

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	622
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-02-07
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

632—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

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

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

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.

IRELAND.
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.

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

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.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES.
Messrs. JOHN BENT AND BROS. 92 RIVADAVIA.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance Association chief offices West Strand London &c.

New English Store SALTO.
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. 5148 of the above Friendly Society...

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

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.

MEASAGERIAS NACIONALES.
Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day.

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

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.

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 Phenylene and Terebauc.

Royal Hotel.
ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England.

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

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

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Itainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano.

Lawyers Office.
Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No 14.

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.

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, is the name on the collar has been erased.

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. FULTON & CO.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa 2 & 27.
Always on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for town and country, at moderate prices.

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

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

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

Argentino Diligence.
199 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 199.
Leaves for Pilar, Capital del Sur, San Antonio de Arroyo, and Arerivo on the 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd of each month.

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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.

All false and untrue news are not to be inserted. -Civico. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY INAUGURATION.

Owing to the want of space in yesterday's paper we were obliged to hold over the important speeches made on the occasion by some of the most distinguished men in this country.

Mr. H. Zimmerman, the agent and representative of the Company rose and said:—Mr. President, Governor, and Gentlemen, we have assembled here to-day to solemnly inaugurate the last section of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway Company. In bringing this work to a happy completion, the Company had much to contend with—many difficulties to overcome, but I feel it my pleasing duty on this occasion to publicly thank the authorities, both National and Provincial, for the co-operation and assistance which at all times they have afforded us.

President rose and said:—Gentlemen, I feel some hesitation in being the first to respond to the toast which you have just drunk, because I think I should make way for my friend the Governor, being as it were in his house, but as he very truly remarks, wherever we be, so long as we are on the smallest spot of Argentine territory, Argentines and foreigners should consider themselves at home.

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prosperity to the Northern Railway and to the English nation which sends us her capital to develop the inexhaustible resources of our country.—(Tremendous cheering.)

Dr. Dawson (Prime Minister) then rose.—Gentlemen, the inauguration which we come here to-day to commemorate is, I hope, an omen of a bright future for this nation; shaken almost I may say to pieces by civil wars and anarchy, the Argentine Republic is just emerging from that long dark period of bloodshed and ruin. Oh! my friends, could we but only spend the public money in railways and such like, instead of wasting it in swords and gunpowder, how happy would we not be? The de funde caudillo Peñaloza, has cost the nation over two millions of dollars; what a shame, what a disgrace, what a loss, that such a sum of money should have been spent in the desert lands of Rioja when we want all the money we can get to make railways and if we take into account the enormous sums of private property, what will it not amount to? My friends, it behoves us all, after so sad an experience, to preserve in this country peace at any cost.

Unhappily there is at present much political strife, but it is not too much for me to say that I trust to the good sense of the people themselves; let us occupy our minds and our fortunes with railways and not base political intrigues, and the day, my friends, is not far distant when the Argentine Republic will ascend to the dignified and exalted position of a strong, happy, and prosperous nation, occupied with every thing save revolutions and politics.

Mr. Parish (English Consul) rose to thank the Governor for his kind expressions towards the country which he represented; he hoped that the Argentine nation would always be united in the bonds of peace and harmony; that the different railways be united, and thus be as symbols of the great union which should exist in this country (cheers). He was happy to see the friendly relations which existed between England and this country daily growing stronger, and as he looked down the railway, he beheld so many of his fellow countrymen side by side with their Argentine brethren, he felt a satisfaction which it was impossible to express (terrific applause).

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all classes of Argentines. I give you, gentlemen, the toast, "Peace and National Union."—(Tremendous cheering.)

Dr. Costa, Minister of Education, rose to propose health and prosperity to the United States of America—He thanked the United States Minister, Mr Kirk, for his generous sentiments, and hoped that the day was not distant when civil war would be put down in that country, and peace and order restored.—(Great cheers)

M Varela of the Tribuna rose and said:—Gentlemen, I propose to you as the next toast "Liberty and Progress," inspired with the same opinion as you all, I feel certain you will gladly drink this toast. As to politics—here the engine commenced whistling, and we could not hear the orator. When the steam was let off, M Varela sat down.

Dr. F. Elizalde rose to propose some political toast, but owing to the noise of the engine, was perfectly unintelligible; he was greatly applauded, however, by those who sat near him.

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Two misfortunes have befallen the Builay hacendats. One of them at a rehearsal, making a double somersault fell and fractured his arm in two places. The other fell from the swing, injuring one of his legs. The first was sent to Hospital.

We refer our readers to the subscription list of the Chascomus Irish church. Let us lay aside all notions of sub cribing for unknown purposes in foreign parts, and aid so meritorious a local charity.

The River Plate Magazine for February has been sent round: the present No. is excellently got up, and the papers all most interesting. There are two good engravings. The Revista de Buenos Ayres also contains its usual quota of recherché literature; after Carnival we will review these two publications, which are so jeneris in La Plata.

D. Hector Varela advertises a pamphlet published in Paris by him, touching the Argentine republic. He has not sent us a copy; this is a poor return for our constant notice of the "Absent Friend."

We regret that owing to the insavvy practise of Carnival we are obliged to take farewell of our readers till Thursday morning. Our expenses being still the same, these holidays are a great nuisance and loss to us, for our personal exertions are a labor of love, and we regret being so many days idle.

