

The Standard

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DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD... 230 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What 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.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Our attention has been called to a most unjustifiable and unfounded attack on the Director of the Northern Railway, with reference to the late elections, a topic that seems to inspire venom into all the native journals of either side.

It is needless to remark that an enterprise wholly English, such as is the Northern Railway, must observe a strict indifference as to the rival parties of political speculators, who wish to gamble with the destinies of the country.

Now this is exactly what most of all vexes Argentines, and the attacks on Mr. Henry Zimmermann are easily explained. At the last Municipal elections, a gentleman solicited Mr. Zimmermann's aid by sending his men en masse to vote at the Socorro.

Yet the 'Nacion Argentina' with great temerity asserts, that the men of this company were driven in troops to the hustings. We have again Captain Harrison's rebutting evidence, to show that 'not one of the company's servants was absent on last Sunday.'

That Mr. Zimmermann has created personal enemies by refusing on a former occasion to lend his men for election manoeuvres, we have no doubt; nor is there any upright man who will deny that he herein fulfilled his duty.

There may be complaints against the Northern Railway, as unable to accommodate the great crowds who patronise it on holidays—a lucky omen for the shareholders. But we feel convinced that the director and his subalterns are efficient and gentlemanly, the servants polite to passengers, and the line much better managed than the Western.

DISTRICTS OF MERCEDES AND LUXAN.

The two partidos we have chosen for to-day's review are among the chief head-quarters of Irish sheep-farmers. Mercedes is set down in page 4 of the Contribution report, as including 52 square leagues in extent (of which 14 are Government lands) at a valuation of 600,000 dols. per league.

The tax-gatherers have done a splendid business in 1863, increasing the revenue by 103 per cent., for whereas in 1862 Mercedes paid only 83,053 dols., the levy last year amounts to 108,375 dols.

The returns for Luxan, wonderful to relate, agree in page 4 with the Commissioner's report, the extent being 38 square leagues, not including 2 of public lands. Sr Rivadavia congratulates Government that the manufacturing valuation has increased the tax by 101 per cent. over 1862; from 57,921 dols. to 78,205 dols.

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When we take into account the large properties belonging to Irishmen of Mercedes and Luxan, in stock, and how many are wealthy farmers though not on the privileged roll of those who pay Contribution Directa, we may fairly conclude that eight millions of dollars in landed estate represents only a tithe of their riches, and that our countrymen in these two districts alone muster an aggregate capital of half a million sterling.

Calculating the subscribers to the 'Standard' as 2 per cent. of the Irish population, we find the numbers thus—Mercedes, 1600; Villa Luxan, 1,100 giving an average fortune of £200 sterling per head. On close study this ratio will appear very nearly exact.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

As yet we have no tidings of M. Caumartin. It seems that a week ago he spoke to a friend in the Club, of his desire to commit suicide, if he could only muster up the courage.

The Progress of Tuesday evening has a long and amusing account of the marriage and troussau of Miss Guerrero with the wealthy proprietor D. Martin Alzaga.

The marriage and troussau of Miss Guerrero with the wealthy proprietor D. Martin Alzaga. The gay Lothario is considerably past the meridian of life, being some 40 years the senior of the charming bride.

Mr. Hopkins has sent us his prospectus, and extracts from the leading London journals, touching the B. Ayres Bonded Wharf and Transit Co. capital £300,000 (of which it is rumored the concessionaire takes one third in shares).

The Tribune has an article 'Evil days,' alluding to the demise of two young ladies, Amstilde Becot, and Alicia Mendoza, the mysterious disappearance of M. Caumartin, and the lamentable accident to a youth named Cano, who shot himself in the ankle, all which disasters occurred in the first week of this month.

The ridiculous manifesto of the rebel General Flores, will cause amusement both to his friends and opponents, as he seems farther than ever from upstating the Mvidcan Government, and paper thunderbolts are perfectly harmless; they however serve to fill an idle hour with the weary campaigners, and are a god-send to stale newspapers.

The elections still form a universal topic among those Portenos who have nothing more serious or useful to talk about. It is thought the Chambers will certainly ratify the farce of Easter Sunday, and it is better so, as we are disgusted with electoral rowdies, and it is quite immaterial for the ruin of the country which list triumphs.

Mr. Hopkins' project for building Bonded stores, at the Bajo de Catalina near the Gas-house, has not, it seems, been abandoned. We read that Messrs Peter Beare and Senon Rodriguez have proposed to the Minister of Interior to erect a new Custom house and stores on that point, for which purpose they will invest a capital of £100,000 sterling, on guarantee of 7 p. c. in Custom-house Bonds.

