

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

675—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

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

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

Unfailing Cure for Scab and Footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.

Argentino Diligenceos 113 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 113. Leaves for Buenos Ayres, Monday, 15th of each month.

Dunville's V. R. Whiskey. This celebrated Irish Whiskey, upwards of seven years old, is the same spirit as that supplied to the International Exhibition of 1862, and to both Houses of Parliament.

Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay.

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

For New York. The first class English barque "ANSDALL" 375 Tons register—Capt. Tattersall.

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

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pat-Nall LONDON. INSTITUTED 1802.

Commercial Union Assurance Company. 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.) Life Assurance association chief offices Westland London &c. Capital 3,000,000 sterling.

The Lancashire Insurance Company. The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. R and J. Carlisle and Co. Agents for the Company at Buenos Ayres.

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

Wanted. A Medianero on an Estancia in the Partido de Quilmes, half a league from the Scotch Church.

Photographic & Solar Studio. LUIGI BARTOLI takes Cartes-de-Visite, life size likenesses by camera solar, and landscapes, with photographic lens.

For Charles Route, and Gas Pipes. Menagerías Nu va de la Portaña Correo de L. 110.

Married Couple. Wanted, a Man for Gardener, and a 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., for which we have granted him full powers under date of 15th of the present month.

Sowing 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.

Notice. The increasing number of shipping that is yearly arriving at this port, and the inconvenience which often arises both to captains and merchants for the want of labourers, stevedores, and seamen, has induced the undersigned to establish an office for the providing vessels with men of this class.

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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

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH PAKEET AMERICA

The China brings letters and papers from New York to the 24th February. The following is a digest of their contents:— No important events are reported from the Army of the Potomac. General Meade has left for the front. He has had long consultations with the President and military authorities at Washington. He will proceed at once, it is said, to reorganise his army. Rebel guerillas are becoming more daring and numerous, and keep the outposts on the alert. It is rumored that General Lee is preparing to advance against General Meade, with a view of driving him back to the defenses of Washington, or forcing a battle upon the old Bull Run ground. It is said that the Richmond authorities demand this movement to be made in order to relieve the despondency existing at the rebel capital. Rebel deserters state that so great is the scarcity of forage within General Lee's lines that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry has been disbanded until grass time, in the middle of March. A Knoxville despatch of February 21 states that Longstreet has broken up winter quarters, and that his army has appeared in force upon Strawberry Plains. They have completed a pontoon bridge, over which two brigades had already crossed. It is said that Longstreet has been heavily reinforced with artillery by General Meade. A despatch from Chattanooga, February 21, states that the rebels were blockading the Tennessee River against sterners from Chattanooga. General John Morgan's force is reported to have crossed the Tennessee. The situation of Johnston's army was unknown. Official information from General Dodge states that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy's force, had attempted to cross the Tennessee River at three different points, but were driven back. The Nashville correspondent of the New York World states positively that the rebels had cut off communication between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Southern papers furnish information concerning the progress of General Sherman's expedition. An official despatch to the Confederate War Department states that General Sherman's forces arrived on the 18th inst. at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one hundred and forty miles from Vicksburg, without opposition. The Richmond Examiner says that Mobile will not be taken without a desperate battle. Sherman's force is estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 men, and his advance is pronounced to be the boldest of the war. He destroys the railroad and bridges in his rear, and evidently meditates no step backwards. A Cairo despatch states that when General Sherman passed through Jackson (Mississippi), the rebels fled so precipitately that a number of post-roads and 2 pieces of artillery were captured by the Federals. General Sherman's progress was at the rate of fourteen miles per day for ten days, his troops moving in light marching order, and relying entirely upon the country they passed through for supplies. It was believed that he would appear before the defenses of Mobile by the 25th of February; and, as he had no siege guns with him, it is thought that he would assault the city simultaneous with a naval attack by Farragut. Mobile papers state that the Mayor had issued a proclamation exhorting non-combatants to leave the city, as an attack from the Federals was daily expected. Admiral Farragut's fleet was lying in the Sound on the 19th, riding out heavy weather. Richmond papers contain the following:— Mobile, Feb. 15. Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved. Sherman's forces, about 35,000 strong, are advancing in close order, with Gen. S. D. Lee's cavalry harassing their flanks and picking up stragglers. Captain Adair, of General Forrester's staff, has arrived, and reports that General Forrester was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting a column of Federal Infantry of 6,000, advancing from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry advancing via Collierville.