A Really Cool Proceeding. A party of young men have had the impudence to advocate, in one of the native papers, their intention to promenade the streets of this 'cultivated and patriotic city' (sic), during the days of carnival, for the purpose of collecting charitable subscriptions for the wounded of Flores' army. The commission of this fraternal hope that this beautiful and generous brother-people will not withhold their 'obolo' from the martyrs of liberty.

Cheeky that! after the small bill sent in by the owner of the Confiteria de la Victoria, for drinks to the crowd at one of the late meetings of the Crudos.

As the Hotel de la Paz will be open during the evenings of carnival for supper parties, we propose to organise a comarsa of the 'Standard' adherents (each man blowing his own trumpet), for collecting charity for the Indian munitcers, or the Russian troops in Poland, or—in fact, for anything, so long as we get sufficient funds to pay for supper at Mr. Vincetti's.

The native comarsa is to be called 'Sociedad Fraternal,' and that of the Standard 'Society of Oyster Patties and Hook.' The president of the former company, in compliance with the orders of the police, will have hanging on his left breast a large brass basin, with which he can rub his face from time to time.

SAITO AND ROSAS. We have just seen a letter, dated Salto, 2d inst., in which mention is made of a severe storm, which visited that place on the day previous. The following is an extract:—"Yesterday afternoon, at half-past four, a great 'tormenta' overwhelmed this town. On a sudden, all became dark as midnight: nothing could be seen distinctly, and joined to the howling wind and suffocating dust, the cries and lamentations on all sides, people praying aloud, dogs barking, howls shrieking, and roofs being blown off, gave one a perfect idea of Pandemonium, or what may be expected to be like a hubbub, on the day of judgment. This awful state of chaos, continued for about an hour, when fortunately rain began to fall and the light to return. It is expected that bad news will shortly arrive of the ravages of this storm in the interior, as it is more than likely that the loss both of human life and of sheep must be something considerable.

To Messrs. M. Esteves, M. Azucena, and Constant Santa Maria.

I am directed by the Governor of the Province to return you his most sincere thanks for the care and willingness displayed by you, as a Commission appointed by Government in November, 1862, in inspecting the solidity of the Northern Railway and its perfect fitness for public traffic.

The charge entrusted to you by Government still remains in your hands: and when the time comes for your examining, in company with professional engineers, into the value and complete state of the railway, they hope that you will again lend your services with the same promptitude as you have formerly displayed.

I have the honor to be, &c., LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

ATTEMPT AT STARVING OUT MARTIN GARICA. According to the 'Tribuna,' Berro has interrupted all communication between the Oriental Republic and this garrisoned town of the River Plate. He complains, that on several occasions whole boats have gone from Martin Garcia to various landing points on the other coast, and taken in supplies of fresh beef, without paying the Custom-house duties. When these whole boats have been chased, they have always hoisted the Argentine flag, and their pursuers been obliged to abandon the chase. To prevent the recurrence of such instances of barefaced smuggling, he has caused all communication to cease.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN. Dec. 11, 1863. The most threatening fire which appeared in Dublin for a long series of years was that which broke out last night at the extensive timber stores of Mr. Kelly, Thomas-street. Those only who know the premises can appreciate the danger from which we have escaped.

Aeres of space, covered with laths and sawn timbers of every scantling, presented food for the devouring element, such as it rarely has an opportunity to revel in; and when we remember that these extensive premises, so laden with combustibles, were surrounded by old and densely crowded dwellings, and that the timbers which they contained were piled in order to their being duly seasoned, just as a canny housemaid piles her rag-bags when she desires to light her morning fire rapidly, and would have given as free a passage to the oxygen and the flame as they did to the dying wind, we can form some estimation of the providential escape the city has had from one of the greatest conflagrations of our day.

Fortunately, however, the Dublin Corporation, anxious to render the improved water supply as effective as possible, resolved to superadd a Fire Brigade organization, and that Brigade, for which some of the Corporation had to struggle against calumny and a fierce opposition stained with unworthy slanders, so battled with the fire last night, that, after a strife of nearly two hours, it was completely subdued, and a populous district of the city was saved from a ruin that at one time seemed inevitable. The flames burst forth in the engine room of the saw mills about half-past eight o'clock, and speedily enveloped the engine house in its devouring embrace. The bushes charged with steam sat in the midst of the flame, and though to the uninitiated they seemed like so much harmless wood, those who knew the terrible power that was gathering force within them, looked upon them as hid dangers, which might at any moment spread ruin and death around.

The engineer attached to the premises, conscious of the danger and of the risk—the superintendent and other members of the brigade, not less conscious of the risk they must run in order to avert what it seemed almost hopeless to strive against, with a courage that deserves the highest praise, boldly faced the danger, and while other sections of the force were cutting off the communications with the timber piles, poured such a flood of water on the boilers as effectively checked the generation of steam, despite the flame, by which they were surrounded. To the promptness of the decision, and the well-directed skill of the brigade, the safety of this large district is due. After two hours' incessant toil, the fire was completely extinguished, and the gallant members of the corps had the satisfaction of retiring to their quarters with the proud consciousness that in these two hours they saved more property than would pay the cost of their organisation from the first day of their existence. Never, perhaps, was there a more signal illustration of the value of a well-organised brigade—and rarely has there been so remarkable an illustration of a 'well saved fire.'

