involve delays and expenses; it is not worth while to prosecute the matter further.

The captain, however, publishes this statement as a caution for the information of all shipping-masters, and with the hope that at some future period, when reforms are introduced, cases like the present may be provided against.

NEDDY SIREY ON THE WATER-WORKS.

Hotel Globo, Feb. 1, 1864.

My dear Editor, Thrusting in the Lord that you have got over Pat. Whelan's bating, I'm writing to you again, but I'm not going to say one word on water works, but on works in the water. There is not less than about two hundred and fifty water-carriers in this city, employing about six hundred horses and maintaining one with the other a wife and two children, making, between themselves, wives, children, and horses, an aggregate of sixteen hundred mouths to be fed every day, being 1 per cent. of all the useful living creatures in Buenos Ayres. The earnings of the trade must, therefore, be at the least, ten 'pesos' for each month per day, and which sum must be taken home ever evening. When this blazing hot sun goes down—

... to seek his sweet rest, but to torment some of those poor fellows that's minding their dead shape to the wit of us— says itself that means to travel first to I get beyond where it comes from and then the devil a one of me will be having the stame dashing out of me body, for all the world like one of them vapors that's always sailing about like mad dogs in the river opposite me window. But to return to this water-works—me pen runs away so from what I'm writing about that I'm names to buy a pen-holder—(1,600) months at ten pesos each, comes to 16,000 a day, and for the year 5,840,000, and I have it to thin skamin' rogues on the Houlser to tell you what's the value of all that paper in good pounds sterling. But I'll tell them what they don't know, and it's this: that if ere a one of them was clever enough to get houl on a hape of money like that, all in clane new one dollar notes, it would break his back to houl with it; for if they was built up one over other (note and tidy), they'd open their blinking eyes to see the top of the monument they'd viz to la Excelencia of Senor Don Rufin Elizalde. A handsome-looking piece of architecture it would be, just 1300 feet and 4.7th of an inch to boot, in light—baseless fabric of a splendrit's dream, awaiting the first gust from heaven to scatter it like the deserts' sand. By all accounts if it was set fire to wanst a month it would be all the better for the country; and if a score or two of them ounce-brokers was roasted at the same time, shure its no loss they'd be, but a good tidance to the poor people. Well, then, Mr. Editors, what I want to say to you is this, about those water carriers, hard-working, slaving honest Baques as they are, when they fill the bucket nigh-

the top, which they don't often if the servant girl is thinking—the creature!—of her sweetheart, and not minding what she is doing. The 'patrons' is awful down on them girls about their sweethearts; but its not a rush one of them cares, but says among themselves that the misses had better go and scold the young ladies up stairs and leave the likes of them alone. Where's the use, I say, of them water men sticking a big barrel up in the air on top of their cart, and driving into the river till the water comes up to the bottom of the cask, and breaking their backs slashing water down a small hole in the top, the half of what they raise up running back into the river where it came from. They have not the sense even to put a bit of a funnel over the hole, much less to get a small hand-pump to save them making cute angles of themselves half the day. It would do you good to see their faces with my spy-glass as I sit in the cool wind up here, laughing at them as they scratch the smalls of their backs every ten minutes, when they are filling up. What I want to advise them to do, is just this, to put the barrel below, near the ground, not on top, up in the air, which is easy done, and I dare say, there's wit enough among the cart-maker's here to know what a crank axle-tree is, if not, I'll tell them. The carts can still have the high wheels: the gain to the men will be only this, that with a self-acting valve at the bottom of the cask, they can sit quiet and comfortable, smoking their bacey, winking at the wathery illuminating themselves for them, filling the barrel in less nor no time, and they able to do one-third more journeys in the day, with less than half the labour. There may be only one difficulty, and that is, in making the old horses believe the cask is full, because, shure as eggs is eggs, there won't be all the weight behind them (that they are used to), till the whole of the wathery is out of the wathery, near the shore, that's the cask I mane. This seems to be a small matter to trouble you about, but the price of good water to the middle and lower classes of a semi-tropical town, which will never have water works, till the day of judgment (and it's a good many of the people out here that will want a draught of cold water after that day), is no small matter, in a watery point of view. Remember that one-third journey, without great labour, means one-third more water for the same money, and that this third gained, could with advantage be used both as regards the health of the individual himself, and certainly to the comfort of the stranger, who comes into contact with the great unwashed of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Editor, if you like to bet me the value of a cart on my plan not being up to what I have stated, I'm your man, and will have one built in two months from this date, or else I pay my money: note average time by my watch of each cart filling, 40 minutes, at seven journeys a day, loss of time three and a-half hours (allowing, by my plan, 10 minutes as necessary for each journey), not to say anything about the time consumed at home in the evening, when the wife must rub the patron's back down, ready for the morning. Wishing you both, my dear editors, the top of the carnival, and its myself means to join in the sport—

"Dum vivimus vivamus." Ever your own, N. E.

