

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

1864—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

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

MAUVA BANK
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank have been removed to the above spacious building.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Capital—£1,000,000.

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

BRITON AND MEDICAL GENERAL (Incorporated with the Unity General)
Life Assurance Association chief offices West Strand London W.C.

IRLAND.
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK

Camp for 8 Hocks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (The Free 1st Plots, No. 5146) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City.

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

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Capital—£1,000,000.

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MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (The Free 1st Plots, No. 5146) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City.

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,
JR. 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 MENAY leaves every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Rates 8 and 4 pata.

MEASERIAS NACIONALES.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pillar every day.

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

Good News.
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.
The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.

Now English Store
SALTO.
Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camps of Buenos Ayres that he has opened a general house of business at Salto, two squares from the Juzgado near the river, on the left-hand side.

Morono 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 footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.
Calvert's Phenyline and Terchane.

Royal Hotel.
ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.
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.

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

John Boustead, Esq (Price and Boustead)
George Thos Brooking, Esq, in, St Helen's place
Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman)

Dr. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY,
Public and Official Translator,
140 CALLE PARQUE.

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 71 calle Belgrano.

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.

Patrick and George Fleming.
Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.

Book-keeper.
A good book-keeper wants a situation, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter JAMES office of the Standard.

Wanted.
An Irish COOK. Calle Parque No. 163. 3 p 29.
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.

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,' 'Delhi,' 'Aene Wilson,' 'Co-mopolitan,' 'Francis Carril,' 'Lella Portefa,' 'Libra,' 'Countess of Darlum,' 'Gauntlet,' 'Matrona,' 'Rosario,' 'Hogli,' 'Waterwitch,' 'Hollywood,' 'South Esk,' 'Agnes,' 'Rosalia,' and 'Evangelis,' are requested to call at my Office and pay the same, otherwise immediate proceedings will be taken against them.

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Argentino Diligence
119 CALLE RIVADAVIA, No.
Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Monte, San Antonio de Arce, and Arce on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 21st 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 J. K. at Messrs McKern's 24 Calle San Martin. 8 p. j 31.

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39
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 2 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.

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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.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

Inauguration of the S. Fernando Section.

The last section of this line being terminated was solemnly inaugurated, yesterday, and whether we regard the number of guests present, the arrangements of the ceremonial, or the actual circumstances of a fine day and pleasant company, the whole was decidedly a success, and prognosticates a bright future for this important enterprise. Three hundred invitations had been issued by the director, and at 10:30 the tramway car, were filled with the guests of the Northern Railway Company. A few minutes after, we left the Plaza Mayo terminus, and on arriving at the Retiro Station found the train waiting to receive us for its first trip to San Fernando.

An open saloon carriage, tastefully decorated, was devoted to President Mitre, Governor Saavedra, Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Costa, Minister of Justice, and the Provincial Ministers, Drs. Acosta and Dominguez, D. Norberto Riestra, and other distinguished personages. In the other carriages, were about 200 of the principal native and foreign residents, including Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Dr. Arze, Bolivian Minister; F. Parish, English Consul; Dr. Elizalde, Senator Piñero, Deputy Senor, Gen. Navar, J. Leslie, M.D.; A. Kirwan, M.D.; W. Leslie, Maua Bank; J. H. Green, River Plate Bank; J. King, C.E.; A. Rumball, C.E.; J. Simpson, E. Murray, J. Ellis, C. Santamaría, A. Llambi, J. Coghlan, H. R. Helfer, Consul U. States; Messrs. Varela, Tribuna; Messrs. Mulhal, Standard; M. Bom, Col. Martinez, G. Brittain, R. Shaw, J. Isaacs, G. Nuttall, J. Greenway, C. W. Benn, J. Cilmour, Dr. Wineberg, T. Armstrong, Jun.; Captain Tottenham, Dr. Obligado, G. Posadas, Postmaster General; J. C. Ocampo, E. Zimmerman, H. Zimmerman, Director N. R.; J. Thompson, J. Camman, M. Werné, J. Estrada, N. Argentina, J. Nuñez, Nacional, &c. The train started at 10:25, and passed the delightful suburbs of Belgrano, Los Olivos, and S. Isidro, at a rapid rate, arriving at the terminus of S. Fernando in 38 minutes. Here a bevy of rural beauties was waiting to welcome the triumphant locomotive, which was decked out with evergreens and English, Argentine, American, French, Spanish, and Italian banners. The station is a spacious building, and was soon thronged with fair women and great numbers of the former renowned for their wit and attractions, the latter for achievements in every walk of civilized life.