THE CONGRESS AT PARIS. The following is the reply of his Holiness the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon:—"Imperial Majesty—The thought which your Majesty expresses of being able to establish without shock in Europe—with God's blessing elsewhere also—with the concurrence of the Sovereigns or of their representatives, a system which calms men's minds and restores peace, tranquility, and order to the numerous countries where, unhappily, the benefits are lost, is a design which greatly honours your Majesty, and which, with the co-operation of all, assisted by Divine grace, would produce the best results. We co-operate, therefore, in so laudable a project in a perfectly cordial spirit, and can now earnestly assure your Majesty that all our moral support will be afforded to the congress, in order that the principles of justice, in these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be reestablished to the advantage of society in its present agitated state—that violated rights may be admitted in order to be asserted in favour of those who have had to suffer by their violation—and especially in order that the real pre-eminence which belongs naturally to the Catholic religion, as being the only true one, may be re-established, especially in Catholic countries. Your Majesty cannot hesitate to believe that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, either from the duties of his sublime representation, or from the conviction he entertains that in the Catholic faith, in conjunction, with practice, is to be found the sole means proper to moralise the peoples, cannot in the midst of congresses, even political ones, fail in his obligation to sustain with the greatest vigor the rights of our most august religion, which is one, holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman. The confidence which we express of seeing violated rights vindicated springs from the conscientious duty imposed upon us by their guardianship. In showing ourselves full of solicitude on the subject of these rights, we do not wish your Majesty ever to suppose that we could entertain any doubt with regard to those appertaining to this Holy See since, besides the other motives which militate in its favour, we have also the assurances which your Majesty has several times given and caused to be given publicly—assurances which it would seem to us offensive to doubt, coming from so high and powerful a Sovereign. After this preliminary explanation, which has seemed to us all the more opportune that we better understand your Majesty's views, we are happy to add that we applaud material progress, and desire besides that nations should be in a position to enjoy peacefully their property, as much in the profit they derive therefrom, as for the occupation which it gives them. We could not say as much in the case of our being invited to satisfy certain aspirations of some fractions of these nations—aspirations which cannot be reconciled with the principles above enunciated. We entertain the hope that your Majesty, with your high perspicacity, will recognize in our frank communication the character of loyalty which always accompanies the acts of this Apostolic See, and at the same time the evidence of the great esteem which we entertain towards your august person to whom we have in no way hesitated to speak thus explicitly in a matter of so much importance. Hereupon, with the assurance of our paternal affection, we give your Majesty, your august Consort, and the Imperial Prince, our apostolic benediction.

"Given in our palace of the Vatican, 30th of November, 1863. Pius, P. P. IX."

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from Altona, alludes to a report prevalent in Holstein that Earl Russell intended to propose an armistice between Germany and Denmark for three months, so as to allow German excitement somewhat to cool, and to afford King Christian an opportunity to fulfil the engagement entered into by his predecessor in 1851 and 1852. This rumour finds little credence, for the adoption of any such plan would probably lead to a German revolution and to endless calamities. The same writer says there is a strong desire to appeal to France to use her influence for an arrangement by a reference to universal suffrage. The election of the Prince of Augustenburg would then be certain, not so much in consequence of his being considered the legitimate heir as from the conviction that the duchies would then be rendered independent of Denmark.

TREMENDOUS STORM. We regret to record another awful dust storm which took place in the North on last Monday. Hundreds of thousands of sheep were blown away to God knows where, houses blown down, trees torn up, in fact it was the most awful storm on record. Nothing can be equal to the present lamentable state of the camps from Giles to Salto. One or two estancia at the Martin some ten thousand sheep are missing. The dust was the most awful thing to be imagined; the sky became black as night, and the people who were out in the camp could not even see the flocks they were milking. A fire has taken place out in the frontier lands, and for the last three or four days the long straw grass has been burning for leagues and leagues.

Never were the camps of B. Ayres in such a lamentable state as at present, not even a peon or horse to be got for love or money. The districts most populated formerly are now deserted, and the open frontier camps studded with tents and horse carts.

A NOTICE OF MR CHARLES MURRAY'S ARTICLE ON GEOLOGY.

"HOW OLD ARE WE?"
St. Patrick's College, San Jose de Flores, January 20, 1864.
To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,

I have just looked over the first number of the 'River Plate Magazine,' and whilst I express my satisfaction on reading many of the articles, I cannot refrain from saying, that it would be well if the editor exercised a little more discrimination in the insertion of papers from the pens of contributors. It is to be presumed, that all the readers of the magazine are Christians, and such being the case, articles calculated to unsettle men's belief in the authenticity, veracity, or inspiration of the Scriptures, might, without inflicting an injury on his readers, be left out, or if disposed to give full scope to freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, it may be advisable that contributions having even indirectly such a tendency, should not pass unnoticed. I allude, in particular, to a paper which appears in the magazine, from Mr. Charles Murray, and read in September last, before the Argentine Pharmaceutical Society, and which was received apparently with much favour by that learned and enlightened body, as it was published in their review of October 1st, 1863; at least so the author tells us.

I am disposed to think that the act of the Pharmaceutical Society, sanctioning and approving Mr. Murray's theory, based, as it is, on a false assumption, and sustained by illogical reasoning, is not calculated to exalt them in the mind of the thinking and educated portion of society.

Mr. Murray seems to think that there is a contradiction between the Bible and Geology; that up to a very recent period we were in a state of profound ignorance as to the age of the world and the age of man, and that we were led into this error by believing the teaching of a certain book called the Bible, and that those learned men, such as Irin, Salin, Lournemine, Perron, Usher, and Linlet, our best and most learned writers on Biblical chronology, were only a set of fools, unworthy of any credit. Now, I mean to show that Mr. Murray is wrong in asserting that there is a contradiction between the Bible and Geology, and that he has not proved his case.

