

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	664
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-04-01
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

664—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

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

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

MAUA BANK. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building in order to suit the increasing flow of business...

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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. CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co CALLE O'HACABUCO, 13. Sept. 20

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 W.C.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (the Flor de Plata, No. 8145) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City.

A Gentleman, Conversant with the English and Spanish languages, and having a few hours unoccupied, would undertake the copying of any documents, or writing up books.

Rosario For sale, in the Jardin de Recreo, a fine, handsome Tiger, caged, and only two years old.

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

MEASAGERIAS 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.

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.

GREAT MODIFICATION. I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in an English house. Board given if required.

Married Couple Wanted, a Man for Gardener, and his Wife for Cook, on an estancia in the camp. None need apply without good testimonials.

Notice. During the absence of Frederic Wanklyn, Mr. Alfred Lamb will take charge of the business of Wanklyn and Co.

Situation Wanted. A young married man, foreigner, of a good family, who speaks English, French, German, and Spanish perfectly well, wants a situation in a respectable house...

1000 Dollars Reward. Stolen from the Malino, San Francisco, a quantity of new and old Brass, consisting of crank and motion brasses.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

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

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

English Celebrities. D. Pedro Raynoldi offers carte-de-visite of the new judge, Sergeant Shee at \$10 mpc.

English and French Seminary 96—CALLE INDEPENDEN-CIA—96. The Public are respectfully informed that prospectuses of the above establishment are now ready...

New Goods Received per "Mersey." On and after the 21st inst., the following New and Select Goods will be submitted for sale.

For Valparaiso Direct. Will sail in a few days for this port, the new and fast-sailing Norwegian Barque "NORDCAD" 3/8 A II.

Employment Wanted. A Boy, aged fifteen, recently arrived from England, is anxious to procure employment in town, where he could make himself useful.

Wanted Immediately. A good Laundress to wash for a family in town. Apply 173 Calle Piedra.

Colegio Anglo-Porteño, 295—MAIPU—205. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school...

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

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000

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

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Notice. The undersigned beg to give notice that they have this day granted Powers of Attorney to Mr. R. H. Kinch, and Mr. F. Reid, for the management of their business during the absence of Mr. H. A. Wyatt Smith.

Clark. A young man of a superior education wants a situation as Clerk in a respectable English house; knows book-keeping thoroughly; can speak Spanish, and speak and write French well.

Just Received. Mens' weed-suits Youths' and Boys' ditto Mens' Tweed Overcoats and Macfar-lanes.

Negretto Rams and Ewes. A superior quality, just landed, ex Caroline Cornelia from Hamburg to the consignee of George Rick and Co. Calle de la Reconquista No. 70.

Argentine Diligences. Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Monte, San Antonio de Arco, and Acre...

To Passengers for Chile and the Pacific. Having made considerable improvements in the posting service of the Republic the Empresa de las Mesagerias y Correos Nacionales offers the use of these diligences to the public promising to carry passengers from this capital to Santiago de Chile in 14 days...

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 authorised to collect same.

Port and Sherry. Agents for Feuerherd and Co., Opotno, and Ponce de Leon, Cadix, Moore, Pucun, & Tudor, Peru, No. 83.

To Lot. A commodious Deposit No. 93 Calle Defensa. Inquire at Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno.

American Dentist, DR. N. O. CORNWALL. Calle Rivadavia, 275. Artificial Teeth Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

American Dentist, DR. N. O. CORNWALL. Calle Rivadavia, 275. Artificial Teeth Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
220 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.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Discovery of splendid Treasures
California outcome by H. Ayres
The Camps turned into Gold Fields

Two Millions Dollars Surplus in the Treasury
The provincial Finance Department has favoured us with the official returns for 1863, of the lands and their values, in the several 'partidos,' held by Government, or private parties.

