

The Standard

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All full address will refer non solent dicitur.
—Ochoa.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

We hold that there is nothing more requisite in the River Plate, yet nothing less studied than political economy. With a revenue supply sufficient for everything, and resources of no ordinary nature, the Argentine Republic is continually struggling like an embarrassed trader, head and ears in debt, doing its best to keep up appearances, but unable in the long run to make both ends meet. If things go on as they are going, we all know how the matter must end, either the National Government will become hopelessly bankrupt, or some fine day the Minister of Finance will be brought before the Federal Court, and run the chance of being put into the Debut's prison. What will our European readers think of this country, where they read that the Government has been obliged to make a loan with the merchants for a trifle of three hundred thousand pounds, at the enormous and we may say usurious interest of eighteen per cent per annum, and obliged at the same time to hypothecate as collateral security for the payment of said loan the duties received at the Custom-house?

There is something so truly touching in the poverty of an administration obliged to succumb to such terms, that we feel for President Mitre and his Government.

But if we look into the books of the Government, if we inspect the accounts of the executive, do we not discover the real cause of all this mendacity?

We fear indeed that the National Government cannot clear itself from the charge of being most scandalously extravagant.

The Custom-house of Buenos Ayres is, as we are informed, so shockingly mismanaged that the collection of the duties costs the Government positively 33 per cent of its returns. Was ever such unheard of extravagance known?

Again, the Argentine army, small though it is, costs the Government not only more than it yields, but more than the Government can afford to pay, simply because the whole military and executive system is rotten at the core.

In many countries it is a well known fact, no doubt that soldiers have nothing more to do than to attend their drill, and keep their arms in order, but in a new country like this, President Mitre should imitate the example of President Lopez of Paraguay, and make the army self-sufficient—the soldiers instead of being maintained in a demoralized state of idleness should be made to work, if not for the Government then at least for themselves; it would have a most beneficial effect on these men if this reform was introduced.

We have at present hundreds of men passing days and months in idleness in garrison at Martín García, when by right they should be employed in sowing rice in the islands in front. Even in this very city we do not have hundreds of these soldiers idling about, day and night, eating meat three times a day at the expense of the nation, when if our Ministers studied political economy they would have a care that every hour of the soldier's day was employed, if not for the State, then at least for himself. Even in the Government House, every office is crowded with clerks, who each month draw large salaries, and whose return does the country get for this outlay? We must emphatically say "none." Then, again, our exchequer seems to be in such a flourishing condition that it is thought we can afford the empty dignity of Ministers in foreign countries—María's mission to Rio Janeiro, Sarmento's to the United States: how much will these cost the country? Verily we believe that before they return we will have another extra duty clapped on to hinder and to enable the Government to pay these ministers their salaries and travelling expenses.

Political economy is a dead letter in the River Plate, and in its stead we have political extravagance. We make these remarks, not with any intention to harass President Mitre's Government,

which we consider the safest and best we have yet had, but grieved on as we are with the threat of abolishing the burning of the paper money, and undressed to hear that another emission of paper money is talked of in certain circles, we think it high time to tell President Mitre that if he wants the finances of the country to be in a prosperous condition, he must name as his Ministers men who have studied political economy.

We are not to be told that the National Government cannot be carried on at a cheaper rate. A sound practical man as Minister of Finance would save the Government at least three millions a month. This is no vague assertion on our part, but a calculation based on the number of supernumerary employees in the Government service.

Respecting the trade of this place and the financial condition of the country, we profess to know more than all our colleagues put together; and we do insist that from the extravagant way in which we see the Hacienda department managed, had the Argentine Finance Minister the Bank of England at his back, he would be hard up before his first year of office expired.

Political economy is what we want, and not more words, more loans, or more taxes. The cow is nearly milked dry. M. Gonzalez will find this out to his cost, too late, if he does not beware.

THE NUMBER OF THE SCALLES.

The Lobos tragedy.