Had Mr. Murray paid but half as much attention to the teaching of the Bible, as he seems to have done to that of his geological friends, he would not have fallen into such gross errors. In fact, he appears so charmed with their geological discoveries, and regarding them as proofs irrefragable against the Bible, that he seems not to have opened the Sacred Volume at all. Had he read the first chapter of Genesis, it could not have escaped a man of his sense and discernment, that the creation of the earth and the creation of man are two distinct facts, which are not stated to have happened at the same time; he would not have fallen into the mistake, that the creation of the earth was completed in the work of the six days, and would have spared the trouble of supposing that the days mentioned in Genesis were periods of almost unlimited duration, which he has done, no doubt, with the charitable intention of preserving the Bible from being regarded as an antiquated fabric, fit only for the dust basket or chandler's shop. Mr. Murray asserts that geology says one thing, and that the Bible says another, and assumes that geology is right, and that the Bible is wrong; but when he examines the subject a little better, he will change his opinion, and admit, with me, that there is, in reality, no contradiction between them. Now, what can we collect from the Scripture? Simply this, that in the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth, and afterwards, but how long afterwards we know not, when the earth was shapeless and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep, God was pleased to fashion it for the habitation of man. The Bible does not say what time elapsed between the beginning and the work of the six days, on the last of which man was created. We are at liberty to suppose that myriads of years must have elapsed in this undefined period, and during that time all those changes may have taken place, traces of which geologists have discovered.

In truth, the Scripture assigns no date for the creation of the earth; nor so, however, for the creation of man. Mr. Murray says, "the greater portion of men believe that the world was created some six thousand years ago, and give, as the basis of their opinion, the first chapter of Genesis, which says it was formed in six days, and their chronology makes out that this happened just six thousand and odd hundred years ago."

Now, if Mr. Murray wished to speak more accurately, he would have said, "the greater portion of men, if questioned on the subject, would reply, 'I know little about it; but if he questioned those who have given the subject due consideration, they would tell him that the earth was created in the beginning, but how long ago they could not say, and that it was nowhere said

in Genesis that it was formed in six days, as Mr. Murray falsely assumes, and on which false assumption founds an argument against the veracity of the Sacred Volume itself. They would also tell him, that six thousand years have not yet elapsed since the creation of man, and that neither he nor any other has as yet made a discovery to prove, that the human race is of higher antiquity."

Mr. Murray says that "geologists require a greater space of time than six thousand years, in order to account for the traces of revolutions and phenomena discovered in the internal conformation of the shell of our globe, and that the earth must have existed for millions of years." Now, the Scripture does not, in any place, assert the contrary. All this required time may be found in that indefinite period which elapsed between the beginning and the work of the six days. How, then, can any one assert that there is a contradiction between Geology and Scripture?

Mr. Murray is not satisfied with the age of the world, and still much less so with the age of man. He wants to show that the human race is much older than we imagined; and if antiquity of family is considered as honourable as it is generally thought, we have every reason to be obliged to him for his kind intention. His mode of increasing the age of man, brings to my mind a story told by Mr. Charles Mathews, the celebrated comic actor:—Mathews, it appears, on one occasion, having no engagement on hand, rambled into the northern counties of England to look after his relatives, and not content with the living specimens he met with, he entered the church yard to look after the dead, and he saw, to his great astonishment, by the record on the tomb stone, that one of his family lived to the ripe old age of 845. He naturally inquired after the matter, and the following explanation was given:—After the good old man had been consigned to the dust, a stone cutter was employed to place a tombstone over him, and on which were inserted all his virtues, and aged 84 years. An old kinsman, coming to see if full justice had been done to his departed friend, found fault with the age, said he was five years older, and insisted that the stone-cutter should add that number to his work. The simple tradesman took him at his word, and added five to eighty-four. Thus, by one figure, he made the good old English yeoman a patriarch, who died at the age of 845 years, and so it stands to this day.

Let us see how Mr. Murray proceeds to enlarge our longevity. He brings forward a few bricks found in the bed of the Nile, and a jaw-bone found in France; and on these two facts he builds up a theory to show that man, instead of being about six thousand years old, must at least be twelve thousand. Bricks are very useful in ordinary purposes, but for such a structure as Mr. Murray designed, he will find them very useless. These bricks were found at the depth of seventy feet, in the sediment of the Nile, and thus reasons Mr. Murray on this geological fact:—"If the Nile deposited in ancient times, at the same rate as at present, that is, five inches in every hundred years, the man who made those bricks must have lived twelve thousand years ago." Now, if Mr. Murray imposed on himself by such a system of ratiocination, he should not wish to impose on others. To establish his conclusion, he should first prove, beyond a question of doubt, that the Nile in ancient times did deposit only five inches every hundred years. But this he has not done, or even attempted. His theory, then, must fall to the ground. All calculations, made on the overflowing of the Nile, must partake of the uncertainty of the inundations of that river. I would have expected, from a man of Mr. Murray's research and taste for antiquarian lore, that he would have quoted some authority on the subject; nor would I have been astonished, if he had favoured us on this subject with the opinion of the representative of Egyptian science, viz., Trismegistus.

The burden of proof lies on those who propose an alteration, and as Mr. Murray has not thought proper to give us any, I must leave his theory as I found it:—a baseless fabric. The blunder by which the simple stone-cutter converted the honest Englishman into a patriarch, had something laughable in it. At all events, it was harmless and void of consequences; but to find a man like Mr. Murray, holding a position requiring at least common sense, and implying some literary acquirements, jumping, with unbecoming flippancy, at a conclusion which doubles the age of the human family, based on a hypothetical assertion, and which impugns the truth of Scripture, is enough to make us sad. The verdict against Mr. Murray on this count is, "Not proven."