The total area is 8459 square leagues or about 46 millions of acres, being much larger than England, and more than double the superficies of Ireland. This includes all the camps settled on a large portion (four-sevenths), whereof is held by Government, or rented on squatter's right (enfiteusis). The valuation on 3678 square leagues, held by land-owners, is assessed at 1,419,000,000 dols. mpc., equivalent to £10,000,000 sterling, which at a tax nominally 3 per mil (really but 2 1/2), yielded the state last year 3,405,000 dollars: this gives a medium value of 34,000 (£2500) per league throughout the province. The highest ratio, of course, falls to the suburbs, and Belgrano, San Isidro, and Flores, are set down at 8 1/2 millions per league, or 1000 dols. (£7) per acre; Barracas, Lomas, Moron, Quilmes, and San Fernando, do not quite reach 8 1/2 millions (£4 per acre); and Conchas and San Justo fall to half this figure. The sheep-farming districts occupied by Irishmen, are uniformly valued at \$450,000, to 500,000 (12s. per acre). These parts mostly held by natives, with stock of horned cattle, figure at 300,000 dols., while the frontier lands only give 200,000 dols.

As an instance of the prodigious and rapid increase of value in lands, we find the 'Contribucion Directa' rose 140 per cent. from 1862 to 1863, although the rate was the same (3 per mil.) In 1861 at 2 per mil, it yielded less than one-third of the actual return. The most valuable 'partido' is Moron, 112 millions dols.; the lowest, Junin, only half a million. In some parts the increase is fabulous, but then we must take into account new houses and establishments in the camp towns, put up in 1863: the rise from 1:62 is as follows:—

Moron, 1150 per cent.; Arrecifes, 700 do.; Ranchos, Barracas (S.), and Lomas de Zamorra, 600 do.; Vecino, 400 do.; Saladillo, Pila, San Justo, and Quilmes, 300 do.; Mar Chiquita and San Pedro, 250 do.; Chilivieja, Zarate, and Magdalena, 200 do.; Giles, Las Flores, Tuyu, and Tordillo, 150 do.; Tapique and Lobos, 125 do. The districts of Baradero, Chascomus, Conchas, Navarro, Pergamino, Rojas, and 2 1/2 de Mayo, have only doubled the value of their real property, while the increase in the rest of the 'partidos' is trifling, excepting four ('partidos' of San, Dolores, San Nicolas, and San Isidro), which show an actual decline.

The first idea which suggests itself is, that the enormous rise of valuation, by the agents of Contribucion Directa, is far out of proportion with the increase of property. These zealous assessors had probably received a hint that it was necessary to double the revenue of the province, and they joyfully accepted a task which doubled their own per centage fees. In modern times we have scarcely a parallel for Moron, increasing 100 per cent. per month, during the whole of 1863.

The second idea is a question: What has Government done with the surplus two millions? Moron paid in 1861, 17,000 dols.; and in 1862, 27,000 dols.; which in 1863 rises to 330,000 dols. What value has that village received for this frightful levy of 300,000 dols. in addition?

The camp revenues are augmented 140 per cent over 1862, and 220 per cent over 1861; yet it is notorious that the public moneys so far from being better expended are applied to other

purposes than the benefit of the rural districts. Robbery, murder, violence, trespass, cattle-stealing, house-burning are, and have been for over twelve months, practised with perfect impunity. Eighteen Irishmen have been barbarously assassinated during Dr. Acosta's administration, yet in no single case has the murderer been executed. It must be therefore admitted that if paper-money has depreciated, the authors and protectors of its iniquitous system take care not to be losers. We ask again, what has been done with the Two Millions?

But if the report before us suggests a gloomy doubt, and sad reminiscences, it also affords room to believe that the camp resources have greatly increased, and although such splendid revenues are derived from the most neglected portion of the province, we hope that public indignation will point out and effect a salutary remedy.

A NEW EXPORT TRADE.