The rumor that the murderer of Kirby and Devere had been taken is unhappily incorrect. We are not aware that the slightest effort has been made to capture this condemned assassin.

The Nacion Argentina copies an alarming article from the Pueblo, entitled 'The Pampa revolution,' stating that there is a conspiracy in town to expel the National Government, and that Dr. Acosta's Justices in the camp are under orders to lend their aid at a moment's warning, a number of the Provincial Deputies being already gained over to ratify the coup d'etat.

Our camp friends will see an advertisement of auction by M. Billingham, who will sell some Negretti rams and ewes on the 14th inst at Messrs. Ruiz Bros. barraca.

We are glad to see that a policeman has been placed at the Cathedral to enforce due respect for the sacred edifice, but it is indecorous to allow placards to be stuck up on its walls; 'cheap cigars,' 'fashionable tailors,' 'startling photographs,' 'wonderful auction,' 'French novels,' 'six-barreled revolvers,' and 'stylish neck-ties'.

The Concepcion press complains that the Felix Colon steamer is not suited for her present route, across the R. Plata and adds that she would be better occupied in running on the Uruguay only.

We have received No. 11 of the Revista de B. Ayres, and will review it to-morrow; also D. Monquillot's Revista Judicial.

The affairs of the Mr. Thomas Harkness seem in lengthened litigation. There is a notice in the native papers calling on the Assignee Mr. Peter Beare to attend at some court.

We learn from Pavon and other parts that the rain has been very heavy in the North camp, several arroyos being now impassable. Similar accounts reach us from Banda Oriental where the streams have not been so swollen for many years.

A ludicrous accident happened to the passengers per Salto on Sunday. Owing to the gale, the steamer put into the Tigre, and as no horses could be procured, they had come on foot to San Fernando; moreover they were not permitted to take any luggage, it being Sunday (not ever a carpet-bag) and they had to wait for their clothes till next day, here in town, which caused many of them to lose the steamer going to Montevideo.

The funeral of Mlle. Mendoza took place yesterday in Calle Bolivar, being attended by about fifty carriages.

Approach of the Millennium.

Since the commencement of the American war everything seems to be turned topsy-turvy. The most extraordinary events—if we may believe the Argentine newspapers—are daily taking place. At one time an exploring party starts from Copiapó for the North-West Passage; at another; Polish news comes from Ublin; and now we see recorded in several of the Buenos Ayrean papers the wreck on the Shetland Isles of the Victoria, bound from Calcutta to Liverpool, with a cargo of what think ye? Cotton? Gold? Rice? Indigo?—No, to all these guesses; but a cargo of coal!

Scientific men say that, at the present consumption, the coal fields of Great Britain will last for several thousand years; but that must be a mistake, as the English are already importing fuel from India.

The Board of Trade would, no doubt, like to know what a vessel bound from Calcutta to Liverpool was doing in the neighbourhood of the Shetlands. She must have been trying the overland route, and should this course become common, we would recommend having the Alps and Pyrenees properly buoyed off, and lighthouses erected on Montenis and Blanc.

Had we seen the statement of the loss of the Victoria in any other paper but Argentine, we should suppose it to be a mistake, but considering where it does appear, we come to the conclusion that the end of the world is at hand, and that the sea is gradually disappearing.

THE TURKISH PRESS.

In Constantinople, at mid-day, there is distributed a paper, written by hand or lithographed, called 'Tevjuat,' which contains the despatches of the day, and which is a kind of London 'Gazette.' The editor is an Englishman, born in Turkey; he is also editor of the Turkish official newspaper, the 'Roznamah,' or bulletin, and the 'Jeredich Hawadas,' general information newspaper. This latter paper consists of four pages, about the size of 'Lloyds,' but in larger type, and containing more material, in consequence of the Turkish letters, which are, one may say, stenographic. It is published weekly, with a daily bulletin. The 'Jeredich,' and other newspapers, are strongly supported by Government, who take many copies, and order the local authorities to hunt up subscribers. The 'Tevjuat,' the official organ, is published weekly, under the direction of Edmed Pachá, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works.

The 'Terjuman Alivali,' the great sensational newspaper, is one of the new periodicals, and is very popular. It is edited by Aghiala efendi, Postmaster-General, and by Refek Bey Aghiala-efendi is a Turkish Rowland Hill, and belongs to the Liberal party. It is published three times a week, and is much valued for its literary communications.

The 'Tasveer Ekriar,' or 'Mirror of Thought,' is another new and very favorite periodical. It is published twice a week, and is literary and scientific. Its editor, Shemassou, is a very distinguished character, and was formerly employed in the office of the Minister of Public Education.