We have received further particulars of the barbarous murders on Sor Acosta's estancia. It seems the scene of tragedy was a rancho held by one of Scally's 'mediocres,' named Reilly. The murderer was on friendly terms with the brothers Scally, and often came to the rancho to dine and take coffee. Reilly having got married disliked the gaucho village, and Scally accordingly notified him to cease his relation with the house. The gaucho professed to acquiesce, but added "when I come next time, it will be on business." Soon afterwards, one evening, the gaucho came up to the house, and the dogs did not bark, he being known to them: the Scallys were playing cards with Reilly, when he opened the door, with a knife in his hand, and stood before them. Before the elder brother Scally could seize any weapon, or learn the cause of so alarming an intrusion, he was stabbed through the heart, and the younger brother running to his assistance received a horrible wound across his breast, which laid him apparently lifeless on the floor.

Reilly then rushed to the rescue, and being stabbed in the groin also fell beneath the assassin's knife. The wife luckily escaped, and the murderer did not stay to rob the house, but mounting his horse, one of the best on Sor Acosta's estancia, rode up to the Alcalde's house, and told him "there must be something wrong with the Scallys, for their sheep not having been closed in for the night." He then coolly went away, and the authorities found three Irishmen apparently dead in the rancho which was bathed with blood. Of course the assassin was not struck, nor is it likely he shall hear any more of him. The elder Scally was buried that night, the younger brother is not expected to recover. Reilly is, however, almost quite recovered.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Sr. Santa Maria's letter to the Editor of the 'Nacion Argentina,' respecting the Argentine Central Railway, is an interesting document. It will be found in another column. We cannot say that we fully coincide with Sr. Santa Maria respecting the difficulties which Mr. Wheelwright encountered, since he ought to mention the principal one, namely, that the people in England knew nothing whatsoever comparatively speaking of the Argentine Government, and Mr. Wheelwright found it very difficult to persuade some of the leading capitalists of London that there existed in the River Plate any other Government save that of Buenos Ayres.

The Northern Railway is at present doing a splendid business, and we are happy to hear that the new traffic manager, Mr. Simpson, is a most efficient officer. His worship the Jefe de Paz de Belgrano wishing to go to work the other day, sent a policeman before him to notify the manager of the important fact, and to request him to stop the train for a few minutes, but the manager very properly replied that he would not stop the train for the President.

Yesterday we were visited by a cotoplatante from Corrientes, who expects to have about one thousand robes in the seed. He is at present picking it, and will have it ready for market in a few weeks.

The artillery, it seems, has at last been ordered off to Martin Garcia, where, we hear, it will remain until further orders.

Owing to the great fog yesterday, the Pavon was delayed several hours. The steamer from Montevideo being also due, an immense crowd of people filled the Post-office, as if it were the mail from Europe. Such is the interest taken in news from the provinces and B. Oriental.

The only news from the interior is the discovery of some valuable silver mines in Catamarca. We hear nothing from San Juan. In Rosario there is an exciting interest as to the probability of the Cordoba Railway. Six criminals had escaped from the prison of Rosario, by making a hole in the wall. The British practices are becoming common in our prisons: one of the fellows, however, being ironed, was caught next day. Cattle stealing had broken out in the district of Pavon, and there was much alarm at the epidemic. Cock-fighting and the Spanish drama formed the amusement at Ulsario.

The 'Reforma' of Tuesday confirms our idea of the nature of the recent rebel movements in B. Oriental. On Sunday, last, Flores approached Florida with two bodies of men, each about 600 in strength. The vanguard of the Government army came in sight and prepared for the charge, but the rebels fled in disorder towards 'Asupa,' as it was named on Monday night at Flores' outposts were approaching Montevideo; there was no reliance, however, placed on the report. Dr. Siganza went on board Marques de Olinda, in mission to Paraguay. General Artigas was sent to bring the garrison of Maldonado to Montevideo.

There are 1200 navies at work on the Great Southern railway; the whole country swarms with wheel-labors, shovels, &c, and it is amusing to see, here and there, a guitar belonging to some musical rascal, whereas to charm the bivouac of the hour. We are happy to see Mr. Rambil healthy and cheerful in the midst of his onerous labors.

The great English ball came off last night, over 300 guests being present. Great efforts were made to secure intimacy, and as usual many were disappointed. We believe the President honored the soiree with his presence. There was no opera last night.