Exporting produce has been for years our hobby. Manfully in the teeth of all the billiard players and heavy swells on town we have called attention to the scandalous increase of our imports, and the decided diminution of our exports. The balance of trade has been steadily becoming more and more unfavorable for the country. None of our colleagues have preached so much on this subject as ourselves. It is not to be wondered at therefore that taking such a sincere interest as we do in the commercial prosperity of this country, we should feel it our bounden duty to call public attention to a new export trade which has recently sprung up in the River Plate.

No doubt many of our readers will surmise that it is wheat or maize or cotton to which we refer. The Tribuna people, who profess such an attention to material interests, will probably treat their readers to a chapter on cochineal or home manufactured cod liver oil—but we regret to say the new export in question is one which, instead of enriching, only impoverishes still further this country, and if allowed to go on, may ultimately lead to the loss of one of our most important possessions.

Notwithstanding all the money we have spent in fortifying that little island which Orientals claim and Argentines possess, Martin Garcia is in danger, and all the Muratures in the River Plate will not be able to save it unless Manuel Haedo is obliged to stop importing. The foreign ship-masters are premeditatedly walking off with Martin Garcia by piecemeal; every second vessel which leaves this port takes a greater or less quantity of this island in her hold. If President Mitre has the smallest ambition to keep this Guazu fortress from utter annihilation, he will stop the work which is going on at that island.

It will be said that vessels cannot leave without either cargo or ballast, and consignees of vessels will urge with much truth that a few tons of stone can do no injury; but when these few tons of Martin Garcia stone leave the island each hour, when a long string of vessels is seen in the river, morning, noon and night taking in as ballast the very heart and soul of Argentine, we think it high time to caution the President of the approaching danger. Hundreds of men are cutting away at Martin Garcia, hundreds of lighters are plying to and from the island—the brisk trade in the Plate to-day is done in Martin Garcia stones and island. Last year the ballast taken from the island caused a greater hole in that territory than if the guns of the 33 or Villa del Salto were peppering away at the place for the last twelve months without intermission, but this year the cavities are truly awful, and if the thing is allowed to go much longer the waters of the Plate will yet wash as peacefully over the site of Martin Garcia as they now do over the great sand-bank in its front.

The demand for ballast from Martin Garcia has lately so increased that the pickaxe is no longer equal to the task, and small kegs of cheap gunpowder have to be run in under the rocks to blow up Buenos Ayrean ballast ready made.

Now we are neither 'crudo' nor 'coicido': did we belong to either party we should most certainly join the latter, but we take a sincere interest in the welfare of the country, and can characterize the conduct of the captains who are walking off with the island only as becoming a set of hard-hearted mariners.

Where, we indignantly ask, is M. Gelly that he permits this international pilfering? Where is the captain of the island that he does not advise Government that he is hurriedly losing ground? These officials should be brought to an account for their negligence. Every stone taken from Martin Garcia is a direct loss to the nation: before the whole island is turned into ballast we implore Government to interfere.

The Chincha Islands have long since been walked off with, by English and American captains, and now the only fortress in this republic, the very Gibraltar of the Plate is to meet a like fate.

President Mitre, if he wishes to rescue Martin Garcia, should put Mr. Haedo of the Western Railway in the stocks, for bringing out vessels to this country laden with railway iron, &c, without first having secured some other homeward cargo for his vessels than the rocks of Martin Garcia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The "Contribucion Directa" book which Minister Dominguez sent us discloses the most astounding facts—the Arabian Nights' Entertainment are nothing to it. We can now very well understand why there is such squalling about politics—for we believe that the vaults of the Government House must be overflowing with ounces. Since the foundation of the world there never was a country where property in one year so increased in value as in Buenos Ayres. Let fools talk about the United States, Canada, or Australia, Buenos Ayres beats them all hollow: the little partido of Moron has increased in value in one year one thousand one hundred and fifty per cent. If this rapid rise in the value of real estate does not defeat all calculation, we know not what to say. At the rate the Government people are going on, in a few years Moron will be more valuable than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. We call our readers' attention to the figures which are in our editorial of to-day. We purpose going through this awfully blue book from cover to cover, and it is seldom we get such a chance of peeping into the Government machinery. We have heard of railways and even banking companies declaring profits they never made, and paying dividends out of their capital solely for the purpose of keeping up the value of their stock in the market. The people in Buenos Ayres are doing precisely the same thing: we all know how these things terminate, and sooner or later there will come a general winding-up here, which will show the real value of burnt-up camps and fashionable quintas.

