

The Standard

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TO THE STANDARD 630 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and necessary for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

Abolition of capital punishment

It may be safely calculated that, in the Argentine Republic, of 100 murderers, 75 are never arrested, 15 escape from prison, 5 are fad at the public expense and never brought to trial, 4 are sent to Bahia Blanca or Martin Garcia, and one is shot.

In no country on the face of the Globe does such impunity for murder exist as here, and the laws are exercised in such manner as to afford greater protection for cut throats and cold blooded assassins than for industrious sheep-farmers. — In the climax was wanting, and some philanthropists have now come forward with a petition to Congress, declaring that a man may kill his father and 23 neighbors but his life is sacred, and after spending a couple of months or even years in playing cards and sweeping the plaza he is to be allowed to return to his former pursuits.

The mind instinctively revolts at the idea of releasing from the gallows, such diabolical characters as the murderer of Kirby and Devre, the pirates of the Union, and the hero of 25 de Mayo who had murdered 11 persons before he attained the age of 20 years. Never before Argentine ethics are reduced to a low standard, and we should not be surprised to see a measure introduced into Congress for the abolition of punishments of every kind, since there are dogmatists like Victor Hugo who maintain that criminals are urged by necessity and an innate evil propensity to out-step the artificial bounds of social law.

Common sense is a most uncommon thing, and evidently unknown in our National Congress. A few days ago flagging was abolished in the army, although three sanguinary mutinies have lately taken place, and whole battalions disappear from the service, but dominantly remain in our army list, without any reason.

Justice is about to be inundated with cases, and no man's life will be further than his revolver can reach. Any ruffian may murder the Chief of Police at Mass, but he is sure of a full term in the penitentiary.

permission, like that after the battle of Caceres, "to rob and kill, but with discretion, and without offending the public."

We could wish that this feverish "the milk of human kindness," which Dr. Obligado and his friends exhibit for assassins, found some more proper subject, and rather made a subscription for the widows and orphans of the hundreds of foreigners murdered in the camp since 1857. Let the motto of the regenerators be not "down with the gallows" but "down with the knife." If capital punishment be abolished every man will take the law into his own hands, and there are few who will see their father or brother assassinated and content themselves with seeing the murderer handed over to a set of judicial comedians.

IMPUNITY OF CRIME

In all the provinces, not excepting B. Ayres, every kind of crime is perpetrated, and the criminals enjoy the most complete impunity. There is not in the Republic a safe place for convicts to expiate sentences of imprisonment. There is a strong feeling against capital punishment, and there being no other means of chastisement crime is everywhere attended with impunity.

The assassin, horse breaker, forger &c. enjoy some months of detention on the best of good living and doing nothing; they receive their friends, play at cards, are on good terms with the gaolers, and when tired of this sedentary life, they break a door or window and escape: the authorities are glad to be rid of them having less prison expenses. Sometimes they are sent to the frontier, to rest on their oars, and there they demoralize our garrisons, and finally "clear out," when it suits them. Thus it is that after living well for a number of months they invariably escape. We do not like to kill them, and not knowing what to do with them, we let them escape, that afterwards they may come and kill us.—[Error-Correl de Rosario.]

American Sanatory Benefit

Friday night in Colon Theatre was an honor to Buenos Ayres and to American citizens. The house was crowded: every box, pit-seat, and available place was full, there being about 1800 persons present. We noticed a large number of English and Germans, but the Americans and natives were of course the largest muster. We did not see the President; we believe, however, his family attended, and it was remarked that some faces were there not seen before in Colon for many years. The ladies toilettes were of the most costly and tasteful description, and a larger proportion than usual the company was in full dress. Of the whole, nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the display, and it is evidently intended as an expression of sympathy for the United States' Sanatory Committee, and a compliment to our American public.

The opera, "Marta," was played with great success; the overture, which with all the rest, was incomparable, and the performance of musical talent

man had won a bet of 5000 dols by presenting himself at the door of the theatre, dressed as a Patagonian Indian with a Gouache skin, ostrich leathers &c. and his face tattooed. On winning the amount it is said he treated all the policemen he could find.