The 'Bra' made her first trip, last evening, to Gualeguaychu: we wish her good success, and every success to the company, whose enterprise deserves imitation, in facilitating the traffic of our rivers. The Corrientes also left our port, for Montevideo.

We have received the 'Litoral' from Parana, 28th ult. Dr. Carrizco calls the new Governor of Entre Rios "an abortive sprig from Urquiza's head." His paper has been suspended. General Urduinari made a brilliant speech at the opening of the Entre Rios Bank, in Concepcion. Who will write its epitaph?

The Provincial Chambers are again summoned, to-day, for inauguration, the chairman having sent urgent invitations to the 'reform' men to attend for the night. It is likely the Governor, Ministers, white horses, and guard of honor, will make a second faiso. Actors, when hired a second time, do this, usually give up their roles. The 'Nacion' reports new outtages by police-officers: when will Sr. Cazen by invading Saavedra a patriotic example, by leaving his post for soldiers?

Among the calamities of the day, is the disappearance of the 'abc' artist, Buzonelli, from the premises contiguous to the 'Standard' office. We would gladly photograph our friends gratis, but that the alcaldé took away the keys. The hesitation of M. Gonzalez to burn the extra currency is beginning to weary its results.

The Liria, thank God, is safe; she was 80 days out, and has on board a number of Irish immigrants, who will probably land to-day.

To-day is the 43rd anniversary of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte.

IMPORTANT FROM BR. ZIL.

The Correo Mercantil of last packet contains the following: The navigation of the upper and lower Amazon draws much attention: besides the steamers Maraca and Pampas, the wants of the colonists required two more steam-boats of light draught (10 inches) which arrived for the purpose, on board the barque Elita from England, and are being put together. Peru would gain immensely by the free navigation of the river, and it is likely the Brazilian Government will act generously in the matter, by allowing the present monopoly to expire. In Belm the Government had ordered the arrest of Colonel Meyrelles, and the Rev. Dr. Motos, vicar-general, who caused much excitement. In Maranhao, the Emperor's birthday was celebrated with a Te Deum sung by the bishop, and a banquet on board the corvette Bahama. A literary and historical society has been formed in this

city, which will, moreover, provide a Free Public Library, and schools. The Imperial Chambers are occupied with the following concessions: 1. Prolongation of San Paolo railway towards the river Parana. 2. Branch lines from the above to Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia. 3. Hydraulic Co. of Porto Alegre. 4. Bahia a free coast solely.

The new iron bridge is being put up to connect Pernambuco with San Antonio. Some cannons had set fire to the cotton-dock, but they have fallen into the hands of justice.

An Englishman named John Horley died in the hospital at Bahia. He had been condemned to 4 years penal servitude for aggravated assault, and his mother was on her way to Rio to beg the Emperor's pardon at the time of his death. Dr. Enriquez Ferreira arrived from Southampton, as Counsel-general for the King of Portugal, &c. The French frigate Sybille arrived from Brest.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The Grand Central Railway. To the Editor of the N. Argentine.

Trusting to your kindness and gentlemanly feeling, I write these few lines in the hopes that you will give their insertion in your newspaper; and so correct some errors which have no doubt, by mistake, crept into your statement of the Cordoba railway.

In your paper of last Saturday, your article on the Cordoba railway amongst other mistakes, represents the person who is the worthiest and best friend, to the prosperity and progress of these countries, namely, Mr. David Robertson, as strenuously opposing that object. Allow me to assure you that your informants have made a great mistake.

In your following paper you rectify, in part, this mis-statement, saying that now being better informed, you can do proper justice to the patriotic and progressive character of Sr. Niestra, and am quite aware of the influence which Mr. Robertson has in England, he having always been one of the staunchest upholders of the credit of these countries in foreign parts.

Nevertheless, unfortunately, in your number of yesterday, you still represent him as opposing the Cordoba railway. Being aware of all that has passed in London, not only from Mr. Robertson, but also from private and influential sources, it would be an act of injustice and breach of friendship, were I to allow these few remarks to pass unmentioned.