Yesterday morning there was a crowd on the mole looking for the Paven; people wondered exceedingly what detained her; some even went so far as to say that possibly she had been too heavily laden with silver from San Juan, and could not get water enough to pass the Palmas.

Mr. Thomas Gowland, the popular auctioneer, called upon us to say that he has got on sale a quantity of superior alfalfa seed, the best ever known in B. Ayres; it is difficult of sale, owing to the immense crop it gives, as the scythes in this country are too weak to cut it down. Samples of it can be seen growing in a saucer at Mr. Gowland's house.

We hear that there is at present a rather laughable lawsuit going on between a native house owner and a distinguished English auctioneer; the cause of the suit we believe is that the auctioneer has got so much into the habit of knocking things down that he has actually knocked the plaintiff's wall in, for which damages are now demanded.

Owners of land in Enfiteusis, in the partido of Azul, are called upon to apply to the proper office for their papers, by the Government escribano. We wonder what this is for; possibly Azul is going up in value also.

The Tribuna of yesterday says, that if the Government approves of the election there will be a revolution. This is such monstrous jargon that we hardly think it worth while contradicting. All the Curidos and Crudos in town could not make a revolution at the present moment because they should get no one to fight save themselves. A regular set-to fight between both parties should be allowed, and then we should get done with this monstrous newspaper war.

One would suppose that Mateo Martinez was once a Master in the Court of Chancery, by the interrogatories he puts to r. Sunday Sosa. The first question Martinez puts is—

Do you believe I was wounded?—Answer Yes, and there was no fuss about it.

Second—Did you see any one with daggers except the members of both clubs?—I only saw two fellows with knives, who were knocked head over heels at once.

Third—Had I a revolver, or was I armed?—I saw no revolver with you; I think you would have been a d—d fool if you had one and not have used it.

Fourth—Didn't I stand with my back to the wall wounded as I was from 8

till half past 4?—After you were wounded you never moved an inch until the elections were over.

Here ends the plaintiff's case, and the question put to the jury is, what they think of Mr. Mateo Martinez. We hope some of our witty subscribers will send us an answer.

The most glorious news about town yesterday, was that the columns of the 'Tribuna' were open to Tom, Dick, and Harry, respecting the loan question. Several very intelligent 'vigilantes' were seen scribbling away on the seats of the Plaza. We suppose they were availing themselves of Dr. Hector's great liberality. Any loan made to this country, for the purpose of redeeming the paper money, will only get us more into debt, without effecting the purpose. We must sell out, and not borrow money, to pay our debts. Sell the public funds. Sell the Western Railway, and then, when we do not owe a farthing, let us begin to talk about a loan to develop the resources of the country.

We see that on Monday some property in Barracas, belonging to Mr. Peter Murray, deceased, will be sold off by auction. On the same day, the famous distillery and tenements of Boutinet, Brothers, bankrupts, will be sold off by order of the court. Mr. Gowland's great trade auction of 'cesses' Vallet terminates to-day.

We learn that Richard Kenys, who was murdered, left a nephew, named George Edgar; the latter should, therefore, apply at the British Consulate for the news concerning him.

To-day, being April Fool's Day, is a date of terror for old bachelors in England; here, however, the celebration is not kept up.

The G. Southern railway is progressing rapidly; there are over 700 navvies at work, and we understand the whole earthworks of the first section will be ready against the arrival of the rails from England.

We have placed our gin, gratis, at the disposal of D. Manuel Agulla and the Parana Association, whose cotton we intend to buy cleared, at 3 reals per lb.