The 3rd and 4th acts were sung with the same success, and some handsome bouquets and a wreath were presented to Mme. Heil. We have to record the generosity of all the holders of annual tickets who spontaneously gave their boxes for the night for benefit of the Sanatory Committee. The Americans were surprised at the great success of their appeal and it is calculated the receipts will leave 2,000 silver dollars net, to be added to the funds for this charitable purpose.

Extraordinary Scene at Colon

A Wager of £500 Won

On Friday night, as the doors were opened for the American Benefit, a tall, powerful-looking man, dressed as an Indian, with his face, arms, and legs all blackened and covered with robes made from the skins of tigers, lions, and guanoes, presented himself at the entrance, showed his ticket, and passed into the theatre. Of course, such an extraordinary personage caused no small excitement: the Irish Indian strutted through the theatre, gazing at everything and everybody. The ladies were almost ready to faint, and the majority of the gentlemen kept a respectful distance, fearing lest the unknown might have a concealed tom hawk, or a scalping-knife. At last the crowd got to be so great, that there was no getting in or out of the theatre. The "comisario" was sent for, and with a "posse comitatus," determined to eject the unknown ecuipo. As it was generally believed that there was going to be an awful row, the numerous flood, and the phlocks crossed round to see the "comisario's" earnest drive, but luckily for the worthy Argentine magistrate, the "great unknown" offered no resistance, but was led like a tame lion out, being politely informed, in three of the modern languages, that if he wished to take his seat in the pit he must go home and wash his face, and divest himself of that savage attire. Much, and its myself, and nobody else, that's in it, after all, you set of spalpeens, and the wiger is won," saying which he at once entered the cafe, culled for-map and water, stepped into his carriage, which was waiting at the door of the theatre, and drove to his hotel, where he dressed in the Buenos Ayres suit Patagonian costume, and returned to hear the

and when the opera was over there was a blow out at the Cafe de Paris, which lasted until morning. We are credibly informed that our eccentric fellow-countryman was over £200. Our readers will no doubt guess that the hero of the night was no other than our rather celebrated correspondent "Brin."

THE BELGRANO SWAMPERS

One of the largest landed proprietors in the Partido of Belgrano, has called our attention to the great injustice of the Provincial Government in trying to collect rents for the swamps adjoining the River Plate. The gentleman in question purchased his property from private owners, spent a large fortune in improving it, built houses, planted trees, and fenced in the lands in question. He holds this property over 22 years, and yet during that lengthened period no Government ever attempted to put in a claim. Now, however, as the country is going ahead, the Municipality has thought proper to assert this unprecedented claim, and disturb the titles of some of the oldest inhabitants in the country.

We cannot say what the law in this country on such subjects may be. We suppose that it will be favourable to the Government, but in England we have what we call a "statute of limitations," and 20 years' peaceful possession gives the holder a title against the whole world. In the case in question, the owner has held possession for over 22 years, and by his own industry and enterprise made the property worth a hundred times more than what it was when he purchased. Common justice demands that he should be protected.

We note the case in question, to show the danger of foreigners buying lands in parcels, ruled by an over-zealous justice of the peace, who admits that he has some 15 squares, but states that his title extends over 70 years. Our friend, however, can prove his title for more than three hundred years, and therefore has a better claim than four and a-half such justices.

EDUCATOR'S TALK.

The Russian war vessel which arrived at Montevideo the other day has brought Russian weather to the River Plate. The cold on Friday and Saturday was so intense that many persons were prevented from going to the opera on Friday night, although having paid one thousand dollars for a box, but the cold passenger wind has mended the roads and cleared the streets.

The Juec de Paz of Belgrano is getting himself into hot water with the land holders about the right to the bar also, or swamp, in front of the River Plate. Government lays claim, we hear, to all this and actually tries to collect rent for it. One of the proprietors has called on us to say that M. Olivon, the Judge, alleges that he can make out title for the Government back some 14 years, whilst our friend can prove his title back for more than three centuries. We fear that the Judge will find it difficult to establish a better title than this, as none of our South American governments can boast of such antiquity.