There are besides Armenian and Arabian periodicals. The 'Mejmoovat Hawadas,' or collection of news, is weekly, and is edited by Vartan Pachá, employed in the Admiralty. Its principal object is to defend the small portions of Roman Catholics, and Armenians. The Armenians have other newspapers in Armenia.

The Arab periodical 'Jewab,' is conducted by a Syrian gentleman, Paris ul-Shedias, a Mussulman. It is well edited, has a large circulation amongst all classes, and has much influence. The book-ellers in general are not allowed to sell newspapers in their shops. It is now two years since Mr. Churchill introduced the system of selling periodicals in shops.—Diario de Rio.

THE CAPITAN PROJECT.

The prospectus has been issued today of the Buenos Ayres Bonded Wharf and River Transit Company, with a capital of £300,000 in 15,000 shares of £20 each, one-third of which have been already privately subscribed for. The prospectus states that the company is formed for the purpose of working a valuable concession granted on the 20th of July last by the Congress of the Argentine Republic, for the canalization and use of the Arroyo del Capitan, a narrow winding stream or channel connecting the Parana de las Palmas and Lujan rivers, the latter of which it enters opposite the town of San Fernando, 16 miles above Buenos Ayres; together with the erection and construction of such wharves, ware houses, and deposit stores, as may be necessary to the requirements of the coasting trade of the interior rivers; and the establishment of towing steamers to and from the rivers Parana and Uruguay; According to the bureau of statistics, 1860-1, at Buenos Ayres, the trade on these rivers averaged 277,000 tons per annum; and, as the great staples of wool, hides, and tallow are susceptible of indefinite expansion, this trade will no doubt annually increase.

The works which it is now proposed to execute are the first of the kind on the entire river coast, and they will be situated at the only port on the Rio de la Plata, in immediate connection with 5,000 miles of interior navigation, and effectually defended from all gales. Moreover, it may be well to add, that the works now proposed to be executed by this company form a necessary complement to the important railway to Cordova, which is about to be carried out under influential auspices; for, when the work is completed in this concession are constructed, every ton of merchandise bound to Buenos Ayres, or from thence to the interior, including Paraguay, Upper Brazil, and Bolivia, will pass through this company's property, instead of being subjected as at present to the peculiarly dangerous navigation of the River Plata.

A contract has been already entered into, by which the payments of expenses for the construction of the works, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to the shareholders during construction, is secured within the proposed capital. The company is very respectably constituted, and the estimated returns are large.—The Post.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. John Butler of San Pedro who was killed by lightning on the evening of Wednesday 30th ult. He was, it seems, looking after his flocks, for we hear that his horse was killed by the same stroke. Only two months before, he had got married and now leaves a young widow to deplore his loss. He was 35 years of age, and a native of Co. Wexford; during a residence of 15 years in this country he had by his industrious habits secured a competent one, and the esteem of all his neighbors. His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place by a concourse of Irishmen and persons of various nations. May he rest in peace.

FOREIGNERS MURDERED IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Among the shocking murders now occurring in Banda Oriental, we have, with regret, to announce that of Mr. Denholm, brother-in-law to our respected merchant Mr. Drysdale. It seems that on last Thursday, a ruffian presented himself at the estancia house, and on Mr. Denholm going out he was stabbed mortally. The assassin escaped to a thicket and there concealed himself, but, next morning, the peons went in pursuit, and drove him to the banks of an arroyo, where he was unable to pass, and then turned to fight them. He was instantly shot, thus saving the authorities the useless and dangerous formality of a trial. Mr. Drysdale had left the estancia on Thursday morning and only learned the sad intelligence on Saturday.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Foul Language.—One must be happy to see a worthy colleague the 'Pueblo,' pitching into the rising generation of this filthy city for the foul obscene language which is so generally used by Argentine swells. These youngsters seem to pride themselves on coming over filthy expressions for their low ideas, and although we are not particularly squeamish, we would much prefer the conversation of an Australian.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FLORIDA.

The medical commission appointed by Government to examine into the cause of this epidemic reports that of 150 persons who were attacked in Florida with this fever, 50 have died. They attribute the cause of the malady to filthy drinking water. Florida is

supplied with drinking-water from a small lake, and owing to the drought the water was very low and dirty, and before drinking it, it is necessary to boil it. Precautions have been taken to provide better water, the epidemic is decreasing.