Dr. Washington Kirwan, who passed so creditable an examination before the Medical Board, last week, has fixed his chambers at 1.6 calle Florida, where he will be at the service of his patients, day and night.

Dr. Mariano Varela, we regret to say, is dangerously ill, with a brain attack; it is feared that, if even he recovers, his reason will be affected. The opera on Sunday night will be Lucia de Lammermoor, which is reputed Donizetti's chef d'oeuvre Norma will be played on Monday.

Our indefatigable and progressive Postmaster-general, Dr. Gerovico A. Penedas has just set up a new press received from England, for printing stamps. Besides the dies, he has a machine for drilling pin-holes, and a supply of paper with R. A. in the water-marks.

D. Martin Boneo, recently returned from the land of fine arts, solicits Government to open a school of painting under his direction: a swimming school would be more useful.

Col. Mateo Martinez is better of his wound; but an officer stabbed at San Telmo during Sunday's elections, is not expected to recover.

THE MARKETS.

On the roads leading to the city, there is a steady demand for property chiefly watches, clothes and money; terms; the intended purchaser drawing at sight, on non-delivery. The principal transaction, during the last few days, has been that of one basque, despatched from Caballito: nominal value of the basque's throat 5000 paper dollars. The purchaser has not made his appearance at the 'policia,' to cancel the debt.

We also heard of a small parcel of bank notes changing hands at Palermo railway station. The arrival in Palermo of such an importation caused great excitement amongst the traders, and the holder was followed from a café to the railway station, by the anxious brokers, who had payments to make next week, seeing the importer taking his ticket, they could bear the suspense no longer, so they bullied him and seized the money. This took place before regular business hours, as early as 7 o'clock a.m.—total amount of sale, \$800 and a gold watch.

Two milkmen at Flores fell into the hands of some speculators and were completely fleeced, coming into town in a perfect state of nudity. Another constabulary of the 'milky way' was eclipsed at Lomas de Zamorra: we do not know the details, as nothing was found but a 'lasso' and a corpse.

Business has been very brisk, and within the week, several other transactions are reported. La Progres mentions a dispute between two traders at a Fonda, one of them being carried home on a door. In the Once Setiem bre clearances of personal cargo are effected every night, and the speculations are so profitable that we expect several new hands will engage in the business.

Summary for the week. Despatched 3 cases. Cleared, personally 7 " Not elected 2 " Deposits opened 5 " Complaints are current that these brokers have no license, but we are assured they have taken same (not in a poetic, but a matter-of-fact sense) on more than one occasion. It is supposed they have made an arrangement with the Police, who never interfere with them, and before long business will be so brisk as to render our streets impassable at noon day.

ADVICE.

We notice that one of the native 'cronistas' pours out his woes, and declares, in most affecting terms, his impecuniosity. He tells how he is haunted at night with dreams of Monte. Cristian wealth, and in the morning finds that this money, like that mentioned in the 'Arabian Nights,' has turned to withered leaves. He has tried all kinds of dodges to increase his revenue, and amongst others, has invested his last ten dollars in a lottery ticket.

We know plenty of young men here who are only too fond of following the example of Almaschar, and spending their time in croaking Chateaux en Espagne; and only too many of them do invest money in lotteries. If they would take our advice (which they will not), they would do as the Chinese do—namely, write on a piece of paper their wishes, and then burn the paper at a candle, at the same time breathing a silent prayer to Plutus; the one course they will find to be every bit as effectual as the other in supplying them with that, according to Solomon, universal want—a thousand pounds. It would be more than useless to try and persuade our native friend of the futility of trusting to a happy number, as he has likely been brought up, from childhood's sunny hour, to view lotteries as a legitimate mode of escaping Adam's curse; but we address ourselves more particularly to our countrymen who are still verdant (if such a virtue does exist in 1864), and tell them that they may as well 'chin-chin' in lotteries, as spend money in gambling.