Sr. Robertson (notwithstanding what interested parties, always partial, may say) has never been hostile to, nor has he ever opposed, this undertaking. He is aware of the great importance such a project would be to the country, and he is anxious for its realisation. But he wishes that it be established on a firm basis, and with the strictest rectitude and honesty, as the honor and interest of the present Government, and that the guarantee given by the National Government be more nominal than effective. His object, then, is highly laudable. He is trying to bring about a double benefit. He wishes that all the advantages may belong to the undertaking itself, and that the National Government incur no expense.

He considers the saving of the treasury from the forced payment of the guarantee, which would be thus 'effective,' instead of only being 'nominal,' as a most essential point. Although this idea is based on the private opinions which he holds on the subject of the credit and present condition of the country, time, and more especially the opinions of his best friends and correspondents, who think differently, will end by confuting it. Whilst striving for the good of the shareholders, and also of the country, he has brought into play his capital, his credit, and his influence; and he is cited as a pattern of rectitude and honesty. Far from opposing the scheme, he has always been one of its most ardent supporters. At the request of Mr. Wheelwright, he accepted the chairmanship, and subscribed largely, and lending all his own weight, and that of his friends, and exciting the proviso that it should be placed on a double footing from that on which had been lately placed on London Exchange.

This was an act of absolute necessity, for the protection of all the shareholders, and which by the letter and the spirit of the law, passed by the Supreme Congress, sanctioned.

So you see, Mr. Editor, that this year to the knife, as your informants give the public to understand, is all reduced to the simple wish of Mr. Robertson to have justice and right. The coldness and apathy, as your informants give the public to understand, is all reduced to the simple wish of Mr. Robertson to have justice and right. The coldness and apathy, as your informants give the public to understand, is all reduced to the simple wish of Mr. Robertson to have justice and right.

received or owing to a false step on the part of Mr. Wheelwright—at least such is the opinion of many in London, and a false step, to give it no other name, which may yet be an apple of discord (for there is no doubt but that the list will be filled up), and which in the meantime dulls the brilliancy which should have surrounded this scheme from the beginning, and which unfortunately appears 'heavily' for the Establishment of three military colonies on the upper Uruguay. The really serious obstacles which have been placed in the path of the Cordoba railway, and the subsequent delays, apart from the state of the money market in London, all owe their origin to the following circumstance:—an error of Mr. Wheelwright appropriate to himself one half of all the lands so generously conceded by Congress to the Company which may be formed.

Mr. Wheelwright has committed a grievous blunder in fancying that he could do so. The foundation of this erroneous idea (which surely consider simply) is the obligation into which the said gentleman in company with Messrs. Brassy and Mr. George Wykes, has entered to construct a single line for £2040 sterling per mile. This obligation no one has imposed upon him, and it is even doubtful if the contractors would consent to such a sacrifice. The apathy shown towards this important scheme in London, all arises from the view taken of this question. Some draw back because they do not consider just these wholesale appropriations for private account, appropriations which have not been either discussed by or consented to by the shareholders, to whom the lands properly belong—others, again, join in the hope that time will clear up this delicate matter, and that which the law devotes to the body of shareholders shall be returned to them and help to diminish the risks of calling into the guarantee on the part of the Government.

The point is clear, and is reduced to the simple fact of answering the above question by asking another. Is the railway will contrary to what the law decrees?

This misunderstanding in London, is the principal cause of all the delays which the Cordoba Railway scheme has met, delays which we all deplore, and knowing your well known patriotism, and also taking into consideration the importance of the subject, I trust you will give place in your columns to these rectifications, and the misinterpretations of the conduct of Mr. Robertson, who is the best friend and the staunchest supporter of these countries in foreign parts. Myself and his influential friends we have to depend for the removal of these obstacles; and I sincerely hope that the Government will be carried to a happy finale, through his auspices, and that Mr. Wheelwright may derive profit from the undertaking, however not to the detriment of or at the expense of the shareholders and the National Government.

I remain, &c., CONSTANT SANJA MARIA. Monday, May 2, 1864.

COCKED HATS.

On Tuesday last, all town was full of cocked hats. People wondered 'what was up.' The most extraordinary conjectures were made; even the Chief of Police, we saw him leaving his office dressed in a body-coat, white kid gloves, and patent leather boots.

On the Bolsa the patent was talked of, it being generally believed by the brokers, that as there was to be no paper burning, all the public officials should henceforth go in cocked hats. But the real cause of all the fuss and feathers, was the reception of the Italian Minister, Sr. Barbolani, by the President.