A sumptuous dejeuner, liberally provided by the company, was laid out in the goods store, and about 20 gentlemen sat down at the two long tables, while the President of the Republic, and other dignitaries sat on either side of Mr. Zimmerman, at a cross table. The roof was completely draped with the flags of all nations, and a military band stationed on the platform. The winds reflected much credit on the Hotel de la Paix, and the wines were of the choicest vintages. After these good things were discussed, the signal for intellectual entertainment was given, Mr. Zimmerman rising to give the first toast. We were unfortunally unable to follow any of the various speakers, whose words were inaudible unless to a few. We will, however, to-morrow give a detailed report of the many eloquent orations, which came in the following order.

- Mr. Zimmerman proposed the "Argentine Republic and General Mitre."
Music—"Argentine Hymn."
Governor Saavedra—"The English nation."
Music—"God save the Queen."
General Mitre—"The Northern Railway."
The American Minister—"Peace and National Union."
Dr. Costa (Worship)—"The United States."
Dr. Rawson (Premier)—"Railways and Progress."
Consul Parish—"Success to Buenos Ayres."

Various speeches followed, by Dr. Elizalde, Dr. Varela, Dr. A. Alsina, Dr. Acosta, D. Luis Dominguez, which bore on local politics, and were of no foreign to the occasion, but President Mitre gracefully wound up the performance with a most happy discourse.

At 1 p. m. the company adjourned to the waiting room where a ballo improvisado was got up by some enthusiastic terpsichorians. Music and harmony reigned throughout, and invitations were freely given for the ball of the Municipality to come off in the evening. Most of the party, however, resolved returning to town, as a special train was to leave Plaza 25 de Mayo at 7 a. m. We accordingly took our seats at two o'clock, and reached the Recoleta in forty minutes: the engine counting short of water, caused a short delay, but all arrived in town in excellent spirits, and wishing every success to the Northern Railway.

P.S.—The station at San Fernando is close to the church, and almost finished. The new section is composed of Barlow rails.

SLEEPY JUSTICE.

Notwithstanding our architectural progress, model hotel, new enterprises, and enlightened legislators, we may allege, without fear of contradiction, that Buenos Ayres suffers from two terrible evils not existing in the same degree in any other country of the same rank of civilization. It is not a fluctuating paper-currency, or exasperated party feeling to which we would now call attention, but the miserable police administration (especially in the camp), and the sleepy justice which characterises our civil and criminal courts. We have lately spoken much of the Police; we will now, therefore, dwell on the second abuse.

Justice as usually represented with her eyes bandaged, to signify, like the Athenian tribunal which gave decisions in the dark, that her awards should be impartial; but she is also armed with a sword, to take unerring vengeance on the head of public offenders. In this country the goddess seems to have fallen into a lethargic slumber, during which some sacrilegious hand has robbed her of the avenging weapon. In truth if we count up the atrocities of the past year yet unpunished, we shall almost conclude that there is impunity for offences of the most heinous kind.

The murder of Kirby and Devere is still fresh on the minds of their countrymen; we remember how the authorities failed to seize the assassin, and how the Irish farmers hired a man who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. He was distinctly identified, and the watch and boots of Kirby were found on his person. Months have rolled over, yet society is not rid of the monster, and soon perhaps he will be released from prison to return to the scene of his enormities.

The Guardia Monte tragedy displayed not only the connivance of minor authorities with the assassin of Davy, but also the futility of the Provincial Minister's promise that the sanguinary gaucho should be arrested. A year has come and gone since our countryman was consigned to his untimely grave, but the gaucho is at present playing the guitar at some 'pulperia,' or boasting of how he killed his victim. Has a solitary officer of the law been sent in his pursuit?

The Englishman, Flower, who killed a gaucho in self defence several months ago is still in prison, as if there were such an immense regard for human life here that even in extraordinary cases like this an indefinite confinement must be the penalty. Why is he not publicly brought to trial? Is Habebus Corpus suspended?

A policeman who recently butchered an Irishman at Villa Mercedes in open daylight. The judge was six several times requested to take cognizance of the atrocity, but the witnesses swear he refused, adding "the English were probably to blame." The criminal had even the audacity to claim apparently the lifeless body of his victim, who never spoke after. Mr. Connell's only son is dead, why not pass sentence of a long imprisonment on the policeman? Nay he will have an opportunity of repeating the crime, before the year is out.