There is so little news stirring that if some of our friends do not think proper to send us stirring events we shall be reluctantly obliged to begin again with cotton. To us exceedingly dull, and at the clubs, etc., the members have to occupy their time with knowledge about

interest. They are now discussing the propriety of allowing Santa Fé fish oil to be exported free of duty. This is a move in the right direction, provided that our friends in Santa Fé can catch the fishes to extract the oil.

Another important measure is the building of dry docks in Buenos Ayres and other Argentine ports. The proposed concession secures an exclusive privilege to the concessioner for ten years, but we see nothing about any guarantee of interest on the capital expended, without which not one farthing can be raised in England. Whilst talking about floating docks, we may mention the fact that the proposed port of Escondida is not yet sighted, and if the Government was in a position to consider the matter the scheme might be carried through. We are told that at Escondida if the port was established, seven miles of docks could be made at the most trivial expense.

Mrs. Mello's benefit will take place on Monday next. We have no doubt she will command a full house, as she is most exceedingly popular in Buenos Ayres.

The engineers for the Argentine Central Railway are expected to arrive in the Mersey next week. Mr. Wheelwright has taken the famous Jardin de Hecro, in Rosario, for his private residence.

Several Congress men are beginning to think of returning to their distant homes. They have their business to attend to, and must return. We understand that in the coming week some half dozen of our legislators are about to send in petitions for leave of absence, which they say must be granted.

We suppose that President Mitre will be going to the States at the end of the year as he did last. Congress men evidently do not believe in the English proverb, "time is money."

It snowed yesterday for a few moments in one of the suburbs, and on Friday there was a heavy shower of hail in Las Conchas, which greatly frightened the inhabitants. The cold, however, is going to press last night, was intense, and in the cafes hot punches were all the fashion.

A concert will shortly be given for the benefit of the native hospitals. We cannot too highly recommend this charity to our readers. Our Portena friends deserve every assistance, as the number of foreigners in the native hospitals, and the charges that we have to pay for our own, is perfectly incredible. The support of these institutions should, therefore, not be entirely left on the shoulders of our native friends. We mean to subscribe, and we have no doubt that any concert or benefit given for so deserving a purpose, will meet with the most unlimited patronage from foreigners in general.

The river D'Urna is at present very low; and, we regret to say, that the Patagonian steamer ran aground on last Monday night, near the Campana, where she still lies, and the cargo was taken out of her, but she could not be got off. The river is also falling. The mouth of the Palmas is still very low, and the Pavaon could hardly get through.

Mr. Deacon, the proprietor of the English hotel at Belgrano, requests us to say that if people like to spend a pleasant day, they cannot do better than make a trip to Belgrano.

THE GREAT FINCH RACE.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Will you please publish in your favorite journal the following description of the great race in France? I feel confident it will interest the majority of your readers, and oblige.

AS OLD SUPERBIDES.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run for on the 5th inst. amidst an access of intensely national excitement as 'has probably never before been witnessed on any race-course, and with a success on the part of our gallant neighbours and rivals such as may well both surprise and delight them. No one could witness the excitement of the assembled thousands—first shown by a fall of almost complete silence as the decisive moment approached, and their breaking out into ecstatic demonstrations of the most intense gratification when the victory was achieved—without being made aware that the national, and not the merely provincial feeling, was predominant. As we stand, we are not only happy and comfortable when he buttons up his pockets at the end of a race, with the pleasing conviction that they are full of genuine "jolly" won. But such a commutation is hardly sufficient to account for the transports of our lively neighbours over their recent triumph, now for the appearance and recognition of M. Delamarre after it was achieved. I wish you could have seen the little man—well butts up his head, and his hands in the tribunes, with his coat and cravat nearly torn off his back, and his arms and legs from his body, by the great efforts of his friends and the entire public to lay hold of and detain him and congratulate him, with his eyes, evidently "piping," his face sweating, and the whole man apparently half-drowned—he was thus led, almost at the risk of his life, to the presence of

the Emperor. M. Delamarre had won a handsome sum in prize money, no doubt, and probably a good bit more besides; but I would lay some odds that he thought slightly, and no more in the French sportsman's mind, as he was making that triumphant progress through the crowd, was that the "housen of France" had been safe in his keeping!