The new Minister, on presenting his credentials, made a short expressive speech, assuring his Excellency the President, that his Royal Master regarded with pleasure and satisfaction the efforts of the President to join all the Argentine provinces into one family (and make them behave themselves).

The President replied, that he was proud to make the acquaintance of so talented a Minister, and representing a country with which the Argentine Government are so friendly relations. He accepted the kind expressions of the Minister, and he begged Sr. Barbolani that he entertained the best wishes for the success of an Italian Kingdom. After a few other cordial expressions, the new Minister presented his attache, &c, and his Excellency then withdrew.

B. AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

Buenos Ayres, May 4. To the Members of the Buenos Ayres Cricket Club.

Notice is given by the Committee to the members of the B. A. Cricket Club, that, acting upon the suggestion of several of the principal players, the following challenge has been sent to the Montevideo Club to play a match against them and the officers and men of her Majesty's squadron at Montevideo; and in the event of the challenge being accepted, an eleven will

be chosen by the Committee to go down to Montevideo by the steamer on Thursday next. The members of the Club and other lovers of the sport are invited to accompany the men to Montevideo. J. BOSWORTH, Secy. Challenge of B. A. Cricket Club to Cricketers at Montevideo.

F. Ayres, May 2, 1864. To Edward Cooper, Esq., Secretary of M. V. Cricket Club.

Dear Sir, The B. A. Cricket Club have for a long time been desirous of testing their strength with the cricketers of Montevideo, and they now take advantage of the presence of a large naval squadron there to offer a challenge to play the Montevideo Club, assisted by the officers and men of the Royal Navy, and should the challenge not be accepted, an equal number of the above are bold enough to say that they will not refuse to play 11 B. Ayres against 18 Montevideoans. I would feel obliged by your communicating the above to the club to the officers and men of her Majesty's squadron, and by your intimating to them that the B. A. team will, in all probability, make their appearance in Montevideo on Friday morning next, to play on that and the following day, and it would be well for you to make your arrangements accordingly, so as you may be able to carry out our intentions on the receipt of your answer.

Believe me, dear Sir, Yours, &c., F. PARISH.

From the following list eleven will be selected:—

H. Simpson, E. Simpson, J. C. Simpson, J. Darbyshire, Isaac, S. Getting, J. Elliot, Isaac, Jacob, Drummond, J. Batton, F. Parish, Gripp.

THE FARM.

(APRIL.) The April of 1864 has passed into the records of history, leaving the camp, at least those of some of the northern partidos much greener than the preceding month. During the month the weather was as favourable for the growth of grass as could be expected, notwithstanding the losses in cattle and sheep have been unusually heavy during the month; this is attributed to the thistle, which is very abundant just now. The average price of a district would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to state with accuracy, that they are severe may be inferred from the fact that some parties have lost 25 per cent of their cattle, and 15 per cent of their entire stock of sheep during this month; these are not exceptional cases, quite the reverse, few have escaped paying a contribution more or less heavy.

Lambing during April has been so backward that many flocks have not one scrap; sheep that were in poor condition in November cannot be expected to have many April lambs. There are yet many farmers and their backs away from their homes, although some of them have thirteen to two feet high growing on their own camp they cannot venture to put sheep on such pasturage; the thistle is the terror of the farmer at certain seasons.

Fat wethers are saleable and much looked after, but very scarce; the only one I know of has been affected at 50. The Indian corn in the partido in which I write (Pilar) is not all gathered in yet, the crop is by no means so scanty as reported by some speculators; although the partido is in no means an agricultural one, corn is largely planted; a great number of native estancieros plant it on their estancias, and they all admit that it remunerates them in the worst of years; a little protection on the part of local authorities, such as preventing trespass, &c., would encourage and promote tillage; one estancia has gathered something over two hundred fanegas—had the year been favorable he would have had, according to his calculation, over one thousand fanegas; the highest price obtained as yet is 110 dol., delivered at the purchaser's house which in some instances was six leagues from where the crops grow. Hay has been sold at 1100 dol., the ton to be taken off the field, that is from the stack at purchaser's expense.