The pirates of the Paraná who murdered a boat's crew more than a year ago, and were miraculously taken by the exemplary port official of Rosario, have been sentenced to death some time back. They arrived in this city last week, and cut the public bread. Quousque tandem?

The fools who labor to abolish capital punishment should be made responsible for the subsequent crimes committed by their 'protégés.' Mercy towards these diabolical parodies of human nature, such as we have above enumerated is an insult to reason, and a wrong to society. Not from a morbid or insatiate thirst of blood do we demand

that the executioner's axe should descend on the murderer's head. Self protection is the first duty and impulse of man, and our lives are not worth an hour's purchase if these hardened cut throats are let loose on society. It is notorious there are many ruffians going about, especially in the camp, who have murdered more than one. Let us put a stop to this. The mask of philanthropy is made to serve as an excuse but the real cause why crime goes unpunished is, a rapine neglect, which would justify us in writing on the doors of the Cabildo—Justi e sleepeth.

THE SITUATION.

The absence of an independent party in the Government, coupled with indolence and want of forethought, have always caused disastrous consequences to the South American Republics. The heads of parties and their actions have always been influenced by their more immediate satellites. Government and politics, both foreign and domestic, have been always, in a great measure, sacrificed to the will of factions, thus introducing an arbitrary government, without any systematic regard to those interests which generally guide civilized nations.

How reconcile matters as they exist, at present, amongst us. The power of the law, opposed by the normal state of the republic—by the several individual interests of a people worn out in useless struggles. The puzzle is how to guide these influences.

When General Mitre took the reins of government in his hands, his new position somewhat alarmed him. He wished to cloak his own views, and soften the feelings of his opponents. A man, timid and irresolute, and blind to his own faults, he hesitated till he could see whether the question was life or death to his authority. He felt the evil, and evince, perhaps, knew the remedy; but winds like his, when they clearly see the position, hesitate, and think that there are various methods of reconciling the irreconcilable, and put off indefinitely till nothing is done. This is the grand cause of our present relations with the Oriental Republic, as unjust as they are dangerous; and to this also may be ascribed the continuance of an incomplete ministry, and a contempt for its open enemies. The country requires a man of ideas, and one who, independent of all parties, enforces his wishes by the law. Who is deceived or misled as to General Mitre? His position is most critical, and if he hesitates he is lost. If he is afraid let him await not the stroke. His enemies are active and indefatigable; they pursue him day and night, and their very shadow throws upon him a frightful burden. Yesterday was heard the revolutionary cry: to-day the people exclaim him—foreigners question his motives—mercantile affairs are paralysed—gold has risen in price—and workmen and their families are starving. What has he done in the meantime? Let him take care, and not go to sleep at the foot of a volcano. Let him remember that he is responsible for all that may follow. Let him open his eyes and see the dangers about to fall upon the republic, and show some activity in doing his duty and averting coming evils. Men of principle may then testify to their willingness to bow to the laws of the democracy.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday all town went to the inauguration, a full true and perfect account of which will be published to-morrow, as we are obliged to give a hasty sketch at present.

The San Pedro affair which appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' is one of the most extraordinary pieces of business yet brought to light. It appears that orders with the seal of the juzgado, and signed by Eugenio Arnaldo, who we suppose is the judge, were sent round to the different Alcaldes, advising them that Dr. Marcos Erena had been named commander, and ordering them to cite the National Guards to attend on the 5th and 6th February at the commander's house, each with a leading horse. If this is not open revolution we confess we don't know what is. A leading horse in this country has the same signification as a pike or bayonet at home. The total number of men called out is 170. Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Verily we think that the whole system of Republican Government in this country is gingerbread—here we have in this city a double set of governors and ministers, and yet it is not in Cordova or Rioja, but in B. Ayres that revolutionists are at work. What an example to set the poor gauchos!

We read that Gainza holds baronial sway in the Barradero, and entertains numbers at his estancia, which is becoming like Urquiza's in Entre Rios, all the 'chascos' running to and fro. Our readers must not be led away by such nonsense—there is not a man in the province of Buenos Ayres who has less prestige with the gauchos, less influence in the very partido where he lives than Martin Gainza. The affair with the troops in Zarate at the Cepeda epoch is still fresh in our memory—paying thirty paper dollars per day Gainza may get a few men to follow him, but not otherwise. We can hardly believe however that Gainza would put his head in the halter so foolishly as is represented by our colleague, and rather believe that some extra 'crucos' are acting under his name and without his authority.

