

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 765—Third Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

Circulation 1,500

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Managers.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing cash and transferring securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favour of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are also granted on Messrs. FRASER, GUTHRIE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNES and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 60, Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).
THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND
INCORPORATED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.
Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Ennis	Mitchelstown
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Moate
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Mountmellick
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Mullingar
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Nenagh
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Newcastle
Ballinacorney	Ennis	County Limerick
Ballinacorney	Ennis	New Ross
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Bathkeale
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Roscommon
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Rosetta
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Thurles
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Tipperary
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Trillick
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Tuam
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Waterford
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Wexford
Ballinacorney	Ennis	Wicklow

Erlton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling
Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.
GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—Calle Reconquista, 83
DIRECTORS.
Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llavallol.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Antonio P. Lerica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Guaqueguaycha Steam Navigation Co.
PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.
S.S. "ERA."
By special request of the commercial community of this city and the towns on the coast of the River Uruguay, and with the view of facilitating the exchange of correspondence between Buenos Ayres and the above-mentioned ports, the "Era" will be dispatched from Buenos Ayres every Monday at One o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, on and after Monday, the 1st of August, proximo.
The "Era" will arrive in Buenos Ayres, on her return from the Uruguay, every Saturday morning. j 21 m

Notice to Shippers for the Uruguay Ports.
The National S.S. "ERA" will leave Buenos Ayres for the Uruguay every Monday at One o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, on and after the 1st of August proximo.
Cargo must be put on board the lighter every Saturday.
Parcels will be received at the Agency, Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'clock, and specu up to Eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing. j 21 m

Iron Houses.
One or Two-roomed Iron Houses—each room is 14 feet square—cheap, portable, and easily put up.
238 CALLE CERRITO. j 27 15'

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank. (Limited)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.
Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—
In Account Current.
Allowed ... 6 per cent.
Charged ... 12 "
Fixed Deposits.
For ninety days ... 7 per cent.
On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days' fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank reserving any change in the rate by a termination in the usual manner.
From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 6 per cent. per annum.
J. H. GREEN, Manager

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an Agency in this City. The head-office are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.
The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonus (22 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, showing £2,000,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal"; for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 25 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.
The report for 1862 shows that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £2,500,000 is real and substantial property;" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 11 years, on fire business was 900 per cent, and on life 1530 per cent.
Messrs. J. H. GREEN and Co. are authorized to lease policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to
HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers,
65 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
Notre—Prospectuses and illuminated statements may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commission, WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,
30—CANGALLO—30.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
CORRIENTES
Will leave every Wednesday and Saturday, and returns on Tuesday and Friday.

FOR ROSARIO.
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herminas, and San Nicolas—voyage by the Parana de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers—the Nat. Steamer PAVON.
Captain Prior.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

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

FOR THE PARANA.
S.S. PAVON.
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, who leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES.
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Lenguaes—the British Steamer ESMERALDA.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, August 2nd, and returns on Friday, 12th August.

FARES.

Montevideo (cabin), Pats.	Santa Fe, do.	21
Zarate, do.	Parana, do.	21
San Pedro, do.	La Paz, do.	32
Obligado, do.	La Esquina, do.	36
San Nicolas, do.	Goya, do.	50
Guaqueguay, do.	Bella Vista, do.	44
Rosario, do.	Empedrado, do.	48
San Lorenzo, do.	Corrientes, do.	52
Diamante, do.		52

Deck Half Price.

FOR CUTABA.
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer MAQUEGUA, DE OLINDA.
Captain Hipolito S. de Brito, leaves on 4th August.

La Zingara and Istria.
All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at this Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.
G. WILKS,
No. 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL
Calle Reconquista, 27.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most and in approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs. Teeth ache promptly relieved and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tarsar closed off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Dr. F. Bouise.

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. This beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with the monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

New Work on the Argentine Republic.

In the Press and will shortly be Published, in one volume, crown octavo, with Maps, Illustrations, Appendixes, and Statistical Tables.
BUENOS AYRES, AND ARGENTINE GLEANINGS,
With Extracts from Diary of Salado Exploration, 1862 and 1863
By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., &c. &c.,
H.B.M. Consul for Rosario;
Author of "Niger-Tsadda-Linero: Exploration," "Impressions of Western Africa," "Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians," &c. &c.
London: Edward Stanford, 6 Chancery Cross, S.W.
Oxford: Publisher, Geographical Establishment, and London School Library;
And at the "Standard" Office, Buenos Ayres, where orders for the Work will be received.

This Work is to be illustrated with three Maps, one of them being Dr. Burnet's Chart of the Argentine Republic, on which the author's journey is traced by John Coghlan, Esq., &c. It contains a number of pictorial illustrations, statistical tables of the commerce of Buenos Ayres and Rosario from A.D. 1834 to A.D. 1862—records of the progress and present condition of education in Buenos Ayres—topographical descriptions of our principal public buildings, hospitals, &c. &c. Lists in Buenos Ayres as well as in Santa Fe—of the number of day and night shipping—tables of commerce between Rosario and the interior provinces—sketches of the habits and peculiarities of the Gauchos—illustrations of life in the upper provinces—historical, ethnological, and geographical episodes of the Salado Valley, the Grand Chaco, the provinces of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Cordoba—descriptions of Matadero and Saladero performances—with an account of the progress of Cotton cultivation, colonization, immigration, railways, and river navigation.

British Hotel,

95—PIEDAD—95.

Monthly Board, Five Hundred Dollars.
Breakfast from Half-past Seven till Twelve o'clock.
Dinners from Four to Seven.
Tea and Supper, either warm or cold, from Eight to Twelve at night.
Games and Amusements are always to be found ready within ten minutes when called for.
Dinners supplied to any part of the town at moderate prices. j 28 4 p

Rams—Rams—Rams.
The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hand a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Hundred Dollars, price, and his consents that each in its class will compete with anything in the province. In buying the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides some from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.
The "Negrettes" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as likewise the "Negrettes" which, in the "line Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.
In addition to the above he wishes to draw special attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negrette" type, and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining size and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheep-farmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.
He can therefore supply the above classes in any number, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.
PATRICK BOOKEY.