Cattle are offered for sale at 8 dol. the cut, but no sale has taken place, to my knowledge, during the month; the only sale of sheep that I am aware of, one by a Frenchman at 45 dol., with two years' pluck without interest; this bargain reduces the price to about 34 dol.; sheep are very unsaleable just now; droughts, thistles, increasing expenses of farming, and the want of security for either life or property has cooled down the rage for buying sheep; caution is now the motto.

Literary & Philosophical Society.

As we all feel the want of a Society of some kind, which will lift up the Englishmen of this country, who dedicate themselves to literature, we think that the time has now arrived to establish a society of the above denomination, and that will have for its official organ the River Plate Magazine.

It may be said that there are very few who will dedicate their thoughts

Towards sustaining an association of this kind, but we must bear in mind that the small streams are the beginning of large rivers, and who knows what this Society may not do towards English literature in these countries.

There are already quite sufficient gentlemen who write for the River Plate Magazine, and who undoubtedly will be willing to form part of this Society, to proceed immediately to its formation, in fact we know a dozen already who are anxious that an association of this kind should be formed.

As a basis of its success, the members who furnish articles for the review mentioned periodical should read them in the meetings, which would be held semi-monthly or weekly, as would be found suitable, and they would give rise to discussion or observations, which would stimulate the members to present papers worthy of themselves and of the Society, which would form a part of the 'Magazine' which will be its organ.

To conclude, we may say that this Society is actually in formation, and that the rules will soon be given forth at a preliminary meeting, that will be held shortly. We have written this to acquaint English residents who may be willing to forward the views of this Society, to present themselves at once, so that they may be said to be members.

The only good speculation in the way of announcements we have would be to select a committee of Arbitrators joined to a pig-facel lady and a spotted boy. If such a combination of talent were to come to this city, the Colon would not hold the confidence and respect which lady would, more than likely, have a service of plate presented her by her admirer.

When men who represent so much property in this country, and who occupy the highest positions in our society, set such an example, we think it is high time for the rest to follow suit. Every member of the Provincial Chambers, who has any regard for his character, should at once resign.

Parana river. Hicks, to 45 in. Parana sails for England at 4 in. English barque Carolina to load bones and bone ash in Fray Bentos.

PRODUCE SALES. 3000 ar. wool, mixed 68 3000 ar. h. des. salted, 60lb 40 r. 2000 do do 40 2000 do do 40 50 pipes tallow 14 1000 ar. wool, E. Rios 24 500 lbs nutra 3 1/2

On the 30th ult., the wife of P. Bears, Esq., of a son.

Lithographic Establishment. The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has under this date opened in Calle Reconquista, No. 85, an Establishment for all classes of lithography, where all orders will be promptly executed, and on the most reasonable terms.

COLON THEATRE. FIRST OF THE MAY FEASTS ON THURSDAY, 5th inst.

OPENING OF THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS. In order to do all honor to the Great National Ceremony, the Managers of the Colon Theatre have determined to give the following performance, the 16th of the present season.

ON 'CHANGE. May 4, 1864. Paper price of Oncoes, 450 1/2. Patrons fluctuated considerably today, opening at 28 1/2, they fell at once to 28 1/2; suddenly they recovered, being supported on the Bolsa that the Pavaon had brought had news, but this proving a hoax, they fell again to 28 1/2, and even sold as low as 28 1/2.

MARK SALES. Tuesday 4,000 at 28 60 Wednesday 1,000 28 60 Saturday 50,400 28 60 May 31 49,000 28 60 June 10 12,000 28 65 July 10 3,000 28 65 July 31 3,000 28 55 Aug. 30 3,000 28 55 Sept. 30 3,000 28 60 Oct. 30 2,000 28 60 Nov. 30 2,000 28 60 Dec. 31 2,000 28 60 Total sales for the day, 275,900.

Wanted, a good Cook, with references. Apply at 474 Piedad, 3p. 5

Agency for Cargo between B. Ayres & Chascomus. Director—ENRIQUE RUMBER.

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MARKET OR CAMP CARTS. Crookill's Patent Camp Carts on Sale at Calle Florida, 17. m. 4, x

This Day published, (Small Present Book for Little People) A New History of England, 'O. R. A.' 'Royal Arithmetic.'