The reported battle near Brandon, and Sherman's capture of 2,000 prisoners, proves to be a canard. Thus far only seven of the 100 Union officers who escaped from Richmond have reached the Federal lines in safety. Twenty-five are reported to have been re-captured by the rebels, leaving 27 yet to be heard from. The proceedings in Congress have been unimportant. The project of a mediated naval demonstration by the rebels against San Francisco, as announced by Senator Cowles, of California, is believed to be without foundation. The approaching Presidential election absorbs a large share of public attention. Several conventions are about to take place. The Democrats at Chicago will, it is currently believed, nominate General McClellan, and the friends of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase, and General Fremont are vigorously working for their respective interests. Present indications are that there will be at least three Republican candidates while the Democrats are endeavouring to unite upon one. The Emancipation Convention assembled at Louisville on the 22nd inst. During the session Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, introduced a circular favourable to the interests of Mr. Chase as a Presidential candidate. FINANCIAL. New York, Feb. 23, p.m. The money market is daily growing easier, 6 per cent. is the current rate, and money is freely lent at 5 per cent. on Government and first-class securities. Government securities today were firm. Registered Sixes of 1881, 111; do., Coupon, 111; Five Twenties, 17 1/4; do. Coupon, 107; Seven-Thirties, 110 7/8; do., February, 107 1/4; One Year Gold Certificates, 108 do.; Currency, 99 1/2. Gold opened very dull at 138 1/2, and fell gradually to 137 1/2. The bill for Congress authorising Mr. Chase to sell the balance in the Treasury, amounting to nearly 20,000,000 dollars, has checked speculation. Exchange is fairly active, at 191 for commercial, and 17 1/2 for banker's bills. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th February says—The following despatch was received at the War Department last night:— Mobile, Feb. 9, 2 p.m. Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies off the pass in the Sound. The weather is too bad for action. Sherman's corps is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio road. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula. D. H. MAURY, Major General. General S Cooper, Sec. An official despatch was also received in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Former despatches overrated the enemy's force. General S. Cooper reported yesterday that he had made a close reconnaissance of the enemy's force at that point which is about 10 miles from Mobile, and that it did not amount more than 10,000 men. The wreck was probably some kind of an iron-work of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. PARIS, March 5. The 'Constitutionnel' of to-day, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, considers the assertions of the English journals respecting the establishment of the Holy Alliance to be at least exaggerated. The writer dwells upon the diversity of interests between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and concludes—'We do not say that this alliance does not, or will not exist, but we refuse to believe in its existence on the terms and conditions denounced by the English press.' Before judging of the triple alliance M. Limayrac wishes to know if it really exists, and upon what conditions. PARIS, March 8. The 'Pays' of this evening announces that a strong body of Austrian troops has been despatched to Italy. * [This is obviously absurd.] CAMBRIDGE, March 8. The supplementary election to the Corps Legislatif took place to-day. M. Steiner had the Opposition candidate obtained 16,159 votes; and M. Boiteille, the Government candidate, 12,123 votes. THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY. Paris, March 5. The Emperor has consented to arbitrate in certain questions pending with the Suez Canal Company, referred to him for settlement by the Viceroy of Egypt. His Majesty has appointed a committee of five members to examine the questions at issue. ITALY. Turin, March 7 (Evening). The Italian Consul in Malta, who had been accused of some irregularities in signing the papers of an Italian ship, has been acquitted and set at liberty. A demonstration in his favour was made by the consular body and the