It had become for some time notorious that out of the 108 horses originally entered only a very limited number was likely to appear in the field. England seemed determined to stake her credit upon a single champion; and even as regarded Blair Athol, doubts were entertained as to the time of his arrival at Boulogne on Friday evening, and his appearance in Paris about three the following afternoon. The withdrawal of the other English horse added greatly to the prestige attached to him, and he was freely offered at 7 to 4 in his favour at the betting-rooms, with few takers; while Fille de la Roche, at 2 to 1, Bois Roussel at 6 to 1, Baronnello at 15 to 1, and Vermont at nothing at all, or 30, 40, 50, almost anything at all you liked to ask against him.

When the ball rang for clearing the course, and everything was in order, the sight was very imposing, and the feeling of the intense excitement which prevailed was even still more so. At last Fille de la Roche, looking broad as Edwards in her back and Jennings at her head, and was full five minutes in possession of the ground before the other horses came out. She appeared in good condition, but is far from prepossessing in appearance, and has a tucked up look behind which is not pleasant to the eye when she walks. She was nervous and fidgety from first, and in this as in most other things presented an unfavourable contrast to Blair Athol. A low but unmistakable and irrepressible murmur of admiration broke forth as this noble-looking horse model of a racer walked out of the inclosure, so calm, self-composed, and tranquil, that one would have said he was determined to show the world the best of his British temperament. He was admired as much as Lord Clifden was last year, and to my mind is a much more formidable-looking animal. How can we ever have been beaten by a horse like Vermont is a mystery which is not easily accounted for, when every allowance is made for the journey by sea and land, for changing hotels, and food, and even for the "English water" to have been forgotten to be provided for him. His condition seemed perfect, and his chestnut coat shone like a mirror in the sun. He looked in every way to win as his price predicted him to be; and in fact the fastest, he was by universal consent allowed to be by far the handsomest horse in the list. Baronnello appeared next, seemingly in the best temper, and lastly M. Delamarre's pair, powerful and compact rather than elegant horses, and well suited probably for a hard ground and a long distance. The two favorites took their gutter side by side, by which exhibition the filly did not certainly improve her position in public estimation. Afterwards the two horses preceded in the usual style before the imperial tribunes and along the lines of the ladies' galleries—and then in another moment the flag had fallen and they were off. The incidents and changes in the race were exceedingly few, and there was nothing to combat the conclusion that the horse best suited to the ground and distance was Vermont took the lead at starting, and passed the tribunes first, followed by Baronnello and Bois Roussel, the two favorites lying last and nearly side by side. On rounding the corner by the tribunes, Vermont went further ahead by two or three lengths, and maintained this advance until the beginning of the ascent, when Fille de la Roche and Blair Athol began to close upon him, Baronnello fell to the rear, and Bois Roussel apparently went amiss. At the top of the hill, Fille de la Roche gained the lead and kept it past the tribunes of Rothschild, closely followed by Vermont and Blair Athol, and at an interval by Bois Roussel, Baronnello now running far behind. On approaching the last turn, Vermont had again come out with Blair Athol, and when the three horses came round into the straight they were nearly abreast, but Vermont was evidently the freshest of the lot. The two favorites, still almost side by side, maintained their places to the disperse post, when Vermont left them suddenly without difficulty, and the effects of their riders could again bring them up to him. He won easily by a length, there being about the same interval between Blair Athol and Fille de la Roche. Bois Roussel came in a bad fourth, and Baronnello nowhere.—The Field.

Frightful accident in America

Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May 27, 1864.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the train at this station from Newbern, a terrible explosion attended the removal of four barrels from the cars to the platform. Party odd soldiers and negroes were drawn into vicinity in an instant, while between twenty and thirty persons, white and black, were wounded and mangled in a manner frightful to behold. The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon, brought to the outside of the remaining four of children torpedoes, of most horrid weight,

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida. Regreso.