With a Diary, in English and Spanish, and a Dedication. Edited and Enlarged by D. Chapman, Instructor in the English and Spanish Languages.

For Sale at Messrs. M'Kern's Book Store, Calle S. Martin; also at the Store of Sr. Don F. Diaz, Calle Bolivia, No. 42, Pisos 85. Discount allowed to Masters and Managers of Schools, &c. Apply to the Editor, Calle Perú, 102, m. 1, m

Subsription for the aged and wounded veterans. Michael Morgan. M. G. M. \$10 J. R. D. G. 10 B. N. 5 E. D. 100 Mr. John Lawler, Lobos 20 M. B. 10 F. C. 20 N. N. 10

Just Received, ex 'Una,' CORK BUTTER. 1st brand, mark 'double rose.'

Sale by Auction. HOUSE PROPERTY. On Friday the 5th of May, Mr. Adolfo La Arriba, will sell the premises situated in Calle Rio Bamba No. 49, opposite the Irish Convict, the land comprising 18 acres front by 75 back, the house contains 9 rooms, 1 kitchen, an Aljibe, a well, garden and quinta, with all sort of fruit trees.

Lost. A poor, industrious man, lost a small sum of money at the Villa Luzan, last week. Any person finding same, will please return it to Don Juan H. Howard, Villa Luzan, who will pay a suitable reward. 3p. 1

Notice. The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of 'Goyens and Claypole' has been dissolved by mutual consent, under this date. Mr. William Claypole is entrusted with the general liquidation of the late firm.

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Subsription for the aged and wounded veterans. Michael Morgan. M. G. M. \$10 J. R. D. G. 10 B. N. 5 E. D. 100 Mr. John Lawler, Lobos 20 M. B. 10 F. C. 20 N. N. 10

Just Received, ex 'Una,' CORK BUTTER. 1st brand, mark 'double rose.'

Sale by Auction. HOUSE PROPERTY. On Friday the 5th of May, Mr. Adolfo La Arriba, will sell the premises situated in Calle Rio Bamba No. 49, opposite the Irish Convict, the land comprising 18 acres front by 75 back, the house contains 9 rooms, 1 kitchen, an Aljibe, a well, garden and quinta, with all sort of fruit trees.

Lost. A poor, industrious man, lost a small sum of money at the Villa Luzan, last week. Any person finding same, will please return it to Don Juan H. Howard, Villa Luzan, who will pay a suitable reward. 3p. 1

Notice. The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of 'Goyens and Claypole' has been dissolved by mutual consent, under this date. Mr. William Claypole is entrusted with the general liquidation of the late firm.

Wanted, a good Cook, with references. Apply at 474 Piedad, 3p. 5

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONNAGE, ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE, AGENTS. Lists various ships like 'Barrage', 'Barrage', 'Barrage' with their respective details.

For Sale. Two very nice houses, suitable for a family residence. No. 403, Calle Cascajo, contains 5 rooms, kitchen, alcove, and out office. All the rooms are papered and boarded, with 5 1/2 yards front, and 63 depth.

Notice. WEDEKIND, FEHR, & CO., of this city beg to inform the mercantile community that they have this day established a branch House under the same firm name in Montevideo, the direction of which has been confided to Kenneth Wedekind, who continues to sign as Attorney.

Correspondent. Wanted a competent person to conduct the correspondence in English, French, and Spanish in a commercial house. Address D. B. at this office.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. MATTHEW & CO.

30 CARGALLO 30
FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
SALTO
Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Mercedes, San Pedro, Qilgado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas Yuyao by the Paraná, de los Patrones, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer
PAVON,
Captain Pita.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LOI OCICITAS,
Leaves the "Buen Orden" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osella de la Esquina, Osella de las Nuevas, Vista and Esmeralda, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, May 10, and returns on Friday, May 20th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabins)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Gualeguay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Buenos Aires do	20 "
Santa Fe do	22 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	24 "
La Esquina do	26 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	62 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	20 "
Paysonia	21 "

Deck Half-price

FRIGHTS:

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

FOR CIVILIA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Juncos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MATHEUS DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Bellocourt.
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	20 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	60 "
Columbia	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
COIKHNTES,
Leaves on Saturday, 30th April, at 4 a.m.
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by me undesignated, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on
Messrs. Pearsall, Grot & Co. Bankers
LONDON.
And also J. Barred & Co. Banker
LIVERPOOL.