We are happy to hear that it has rained in torrents in the district of Mercedes in the Banda Oriental. Owing to the land not being overstocked, the camps come round immediately. On the Baron Maua's estancia the storm was frightful, and the whole country was completely washed, immense haystacks fell also.

Those of our countrymen who are looking for camps would do well to pay a visit to an estancia, which is at present for sale in Santa Fe, situated only twelve leagues from Rosario. The estancia is one of the finest in the country, and contains fourteen square leagues of land, plenty of timber, and permanent water, in several parts of the land. The land will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to sell it.

Flores, it appears, has given up all idea of fighting. When last heard of he was at the Puntas del Queguay, with only a few men. This place is about twelve leagues from Tacuembó. Meanwhile, Old says that he will pursue Flores until he drives him back to Buenos Ayres. We hear that he has one thousand men, but many contradict this as a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Marshall will soon have the Era ready for the Gualeguaychuans. An Irish gentleman has just gone up to that charming little town, Gualeguaychu, where he purposes to establish himself as a sheep farmer on a large scale. Our subscribers in Colonia will please take notice that the Captain of the Port has received express orders to admit the 'Standard.' We, therefore, send the papers to our friend, Mr. Murtagh, as usual.

M. Champion, who sold out in Belgrano on last Sunday, is about to start a magnificent hotel in San Fernando, on the North American style. We have no doubt that it will pay better than the canvass concern in Belgrano.

Town is rife with all sorts of rumours about a revolution, a row, &c., at the carnival or elections. Some secret despatches, it is said, for Rojas were intercepted; but we don't pay the least attention to such nonsense. The 'Tribuna' of yesterday states that at the elections, Government cannot put soldiers at the churches, as it is prohibited by law. This is a gross mistake on the part of our colleague, as by the new law of elections, passed last Congress, the president of each election table can demand of Government sufficient force to maintain order. The editors of the 'Tribuna' are badly read up in the laws of their country when they hazard such an assertion.

We call attention to a very important article taken from the 'Economist' respecting the Russian currency. The article has a striking bearing on the currency question; and is greatly in support of M. Riestra's lucid views on this difficult question.

CARNIVAL.

As this annual saturnalia is fast drawing near, the police have issued the following regulations, for the purpose of keeping the "mad fun" within bounds:—

- Article 1. Such people as wish to go in groups must be under the authority of a president, or leader, who must be responsible for the conduct of his companions. The president must be a respectable person, and known to the police as such.
2. The use of the masks is permitted to single individuals as well as to parties of numbers.
3. A register will be opened in the police office, in which will be noted the names, occupations, and residences of those who wish to go masked.
4. Each individual entered in the above mentioned register will receive a pass-ticket, bearing the number with the register of the seal of the department.
5. The presidents of each company of maskers shall wear, in a position easily seen, on his left breast, a badge bearing the number of his party.
6. Every masker is obliged to exhibit his pass ticket to the commissaries and agents of police, whenever it is demanded.
7. All classes of arms strictly prohibited.
8. The maskers are forbidden to carry walking-sticks, whips, and 'rebenques.'
9. In order to prevent the abuse in the use of masks, as in former years, they are only allowed to be worn during the day, in the hours of carnival, and

at night in public balls and private houses.

10. Although it is the duty of every citizen to assist the police, the licensed maskers are more particularly bound to aid in preserving peace and order, and are also bound to attend to the appeals for assistance of the commissaries of the police agents.

11. All persons found masked, without the proper permission of the police, will be arrested and confined in the police cells until 10 o'clock of the morning of Ash Wednesday.

12. Mask balls, and the use of masks, are only permitted during the three days of Carnival.

CAYETANO M. CAZON.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3.

We would reiterate the advice given to our countrymen a few days ago, namely, to keep as clear of all crowds, both during the carnival and the coming elections as possible.