Ida.	Regreso.
15 de Mayo	15 de Mayo
16 " "	16 " "
17 " "	17 " "
18 " "	18 " "
19 " "	19 " "
20 " "	20 " "
21 " "	21 " "
22 " "	22 " "
23 " "	23 " "
24 " "	24 " "
25 " "	25 " "
26 " "	26 " "
27 " "	27 " "
28 " "	28 " "
29 " "	29 " "
30 " "	30 " "
31 " "	31 " "

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida. Regreso.

Ida.	Regreso.
15 de Mayo	15 de Mayo
16 " "	16 " "
17 " "	17 " "
18 " "	18 " "
19 " "	19 " "
20 " "	20 " "
21 " "	21 " "
22 " "	22 " "
23 " "	23 " "
24 " "	24 " "
25 " "	25 " "
26 " "	26 " "
27 " "	27 " "
28 " "	28 " "
29 " "	29 " "
30 " "	30 " "
31 " "	31 " "

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiese 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.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TREÑES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1861

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.	Regreso.
23 de Mayo	23 de Mayo
24 " "	24 " "
25 " "	25 " "
26 " "	26 " "
27 " "	27 " "
28 " "	28 " "
29 " "	29 " "
30 " "	30 " "
31 " "	31 " "

DIAS DE FIESTA

Ida.	Regreso.
1 de Mayo	1 de Mayo
2 " "	2 " "
3 " "	3 " "
4 " "	4 " "
5 " "	5 " "
6 " "	6 " "
7 " "	7 " "
8 " "	8 " "
9 " "	9 " "
10 " "	10 " "
11 " "	11 " "
12 " "	12 " "
13 " "	13 " "
14 " "	14 " "
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29 " "	29 " "
30 " "	30 " "
31 " "	31 " "

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,867 pats. in 215 Shares.

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 D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
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The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
 1st. On a life basis, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time in a subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest by their subscriptions and the proportional interest of the estate of the insured in their class, whose capital, however, is retained.

3rd. With loss of capital. 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.

4th. All those subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company may also be invested only in lauded property (finances) and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

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:

1. 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 of the Statute of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$100, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Money Subscribers.

The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statute, and for account of particular sections.

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Corrales de Hierro desde 600 vara.
Mojonas de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Roden-, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Máquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Alambros y Cerdos.
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VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
 Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
 London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAY & CO.
 No. 103 - calle de Cagallo,
 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 and Buenos Ayres that there are very few merchants who fail to keep one at the bank on which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of May and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositing for their savings, the interest of which is deposited in that city a safe and profitable 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, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings and of interest, thus procuring themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the momentary gratification of eating, and other pleasures.

The Bank of May and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cagallo, from Nine o'clock till Three o'clock on Wednesdays, and Holidays from Ten o'clock till Four o'clock 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 deposit 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 May and Co. is especially bound to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of the operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of May and Co. are also pleased that this new branch of their business will render immense aid to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1861.

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every three months.

Third.—The depositors can at any time raise the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth.—Over the money deposited, the depositors, if they wish, can open an account current, according to the conditions established by the Bank.

Fifth.—In case the depositors lose their pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and surrendering the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
 LA PLATA,
 PARANA, PARAGUAY,
 URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 20th inst, with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

Three Bunks are excellent opportunities for families, visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
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INICIADORES.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.

Through agents given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Montevideo, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Rio Colorado every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be forwarded till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

- 550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments
- 19 " Overtures,
- 80 " Pianoforte Pieces,
- 35 " Sacred Music do
- 68 " Quadrilles,
- 26 " Polkas,
- 30 " Waltzes,
- 100 " Mazurkas, Varsovias, Schottisches, &c.
- 200 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Odes, with Piano Accompaniments.

Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from 80 upwards, on sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 24 Calle San Martin. 161 m

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Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
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JOHN KEMSEY

140-CALLE PARQUE-140,
 Public and Official Translator,
 Land Agent.

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Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
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