Let us now examine the other fact, viz., the fossil jaw found at Abbeville, and on which he firmly relies to prove the existence of man prior to the time that common theory gives us. Mind, this common theory, as he calls it, is taken from the Bible which we were taught to regard as the inspired Word of God, and which theory we are called on by Mr. Murray to abandon, and adopt his, based on a few old bricks and a jaw-bone. It is clear that in his

brick case he broke down, and I apprehend that he is not likely to be more successful with his jaw bone; nor is his fame likely to rival that of Sampson, acquired by wielding a weapon something similar.

In the first place, it was doubted by many if it was a real fossil; and it was said that the person who claimed the honor of this discovery was imposed on by the workmen in his employment. Such a doubt naturally suggests itself in such cases, as we all know how antiquarians and geologists have, from time to time, been imposed on. We all know the story of the discovery of the shield, as he supposed, by Martinus Scribderius, and which he so highly prized, covered as it was with venerable rust. Whilst he was thinking over what its appearance was when bright and new, his officious old housemaid one day scoured off the rust, and it turned out to be an old pot-lid. Well it appears that, after a sharp controversy, the jaw-bone was pronounced to be a true fossil. I could scarcely question the opinion of Dr. Carpenter on such a point, as I long enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance, and know him to stand high as a physiologist. He could not be mistaken as to the bone itself, but I am quite sure that he would not, like others, infer from this fact that man is older than Bible chronology makes him.

Mr. Murray states that the fact of this fossil being found in sedimentary deposits of considerable depth, demonstrates that man existed when that part of the country was covered with water a hundred feet deep, and hence he leaps at the conclusion that man is much older than Biblical chronology has led us to believe. Here Mr. Murray reasons much the same as those who wanted to prove that the Tenterton steepie caused the Goodwin sands. I can see no connection whatever between the conclusion at which he arrives and the fact from which he deduces it. He does not say, nor is it stated, how deep the sediment was in which was found this bone, but merely it was "considerably deep." We know how soon valleys are filled to a considerable depth with sediment washed down by heavy rains from the surrounding hills, and how easily bones and flints might be covered in a short time. But Mr. Murray asserts, without giving us any reason, that "man existed when this part of the country was covered with water one hundred feet." Nothing but one hundred feet of water will suit his purpose. Well, be it so. Mr. M. should not forget the deluge, for I am sure he has read the account of it as given in the Bible. He is there told, that all the mountains under the heavens were covered with water, and that the water was fifteen cubits over the highest mountains in the world. Would not this give Mr. Murray the hundred feet of water required, and save himself a world of conjecture? Now, in truth, Mr. Murray is quite right in supposing that man existed when this gravel pit at Abbeville was covered with water one hundred feet, and in this he is sustained by Scripture, which tells us that man was created before the deluge; but he is not justified in saying that therefore the human race is older than we are told it is by Biblical chronology.

Now, I would ask Mr. M., how does the discovery of the bone 'prove the existence of man prior to the time that common theory gives it?' To account for it he requires one hundred feet of water; and here he finds, according to Scripture chronology, that this part of the country was actually covered with more than one hundred feet of water 1650 years after man was created. Here again his second part goes for nothing.

Nature says Mr. Murray has written its own history in the tablet form. Very true, Mr. Murray, but bear in mind that it is one thing to write a book and another thing to read it. How very few can read our printed books, or how few there are who really understand what they read in a book. Much more difficult is it to read the book of Nature and bear in mind that an acquaintance with facts is unprofitable to one whose mind has not been trained to read rightly the volume of nature. But neither to Mr. Murray nor to any other man has the book of Nature as yet been fully opened; and truly has the inspired writer said, "God has delivered the world to their consideration for dispute, so that man cannot find out the work that God has made, from the beginning to the end." Many, like Mr. Murray, have looked at the title-page of this great book, and would fain persuade the world that they knew it all by heart. As to the theories of ethnologists and philologists, I have read many of them, as well as that of Mr. Murray on geology, and they all seem to have the same foundation as the old Scotchman's theory about Antichrist. I'll tell the story by way of elucidation.

An old Scotch gentleman, who hated the Pope even to ferocity, took it into his head to visit his Holiness. On arriving at Rome, he sought an audience, and in due time obtained it; and when in the presence of the Pope, he looked at him for some moments fiercely, and then exclaimed, in good broad Scotch, "Pope, ye are Antichrist." So soon as his Holiness found out what his visitor had said, he calmly asked him his reason for saying so; and again

the Scotchman exclaimed, "Pope, ye are Antichrist; tak' my word for it, tak' my word for it, ye are Antichrist." So "take my word for it" was the sole basis of the poor man's flattering assertion; and indeed I don't see any other for Mr. Murray's theory, and many others that I have read on similar subjects. I must do Mr. Murray the justice to say, that in stating his opinion that "the Supreme Being created the atoms of matter, and that these atoms, by natural laws, gradually united," he is sustained by Cassendus, an ancient philosopher of the highest merit, who has left a work on natural philosophy, in six volumes. Whether Mr. Murray read this work of Cassendus, and took the idea from him, I know not; but if he never saw the work to which I allude it only verifies the French saying, "Les grands esprits se rencontrent."