THOMAS B. HALL,
DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Florida No. 90.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna
Bebedores de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.
Hojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Placas de Hierro.
Muecas Maquinas de castñar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chilo y Méjico.

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 in 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 MAUS & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cargallo.

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 their most confidence.
The Bank of Maus & 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 no hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, workmen, & 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, lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Maus & Co. of this city following the example of their

frms in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cargallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Maus & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Maus & Co. are also proud that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

p. p. Maus & 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%) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time return 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 rates 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 subscribing to the loss in the public newspaper.

61 CORRIENTES 61

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

J. E. HASTLER.
New Goods received Monthly.
61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.

Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Regreso.

Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.

Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Regreso.

Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 de Junio
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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

LA ADMINISTRACION.

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

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 Azeuaga, President
D. Bernabé Orzampio, Vice-President
" Antonio Marchi del Pont
" Jacobo Paravitchi
" Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

GERENTE.
D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

AGENTS.
Sr. RIFSTRA y GARCIA,
Calle Bolívar, 19 y 23

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 insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for lost by the death of other shareholders in 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 accepted 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, 1884, 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 in accordance with 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. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

Hotel Bolgrano.
The undersigned returns thanks to his friends and the public for the kind patronage they have favored him with, and begs to advise them that he has removed to the next square, to the quinta known as that of Messrs. Freyer. The beautiful gardens and superior accommodation lead him to hope that the public will continue to favor him with their support.
Sunday May-day, the great English festival, there will be
MOCK-TURTLE SOUP.
James Deacon.
20 p. A. 27.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINGIES,
CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,

begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wingies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Molekin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,
AT

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres.
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

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,
110 204 Calle Venezuela.

Auction Sale
By
MARIANO BILLINGHURST,
At his House, No. 70, Calle Potosi, Of 107 rams and 7 ewes, of the Negrette breed, lately received, consigned directly from Germany, per Carolina Hermann, out of the Farms of Gaulis and Wecksholger, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.

On the 10th May next, at 11 o'clock a.m., the sale of their rams will continue, 31 only having been sold on the 22d April, on account of the row about the elections.
The animals can be seen at Potosi, No. 70, every day from 10 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon.
13p. A 26

THE ARGENTINE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates, and in full of all kinds, and reinsure all risks by sea and by river.
Office—Calle Rocquignault 82

DIRECTORS
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" " Enrique Llanaol.
" " Manuel Zumbado.
" " Jaculo Paravitchi.
" " Enrique Tomkinson.
" " Mariano Casares.
" " Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.
By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Martin Ca on, there will be put up by public auction, under the Cabildo, on the afternoons of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary execution of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 5,9 0/100 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3,000 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 1000 yards of depth are already under contract of sale, for which reason that which is now for sale consists of 2000 yards of frontage by 3000 yards of depth, and is valued at 14,965 pata.

For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cutral to the undersigned.
Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.
a 7. m.

British Library Catalogue.
Price 3s.
On sale at this office or at the Library Each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Colegio Ingles de Santa Lucia,
CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

The Director of the English Grammar School has the honor of informing the English community that he will, on the 1st of May, transfer his Establishment to the splendid Quinta Soares, at the foot of the Barranca, Calle Buen Orden, where a modern and commodious dwelling, large and ventilated class-rooms, and extensive and shaded grounds, will secure the health and comfort of his pupils.

T. FONGERARD.

Sheep for Sale
From two to three thousand fine sheep to be sold, inquire at 184, Calle Parque; or at Mr. Gerald Dillon's, of Partido, Moron, three leagues from Moreno.
K. A 22

MURDER, MURDER..
20,000 Dollars Reward.
The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Shanney, late of the Partido of Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death.
Navarro, March 29, 1864.

LAURENCE CASEY,
Estancia Durazno.

The Standard.—Printed and Published by JOHN BOWLING at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 25, Calle Uruguay, by the Proprietor and Editor, G. C. B. N. P.