(Receiving 250 - and 1 piece down to the hub.)

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.

British Consulate, Rosario, February 1st, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

From your paper of the 26th ult. I extract the following:—

"Messrs. Drabble Bros. have offered to purchase the cotton crop of Corrientes, this year, at three silver reals per lb. ginned cotton. It will probably amount to 20,000 lbs., but we anticipate some difficulty and delay, owing to the want of gins and presses."

There need be no want of either, as I have got six of the best quality of Macarty gins here, which are ready for any applicant at the bare price of their first cost in England and of their carriage out—namely, five ounces per gin. As soon as these are disposed of, the exporter will forward more through Messrs. Stolterfoht, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool.

As to presses, I include you with this an engraving of the sort of cotton press that is used in India. And when I inform you that I have seen at Gramilla, in the province of Santiago de Estero, an almost exact model of this press, used in packing wool, you will allow the possibility of making similar ones in Corrientes.

The screw part of the machine which I saw at work was fashioned out of a tree of 'Algarobio colorado,' and the instrument itself was constructed at Santa Lucia, the estancia of Colonel Contrero, who is Commandante of the partido of Salavia, in said province of Santiago.

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant, THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON.

SCOTCH CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Buenos Ayres, 1st Feb. 1864. To the Editors of the 'Standard'

Dear Sirs, In yesterday's Standard there appeared another article about the Scotch Church question, written by a 'Glasgowian,' in which this gentleman accuses the writer of a former communication of drawing conclusions from an hypothesis which is not puerile, &c., &c.

There can be no doubt, however, that tampering with existing institutions and forms merely for a love of change is dangerous and reprehensible, and in matters of religion especially such—to be avoided if possible.

Scotchmen, above all men, are Tories and Conservatives to the backbone; hard to convince, impervious to reason or argument however logical, where the theme is the pulling down of ancient institutions.

There is a sentence or two, however, in 'Glasgowian's' letter to which I would like to call his attention. In one of these 'Glasgowian' enumerates several splendid schemes in connection with the Church, such as schools, singing classes, &c., and winds up with saying, 'So any one can see that this compact goes on working extremely well.'

THE ALABAMA DISABLED. The English brig Sea Nymph, arrived in R. Janeiro 19th ult., brings news that the Alabama is at the Cape of Good Hope, and that yellow fever had broken out on board, thirty men being sick.

The Italian war-steamers San Giovanni, 20 guns, arrived at Rio from Boston, on the 19th ult., en route for Montevideo.

The Dutch steam-frigate Leeland left Rio Janeiro on the 22d ult., for Montevideo.

The American ships Harpswell and John Banyan sailed from Montevideo on the 27th ult., in ballast, for the United States.

Six cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil, and one for Habana, left Montevideo, between the 27th and 31st inst.

A M E R I C A.

Advices received from New York to the 5th Dec. state that Meade, finding Lee in formidable strength in Mine Run Valley, had recrossed to the north side of the Rapidan. Discussion existed among his generals.

I remain, dear Sirs, Yours most sincerely, ANOTHER GLASGOWIAN.

Colonel St. Leger Grenfell.

No doubt many friends and acquaintances of Colonel Grenfell, in Buenos Ayres, will be glad to read the following sketch of the life of this extraordinary Englishman.

Ever since I landed in America I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, who is now Inspector-General of Cavalry to Bragg's army.

There can be no doubt, however, that tampering with existing institutions and forms merely for a love of change is dangerous and reprehensible, and in matters of religion especially such—to be avoided if possible.

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Federals on the previous day would enable Longstreet to secure his retreat. The Federals had given up firing on Fort Sumter, and were throwing shells into Charleston.

New York, Dec. 8. Congress met yesterday. The Democrats were divided on choice of a candidate for Speaker, and Colfax, a Republican, was elected Speaker of the House.

President Lincoln delivered his annual message to day. He says, we remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers, and that all efforts to embroil the country and to aid execrable insurrection have been unavailing.

President Lincoln's message says that the British Government, as was further expected, has exercised its authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.

Shipwrecked at Barracas.—Work men are busily employed in placing the machinery on board the small steamer at present building at Barracas.