Santa Catalina, July 1, 1864.
N. B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Moreno, fifteen from Lujan, and eight from Cordoba; or application can also be made at 65 Piedad, or 268 Bolivar 3 m j 22

Waggons
For moving chattels, receiving commissions of all kind of moving, arranging and disarranging chattels.
Apply at the German Carpenery, Calle San Martin, No. 220; or at Fabric de Carriages, Calle Bolivar, Nos. 152 and 151. j 1 m j 27

Guaqueguaycha Steam Navigation Company.
Ports of the Uruguay.
"ERA"
This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at One o'clock in the afternoon.
This is a most desirable convenience for Persons going to Guaqueguaycha, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

Higuera ...	6	3
Fray Bentos ...	6	4
Guaqueguaycha ...	9	4
Paysandu ...	12	6
Concordia ...	18	9
Salto ...	18	9

Parcels will be received at the Agency, Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'clock, and specu up to Eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.
HENRY DOWSE.

Argentine Diligencos
199 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189.
Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Mercedes on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th of each Month.
Leaves for Artigas for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arce, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each Month.
Leaves for the Argentine Head of Monte, Barroco and Monte in the Capilla del Señor, passing by Pilar, on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each Month.
Price of Passengers' Luggage per Art.
To Pilar ... 40 dolrs. ... 10 dolrs.
" Capilla del Señor ... 20 "
" San Antonio de Arce ... 20 "
" Mercedes ... 20 "
" Artigas ... 20 "
Conductors and Owners,
PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ.

British Steamer "FAIRY,"

This fine, fast-sailing, beautiful Steamer will have this for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at Twelve and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Four in the Afternoon, FOR MONTEVIDEO.
TARIFA.
Montevideo ... Pats.
Martin Garcia ... 8
Higuera ... 6
Fray Bentos ... 6
Concepcion del Uruguay ... 10
Rosario ... 12
Paysandu ... 12
Concordia, Salto ... 18
Metallic—Gold, 1 per cent.; silver, 3 per cent.
Freights—10 pats. per ton of 40 fms, or 20 arrobes
No Passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one pataon extra.
For further particulars apply at the Agency up to Sunset the day previous to sailing, and Specu up to Eleven o'clock the day of sailing.
Agency Calle Cuyo, No. 1.
HENRY DOWSE.

FOREIGN ANIMALS RACES.

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1, 1861.

First Race, 12 Noon.
Trial Stakes—Entry, Three Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14 lb. Once round.
Second Race, 12 1/2 p.m.
Amateur Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14 lb. Half round.
Third Race, 1 p.m.
Buenos Ayres Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14 lb. One and a half round.
Fourth Race, 3 p.m.
Ladies' Purse—Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Seven Thousand Dollars added. For horses that have never run at any previous public meeting. Weight, 14 lb. Once round.
Fifth Race, 7 p.m.
Challenge Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 15 lb. Two rounds.
Sixth Race, 4 p.m.
Committee Purse—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14 lb. Once round.
Seventh Race, 3 p.m.
Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses of the day)—Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Catch weights. Once round.
Eights and Fifties under 3 years allowed 10 lbs. Mares 7 lbs. Winners at any public meeting of the distance in which they are entered to carry 5 lb extra; if winners of more than one, 8 lb extra. Horses may be run with or without plates, at the option of owners. Any rider presented by a Member or Owner, and approved of by the Committee shall be admissible, on depositing Five Hundred Dollars m.c. as a deposit for honest riding, which amount to be forfeited in case of a conviction.
Complete English-Jockey Costume, consisting of jacket, breeches, and top boots, to be strictly adhered to, and only English saddles containing the corresponding tree and gullet-plate to be used.
The printed rules of the New Market Jockey Club to be strictly observed, so far as practicable, in the opinion of the Committee.
Nominations, amount of entries, names, marks and colors of horses, colors of riders, to be made on or before the 15th October next, sealed, and delivered at Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 7.
N. B.—Half forfeit allowed if declared on or before the 25th October, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000
The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorized to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.
Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application
Bates Stokes & Co.
55—Maypu—55.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates. j 29 m

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

Look, Look.

Stencil Plates for Clothing, and Indelible Ink at
157—CALLE PIEDAD—157.
j 27, 12 p.

Ladies Kid Gloves,

Slightly soiled, at 20S.
25 & 27. DEFENSA 25 & 27.
3p, 6A. AEX. FULTON & CO.

Wanted

A young man to wait at table and to make himself generally useful.
Calle del Peru, No. 83. 3p, A6

Wanted

A youth as jun or in an office.
Must read and write English. Calle del Peru, No. 83. 3p, A6

Martell's Brandy,

in Quarter Casks, on sale by
MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR,
3p, A6 Peru, No. 83.

For Antwerp.

Now loading for this destination, the fine neutral Dutch schooner "ANNA MARIA,"
Captain Bakker. This vessel can only engage a few bales, and will have immediate despatch. For further particulars please apply to.
CHAS. WM. BENN & CO.,
Ship Brokers, & Co.; Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 49. 6p, A6

Wanted

A Boy who can speak English and Spanish, for a drapery establishment. Apply at No. 27 Calle Defensa.

Wanted at Oaca

A Married Couple, to go to the camp. Good wages paid. Apply 33 Hotel de Provence, to-day and tomorrow. 3p, A5

Medianero.

Required, one to take care of a flock of sheep. Apply at Calle Bolivar, No. 296. 6p, A5.

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.
Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do.
Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.
Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and wists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.
T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66 and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Roilly's Photographic Portrait Gallery.

No. 75 Piedad Street, opposite the River Plate Bank. Cartes de Visite, and highly finished Photographs, up to life size, taken daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., sun or no sun. Specimens on view. 6p, A4

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,

GROCERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Camp Stores,
Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS,
9, 2m.

For Antwerp Direct.

Can receive cargo immediately in the Inner Roads for this destination, the fine first class Hanoverian barque LINA A, of 151 tons. Captain Albeis.
Can engage a few salted and dry hides, as also bales. For further particulars please apply to
CHAS. WM. BENN & Co.,
Ship Brokers, &c., Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 49. 5p, A4

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & W. LKERR,
97 Calle Defensa.

Important to Sheep Farmers.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing, that he has just received a fresh supply of the celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the scab in sheep ever used in this country.
The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal Estancieros, natives and foreigners, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.
The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds. No true Sheep Farmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full seasons. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa. CHAS. S. BOWMAN, Sole Agent.

Subscription to the "Standard" \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five 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 necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

Retrograde Progress.