Buenos Ayres is likely to have a taste of the same disease, and then the Municipality having the experience of the Floridians before their eyes, will 'twinkle about at a tremendous rate, appointing medical commissions to find out what is known to every one. What a consolation it will be to the survivors to know that their departed friends owed their exit to foul water, and that the country, far from being unhealthy, is so robust that artificial means were brought into force to cause sickness.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Pavon arrived here, bringing dates from Chile up to the 14th March; San Juan, 1th; Mendoza, 19th; San Luis, 2th.

Chile, although agitated by the approaching elections, is also busy with the Bolivian difficulty. The press are more in favor of obtaining the disputed territory, ejilones, by war than by peace.

Peru and the United States Minister have offered their services to arrange the matter. The offer of the former has been refused; of the fate of the latter mediation nothing is known. All is quiet otherwise. A large gang of robbers has been arrested in the neighbourhood of Valparaiso.

Mendoza is quiet, and the electioneering story of 80 women having been sent to the frontiers, dwindles down to six, who were found to be incorrigible. The report of a mutiny in San Rafael turns out false.

From San Juan there is no news whatever. San Luis is in the same state of ditch water dulness.

Parana.—Carriago complains that several plans have been formed to assassinate him at the elections to come off on April 1st, and adds that it is rumored General Urquiza has given orders to despatch him privately. It seems he intends to stand as candidate Deputy for that department, although he alleges the authorities will not protect his life. The 'Litoral' also reports a meeting of officers convened by Col. Navarro at Villa Urquiza, to petition the General to continue as Governor of the province.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The lessons of adversity are unpalatable, but they are commonly beneficial. And we believe the bitterness of their past experience has not been lost upon the populations of South America. There are a few of the republics peculiarly subject to political eruptions; but speaking in a general sense, the blessings of political stability are sincerely desired, and agricultural and commercial pursuits, by effecting a more liberal distribution of property, are every day becoming more potent as material guarantees for the preservation of peace in even those countries most chronically liable to disturbance. The evidence which Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili have given of the benefits of order and financial integrity must have a highly beneficial influence upon the other and less important republics. The example of order set by the constitutional monarchy of Brazil is also one which the Republican states of the continent will do well to imitate. We do not insinuate that a monarchy is essential to good government, but it cannot be denied that by the establishment of hereditary sovereignty a less dangerous scope is afforded ambitious and designing men to disturb the public peace by the movements of military faction, and in the end more conducive to progress in all those pursuits which add to the material and political greatness of a country. The Northern States of America are a striking illustration of the evils which may spring from the election of a citizen to the supreme power, when the feeling of a nation is divided on essential questions; and it is well worthy of consideration whether a monarchy is not preferable to a democratic form of Government. It is at least certain, that under constitutional monarchies nations have flourished the longest and acquired the greatest amount of power. One thing, however, is certain, that whether the South American people abide by their republican institutions or ultimately adopt monarchical government, they must inflexibly maintain the principles of law and order. And, unless this policy is adhered to, and steadily kept in view, the natural advantages of a country can never be adequately developed, or the respect of foreign nations be acquired.—Brazil & R. P. Still.

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We are informed that the assassin wore a sword, and the red cockade of Flores' army. Mr. Drysdale jun is gone up to bring down the body of his unfortunate relative.

Some short time ago a French hotel-keeper was murdered in his house in the town of Colonia, but the murderer was seized and will probably be condemned and executed.

We learn that the British Admiral is about proceeding to Salto, relative to the case of Mr. Smith's assassin, about whom it seems there is some quibble, through which justice may be defeated.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. R. F. and Co.
30 CANGALLO 30

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

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

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

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

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer DOLORETTAS,
Leaves the Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon and returns each Tuesday; by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR SAN CARLOS
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a rival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to land over the 'Esperanza' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamers ESTERRELLA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday April 5th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Carlos do	5 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guel. guay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Parana do	32 "
La Paz do	34 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Payandu	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHERS:

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

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Jorjentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Th. J. de S. Beiraourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	148 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

NATIONAL BANK.

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

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

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.

Comales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara
Moños de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Roderos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Pietas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Aguan.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
Hacia Bremen 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MESSAGERIES Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

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 Disignees 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. m27

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. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. — BUENOS-AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, 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 19th 1863.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESTER.
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, 170,667 pata. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azucena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Maracó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
D. Eustaquio Riestra, Sub Manager
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
Office—87 calle SAN MARTIN.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 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 insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest not fetted by the length of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital by death of the insurer. 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 66.—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 Directory hopes 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.

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

Salida		Regreso	
DIAS FERIADOS		DIAS DE TRABAJO	
Los trenes marcados "Expreso" pararán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.			
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