ARRIVALS. Rio Janeiro, Brazilian brig, Maria Alficado.

Montevideo, English war steamer Sheldrake.

Montevideo, in ballast, English sch. Atrevido.

Swansea, Italian brig Anna.

Uruguay, Nat. steamer Caaguazu.

Montevideo, nat. brigantine Cometa.

Paysandu, Spanish war steamer Venusclora.

Rosario, National steamer Pavon.

River Plate Steamship Company.

The Steamer LA PLATA.

1950 Tons Register, Capt. FARMER.

This steamer, which is now discharging in Montevideo, and is daily expected in this port, will be despatched hence at the end of the present month of February.

For particulars as to freight or passage, apply to the agents, JOHN P. BOYD AND CO., Calle San Martin, 56.

F. S. 1w.

Housemaid or Laundress. A steady Woman, wants a situation in either of the above capacities. An English family preferred.

Address M. N., Standard Office. F. S. 7p.

For Boston. The new and first-class clipper barque, 'Jewess,' Captain Watson, will be despatched for the above port in fifteen days, and offers elegant accommodation for ten or fifteen passengers.

For particulars, apply to GARDNER B. PERRY, Room No. 11, Hotel de la Paix. F. S. 21p.

Found a Dog. A good pointer or setter, of English or French breed, has accidentally sought shelter in this Office. He was probably stolen from his owner, as the name on the collar has been erased.

New Periodical.—The Italian community is about to have an organ of its own. To-morrow will appear the first number of Carriere Italiana, a periodical to be edited by Don Giovanni Cervetto, an Italian, who comes recommended by Garibaldi—surely a sufficient guarantee for his political liberality.

More Arres.—On the sailing of the Monay from Montevideo, it was rumoured that the next victims of Berro would be Don Jose Briol and Don Adolfo Mansilla.

Reinforcements for Flores.—On the 29th ult. Comandante Venturo Rodriguez started from Concordia with a reinforcement intended for Flores.

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A situation as Housemaid or Laundress may be taken by a steady and industrious person. Apply to the Standard Office. Address X. Z., Standard Office.

Wet Nurse. A young Woman, lately confined, offers her services as a Wet Nurse. Apply, Calle Reconquista, No. 401. F. S. 3p.

A Furnished Apartment. To Let, at No. 203, Calle de Maipu. F. S. 6p.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA. Saturday the 6th February. The first representation by the present Company of the opera IL TROVATORE.

By the Senoras Briol, Molle, and Sres. Lelini, Walter, Celestino, &c. Half past eight, p.m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized 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.

An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the moral and intellectual 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 Bolsones 71. DR. P. PONGERRARD.

Notice. J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Chascomus and surrounding districts that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Depot of Camp Stores, in the new and commodious houses situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

From the facilities which they have of procuring through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel confident that they can supply goods of every description in Chascomus at prices which will be very favourable comparison with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and London goods, guaranteed to be of the best quality, and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population.

15 17 p

Polytechnic Institute VICTORIA, No. 157, BUCKLE-BAVAT, LROOIT.

On the 15th Inst. will be opened an Educational Establishment, Scientific and Literary, 157 BUCKLE-BAVAT, LROOIT.

Mathematics, Natural Sciences, etc. Students are invited to attend the course of instruction with the view of preparing for the various branches of the profession, and for the various branches of the profession, and for the various branches of the profession.

The preparatory course in the above studies, as well as the course in the various branches of the profession, will be conducted by the most distinguished professors of the Polytechnic Institute.

The British and Foreign School, established by the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and now conducted by the Rev. Mr. J. S. W. & Co., is a most excellent institution, and is well adapted for the education of the young of both sexes.

For particulars as to the course of instruction, and for prospectuses, apply to the Rev. Mr. J. S. W. & Co., 157 BUCKLE-BAVAT, LROOIT.

Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1864.

Joint-Stock Company.

SAN JUAN MINES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent. from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the period fixed for such payment, at the Bank of Maun and Co., is from the 13th to the 29th February.

JOSEPH ANTONIO COITO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Just Landed, ex Joan Taylor from Glasgow.

A Lot of Perth Pearl Bait, in Tins, of superior condition.

URBE and AUR.

F. S. 3p.

Wanted. A situation as Housemaid or Laundress may be taken by a steady and industrious person. Apply to the Standard Office. Address X. Z., Standard Office.