There are some men in this city who believe that Buenos Ayres has arrived at the very climax of prosperity and perfection. These men, indigenous of course, walk through the streets, see the fine houses which are going up, meet old acquaintances driving through town in open carriages with liveried servants, they stroll down on the beach, behold as far as the eye can stretch vessels of every nation, steamers coming in and going out, railway cars positively running through our streets, the President's white house in the old plaza, the congress-hall of the nation hard by, Colon with no less than two prima donnas, clerks running about with bank books to the different private banks—"Bless my soul," one of them naturally exclaims, "but how Buenos Ayres is going ahead; why we will shortly outstrip Paris, the progress of the United States was nothing to this." Probably the very next morning this same man reads in the native papers that the receipts at the custom house for the past month were 14 millions—his mind is at once made up; any doubts he before entertained on the subject are dispelled, and he at once agrees with the lady politicians of this city that the man who questions the prosperity of the country must either be a *fedo* or a *rustic*. All argument with such a man is of course completely out of the question; he will listen to nothing save the most abstruse disquisitions on political economy, or a passing remark on the great want of a wholesale legislative reform. Readers these are the men who are now forcing themselves on the surface; they may be good-intentioned, but we hold that their judgment is not worth one straw, for they see things in an artificial light, their voice when heard in our public councils brings ridicule on the chamber, their vote danger, imminent danger on the nation. If the city of Buenos Ayres was self-supporting, if our streets were thronged with factory workmen instead of city swells, if our exports were of a more costly and valuable nature, we might indeed be willing to judge the nation by the streets of Buenos Ayres, but there is a hollow show in everything which surrounds which forces us for the sake of the country itself to tell these dreamy Argentine magnates that they are the wilful victims of a pleasing deception.

If the progress of Buenos Ayres is to be judged by the magnificent houses which are being built, then that progress is a sham, for not one man in a hundred who builds has ready money enough to pay for even the bricks and mortar. Search the bank-books and the escribano's office and we defy the man to contradict us that our progress and magnificence is built up on mortgages and credit.

If the progress of Buenos Ayres is to be estimated by the number of gorgeous equipages which drive through our cities, then we say that that progress is hollow and shallow, for two-thirds of those who drive about in carriages are selling their lands and cows to Irishmen in the camp in order to keep up such magnificence, and though the occupants of these vehicles have improved in apparel, we ask have they improved the apparel of the mind by close persevering study, or have they only polished up the inner man by reading trashy French literature, and trained their powers of thought by the fitful visions of Sue, Dumas and Hugo?

Is the progress of Buenos Ayres to be estimated by the view of foreign ships in the offing? Rather is it not a proof of the utter want of progress, the fact that with all our credit, all our commerce, all our paper dollars, we never yet could build safe and commodious docks. How many ships in that forest of masts, oh Argentines, carries your

national flag. Progress—let us not judge Buenos Ayres by her shipping or her port. Then again our railways—this is supposed to be a fair criterion. Can it be supposed for a moment that after the sad experience we had of Argentine capitalisms in the Argentine Central Railway, any man in his senses will talk of railways being a proof of progress?

The only real sign of progress to our mind in Buenos Ayres is the National Government House and the Congress Hall: these, yes, show a progress in the right way, but for the rest, the less said about them the better. When we hear, instead of new houses being built, fresh squares of alfalfa being sown, fresh wheat chacras being started, fresh montes being planted—we may then, indeed, talk of progress; but at present all the progress we note is an artificial show, which terminates with the pavement of Buenos Ayres. The camp, which is the bone and sinew of the nation, is, instead of progressing, retrograding; property is diminishing in value, not for want of purchasers, but for the want of laws to secure it. The foreigner who, after spending a month or two in town, dancing at the *Progreso* and joining at the tertulias, is perfectly astounded when he goes as far as San Vicente: he asks himself, "is this the same people, or is it not a different nation?"—and all his reasoning and all his logic cannot fully persuade him that the people in the camp and town are one and the same nation; but let him go up into the provinces, and he will discover a still more amazing difference. The plain fact of the matter is, that the laws which are suitable for the people in Buenos Ayres are utterly useless for those in the country; and therefore it is that the same law which gives to the people in the city liberty establishes in the camp a cut-throat license. Heaven grant that our public men will open their eyes to this sad, very sad, state of things before the imaginative progress of the city ultimately brings ruin and desolation on the camp. We impeach every public man in this country—aye, from the President down to the humblest *jefe de paz*—of an utter and total disregard of camp interests, and if there was a competent tribunal before which the charge could be tried, we would produce one million of witnesses to prove it.

Amateur Performances

People seem to be in a good humor when their thoughts run on theatricals, and these are now the rage in Buenos Ayres. The officers of the *Forté* were the first to bring in the fashion, which now reigns on both sides of the River Plate. The ovation to Miss Estrazulas in the Oriental capital is fresh in our memory, and a grateful contrast to the stoicism of Buenos Ayres: after the Concert for the Mendoza victims, it will be remembered there was not an individual in this city who had the gallantry to offer the least expression of thanks to the performers.

The *haut ton* of native and foreign circles talks at present of nothing but solos, duets, cavatinas, quavers, shakes &c. and even Mr. Well's aerial performances are eclipsed by the wonderful 20 hand-power piece to be played on five pianos. It is likely the affair will go off well, many of the players being the same who got up the Mendoza concert. Sig. Nametti will improve the popularity he has already gained, his efforts being untiring to make it a great success. At first Mme. Cambaeres had intended it to be private, but someone happily suggested that her fair friends might turn their notes into cash for some charitable purpose. Accordingly the proceeds will be divided equally between the native, English, French, and Italian hospitals. We have been informed that every seat in the house is already sold, and the Concert will take place next week. It is unfortunate that Mme. Mollo's benefit comes so close, which will prove injurious to the talented prima-donna. Sig. Pestalardo very properly remonstrated with the Committee when they demanded of him the theatre, since they might postpone the Concert for a month, but it seems some Sor Olivier is going to Europe, and the Committee cannot dispense with his musical services. Messrs. Parish, Russell, and Isaac represent the British community, but by this it is not to be understood that they sing; neither do we believe that our Glee Club takes any part.