first acts of his command will be to assume the offensive against the Prussians. General Gortschak was born in Schleswig, which duchy has hitherto had the privilege of furnishing the most illustrious Danish officers. Generals Bellow and Krøgh, who commanded at Fredericia and Idstedt, were both Schleswigers. THE WAR IN DENMARK. Hamburg, March 7. Letters received here from Copenhagen state that the civic artillerymen have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, in case of need, to re-trieve the guns of the forts which protect the town on the sea side. They are also to prepare to occupy the outer fort of the citadel, which commands the Sound in a northerly direction as far as Char-lotten. Berlin, March 7. The 'Neue Preussische' (Kreuz) Zeitung of this evening publishes the following from its Paris correspondent:— 'The negotiations for the Conference have been suspended, the Danish Cabinet having lately informed the French Government that Denmark has decided upon entering into no agreement the basis of which should be only personal union with the Duchies. Denmark would prefer to allow the Duchies to be forcibly torn from her, awaiting their reconquest from later events. In the higher political Parisian circles no one believes any longer in the possibility of a compromise, matters now being too complicated. France will not be able to avoid becoming involved in the question.' Stockholm, March 7. The Ministerial 'Sunbäck' asserts that Sweden is accelerating her armaments, as well as the concentration of troops. Resolutions summoning the Government to aid Denmark were adopted at a large popular meeting held here yesterday. SAN NICOLAS, & SAN PEDRO. In reviewing these riverine partidos, we find the first to be by far the most important. San Nicolas having been raised to the rank of 'city,' there are distinct lists for the urban and rural districts. The former contains over 300 taxable houses, of which 33 are assessed over 810,000. Mr. Armstrong's mill is valued at half-a-million dollars, after which the houses of Figueroa and Mallon are most important. We see one Polish and several Italian names among the house-proprietors. The whole city is valued at 17 millions dollars (about £12,000,000): as an instance of the enormous increase of taxation, the townfolk in 1863 paid more than the campaign and city together for the year before. The campaign of S. Nicolas covers 56 sq. leagues, and counts no fewer than 65 estancias, averaging a quarter of a league each. The only one exceeding a league is Acevedo's. We do not find a single Irish or English name in the register, although there are at least 200 of our countrymen here. There are 120 'charras,' covering about 2 sq. leagues, the largest of which is that of Pifiso, 1200 manzanas. The estancia land is valued at \$300,000, the charra at 2 1/2 million dollars per sq. league; hence we find that nearly one-fourth of the Contribution is derived from tillage farms. The increase of taxation in the whole partido, last year, was 80 per cent. San Pedro district occupies 36 sq. leagues distributed among 68 estancias. The principal are: Stegman 6; Llavall 3; Castro, Luis Obligado, Gomez, and Pastor Obligado each 2; Leslie, Castro, and Cobo each 2 leagues. Our countrymen here though not owning much land are numerous, exceeding 500 in number. The land is valued as high as 450,000 dollars. The tax collectors were very successful, showing an increase of 200 per cent. (from 21,000 in 1862 to 63,000) last year. The 'city' of San Pedro cuts a poor figure, having only 50 taxable houses, only five of which are valued over 100,000 dollars. The best one belongs to D. Jose Manabrito. The entire house valuation is but one-fifth that of San Nicolas. BIOGRAPHY OF SOME CELEBRATED ARGENTINES. Soforino Grosso, alias Tambucho; José Grosso, alias Tambucho. These two men, born of poor but dishonest parents, at an early age displayed a great affection for the church. As they increased in stature and understanding, this love for Mother Church resulted such a pitch of enthusiasm that they could not rest contented without living in their possession some of the goods belonging to her. They, accordingly, finding that there was no probability of their gaining their object in an honest manner, determined upon helping themselves; so, some three

years ago, they made an attack on the Sacristy of San Miguel Church, and sequestered some church property. This act of playful devotion was not properly appreciated by the police authorities, who—thick-headed fellows!—sentenced our two heroes to serve for a short time as soldiers. This life not being sufficiently free for them, and seeing no chance of becoming general for more years than they cared to devote to the service of arms, they left the regiment without leave of absence. Some foul-mouthed villians say that \$600 were paid to the Chief of the Battalion to wink at this unlicensed foraging, but we have been unable to find any truth in this assertion, which may not, however, be less true on that account. Such was the affection that the Commandante of the 1st Section bore to these men, that he cordially invited them to pass a short time in the Cuartel de Artilleria. This invitation they accepted, but again tiring of the 'dulce far niente' life of an Argentine soldier, they left their kind entertainers, and are now breathing the fresh air of the streets of Buenos Ayres. One of their comrades, Don Pablo Vereta, alias Yanguetetti, who was requested by the authorities to join the army for five years, in consequence of his being under a cloud, caused by a little robbery, is also walking the streets of this city in perfect liberty. No wonder that the Argentine army has gathered so few laurels of late, when we see three such talented men neglected by the state, and allowed to leave the army from a passing whim. Had these individuals only been coaxed into remaining soldiers, we might sleep more soundly at night, from the conviction that the frontiers were properly defended, and our goods and chattels safe from their pillaging fingers. What a glorious system of government it is when we see three of the greatest men of the day walking amongst the quiet citizens in all the pride of innocence, unharmed, and no man watching them. Well might they exclaim (if they read the American newspapers), 'Wild we may be—so are our cattle. But we are the children of nature, and the children of freedom, and our boastful answer to the despot and tyrant is, that our bright home is in the setting sun.'