Vorses, 14 per Thousand. Verses in Spanish for Carnival sold at this office.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W.M. TTIENCO CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
 Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
 Captain F. Fidanza,
 Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
 Calling at Zarate, Bahadern, San Pedro Obligado, Las Haras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
 The National Steamer **DOLORITAS**,
 Captain D. Linklater,
 Leaves the 'Buca de las Nuevas Vueltas' every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
 Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
 Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
 Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cailla de la Esquina, Cailla de Oya, Bella Vista, and Espedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**,
 Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cablo)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	30 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA,
 Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Joriente, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAUQUES DE OLINDA**
 Captain Thipolito de S. Belincoart,
 Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	50 "
Asuncion	80 "
Columbia	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.
 Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
 Drafts are also granted on **Messrs. Fraser, Grot & Co, Bankers LONDON.**
 And on **J. Barm & Co, Banker LIVERPOOL.**

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolea).
THOMAS B. HALL

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.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS FERIADOS

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A	TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A
1	Orden. 5 30 de la man.	San Pedro	Orden. 7 40 de la m.	1	Orden. 6 de la man.	San Pedro	Orden. 9 10 m.
2	Orden. 9 45 "	San Pedro	Orden. 11 10 "	2	Orden. 11 "	San Pedro	Orden. 11 55 "
3	Orden. 11 "	San Pedro	Orden. 12 20 de la t.	3	Orden. 12 30 de la t.	San Pedro	Orden. 1 40 t.
4	Orden. 12 30 de la t.	San Pedro	Orden. 1 25 "	4	Orden. 3 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 4 25 "
5	Orden. 1 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 2 10 "	5	Orden. 5 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 6 10 "
6	Orden. 2 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 3 10 "	6	Orden. 7 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 8 10 "
7	Orden. 3 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 4 10 "	7	Orden. 8 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 9 10 "

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A	TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A
1	Orden. 5 30 de la man.	San Pedro	Orden. 7 40 de la m.	1	Orden. 6 30 de la man.	San Pedro	Orden. 9 10 m.
2	Orden. 9 45 "	San Pedro	Orden. 11 10 "	2	Orden. 11 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 11 55 "
3	Orden. 11 "	San Pedro	Orden. 12 20 de la t.	3	Orden. 12 30 de la t.	San Pedro	Orden. 1 40 t.
4	Orden. 12 30 de la t.	San Pedro	Orden. 1 25 "	4	Orden. 3 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 4 25 "
5	Orden. 1 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 2 10 "	5	Orden. 5 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 6 10 "
6	Orden. 2 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 3 10 "	6	Orden. 7 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 8 10 "
7	Orden. 3 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 4 10 "	7	Orden. 8 30 "	San Pedro	Orden. 9 10 "

NOTA: En los dias de feriado, los trenes de Buenos Ayres y el Salto, salen de la cañal de la Estacion de Buenos Ayres a las 10 y 12 de la noche, y de la cañal de la Estacion de Salto a las 11 y 1 de la noche, respectivamente. Los boletines se entregan un dia antes de la salida de los trenes. Todo pasajero que en el momento de salir de Buenos Ayres o de Salto, desea ir a Buenos Ayres o al Salto, debe ir a la Administracion de la Estacion de Buenos Ayres o de Salto, respectivamente, para obtener los boletines de salida para los dias de feriado, y para obtener los boletines de llegada para los dias de feriado, debe ir a la Administracion de la Estacion de Buenos Ayres o de Salto, respectivamente, para obtener los boletines de llegada para los dias de feriado. Los boletines de salida y de llegada para los dias de feriado, se entregan un dia antes de la salida de los trenes, y se entregan un dia antes de la llegada de los trenes, respectivamente. Los boletines de salida y de llegada para los dias de feriado, se entregan un dia antes de la salida de los trenes, y se entregan un dia antes de la llegada de los trenes, respectivamente.

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' Molekin and Cord Trowsers,
- Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trowsers,
- Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trowsers,
- Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
- Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
- Men's best Jean Stripe Shirts and Shirting Stripe,
- Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
- Men's and Youths' Crimean Shirts (all qualities),
- Drab and White Molekin and Corduroy (best quality)
- Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
- Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Douglases,
- Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincies Petticoats,
- Black and White Watered Moreson, Challis, Bages,
- Alpacas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
- Linen Checks, Derries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
- Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
- Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
- Damask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans),
- Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace 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,
- Smallwares 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

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU & CO.
 No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.
 The Bank of Mau & 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, workmen & 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 rivalries.
 The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
 p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

- CONDITIONS.**
- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
 - 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p. c.] per annum which is liquidated every six months.
 - 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
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