In addition to the regulations issued by the police, Sr. Cazon has added the following:—

- 1. Carnival is only to be played on the three days preceding Ash-Wednesday, beginning each day at two o'clock p.m., and continuing till sunset. A gun will be fired both at the commencement and termination of the time for playing.
2. Playing carnival from the roofs and windows must be confined to water, or eggs with perfumed water only. The players on horseback or on foot in the streets must use only eggs filled with perfumed water. Firing of rockets is strictly prohibited.
3. Street players are forbidden to enter the houses, either on foot or on horseback.
4. All classes of arms are forbidden to be carried.
5. The infringers of these regulations shall be taken to the police-office, and punished according to circumstances.

CAYETANO M. CAZON.

THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN EXCHANGE.

The sudden fall of 10 per cent. in the Russian exchange is an event both of financial and political interest. Financially it is a terrible breakdown. An elaborate plan had been framed by the State Bank of Russia, by which the exchanges, which since the Crimean war were always far below the specie limit, were to be brought to par, and the paper rouble restored to its metallic value. Temporarily, after the greatest sacrifices, the object was attained. The Bank held the exchanges at par, and though, after a brief trial, it saw danger in continuing to pay its notes in gold, it issued silver for a time. But it found the pressure too strong. It ceased to uphold the exchange, suspended specie payments altogether, and is now in the somewhat humiliating position of seeing the whole of the ground which had been conquered in a year and a half lost by one sudden reaction in a fortnight. At a great loss to the State, the Bank held the exchange at 88 pence per rouble; the exchange is now at 31 pence; and for the moment the State Bank has ceased altogether to deal with the exchanges.

The disturbance, which this even has caused in Russian commerce, can easily be imagined. Russian debtors to foreign countries have got to pay 10 per cent. more for their remittances. Fortunes consisting in roubles (to those, at least, who believed in the maintenance of specie payments, or those who intended to remit to Europe), have been reduced by one-tenth. The results of most speculations have been inverted. Losses can now be converted into gains, and profits almost secured are converted into losses.

The question is naturally asked, who is responsible for this catastrophe? Was it the result of measures, unwisely and prematurely adopted, or of circumstances beyond the control of the Bank? Was it possible with the means at the command of the Bank to form a reasonable expectation of permanent success, or did the authorities simply attempt an impossibility?

To answer this question, it is necessary to recall the situation with which the Bank had to deal. The position of Russia was peculiar in two respects.—an enormous paper circulation (the inheritance of the Crimean war); and, simultaneously, the constant tendency on the part of the Russians, by means of a system of credit, to spend and import more than they could pay for by exportation. Individually they are the most spendthrift of travellers. As a State, Russians always been a large purchaser abroad. Commercially, the Russian merchants are the most sanguine of importers. Exportation, meanwhile, notwithstanding the undoubted resources of Russia did not keep pace with the liabilities incurred, mainly, as the Russian assert, an account of deficient means of transport, but partly, no doubt, from their inveterate habit of keeping back their produce for higher prices. A further important item is the immense sum which the Russian Government has annually to remit abroad in loan for the payment of the interest on its Govt. and railway loans. This sum now does not fall much short of five millions sterling. And adding to this the sum spent by Russian travellers

abroad, and the general annual difference between exports and imports, it may be estimated that Russia has at least ten millions to remit annually in bullion.

Such is more or less the position of Russia, as regards the exchanges from the international point view. As regards the currency and the value of the rouble at home, the case is very peculiar. The paper circulation at present (exclusive of certain Government securities bearing interest, which have also been used as a circulating medium) amounts in round numbers to the enormous sum of 100 millions sterling, against a stock of gold in the possession of the Bank of about 8 millions sterling. Yet, alarming as these figures appear, as far as the internal trade of the country is concerned, it is asserted (and not without some show of truth), that the proportions are not unsafe, and throughout the ordeal through which the State Bank has been passing, there has been no run up in it of any kind from want of confidence in the paper rouble. The gold and silver which was withdrawn was taken exclusively by the bankers and merchants in the foreign trade for purposes of exportation and payments of debts abroad, not for hoarding or remittance into the interior. Thus the crisis is alleged to be one connected with the foreign trade alone, and not with any anxiety as to the solvency of the State Bank. In this respect the suspension of specie payments has been accepted by the Russians with the very greatest indifference.