and this caused a delay at the post-office, letters not being delivered before 4.30 p.m. We have to announce good news of the Cordoba Railway and Capitan-chenes. A friend has received private letters advising him that Mr. Wheelwright has succeeded in raising all the funds necessary for the Central Argentine; the enterprise has not been handed over to the Imperial Financial Company. The Buenos Ayrense Bonded Wharf and Transit Company is quoted in the 'Times' Monetary report, March 9th, at a premium of 1/2 to 1 per cent., but in the 'Morning Herald' it is 1/2 per cent. discount to 1/2 premium. We have no confirmation of the siege of Charleston being raised, as reported by the 'Panama Star,' although our dates are 11 days later (Feb. 24th.) There is, however, a report, by passengers of the Mersey, that a steamer had just arrived at Rio Janeiro with still later dates from New York, announcing a great defeat sustained by the North-erns in Tennessee, after five days' hard fighting. Another murder took place last night at the Cinco Esquinas. Some fellows got into the rear of a house, to steal the poultry, and when the owner came out he was immediately stabbed in the abdomen. Those of our colleagues who are opposed to police-reform, on the grounds that B. Ayres is a paradise, will wink at such trifles. To-night the Opera Co. will give 'Il Barbiere,' and we expect a full house. On Sunday night the new opera La Straniera will be repeated. An English gentleman of this city has sent us a communication respecting Mr. Flower's case, which we will publish to-morrow. He asks us to bring the circumstances again before the public, which we will do to the best of our power. We have no news from Montevideo except a report of the British navy theatricals, in another column. We have been favored with an interesting letter from Mr. Clifton Carne, Argentine Consul at Falmouth, which will appear to-morrow. There seems some chance of the Royal mail steamers being changed from Southampton to Falmouth. The robbers, who attacked the Government-house, put their 'desoir,' as we read in the 'Nacional,' to the Treasury department. Some of our subscribers have called our attention to the trash published in the 'Tribuna,' under the form of 'Letters from a mother to her daughter.' The subject in question is about as interesting as Mr. Larroque's 'allusion' to the school-boys of Concepcion. By private letters we learn that one of our Argentine representatives at home intends paying us a visit by next packet. Mr. James Oliver writes a letter in broken English to the 'Tribuna,' de-fining General Flores, and promising to get up a subscription among our readers for the rebels. Poor man! he is very unwise to meddle in the filibuster's affairs, and may send round the hat to every English-house in town, and get what is vulgarly termed 'mon-ckey's allowance.' Some kind friend in Paris has sent us a treatise on 'Diplomacia en Buenos Ayres,' which we will review to-morrow. We have also received 'Sir A. Cooper's Restorative,' published in London. The mails being delivered late, we could not send round the 'Buenos Ayres and River Plate Mail' till this morning; the editor has re-produced an account of our interview with President Lopez. Our supplements were delivered late yesterday. Those who may not have received, will please send to the office for same. The Saintonge leaves Montevideo to-day. AMATEUR THEATRICALS. By the officers of H. B. M. S. Forte in aid of the British and Catidad hospitals, Montevideo. 11th April, 1864. The performances commenced at 7.30 precisely, to, over then, a good house, which later in the evening became very crowded—in fact, hundreds of persons could not obtain seats. After a short prologue by Mr. Johnson, the function commenced with Tom Taylor's comedy of 'Still Waters Run Deep,' and was carried through with great spirit and effect. The commencement of it was much interrupted by the ladies in the cork-loft (cazuela), but a short speech from Mr. Sisk, in English, and Mr. McCall in Spanish, put things in better train, and, with the exception of a shriek from an unfortunate baby who did not appreciate the proceedings, all went well. The acting of Mr. Johnson as Captain Hawksley in this comedy was beyond all praise—the military officer, the languid swell, the clear-headed swindler, &c.—in fact, it was perfection in a amateur. Mr. Byng, as old 'Potter,' and Mr. P. P. Smith as 'Midway,' were very good, especially the former, a very difficult