Mr. M. started by saying that he would dissipate the clouds that have overshadowed the age of the world, and bring forward facts to throw light on this difficult subject. How has he done so? From the two solitary facts which he adduced he was not able to draw a legitimate conclusion in favour of his theory. Geologists often create difficulties where there are none; and the clouds and shadows of which they speak envelope their own intellects rather than the subject of investigation. Many of them belong to that class of writers designated by Archbishop Whately, "the children of the mist," who bring forward their speculations—often very silly, and not seldom very mischievous—under cover of twilight. Bishop Copelston styles them "the magic-lantern school." At the same time it must be admitted that many who have devoted themselves to the study of geology command our respect, and have deserved well of society; but they are men who follow the teaching of Bacon pursuing their studies, and do not pile up fanciful systems based on crude conjectures or imperfect knowledge, but who, according to his advice, attend to the "interrogation" and "interpretation" of Nature in collecting and arranging well-ascertained facts.

Mr. Murray, like all good writers, sets out by giving a definition of his subject. He tells us that geology is the science which treats of "mineralogical and paleontological structure of the globe." Now, this sounds well, but unfortunately there is not an atom of truth or meaning in it. Geology, in the strict sense of the word, is not a science at all. It is merely a common Greek word, signifying "a knowledge of the state and nature of the earth, but which knowledge unfortunately we do not possess." Geology 'teaches' us nothing. It is only in its infancy, and we are only striving to find out what geology, or, in other words, what the nature of the earth is, following a method recommended by Bacon, viz., by the patient investigation of facts carefully arranged with order and method. And well would it be if his solemn warnings against unmethodised inquiry, and careless and illogical reasoning were more attended to by those who embark in this pursuit. If a science, where are its principles, postulates, or definitions? It has no primary truths, which may be developed by demonstration, and from which secondary truths may be deduced. It is not strictly a science. Art and science are too often confounded. Speaking on this subject, a French philosopher remarks—"Nature has her mysteries, and proceeds to her end by ways, to us imperceptible. And after our strictest inquiry and application to her secrets, we really know so little of that which we embrace with the firmest persuasion that the study of geology alone is sufficient to humble and mortify human pride." And again he observes—"It is an abstract and profound study, in which we scarcely meet with one determined point or certain conclusion."

I have now done with this subject, and must observe in conclusion that though Mr. Murray has not in my opinion been successful, yet his laudable efforts both to improve himself and instruct others must be admired. It would be well, however, if he had attended to the excellent admonition addressed to all engaged in the pursuit and acquisition of Physical science by that truly great and Christian philosopher, Rapiu, and which I beg leave to quote. "Let us contemplate nature with modesty and caution, with awe and reverence; let us not be too bold in pronouncing upon those operations which we ought not to judge of without trembling. For to criticise upon nature, the work of God, is in effect to criticise upon God himself, and to subject the greatness of his power to the weakness of our censure. True philosophy, even at the height and top of perfection, always judges with timorous concern; and when it treats of the Divine work, it imposes silence on its reasonings, and submits its lights, as the cherubim in the Prophet strap their wings and veil their faces, and prostrate themselves before the throne of God to confess and adore his greatness and Majesty in their own abasement and humiliation."

I have the honor to remain,
Dear sirs,
Your obedient servant,
P. FITZSIMONS.

IRISH CHAPEL CHASCOMUS, Feb. 3, 1861.

Gentl. Men,
The following is a list of the subscribers and their subscriptions for the Irish Chapel in course of erection on Mrs. Mullady's estate, collected by the Rev. Mr. Connolly. I hope you will give it room in your valuable paper, also stating that the list remains open as yet, and that subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged at your office. Hoping you will interest yourself in the matter.

- Your obedient servant,
A Subscriber.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Rev. M. A. Connolly | £500. |
| Mr. Joseph Graham | 200 |
| " James Gardiner | 300 |
| " Widow Gardiner | 50 |
| Mr. Robert Wilson | 3,000 |
| " James Farrell | 500 |
| " Richard Wheeler | 500 |
| " Edward Ward | 500 |
| " Martin Griffin | 500 |
| " John Bouland | 200 |
| " William Browne | 200 |
| " Andrew Mahon | 1,000 |
| " John Farrell | 500 |
| " John Lynn | 100 |
| " William Bouland | 500 |
| " William Jourdan | 500 |
| " Edward Jourdan | 500 |
| " Thomas Farrell | 500 |
| " Thomas Ward | 300 |
| " Nicholas Jourdan | 500 |
| " Martin Maylan | 500 |
| " John Duffy | 200 |
| " John Dervin | 200 |
| " James Furlong | 100 |
| " Peter Keena | 100 |
| " Patrick Cormack | 100 |
| " Peter Mitchell | 50 |
| D Pancho Hernandez, J.P. | 200 |
| " Thomas Mullany | 100 |
| " John Jourdan | 200 |
| " Michael Farrell | 100 |
| " George Alvarez | 200 |
| " George Godoy | 200 |
| " John Harper | 200 |
| " Thomas Mullady | 1,000 |
| " Francis Cardiff | 100 |
| " Matthew Conarton | 200 |
| " Anne Cardiff | 100 |
| " Mrs. Leary | 100 |
| " George Cardiff | 100 |
| " Thomas Kirk | 1,000 |
| " Pablo Sanchez | 100 |
| " Edward Kirk | 300 |
| " Michael Killion | 300 |
| " John Killion | 300 |
| " John Dillmore | 500 |
| " Andrew Bannou | 1,000 |
| " Andrew Burke | 500 |
| " Patrick Gardiner | 500 |

As yet we require twenty thousand dollars. It is the first Irish Church ever erected in the country. The Irish have subscribed for S. Africa, and why not subscribe for their own church. Father Connolly has collected \$22,000 in this neighbourhood during the last fortnight.