In the interior trade the paper rouble is decidedly popular, especially on account of the enormous distances intervening between the different Russian centres of commerce and the consequent inconvenience of sending bullion. In fact, a sixth part of the entire circulation is said to be generally in course of transmission. Before the Crimean war, when the paper circulation was much smaller, a premium is said to have been actually sometimes paid for the paper money. Another reason advanced in favour of the assertion, that the paper circulation is not extravagantly great, is the absence of banking facilities throughout the Empire, which makes it impossible to compare the ratio of paper money to the stock of bullion with that existing in countries where the banking system has been fully developed. When the State Bank began its attempt to return to specie payments, it believed that a loan of 15 millions sterling would effect this object—that is to say, that it would be sufficient to extinguish something under 100 million roubles; and about 70 millions were thus actually withdrawn by the Bank. The Bank is still bound to withdraw the remainder of the loan contracted is available, or will be made available for the fulfilment of this engagement, is much doubted by the St. Petersburg public. It must not be forgotten, however, that none of the gold by means of which the reduction of the circulation was effected remained in Russia. In fact, the greater portion never went there at all. The Bank drew against its gold in England, and gave three draughts in payment of the paper roubles, instead of giving specie; and the paper roubles being presented by the bankers dealing in foreign countries, draughts on London suited them as well as specie. The consequence is, that the paper circulation in Russia has been contracted without any increase in the circulation of bullion, and the contraction has shown itself, not unaturally, in an extraordinary tightness of money. It is clear, however, that such a contraction might have been effected without a foreign loan at all. As far as the circulation is concerned, an internal loan, followed up by the cancelling of the bank notes paid in, would have had precisely the same effect, with the advantage of not committing Russia to an annual payment of bullion to a foreign creditor.

What then, has been the effect of the loan of 15 millions, and the measures of the Bank with regard to the foreign exchanges? Simply this, the Russian merchants, the Russian Government, in fact all who owed money abroad, have been enabled to discharge their liabilities, and to do so not with the loss and difficulty which over-indebtedness and excessive indebtedness invariably entails, but comfortably and profitably, at the expense of the State Bank. For this was the system of the Bank. The Bank fixed a scale in advance, according to which, from time to time, it gave so much more gold for the paper rouble, till in the end the par value was reached, thus enabling every banker to speculate with certainty on a rise in the exchange, and to regulate all his operations and time his remittances accordingly. When par was reached, the Bank drew bills at par on England at a fixed rate, independently of supply and demand. The question then arose between the Bank and the mercantile community, who would hold out longest—whether the Bank would continue to be able to supply the bills longer than the public required and could pay for them, or whether the demand would prove too strong and the Bank exhaust its power of drawing? By refusing to discount, and by other means tending to make money still tighter than it was, the Bank very naturally endeavoured to defeat those whom it considered its adversaries, believing that the demand was as much specula-

tive as natural. But the necessities and the powers of the public were too strong, and finally defeated the Bank.

Will the Russians feel disposed to recommence the operation? It depends on the causes to which they attribute their failure.

Quartermaster General Meigs has submitted to Mr. Stanton a detailed official account of the battles near Chattanooga on the 23d and 24th.

General Bragg was concentrating his forces south of and near to Dalton, in Georgia, the Federal advance was south of Ringgold.

General Hamilton left New Orleans on the 19th to assume the military governorship of Texas. His headquarters will be at Brownsville.

AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 10, Morning.

President Lincoln's proclamation, accompanying the Message, grants not only an amnesty, but full freedom and restoration of the rights of property.

General Grant, thereore, advanced his whole line, General Hooker, with the two divisions of Geary and Osterhaus, carrying the northern slope of Look-out Mountain.

be, at least, sixty pieces in number. The prisoners were said to be about 7,000.

General Meade continued his advance on the 27th, the Confederate skirmishers falling back before him to half a mile beyond Robertson's Tavern.

Colonel Wildo had returned to Corifos with part of the 8th battalion of the line, which had been engaged in the campaign at Valles.

LOCAL EVENTS.

More prisoners on parole.—Through the influence of Señor Barbolani, the Italian minister, Messrs. Velazco and Diaz have been permitted to leave the "prison," and go on board the Fulminante.

Water-Works.—The city of Santiago in Chile is about to get a new water-supply. A company of 1000 shares has been formed—capital 500,000 dollars.

Filling up.—As an instance of how the "Tribuna" people fill up their paper, we may call attention to the fact, that in yesterday's "Tribuna" there were six local events about the inauguration of the Northern railway.

Accidental Poisoning.—The owner of the barber's shop, alongside the Cafe del Parque, having eaten of some sausage and pork, which he had bought, was seized with most severe pains, and the medical man, who was called in, said that he was suffering from poison.