EDITOR'S TABLE. The news by the mail is important, but not so alarming as was anticipated. The Mersey had a very bad passage from Rio, and arrived in our roads yesterday morning; the weather was so unfavourable that the mail boat could not come on shore before eleven o'clock,

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. Matthei and Co.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
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 Payandú every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto", being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herraduras, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer **DOLOMITAS**,
Leaves the "Boa de las Nueva Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Payon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARAYA,
Santa Fe, and Intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Payon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers' luggage to the Payon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer **EMERALDA**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Payon, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday May 6th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Gua-guay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante 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 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Payandú	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

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

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Cumbala	140 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.

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

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted by Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Darved & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

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

Corrales 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.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.
Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de coitar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjido.

MENSAGERIAS 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 Disigences start from Rosario for Mendota, 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. m13

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUD & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.—
BUENOS-AIRES.

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 their most confidence.
The Bank of Maud & 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 rivalries.
The Bank of Maud and 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 pS] 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 this 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,
62-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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 11 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

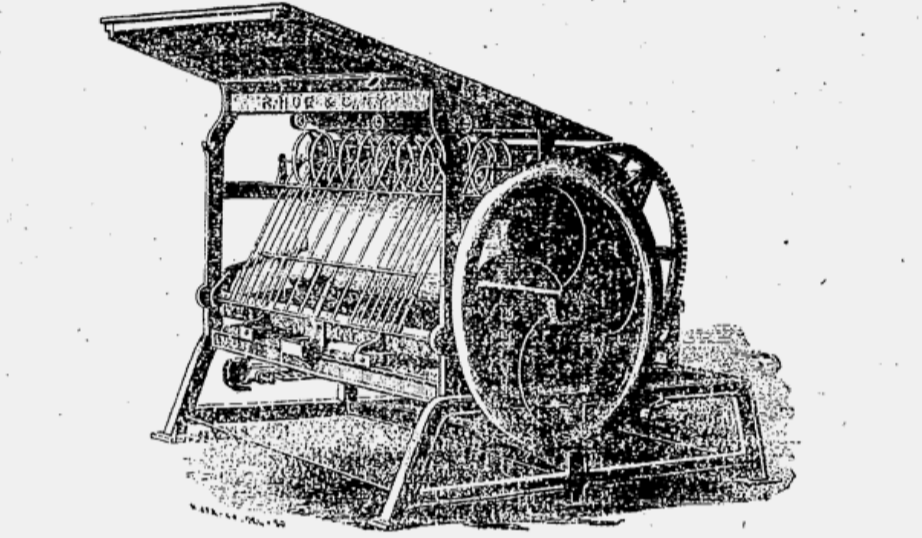
Ida.						Regreso.						
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Dejano.	Olvios.	S. Pedro.	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro.	Olvios.	Dejano.	Retiro	15 de Mayo
1	8	10	12	14	16	1	7	9	11	13	15	17
2	11	13	15	17	19	2	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	14	16	18	20	22	3	13	15	17	19	21	23
4	17	19	21	23	25	4	16	18	20	22	24	26

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.						Regreso.						
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Dejano.	Olvios.	S. Pedro.	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro.	Olvios.	Dejano.	Retiro	15 de Mayo
1	8	10	12	14	16	1	7	9	11	13	15	17
2	11	13	15	17	19	2	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	14	16	18	20	22	3	13	15	17	19	21	23
4	17	19	21	23	25	4	16	18	20	22	24	26

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiere pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.
LA ADMINISTRACION.

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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.
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The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.
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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, 1861, 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.
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In returning sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, begs to intimate that he has just received a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Suitable for the present Season, including Dress and Petticoat Wincies,

4-4 and 4-1 Wool Plaids, Flannels, French Merinos, Poplins, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Cotton and Linen Tick, Ginghams, Paisley, Tasmannian and Clan Wool Shawls and Plaids, and a large variety of other goods, too numerous to mention, inspection of which is invited at

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An ever-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.
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