IMPORT OF BULLION.
During the week ending 30th Jan. the following bullion has arrived at Buenos Ayres from different places.

461 gold ounces
41,000 Bolivian dollars
37,223 Hard dollars

MARKETS.

The following produce has been introduced into the different plazas during the 4th and 5th of this month.

Cowhides	2957
Calfskins	296
Sheepskins	134 doz.
Horsehides	314
Nutria	27 lbs.
Feathers	331 "
Tallow	331 arr.
Wheat	827 tanegas
Maiz	28 "
Mares'grease	27 arr.
Wood	29,377 "
Firewood	16 cartloads
Straw	4,000
Onions	4,000

EXPORTS.
On the 3rd inst., three vessels cleared out for foreign ports with 57 live mules, 60 bales fodder, 1,000 feet pine, 31,252 cowhides, 280 bales wool.

The Postmaster—The 'Progress' of Friday has a short paragraph on the inconvenience caused by the delaying of the French mail bags at the Reguardo. It asks, whether it is to oblige the employees of that office, by a first view of the letter-ary contents, or to prevent any smuggling? The latter is scarcely probable, as the despatchers of mail-bags are not noted for trying to evade the laws. It is not many years ago since 'Punch' was prohibited from entering France, and now Sr. Caton may have the same ideas about the Paris 'Charivari,' as the 'Elected of the People,' then entertained with regard to the London publication.

Housebreaking.—The watchmaker's shop, Calle Bolivar, No. 46, has been broken into and robbed some few days ago. The watchmaker, an old man, has lost, it is said, \$14,000, the whole of his little fortune.

ON CHANGE.
Patrones opened at 28 75; sold up to 28 80 and closed firm. Cash sales \$5,813. For next Saturday 8,400 at 28 70. For the end of the month 33,800 at 28 70. For various dates 10,800 at 28 75. Total sales 207,813. The business in specie has been very

limited, and trade in general is not so say brisk.

The cargo of flour per Volante has not been sold, although native flour is going up very steadily—we hear that the price asked is 9 p.as.

The Pavon arrived yesterday, bringing 34 oz., 610 pats 685-bol., 8 marks silver, 800 dol. m.p. The news from the interior is unimportant. Things look very quiet in the Provinces.

Money is in good demand, but not so tight. Amongst the working classes ready money we hear is very plentiful. The Maua Savings Bank has now one hundred and fifty thousand silver dollars in small deposits. This is the most decided proof of the great utility of the institution. It is now only open four months, and yet the deposits almost amount to ten thousand ounces. Exchange on England is still quieted at 6 1/2 Gd.

PRODUCE SALES.

400 dry cow hides	\$120
80 do do do	117
600 do do do	116
200 do do do	115
500 arr. wool fine mestiza	80
400 do do good do	76
800 do do mixed	82
60 doz. sheepskins by lump	195
20 do do do	165
4000 ox hides salted of 60 lbs.	37 s. 1/2
10 pipes tallow	13 do
1150 dry cowhides Entre Rios	41 do
600 arr. wool Entre Rios	26 do
50 arr. long hair, saladero	\$ 145
200 do do do	105
90 do short	70

FREIGHTS.
The Belgian Barque Cuvia, to load in the Uruguay salted hides 5 s. 6d. and 5 per cent.
The barque Dinah Maloch has been placed on the berth to load for Liverpool by some unknown ship-broker.
The Dutch barque Dorotea Henrietta, for New York, at the same price. Ship broker or brokers, unknown.
M. Rossi, the well-known ship-broker, has placed on the berth the French barque, Maria Louise, to load for Havre.

DIED.
On February 4th, of apoplexy, at his residence in the partido of Cañuelas, Doctor Jolia Knight Donne, in the 39th year of his age. He was a native of Gloucestershire Wales, and had resided in this country for the last 13 years. The body was brought to this city and interred in the English cemetery on Saturday the 6th inst.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS.
6th.
Liverpool, English steamer La Plata.
Bordeaux, French barque.
Hamburgh, Danish schooner.
Rosario, National steamer Pavon.
SAILED.
6th.
Uruguay, national steamer Sida.
Ensenada, English brigantine Elizabeth.

Montevideo, Dutch sch. Geusters.
Boston, brigantine schooner Hebrica Huisman.

River Plate Steamship Company.
The Steamer
L A P L A T A,
1050 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. The exact date to be announced on her arrival. For particulars as to freight or passage, apply to the agents,

JOHN P. ROYD AND CO.,
Calle San Martin, 56
F 5. 1w.

Wanted.
A young Woman, lately confined, offers her services as a Wet Nurse. Apply, Calle Reconquista, No. 101. F 5. 3p

A Furnished Apartment
To Let, at No. 205, Calle de Maipu. F 5. 6p.

Just Landed, ex John Taylor from Glasgow.
A Lot of Perth Pearl Bailey, in Tins, in superior condition. Usher and MUIR, 162, Calle Detena. F 2. 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. Adress X. Z., Standard Office.