Carnival commences to-morrow evening, and continues on Monday and Tuesday after 2 p. m. Several persons are going to the country for these days. No papers will be published from Sunday to Thursday.

New Empire.—The local papers speak of a crown and purple just received from Europe, to be used in the forthcoming ceremony of the coronation of Don Francisco S. Lopez. This is "all in my eye."

Reciata de Buenos Ayres.—The number for this month is out and we will review it to-morrow. The R. Plate Magazine for February will appear to day.

GOMEZ'S ARMY.

It is affirmed by people, lately from the Uruguay, that Gomez's troops are in a most deplorable condition; desertions are of every day occurrence, and but shortly since 23 infantry, with an officer at their head, landed at Cordoba.

SALTA.

Colonel Wildo had returned to Corifos with part of the 8th battalion of the line, which had been engaged in the campaign at Valles.

The police of the 3d and 4th sections, Higueritas and Caracelo, have dealt a severe blow to the vandals who had taken shelter in Martin Chico, killing three men, wounding several more, and taking possession of 7 lances, 7 carbines, saddles, and sundry horses, 100 cockades, and several standards, with the red cross of the Liberating army.

LOCAL EVENTS.

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Reciata de Buenos Ayres.—The number for this month is out and we will review it to-morrow. The R. Plate Magazine for February will appear to day.

ON CHANGE. Feb. 5th. In consequence of the inauguration of the Northern Railway to San Fernando, the attendance on the Bolsa was very small, and very little business done.

whatsoever with the "crude," and when it comes to the point, will give himself the steady friend of peace and the National Government.

PRODUCE SALES. 200 dry cow hides \$120 403 do do 115 100 do do 114 100 do do 113 100 do do 112

MARTIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS. 4th. Montevideo, national steamer Menay Montevideo, Brazilian steamer Marquez de Olinda.

5th. Uruguay, National steamer Salto. Santa Catalina, Spanish polacre Elegancia.

6th. On the 2nd instant, a small surgical case, containing in one of the pockets four bank notes of 5,000 dollars currency each note. Any person who has found it, and wishes to return it to its owner, will please apply to Calle 25 Mayo No. 15, and he shall receive a good reward. 15, 3p

Wanted. A boy who can speak English and Spanish to dispatch in a Confeiteria. Apply corner Piedad and Reconquista, No. 51. 15, 3p

THE IRISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES. THOMAS FALLON, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 68 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

Notice. The Master of the British Barque "CRESTED WAVE," now in the port of Buenos Ayres, and soon in readiness to receive cargo as per his charter party dated London, 13th November 1863.

Groat and Good News. In consequence of a number of well known respectable people having applied to Mr. Vincent, the proprietor of the magnificent Hotel de la Paz, requesting him to open his establishment during the three nights of Carnival.

Previsora Argentina. This Society having, in conformity with its bye-laws, to invest in landed property the first collection, pertaining to the liquidation of 1869, requests any person who may have properties for sale, to send in their offers to the office of the Directory, Calle San Martin, No. 87. 14, 6p

For San Antonio do Arco. MESSASORIAN ARGENTINIAN. Slates from Buenos Ayres, 18x24x100, 18x24x120, 18x24x150, and 20x24x100. Slates from the Hotel and Boarding House in Buenos Ayres on the 24th, 18th, 15th, 12th, 10th, and 8th each month. 12

CARNIVAL. BRITISH HOTEL.

No. 96—Calle Piedad—No. 96. At the British Hotel, on the three evenings of Carnival, suppers and all classes of refreshment of the best kinds are to be had. 16, 2p

Lost. On Wednesday evening, at about half-past nine or ten o'clock, a \$500 note, number not known, supposed to have been dropped between Calle San Martin and Piedad, or Florida. Should any person have found the above note, and will forward it to Miss Lewis, 146, Calle Florida, they will be handsomely rewarded. 15, 3p

Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorized to collect same. JAMES HASTINGS, 466 Calle Parque. 16, x

No more Scab in Sheep. Patented by Government. General Store in Buenos Ayres at 255 CALLE BUEN OSEDEN.

Carlos Geyer. The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.

River Plate Steamship Company. The Steamer LA PLATA, 1050 Tons Register, Capt. FARMER.

Housemaid or Laundress. A steady Woman, wants a situation in either of the above capacities. An English family preferred. Address M. N., Standard Office. 15, 3p

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.