Amateur English theatricals in aid of the U. States Sanatory Committee will come off at the French theatre, which by the way we fear will be too small for the crowds who will assist at the first public English theatricals in this city. We understand the pieces chosen are two comedies by Taylor and Sheridan's School for Scandal. Most of the parts are filled by gentlemen who have already made themselves a name in private theatricals which were signally successful, and it is likely this

performance will be quite as interesting as the Concert, although it is as yet kept half a secret. The splendid profits of these charitable theatricals gives a favorable idea of the generosity of the Buenos Ayres public, and we must say that money could not be better expended.

Charity is indeed always commendable, but it is doubly so, when we have proper guarantees that our contributions will be religiously devoted to the relief of suffering humanity.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The traction engine, "El Bucy," was to have run along the Barraca road yesterday, and some say that it was to go through town out to Belgrano. The roads are in good condition now, and the Bucy will not have to contend with the mud.

The Paraguayan steamer, by latest accounts, was still aground in the River Parana. We learn from Señor Eguzquiza that she had a very light cargo on board, but it appears that the cargo was all taken out of her to lighten and still she could not get off.

There is a magnificent estate in Entre Rios at present offered for sale; six thousand ounces will buy it. The estancia is about fifteen leagues square, with magnificent algaroba woods, and thickly stocked with cattle and sheep.

The Foreign Racing Society we hear will hold their next meeting at Belgrano, as, owing to the weather, etc, their new race-course cannot be ready in time.

The Brazilians, it is said, have twenty war vessels in Montevideo, and are concentrating an immense force at the Tacuarembó frontier. The ultimatum expires to-day. The Oriental Government complains that the Brazilian Minister has not treated it with sufficient respect. Things are getting awfully hot in the Mount.

The hots of cotton from Paraguay, which we noted yesterday, came, we understand, consigned to a well-known English house, which, of course, will export them. Two bales of cotton will be sent by President Lopez in the next French steamer to France as samples.

A new steam press will shortly be working at Barracas. We learn from the proprietor that this press will be able to do double the work of the other presses, and will be able to press seventy arrobas of wool into the same sized bale as those at present made in barracas of only thirty-five arrobas. This will be a great saving in freight alone for the exporters, without taking at all into account the price of the canvass and hoops.

Mr. Marshall's new steamer is progressing rapidly and will soon be finished. Mr. Marshall is the most successful steamboat builder in this country.

We have smoked some of the new cigars called "Queen Mitre," and assure our readers that they are weak and of a poor flavor. The next vessel which arrives from Havannah, we hear, will bring us some with the brand "Emperor Mitre," but we hope they will be deserving the name, and not like her majesty's, which are positively not worth smoking.

The English Dramatic Company seems to have died a natural death, owing to the impossibility of finding any talented, good-looking women willing to act. We hear, however, that an enterprising gentleman has written some for a Company. An American gentleman who has been here some time promises us a band of Christy Minstrels before long. (Won't that be a treat?)

A robbery occurred in one of our fashionable lodgings. A gentleman incautiously left his door open and in the morning found to his horror that his clothes, watch, money, etc., were gone. The robber, as a matter of course, escaped.

Respecting the Zarate Railway, we hear nothing whatsoever now. It would seem as if the extension fever which a few months ago raged in Pilar and Capilla del Señor, has completely died out; but the railway is badly wanted, and the Northern Railway will never do a business of any importance until it is extended to Zarate, through Pilar and the Capilla del Señor. The population in these partidos is so wealthy, that the sheepfarmers and landowners, to be benefited by the extension, could well afford to subscribe for all the additional shares necessary to raise the funds for completing the extension. We hope, therefore, that it will not be lost sight of; and as the Government is willing to give the guarantee, we are at a loss to know why the matter seems to have been forgotten.

A tramway from the Barraca bridge up to Calle Larga, Buen Orden, and down Rivadavia, into the Plaza, would be one of the best paying schemes that could be introduced. Few people have a proper idea of the immense traffic on that line of route, but we hear that owing to the concession of the Southern Railway, it cannot now be thought

of. The Southern Railway will not be of the slightest convenience to the people in Barracas, whereas a tramway would; but we suppose the thing is hopeless, unless the Southern Railway Company consent, which, of course, is utterly out of the question.

As we are most anxious that in our new "Handbook" our directory of the city be free from errors, we would take it as a particular favour if all those who have moved, or been omitted in our last "Handbook," will please send us in their proper addresses; also our friends in the camp, will please take the hint, and kindly send us in all information, names, &c., at their earliest convenience. Persons who wish to advertise, must bear in mind that after this month no advertisements can be received.

Dr. Forster, we understand, is preparing a project for the abolition of all prisons, judges, turnkeys, and policemen, and for the public burning of all the stocks in the country. He says that such things are not only unconstitutional, but are positively a slur upon free and enlightened Argentines. He was yesterday closeted with the editors of the *Nacion* and *Tribuna*, and we are led to believe that some terrible leaders, from the combined pens of the trio, are to be placed at all the cigar shops and billiard rooms in town. Forster intends to see the President to-day about the movement. The doctor is vehement in demanding the abolition of both capital and provincial punishment.

The Abolition of Capital Punishment.

We think the time has arrived when something more than the voice of the native press should be heard in the arena discussing a subject as vital to the foreign inhabitants of this Republic, who unfortunately, in the majority of cases, have not their special organs as the vehicles of their sentiments, as it is to the people who claim it as their birthright.

We need not insist upon the fulfillment of those laws, under whose protection we left our native land, to seek a pecuniary benefit, and under which, up to the present, we have passed tranquilly through the many civil commotions which have surrounded us, for this were vain, should the Legislature of the country think fit, in its sovereign wisdom, to abrogate one or all of them; but we claim the right, if nothing more than sons of the broad principle invoked (that of humanity), by those who are now labouring to abolish capital punishment, of declaring that such an act would be an act of treason, of bad faith and unscrupulous defiance. Why does the Argentine nation call to Europe to send forth to her virgin soil its surplus population? Does it tell them that life pays not for life, nor crimes meet their due reward? On the contrary, it tells us that life is guaranteed, and that in respect to crime ample justice is done the sufferer. Miserable deception!

Who that has lived in this city for the last seven years; will not fully concur in what we have above stated? If this be true, then surely have we been subjected to the grossest deception.