Household of a young Girl.
A steady Woman, wants a situation in either of the above capacities. An English family preferred. Address M. N., Standard Office. F 5. 8p

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W. M. TRENKLE & 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 Saturday after the arrival of the "Salto," bring in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
 Calling at Zarate, Bahiadero, San Pedro Oblispo, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the **Paraná de las Palmas**, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
 The National Steamer **PAVON**
 Captain D. Lunklater,
 Leaves the "Buenos Aires" 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' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
 Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESPIGADOR**
 Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 10, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Dña. Yndia do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	11 "
Concepcion do	13 "
Concordia do	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FR. RIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	0 "
San Nicolas	0 "
Paraná	0 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYABA,
 Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **ABUQUE DE OLINDA**
 Captain Thibault de S. Bataillon,
 Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Ancudua	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 92 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.
 And on J. Baring & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.
 ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
 Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF

BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,
 Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON,

Begs to inform 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 Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
- Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets,
- Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
- Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Boges,
- Alpacas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
- Linen Checks, Derris, 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 MAUD & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo, —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & 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 Maud & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city a safe & profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have no, hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, or men and servants of all classes, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
 p. p. Maud & 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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

ALMANACK.

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

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.

Price 625
 On Sale at Mr. MORTA'S Book Store, in front of the Colegio Church, and in nearly all the Booksellers in the City.
 1 m, j 14

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS.
 D. Miguel Azcuena, President
 " Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
 " Antonio Marcó del Pont
 " Jacobo Paravacini
 " Constant Santamaría

OFFICIALS.
 D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
 " Eugenio Riccio, Sub Manager
 " Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—57 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 ordering 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 this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca) and with the greatest security.
 The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.
 For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 57 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectus 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 Potosi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.
 j 13

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers

UNRUALED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.
 Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.
 ESTABLISHED 1861.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
 OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THISTLE AND ABOJOS,

Moveable carls, trans-corral, chiqueros.

LAND MARKS,
 IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c.

Endless Iron Trunks, for Sheep and Cattle.

IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

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.

Notico.
 J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform the inhabitants of Cienfuegos 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 house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).
 From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses they feel convinced that they can supply good of every description in Cienfuegos at prices which will be 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 Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and approval of the Foreign and native population.
 j 15 17 p

Polytechnic Instituto
 VICTORIA, No. 197.
 Director—RAFAEL LEGUÍTY

On the 15th Inst. will be opened an Educational Establishment, "Scientific and Literary, and Polytechnic Institute, under the direct care of Mr. RAFAEL LEGUÍTY.
 Six months, Natural Science, and Modern Languages will form the basis of the programme with the view of preparing Young Men for Commerce and Industry, by giving them the course of Bookkeeping, Accounts, Statistics, Arithmetic, and Natural Science, Geography, and History.
 The preparatory course to the higher studies of Medicine and the Law will be the same as those of the Institute.
 The discipline of the Establishment will be based on the regulations decreed by the National Congress, but those who attend will be subject to special regulations, for the primary aim to the acquisition of facilities, which the Institute will never fail to impart to its pupils.
 The Director of the Institute on receiving notice of the admission of any student will send him a copy of the regulations, and will have the honor to receive him in person, and to be as principal of the National School and store the ar of National College, had he not had the good fortune to secure the cooperation of Messrs. Leguítty and Leguítty, who will be the due attention to the task which he has undertaken.
 Materials for making maps to the house, which is preparing for the Institute, Victoria 197.
 Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1864.

Public Notice.
 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 kind are to be had.
 f c, 2 p

Notico.
 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, and signed by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming as charterers, is desirous of their agents presenting themselves to him, in order to give them due notice when his vessel is ready for receiving cargo. Please apply to Captain R. Dobson, at 49 Calle de Julio, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.
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The Standard.—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 115 Calle Uruguay, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. McNEILL.

Shipping List of
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,

Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
 British Barque,
CRYSTALINE,
 A. I. 266 Tons.
 Clarke, Master,
 Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
 Dutch Schooner,
HOORTE WICHER,
 171 Tons,
 Klasen, Master,
 Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
 Danish Schooner,
HYDR A,
 138 Tons,
 Petersen, Master,
 A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.
 Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SUSANA,
 3-3 T. 147 Tons,
 Urytsma, Master,
 Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
 French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
 5-6 A.T.T. 351 Tons.
 Tehard, Master,
 Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Durgda and Uanca.

National Barque,
RIVAD VIA,
 347 Tons,
 Norman, Master.
 Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. G. Gowland.
 For further particulars, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
 Shipbrokers, &c.
 Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams! Rams! Rams!!

Parties requiring Rams or the best breeds and in excellent condition, can be obtained at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Carrizito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó. The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electorales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in the City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, or on the river. Office—Calle Recoquinta 83

Directors
 Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
 " Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
 " Felipe Llullal.
 " Manuel Zamaron.
 " Jacobo Paravacini.
 " Enrique Tomkinson.
 " Mariano Casarés.
 " Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTH BERN RAILWAY.

"TENDERS" for the construction of the Earthworks upon the First Section of this Railway, between the Plaza de la Constitución and the River Riachuelo, at Buenos Ayres, will be received up to the 5th of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractor Messrs. Peto and Batts No. 76 Calle de Lima, where all information may be obtained, and the Plans and Section of Line, and specification of the works can be seen after the 31st instant. Said "TENDERS" should be accompanied by the names of the persons proposed as contractors for the due fulfilment of the contract.
 The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.
ROBERT CRAWFORD,
 J 28 10 p 76 Calle de Lima.

ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

86—Piedad—86.
Safford Bros.

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 Maud and Co., is from the 15th to the 29th February.

JOSEPH ANT. DO COUTO,
 Secretary.
 Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

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