For-cs, \$4 per Thousand. Verses in Spanish for Carnival sold at this office. REMARQUE. For Federico Silva. Gran Quinquina. Do articulos de almacen.

Just Landed, or Joan Taylor from Glasgow. A Lot of Perth Pearl Barley, in Tins, in superior condition. URLE and MUIR, 162, Calle Defensa. 16, 3p

Wanted. A situation as House Peon, by an Irish man; he can also take charge of horses and can drive well. Good references can be given. Address X. Z., Standard office.

Wet Nuisance.

A young Woman, lately confined, offers her services as a Wet Nuiser. Apply, Calle Reconquista, No. 201 P. 5. 3p

A Furnished Apartment. To Let, at No. 203, Calle de Maipu. P. 5. 6p.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA. Saturday the 6th February. The first representation by the present Company of the opera IL TROVATORE. By the Señoras Briol, Mollo, and Sires; Leluit, 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 is connected with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages.

Notice. J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Chacabuco and surrounding districts that they intend opening an office about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Store in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

Polytechnic Instituto. VICTORIA, No. 197. Director—DR. C. L. LEGUIZ.

J. int. c. 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 in order fixed for such payment, the Bank of Maana and Co., is from the 15th to the 25th February.

Just Landed, or Joan Taylor from Glasgow. A Lot of Perth Pearl Barley, in Tins, in superior condition. URLE and MUIR, 162, Calle Defensa. 16, 3p

Wanted. A situation as House Peon, by an Irish man; he can also take charge of horses and can drive well. Good references can be given. Address X. Z., Standard office.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. McNeill & Co.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSAUNDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Finy Bentes and O-reception, the National Steamer **SALTO**
Capitán 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 Friday after the arrival of the "Salto" being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Banadero, San Pedro Obligué, Las Heras, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the "Pavón" to the Palmira taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON
On-tail Price.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer **LOI OCHIASI**,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Ben-de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavón" and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PAVON,
Sante Fe, and intermediate Ports, the 3rd Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the "Pavón" and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the "Pavón," which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Guaya, Bala Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the "Pavón," on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARE:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	12 "
San Nicolás do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	30 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	62 "
Guayguaychi	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS!

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolás	6 "
Paraná	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
O-riente	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CHARI,
Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Sorrientes, Assun-ine, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAQUES DE OLINDA**
Capitán Thipollito de S. Porto court.
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARE:

San Nicolás	16 pts.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	50 "
Assun-ion	80 "
Corumbá	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. Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Barned & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Balsa).

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 1894 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

DIAS FERIADOS

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	LUGAR	PARANDO EN	TREN	HORA	LUGAR	PARANDO EN
1	Ordoño, 8 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	1	Ordoño, 8 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
2	Ordoño, 11 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	2	Ordoño, 11 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
3	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	3	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
4	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	4	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
5	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	5	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
6	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	6	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
7	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	7	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	LUGAR	PARANDO EN	TREN	HORA	LUGAR	PARANDO EN
1	Ordoño, 8 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	1	Ordoño, 8 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
2	Ordoño, 11 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	2	Ordoño, 11 de la man.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
3	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	3	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
4	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	4	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
5	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	5	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
6	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	6	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué
7	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué	7	Ordoño, 12 de la tard.	San Pedro Obligué	San Pedro Obligué

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
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 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 Mole-skin and Corduroy (best quality)
Bedford Corbs, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Duggetts,
Serges, Alderden Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Heger,
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 Rio de Plata—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place their 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, 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 their rivalries.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893.
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.

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.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Directors: D. Miguel Azucena, President; D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President; D. Antonio Murco del Pont; D. Jacobo Paravicini; D. Constant Santamaría.

Officials: D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager; D. Eustoquio Riearra, Sub Manager; D. 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 humblest 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 at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital 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 the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,
57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potasi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
OR MACHINE FOR
CUTTING THISTLE AND BROJOS,
Moveable cart is, trus-carrots, chiqueros,
LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEROS, POTREROS, &c.
Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245-calle BUEN ORDEN-245.

ALMANACK.

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

This is decidedly one of the best Spanish Almanacks published in Buenos Ayres, and has selections from the most distinguished literary characters in the River Plate.

It contains also a deal of Commercial and Administrative Intelligence, which will be found of the very greatest importance.

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