We have witnessed all kinds of gambling, from simple pitch-and-toss, to betting on flies and lumps of sugar, but have never yet seen such an idiotic mode of getting rid of money as lotteries.

If you must have a vice, take to drinking, like Saxons, and thus ruin yourselves and disgrace all connected with you; that is something like a proper career for Englishmen; but don't you ever go and be so mean as to ruin yourselves and enrich others. There is something low about that; if you fall, bring down a pile of people with you, and don't go out, like a 'parser's' dip.

WAR IN EUROPE. The news from the Austro-Prussian army has invaded Denmark has created a great sensation in Paris, inasmuch as such a proceeding is likely to bring about complications of a most serious character. It is said that the notes of preparation have been heard in both the French army and navy, and that the Emperor Napoleon will now certainly take some decisive steps to arrest the progress of Prussian troops further into Jutland. It is currently reported in France that an understanding has been come to between England, France, and Sweden, and Italy to counteract the policy of the great German Powers; and, coming immediately after the article published in La France, expressing an opinion that the time has arrived for France to interfere "in the way in which she had been requested to do by England," the rumour precluded a considerable effect. The mention of such alliance naturally directs attention to another rumoured combination—that of Russia with Austria and Prussia. The Czar has boasted that he has an army of 800,000 men, and the consequences of any collision between the nations thus placed in opposition cannot fail to awake the most serious concern.

The state of affairs in Germany appears daily to become more complicated and difficult of solution. The hostile feeling awakened in the minor States by the voice of the Federal Diet is fomenting, and threatens to become a source of civil war in Germany. The right claimed by the Diet to dispose of the Duchy of Holstein is usurped by Austria and Prussia, who look on the Duchy as theirs by conquest, and regard neither the opinions of the minor States nor the pretensions of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose claims appear

to be almost overlooked in the greater and more important question of the seizure of the Duchies. Saxony who has taken the lead in opposition to Prussia and Austria, has recommended the union of the minor States in defence of the rights of the Diet, and her suggestion has been cordially adopted at a conference of ministers held in Wurzburg. It has also been resolved to withhold the sanction of the minor States from any convention affecting the rights of the Duchies and to contend for the exclusive right of the Federal Diet to settle the question of succession. Not content with the mere assertion of their claims, the mobilisation of their armies and for the despatch of more Federal troops for the security of Holstein—a proceeding which brings them immediately into conflict with Austria and Prussia. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Prussian Government is about to send a mod force into Saxony for the occupation of one of the Prussian provinces which formerly belonged to that Kingdom.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says he is assured that the Berlin Cabinet has decided that the occupation of Jutland, and even the advance of the Prussians should continue—for military exigencies demanded this forward movement to complete the plans of their generals.

The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that a note was sent by Denmark to the 5th instant to France, England, Russia, and Sweden, invoking their armed assistance in order to reconquer Schleswig, but that at present neither of those Courts had replied.

Every day discloses some fact which casts suspicion upon the honesty of Prussian intentions with regard to Schleswig. She has always evinced great anxiety to possess herself of the most important seaports, and her conduct with regard to Kiel proves that the fortifications of that place was a portion of pre-arranged plans rather than an afterthought. The Daily Telegraph says—"On the very day of the arrival of the Prussians at Kiel, earthworks were commenced on the southern side of the harbour. The works are to be constructed on a gigantic scale, according to a plan drawn up beforehand and held in readiness for some time past. Both from the size of the works and the language held at the War Office, we have no difficulty in inferring that they are intended to ward off an attack of the English rather than the Danish fleet. There is, perhaps no extraordinary sagacity wanted to see that if fortifications on such a scale were planned some time ago, it cannot have been the wish of the Prussian authorities to evacuate the duchies, or at any rate the harbour of Kiel, very soon. Indeed, everything goes to show that they are making themselves at home in Schleswig-Holstein.