Within these last few days, we have seen the punishment of flogging abolished in the army; we shall see how it works. We doubt the efficacy of the repeal, and feel sure that this repeal would never have taken place, had not some of the members of Congress been so tied down to routine, that in their idolatry for the prescriptions of the written constitution, they were blinded to the necessary measures for the constitution of the army. This is but one branch of reform, if we may call it so, and very partial in its application. Not so the abolishment of death for wilful murder.

We will not plead the cause of the wretched criminal, for we venture to say that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand would pity him. We pity him, but our pity does not blind us to the enormity of his crime. To be just is one thing, to be merciful another. Justice, as we all know, is represented blindfold: this not only implies rectitude in equity, but likewise that the feelings are insensible to the influence of sympathy; this, and this alone, is true justice.

But our Congress men tell us that capital punishment is merely a relic of defunct monarchies, or the retrograde prescriptions of crumbling kingdoms. That all that is excellent, in word and deed, has long since left the shores of worn-out Europe, the residence of malefactors and criminals, and that a new race has sprung up on the Western Continent, endowed with superhuman wisdom, prevision, and morality; that crime, as in the Old World, is unknown, it being here the simple ex-

travagancies of misguided individuals, who should rather excite our sympathy than an invocation of human laws. That man is of himself unimpassioned and harmless, tending to good, and above all that he is "a man and a brother," or in other words that it is contrary to democratic principles to treat him otherwise, in any case, but on the strictest footing of equality and therefore to take away life is according to them to destroy the fundamental stone of their moral and political existence.

We would be understood that our remarks only apply to those who are advocates of the abolition of capital punishment.

As we cannot occupy too much space in the columns of a journal we must therefore necessarily confine ourselves to a general review of the very probable effects of the abolition of this law.

We presume that criminal laws were framed for the mutual protection and welfare of both the well-disposed and the evil-disposed. For the well-disposed to protect them against the evil-disposed. For the evil-disposed, to give a legal example in punishment, and by this punishment to deter others from the commission of similar crimes. It will be asked, whether we believe that the penalty of death has the effect of deterring others, (for the principal point which the advocates for the abolition maintain is, that it has not), we unhesitatingly say it has. We all know there is no greater fear known to the human breast than the fear of death come in whatever form it may; but as we make this declaration we are not unmindful that many criminals go to the *Banco* without apparent fear, but this unfortunately, is another argument in our favor, inasmuch as it shows the moral depravity of the criminal who unblushingly is about to rush into the presence of his justly offended God. When criminals show a due feeling of sincere contrition and a seasonable fear for their last and final sentence we believe it the time to begin to talk about ameliorating capital punishment; but such has not been yet the case even in England, where the masses, if not better educated than here, are at least more obedient to the laws, and where we venture to say there are as many true and pretended philanthropists as here. There is as great a difference between philanthropy and fool-hardiness as there is between justice and mercy.

To take the other side of the question, what are the guarantees for life after the abolition of this law? Will you tell us that the culprit shall be imprisoned in penitentiaries for life. We candidly own we do not believe you. We will suppose that the criminal is caught, which is indeed the other side of probability—will you hold him in your prisons, when at stated periods, the prisoners escape, by accident or otherwise, and among them, as is notorious, men under sentence of death? Is this the guarantee? When we shall have to become ultra democrats and resort to nature's first law, self-preservation, and set at defiance all order and all law. If the laws in their present administration offer but few guarantees for the lives of the inhabitants, under a looser system they will naturally offer less.

Under such a state of things we can but recognize the call of a people to the lowest passions of their race—a call to those whose hands have unfortunately been imbued in the blood of their political brothers from infancy; and who naturally still retain the impressions of their earliest connexions, and which are ever ready to start forth at the signal of strife to what an appetite only satiated with blood. "Come on then brothers! reason and justice have deserted their throne, now for the triumph of sweet revenge and glorious equality—Come! wet your maiden blades in the heart's blood of those who called themselves your superiors, but who now have deserted their fictitious posts and given into our hands justice and popular right."

Such easily may be the shouts of triumph when such a law is abolished, when the Argentine Republic shall become for good men a hell and for villains a paradise.

J. W. W.

Extraordinary Good News.

Latest from the Island of Barboni.

We would willingly wager five pounds that not a man in Congress, not a member of the Provincial Legislature, not even the Governor, nor the President, nor even the Ministers, have the remotest idea where the rich and fertile island of Barboni is situated.

Yesterday one of the Basque residents of that unknown land walked into our office and asked for cotton seed. We questioned him as to the whereabouts of Barboni, and he stated that it is one of the finest islands in the Parana—that if there was a Government composed of men who watched

the individual interests of the country, people in Buenos Ayres would learn of the numerous rich territories lying a perfect waste. His farm at Barboni was in bygone years owned by the Jesuits: it is about sixteen squares front by two leagues deep. He has an extensive plantation of potatoes, tobacco, maize and wheat; and now he intends to try cotton. He has a flock of 1,000 sheep besides, and intends to put on three or four more flocks after shearing, and also to import a few thousand head of horned cattle. The island is covered with a never-failing crop of 'gramilla.' We regret that we have not room or space to publish the honest remarks of our friend respecting the Government letting these beautiful islands go to waste. The island in question is about a league above Zarate: it never suffers from inundation. We gave him the seed, with our best wishes for his success.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Circulo Literario will be inaugurated with great eclat on the evening of Monday 15th inst. Over 100 members will attend, and it is likely General Mitre will preside.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch clergyman, will deliver a Lecture in the British Library on Friday evening. We would suggest the propriety of mentioning the subject, as is usual in other countries.

We are happy to learn that one of our English merchants has contributed five doubloons to the U. S. Sanitary Fund, although it is said the donor's political sentiments are not with Pres. Lincoln.

Mme. Blanche Fiorelli made her debut at the French theatre last night. Mme. Pauline is quite recovered.

It is desirable that Mme. Mollo's Benefit on Friday night should meet with public protection, especially as that of Mme. Briol passed off brilliantly.

A grand evening party came off last Saturday in Calle Chile: the cards of invitation bore the heading "Horas de Invierno."

Last night a soiree was given in calle Defensa: carriages to be in waiting at 4 p.m. Another is to take place in calle Piedras to-morrow night. "Tea-fights" are the order of the day.

Two bracelets and a shawl were found in the Club del Plata saloons, after the ball, and the Secretary advises the owners to apply for same.