News from the Provinces. The Paven, which came in yesterday (and left same evening), has brought us the 'Ferro-Carril' to the 29th ult. The San Juan, Mendoza, and Cordoba mails arrived in Rosario on the 26th, but bring no news.

It requires 140,000 dols. have been given by the committee to rebuild the public edifices of Mendoza, including churches and convents; but not one real to help the poor, who lost everything by the earthquake, although the subscriptions were intended specially for them.

Dr. Roque Ferreira was sworn in permanent Governor of Cordoba on the 1st. A shop keeper named Figueroa, alias Monplais, was stabbed, and his life despatched.

We have nothing from San Juan, except a letter for Messrs Dillon, to our care, from Major Rickard, showing he has not left, however things may be. The machinery for the Artesian well of Rioja had arrived at Rosario. D. Esteban Rams writes from Parana an interesting letter on the Salado Navigation.

ENTRE-RIOS.

There is little of importance from Parana. The Entre Rian Bank is to be inaugurated to-day (11 Fools) and it is said the scarcity of gold in B Ayres is owing to the large remittances for that quarter. The notes of the Bank are to pass current in all Customs offices: this was decreed by the Legislature, most of the Deputies being shareholders; as stated by D. Estevan Moreno, in opposition to the bill.

Dr. Diogenes Urquiza has been elected by 1788 votes as Deputy to Congress. The old prison is being pulled down. The sum of \$500 was voted for a church in Villa Colon. The elections for Governor are ordered to take place on April 20th.

BALETO.

The capture of Saldanha (rebel) is confirmed. The guerrillas of Salto and Paysandu suffer heavily by desertions to the filibusters. Waldino Urquiza went to reinforce the latter place. The Democracia states that Concepcion is full of N. Guards and rebels who have escaped from the war, both parties being tired of fighting. Some hot guerrilla firing took place at Paysandu on the 14th.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WILSON & 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 Thursday, and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baidarro, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the "Paraná" de los Países, taking cargo and passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer **LOI ORCITAS**.
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the "Paraná," and returns each Tuesday, by which the passengers leave 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 "Paraná" and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers' baggage to the "Favon," which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla, de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESPIGADOR**.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the "Favon," on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday, April 1st.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Gualeguay do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Frav Bentos	6 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYANA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjente, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Thipolito de S. Botineourt.
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	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 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts 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 & Co., Exchange Broker, No 66 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.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 80\$ vara.
Mojoneras de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodones, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pletas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de—
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méj co.

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.

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

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 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 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 other frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 18th 1863.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LUSIE.

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%) 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.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.
It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.
DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martiuz
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
" Eusebio Riestra, Sub Manager
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of 25 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders to their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. 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.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

Books—Books—Books.

Haverly's History of Ireland, and the Abridged Edition of same.
Keating's do do.
Carleton's Willy Reilly. Inquire Within. Scottish Chiefs, large edition.
The Black Baronet. Redmond O'Hanlon.
Ballad Poetry and Songs and Ballads of Ireland.
All the Christian Brothers' Readers, Grammar, Arithmetic, First and Second Geography, and Modern do.
A new lot of well-bound Catholic Prayer Books including Mission Book, Garden of the Soul, Lamp of Soul, Ursuline Manual Key of Heaven, Catholic Piety, Path to Paradise, imitation of Christ, Daily Exercises, Missals, &c.
Delgaria's Holy Communion. Ligouri's Sermons.
Lurray's, Graham's, and Welsh's Domestic Medicine.
A large variety of new Song Books and Cookery Books, and a fresh supply of the latest and best Novel.
Tonatt, Morrell, and other authors on Management of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses.
Dr. Lingard's History of England. Miss Strickland's Queens of Scotland.
Shell's, Plunket's, and O'Connell's Speeches.
Doctor O'Neill's Letters and Speeches. Lover's Lyrics of Ireland.
Above on sale at
G. & H. MACKERN'S,
English Stationers and Bookellers,
24 CALLE SAN MARTIN.
(Opposite the Cathedral)

THE ASSURANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, insure at moderate rates various risks by sea, or on the river.
Office: Calle Macaoquasta 23
DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llanillo.
" Manuel Zamora.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.



Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
119 201 Calle Venezuela.

Rams! Rams! Rams!!!
Parties requiring Rams or the best breeds and in excellent condition, in any amount at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electroles, and Rambouillet crossed with first class meatlans.

RICHARD GARRET & SON
LITTLETON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND.
We inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES, CORN DRESSING MACHINES, CHAFF CUTTERS, ALSO PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS, COMBINED THRASHING and DRESSING MACHINES and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam, Horse or Water Power.
Letters and Inquiries promptly answered and attended to.
RICHARD GARRET & SONS,
LITTLETON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND.
Catalogue can be had on application to the Publisher of this Paper.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CALLE LARGA DE BARRACOS

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida		Regreso	
Salida	Regreso	Salida	Regreso
1.º	2.º	1.º	2.º
3.º	4.º	3.º	4.º
5.º	6.º	5.º	6.º
7.º	8.º	7.º	8.º
9.º	10.º	9.º	10.º
11.º	12.º	11.º	12.º
13.º	14.º	13.º	14.º
15.º	16.º	15.º	16.º
17.º	18.º	17.º	18.º
19.º	20.º	19.º	20.º
21.º	22.º	21.º	22.º
23.º	24.º	23.º	24.º
25.º	26.º	25.º	26.º
27.º	28.º	27.º	28.º
29.º	30.º	29.º	30.º
31.º	32.º	31.º	32.º
33.º	34.º	33.º	34.º
35.º	36.º	35.º	36.º
37.º	38.º	37.º	38.º
39.º	40.º	39.º	40.º
41.º	42.º	41.º	42.º
43.º	44.º	43.º	44.º
45.º	46.º	45.º	46.º
47.º	48.º	47.º	48.º
49.º	50.º	49.º	50.º
51.º	52.º	51.º	52.º
53.º	54.º	53.º	54.º
55.º	56.º	55.º	56.º
57.º	58.º	57.º	58.º
59.º	60.º	59.º	60.º
61.º	62.º	61.º	62.º
63.º	64.º	63.º	64.º
65.º	66.º	65.º	66.º
67.º	68.º	67.º	68.º
69.º	70.º	69.º	70.º
71.º	72.º	71.º	72.º
73.º	74.º	73.º	74.º
75.º	76.º	75.º	76.º
77.º	78.º	77.º	78.º
79.º	80.º	79.º	80.º
81.º	82.º	81.º	82.º
83.º	84.º	83.º	84.º
85.º	86.º	85.º	86.º
87.º	88.º	87.º	88.º
89.º	90.º	89.º	90.º
91.º	92.º	91.º	92.º
93.º	94.º	93.º	94.º
95.º	96.º	95.º	96.º
97.º	98.º	97.º	98.º
99.º	100.º	99.º	100.º

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" pararán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.

Mensagerias y Correos Nacionales Encicadores.

127.—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.
The Diligences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile, every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.
m3 Im.

English Painter and Paper hangor.
Parties having such work to be done will please apply to the undersigned. If not at home, they are requested to leave their address on a slate hanging up near the door, when such orders will be immediately attended to.
ROBERT HANSSON,
No. 370 Calle Piedra.
m 22, 1 p

For Cañuelas, Monte, and Las Flores.
Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portefa. Correo del Estado.
Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.
The Empresario, with all attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this line on the 2nd of March next. The times of starting being—
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.
This month there will be three trips made.
From Buenos Ayres 22, 25, 28
" Flores 23, 25, 28
—MIGUEL M. SUPO.
Buenos Ayres, 10th Feb. 1864.

Notice.
All Persons indebted to the late firm of Richard Hastings and Co. are hereby requested to call and pay same with the least possible delay.
RICHARD HASTINGS,
Defensa, 78.
m 23, 1 m