The Funeral obsequies of Capt. Sardi took place on Monday at San Francisco; no military attended. An office for the dead, for Mme. Fuentes de Terrera, was also celebrated at San Miguel same day.

The establishment of the dress maker Luisa Tortella, who "cleared out," has been closed by the Tribunal of Commerce, and we expect to see the hats, ribbons, capes, victorines &c. sold off by auction. It is rumored she has left her creditors a number of "muffs."

The Flores Banditti.

Some months ago when a reign of terror prevailed in our suburbs, the native papers, with one honorable exception (*El Pueblo*), treated the matter as a trifle and screened such enormities. The police succeeded in catching a few of the heroes against whom stood several charges of murder and robbery. The Juez del Crimen now cites Messrs. Troncoso, Yandé, Yenon and Cartet to give evidence against one Angel Gaeta and his comrades. Of course those gentlemen will do no such thing, as they may be sure that Mr. Gaeta and comrades will be at liberty in a few weeks and perhaps call them to account for being over-officious. The man who prosecutes a thief or murderer, in B. Ayres, is a fool; his life is not safe a month after, whereas the murderer is morally certain he runs no risk. It only remains for Congress to abolish capital punishment, and then B. Ayres will find itself in the position of San Francisco before the wholesome and salutary remedy of Lynch-law.

Grand Field Day.

THE MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED

It has been notorious that our Municipal Council is the worst in South America, and that the immense revenue at its disposal is more than sufficient to carry out all the great works projected (and strangled) within the last ten years. Of late, foreigners have refused to be elected, and there were not wanting censorious people, to say that an honest man if elected must either resign or live in constant hot-water.

The last feud it seems is that of "juveniles" and "old fogies," the former always defeating any measure of the latter, and vice-versa, until, like the Kilkenny cats, the two negatives bid fair to reduce our Municipality to simply "a habitation and a name."

In this emergency the Prime Minister (who is ex-officio President of the body), assisted the other evening,

and seeing the split irremediable, told the members that unless they at once reformed, he would recommend President Mitre to dissolve the Municipality, and appoint a committee in their room. Deo Gratias!

Trial Trip of the "Buey."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

On yesterday, the long-talked-of Traction Engine "El Buey" made her debut at ten o'clock. She put on steam and dashed up the Calle Larga in famous style, with some eight hundred arrobes of cargo in three waggons attached. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the unsophisticated Barracanian as they beheld the monster Buey going ahead; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the gents their hats; the boys cheered. Strange to say, notwithstanding her ponderous size, the wheels of the engine, instead of cutting up the road, left no mark whatsoever. Mr. Beare and several gentlemen superintended the machine, and on she went right up the Convalescencia hill into Calle Buen Orden. Here, however, she came to grief: some screw got loose, some wheel or other smashed, and the Buey would or could go no farther. We have not seen Mr. Beare to learn the extent of the disaster, but we indulge in the hope that the Buey will be all got to rights again, and run up and down the Barracana road with passengers and cargo.

Startling News from Montevideo.

The news to-day from the camps is gloomy, and its tone warlike.

General Flores has taken La Florida after a sharp resistance. It appears that an officer was sent from the besieging army, with a flag of truce, to summon the town to surrender, and some how or other, he was shot before leaving the town; so the Blancos say, but the other party declare he was shot by order of Señor Parraga, the Commandant of the town.

This officer—Parraga—by the way, was the hero of the little episode of the English officers and the dog, (which belonged to Mrs. Parraga), and which was the cause of an *ultimatum* being handed in by the British Admiral, who insisted on Señor Parraga, (then commanding the Fort of San José), being dismissed the service.

The town of La Florida has been taken by Flores' infantry, but he has suffered a loss of forty men and some few officers. Amongst them the most notable are Colonel Faustino Lopez and General Flores' eldest son, Venancio.

Two bronze cannon, uniforms, muskets and munitions have fallen into the hands of the besiegers.

General Flores, by way of reprisals, had the principal officers shot in the public square.

We are now told that Colonels Regules and Moyano, commanding a strong division of troops, have been sent by Flores to take Durazno.

The Government army remained at the Distance of a few leagues from La Florida, and General Moreno, hearing the firing, sent down to Canelones to know if any fighting was going on there.

Devastation, bloodshed and ruin is the gloomy prospect before us, for the era of reprisals has commenced, and the Government forces will certainly not be behindhand in taking advantage of any plausible excuse for shedding blood and destroying the property of their enemies. It is only a few days since Flores wrote to the President, begging of him to use his influence to regularise the hostile action of his troops; that is to say, allow the exchange of prisoners, the admission of flags of truce, the burial of the slain, &c., but no attention was paid to the letter. The consequence is, that we are now running headlong into a fierce war of factions, whose passions are unbridled by any conventional restraints, and where the desolating struggle will end, no one can foresee.

The Brazilian Envoy has requested, in phrases unusually strong and outspoken, for a diplomatic despatch, a categorical answer from the Government as to the Brazilian claims, and a week is named as the time given to the Government for deliberation. If the answer should be unfavorable, I believe Señor Saravia will communicate with his Government before having recourse to extreme measures.

The much talked of Brazilian *ultimatum* is nothing more than the renewal of those demands made previous to the Anglo-Argentine mediation, whose negotiations unfortunately came to naught, demands which were suspended during the time Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde were amongst us.

We have had dismal weather lately, and much illness is complained of in town. We have to lament the death of General Reyes, the father of a young lady advantageously known in our polite circles as the finest amateur singer

in Montevideo. And, *apropos des bottes*, the grand concert of amateur singers which came off on the 28th, has left indelible recollections on the minds of many. It would appear that one of the young ladies—a Miss Casalla—has found favor among certain of our countrymen, and after the concert a procession was formed, and the master or presiding minds devised a circuitous route in order to pass the house of another young lady singer, and rockets and shouts and cries, vociferating the merits of the young lady in the chariot, were borne on the night breeze to the unwilling ears of the silent, though more meritorious rival.

Visions of the French Revolution, of the Goddess of Reason enthroned on her triumphal car, drawn by an insensate crowd, came before me as I heard the shouts, and I walked home slowly, wondering how the inspired notes of the fair singer should have had the contrary effect of depressing in the scale of human intelligence the men who lent their strong hands to draw the chariot of the songstress.

But I am advised to close this, as I hear that a certain young gentleman of the press has come to grief for having allowed his fancy to portend too vividly the procession of the popular heroine on the night of the 28th.

I am told that some Englishmen have taken up the cudgels, and this, materially, not figuratively, speaking, and believing their reputation for sound sense at stake, have visited their displeasure on the author or authors of a certain caricature printed in this town some days back.

Here, then, I will chime in with Parson Dale in his soliloquy on the Hazardous Stocks, *Quita noli movere*, or as Mr. Caxton would say, "Don't disturb Camarina."

The German Amateur Concert is said to take place at Solis in the course of eight or ten days.

Montevidean Editor's Table.

Montevideo, August 7.

The storm that has prevailed for the last four days, has put a stop to most of all kinds of business. We have hardly had ten minutes' of sunshine in all this time. As yet the only damage done by the gale has been the sinking of several boats, but no loss of life. Some of our city editors allude to the cold weather, as though it was especially meant for our Russian visitors, seeming to think that it is a great treat for them, when in reality they have been shivering away as much as anybody.

We have to lament the death of one of our most respectable citizens, Gen. Jose Maria Reyes, Chief of the Engineer Department. A kind and devoted husband, a beloved father, and a good citizen, respected not only by his countrymen, but also by the foreign residents of this Republic. He died very suddenly on Friday from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of 61 years, leaving a numerous and interesting family. The funeral took place yesterday, and notwithstanding a business-stormy day, it was attended by a great crowd of people, both military and civil, rich and poor. He was a man with many friends and few enemies. His distressed family has the sympathy of the public in general.

Monday.—To-day another General died after a long and tedious illness, Brigadier-General Antonio Dias. He was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the capital: he leaves a large family. He will be buried to-morrow with military ceremonies.

Since yesterday we have reports of a fight at Florida, 25 leagues distant. It seems one of Flores' chiefs, Faustino Lopez, presented himself and forces before the town, and demanded its surrender, which demand was replied to by rifle shots from the cantons. An attack was made and Lopez killed, as well as a son of Flores, besides a great many others, and resulted in the town being taken. There is no official publication as yet, and the accounts are only verbal. From the silence kept, it is supposed that the reports are not favorable for the Government.

A robbery was committed a few nights since at the hat store of Mr. Ferrer, corner of Calles 25 de Mayo and Ytuzingó. The burglars forced the street-door open with an iron bar, and carried off money and other articles to the value of about 500 patacons. Suspicion falls upon one or more of the serenos, but as yet no arrests have been made.

From further information, I hear that after Florida was taken by the Floristas, the Commandante, Pirazzi, was shot through the back, as reports say; for shooting the persons who went with a flag of truce to demand a surrender. The son of Flores killed is Venancio. Some 70 were killed in the town besides those executed. The amount taken was 100 muskets, two cannon, and a quantity of ammunition, and 300 prisoners.

Calle 25 De Mayo was in quite a

state of excitement to-day, caused by some of the officers and men of the Russian frigate passing by with a band of music, returning from the funeral of one of the officers. As the dress of the soldiers was rather strange, the cry was, "here comes Flores," but they were soon convinced of what was the real cause.

Yours,
AMERICUS.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Rio Negro.—We have news from Mercedes to the 7th inst. No news.

The Brazilians Advancing.—A gentleman arrived in Paysandú on Saturday, having galloped 50 leagues from Tacuarembó, with news that the Brazilians were pouring in across the frontier. He could not get a change of horses on the whole route, and travelled with six of his own.

Concert in Montevideo.—The Germans are getting up a concert for charitable purposes: it is said that Mrs. Tomkinson and Miss Reyes will take a part.

Convention of Entre Rios.—The convention to decide on the capital of the province was solemnly installed at Nogoyá on the 1st inst. Colonel Domingo Heredia pronounced a magnificent discourse.

Capture of Tacuarembó.—A small force of the Salto garrison surprised the filibuster Fidelis, in Tacuarembó, seizing that town and cutting to pieces the rebels: Fidelis was killed, with all his officers.

Cordoba Colonization Scheme.—We had a visit yesterday from Mr. Etcheberry, concessionaire of the thousand leagues sold by the Government of Cordoba at a nominal price. He proceeds to Europe by next French packet, and will make complete arrangements in London and Dublin, as he intends to compose the whole colony (10,000) of Irish immigrants.

On 'Change.

August 9, 1864.

Paper price of ounces \$456. Speculation has at last begun in earnest on 'change and some giant bears are selling heavily on time; for the end of the month 146,000 were sold to-day—every cent of this large sum is for speculation. Patacons for cash held their figure, opening and closing at 28.50, and this it must be remembered although one broker alone sold fifty thousand for pats cash. The total cash sales of the day amounted to \$65,610.

TIME SALES.		
For Wednesday	4000	30 50
Friday	6000	28 50
Saturday	25,900	28 50
August 31	146,000	28 46
August 20	10,000	28 50
Dec. 31	8000	28 35
March 31	8,000	28 35
Sept. 17	3,090	28 45
3rd	1000	28 45
Oct. 1	1000	28 30
Dec. 31	1000	28 30
Oct. 31	4000	28 40
Sept. 30	5000	28 40
Oct. 31	5000	28 40
Nov. 30	5000	28 40
Dec. 1	5000	28 40
Sept. 30	7000	28 45
October 31	3000	28 40
Nov. 30	3000	28 40
Aug. 20	5000	28 50
Dec. 31	4000	28 40
Sept. 10	3000	28 45
28	15,000	28 40
30	10,000	28 40

Total sales 351,510
Do. Brokerage \$108 mpc.

Let Minister Gonzalez look at the above list, and say, if he can, there is no speculation going on. There is a very heavy speculation noticeable, and people must bear in mind that the market in Buenos Ayres is not the London or New York, and that it will not bend but smash if too much influence is brought to bear. Every one speculates on a fall; the market is at present in a very critical state.

It will interest our readers to know the result of the house and ship auction to-day. The house sold very well, it is situated in Calle Tacuarembó in the Plaza Parque, and was purchased by the well known and successful Barracano Mr. Frederick Prangue in the sum of half a million of paper dollars.

The ship auction also went off rather well; the vessel is French, named the Jules Aglier; she realised just as she lay, \$35,000, and was bought by M. Alphonse.

Exchange on England is very firm at 50c., there are as usual a good many drawers.

We could hear of no charters, but Messrs. Boyd and Co. have placed on the berth some unknown vessel.

The news from Montevideo is at last of a warlike character, and people on 'change talked of nothing else. Some Englishmen arrived this morning replete with Montevideo in a terrible state of excitement. The brokers who spe-

culate for a rise say that the Argentine Government, come what will, must interfere, and that consequently patacons will go up, but people who frequent the Government house assert that Mitre is resolved not to meddle with the Banda Oriental. Congress (when the name is mentioned there is a titter on the Bolsa) is about to take up the question, as some of the senators think that the independence of that country is threatened, but the brokers have no very exalted opinion of the legislators, probably their great antipathy to the house arises from the fact that none of the senators and deputies speculate in ounces.

The Credito Publico has at last amortised the national bonds of October 1st 1860; the lucky numbers are 2262—935—1606—2551—2318—351—1815—1160—721—1565—131—2272—2040—1248—315—1677—90—134—1606—1281—2568.

The burning of the paper money has not taken place on the accustomed day, we suppose because the Minister is so busy he has not time to count the money still; it were desirable that more punctuality be observed in the Hacienda office.

Our remarks respecting the abolition of capital punishment have met with general approbation amongst the merchants both native and foreign. On the Bolsa there is not one man who believes that such a measure should be passed.

Paper money is said to be in very good demand, and no bills, no matter how good the signature, can be done under 1 or 1½ per month.

There is a great stagnation in the plazas, no carts coming in from the camp; there is nothing in the 11 Setiembre except a few fanegas of maize, and this sells readily at \$148. Sheepskins are not so much looked for, and prices are rather lower.

PRODUCE SALES.

156 dry cow hides, camp	\$120
300 arr. wool, mixed	66
50 doz. sheepskins, fine	320
80 arr. hair, South	125
80 do do	120
100 arrobes grease	45
32 barrels tallow	34
10 chiquas hair Correntina	41½ s.r.
80 arrobes do.	31½

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA.

14th performance of the Season.
ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST,
I O N E.
At Eight o'Clock.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst., at the ARGENTINE THEATRE, will be performed the Comedy,

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

After which the Teutonia and British Glee Clubs will sing the celebrated

SOLDIERS' CHORUS,

From the Opera of Faust, by Gounod.

To be followed by the Farce

TICKLISH TIMES.

The performances will be by Amateurs. No sale of tickets will be made at the door, and those sold will not be transferable.

Tickets for Dress Circle, Pit, and Cazuela may be had on application to G. Perry, No. 11 Hotel de la Paix; W. H. Moores, No. 120 Calle Piedad; Wilson Jacobs, No. 65 Calle San Martin.

The amount received will be sent to the "United States Sanitary Commission." The Performances will commence at Eight p.m.

Auction by C. Ristorini.

GREAT MILL OF THE WEST Situate in the Plaza Once de Setiembre, Calle Cangallo, opposite to the Western Railway Station goods-store now building.

On Friday 12th inst at 1 p.m. precisely will be sold to the highest bidder, and on terms to be then laid down, the above splendid establishment.

The Mill covers 47 yards frontage with 150 in depth. The first cost of this valuable edifice exceeded five millions dollars currency. Nevertheless the shareholders have resolved to sell it for whatever it will fetch.

Afterwards will be sold the following: 500 large canvass sacks for corn.

An American weighing machine, which can weigh up to 2000 lbs.

A new cedar glass-door: two windows with iron bars.

Two ladders, and several other articles.

Also a fine jardiniere carriage to hold eight persons, drawn by one or two horses; it may serve for an omnibus.

a 10, 4 p

Jameson's Real old Dublin Whiskey.

5 years old and bottled off sherry casks

Hibernian House,

64, 66 and 68 PIEDAD.

a 10, 6 p

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF B. AYRES
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 Pats. in 125 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Ascunaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President
" Antonio Marro del Font
" Jacobo Baravanti
" Constant Sabaterra

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. E. Maeder
" L. B. W. Jelle
" Mariano Billinghamst
" Ladislao F. Martusz

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

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—
1st—On one's own life, in shares of Five Silver Dollars and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd—With loss of capital by death of the Insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (Jincas) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

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

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ & CO.,
No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and 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, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá 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 Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve 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 Mauá and 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 Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

Pp. Mauá and Co. **WILLIAM LESLIE**

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 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—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.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

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

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to 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 Mendoza, 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 Cordoba for Rio Cuarto 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 Paron until 10 p.m. for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paron will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

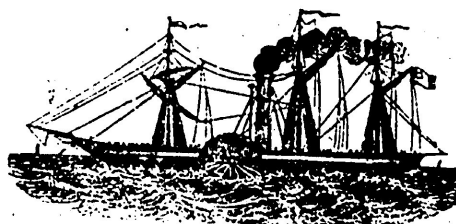
NEW GOODS.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.



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 26th 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. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
55 Reconquista.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

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

61 CORRIENTES 61



The Standard Printing Office.
All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill heads, \$200 per thousand, paperclips, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards—\$50 per hundred.

Great Reduction.
STREET-VIEWS AT 30¢.
Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 30 cents. Recoba nueva, Plaza Victoria. 24m J.

Good Camp
To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
119 204 Calle Venezuela

British Library Catalogue.
PRICE \$5.
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.

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do
68 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsoviana, Schottishes, &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Gleees, with Piano Accompaniments. Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from \$5 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martin. j 161 m

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. Im

JOHN KEMSLEY,
140—CALLE PARQUE—140.
Public and Official Translator,
Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to. m 8 x

On sale in the partido of Las Flores squatters' right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Linderos Messrs. Portugues, Goya and Casares.

In the partido of Tandil, 38 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, Linderos Messrs. Ivaola, pays \$6,000 per annum rent to the Government.

In property seventeen leagues in Cordoba, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules and has over 100,000 bricks on the spot ready for building wells, houses, corrals, &c

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from \$5. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 25.

Just Published,
Price \$20,
"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes."
By M. G. MULHALL.
On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's

Grand Hotel Du Louvre
The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hote in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wines first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters
J 29 1m

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
JOHN BEST & BROS.
j5, 1 m

Governess.
A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.
Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.
Apply to Messrs. G. and H. M'Kern, 25 Calle San Martin.
j 19 1 m

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