

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE OANGALLO. The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious Building...

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE OANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

The Royal Mail Steamer "MINHO," Captain PABRES. 2700 Tons, 450 Horse Power.

Royal Mail Steamer

The Royal Mail Steamer "BOYNE," Captain REES. 3400 Tons, 500 Horse Power.

Royal Mail Steamer

The Royal Mail Steamer "FLORES," Captain REES. 3400 Tons, 500 Horse Power.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHAS. A. DAVIS

Public Accountant, and Sworn Average Adjuster, Received by the Superior Courts of Justice.

Provincial Bank.

The Public are hereby notified that there are in circulation several false notes for the value of \$500 m/c.

Bank of Ireland.

DUBLIN. Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all Branches, issued by the undersigned.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 3,728—FOURTEENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874. CIRCULATION, 3000.

London and River Plate Bank. (LIMITED). London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 Sterling. Subscribed Capital 1,500,000. Reserves 1,750,000.

On deposits in Account Current in both Currencies, 4 per cent. per annum. On Deposits in Account Current in both Currencies, 6 per cent. per annum.

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Deutsch-Belgische La Plata Bank. From the 1st July, 1873, and till further notice the rate of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows:

On Deposits in Account Current in both Currencies, 4 per cent. per annum. On Deposits in Account Current in both Currencies, 6 per cent. per annum.

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MERCANTILE BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

Rate of interest from June 20th, till further notice, as follows: THE BANK CHARGES. For discounting Bills 12 p/c.

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NATIONAL BANK. 32 Calle Reconquista. Rate of interest from June 20th, till further notice, as follows:

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P.S.N.C. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

The following (or other) Steamers, are appointed to sail from Montevideo in SEPTEMBER as under: FOR Liverpool & Ports.

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PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1874.

Subscriptions Permanently Received. ALWAYS COPIES ON HAND. Amongst which can be found the following, and subscribed for at once by newly-entering subscribers:

Illustrated London News... 300 m/c. The Graphic... 300. Punch... 300.

Illustrated London News... 300 m/c. The Graphic... 300. Punch... 300.

Illustrated London News... 300 m/c. The Graphic... 300. Punch... 300.

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Illustrated London News... 300 m/c. The Graphic... 300. Punch... 300.

Illustrated London News... 300 m/c. The Graphic... 300. Punch... 300.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FLESH DEVOURING MALDIES.—Of these "cancer" is one of the most horrid...

"H E" Was a fellow of infinite jest, "I" KNEW HIM WELL

Victoria Theatre. THE BUENOS AIRES BLACK DIAMONDS

Thursday Evening, OCTOBER 1st, 1874 PROGRAMME

Musical Military Sketch, "THE HUNGRY ARMY"

"Old Times, Rocks!" Messrs. Newcombe, Renton, Stephenson, Taylor, Emmsen, and others.

The Carolina Turn-about. "You know how it is Yourself"

SCHEDULE OF PRICES: Luncheon, 20; Dinner, 25; Supper, 15

W. H. GREENWOOD, GENERAL COMMISSIONER, SANDY POINT

James Pott, Accountant and Average Adjuster, PUBLIC TRANSLATOR

TO BE LET, a comfortably furnished Bed-room, in the house of an English family

TO BE LET, in the house of a native family, furnished or unfurnished, with or without water

LETTERS: The following are lying at the Office of the STANDARD

Next of Kin Wanted.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PERSONS, or their Next of Kin, will bear something to their advantage on application to the undersigned.

RONALD BRIDGETT, H.R.M. Acting Consul, British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 19th September, 1874.

CHARLES HOAL, In 1840 lived at the estancia of Don Martin Vidales, near Lobos, and subsequently married the widow of Vidales.

T. CASEY, An engineer. Died in Buenos Ayres in 1864, on board the Italian barque Virginia.

WILLIAM CLANCY, Murdered at Altamirano, in 1867.

JEREMIAH MAHONY (Alias Brown), Died at Rivadavia, in January last. Was steward on board the barque Gulong in 1865.

CATHERINE REGAN, a boarding-house in Buenos Ayres.

WILLIAM WILSON, Belonged to the Daniel Wheeler.

ROBERT BARCLAY, Lived near the Scotch Church, San Vicente.

ADAM YOUNG, Formerly of Quilmes.

LUCAS GASKELL, ROGER ENTWISTLE, Killed by the blowing-up of the steamer Congo in 1859.

W. PRIVAUZ, Belonged to the Jaguarote in 1868.

TIMOTHY or THOMAS GIBNEY, Died in 1868, at the estancia of Don Bernabe Zaldivaraga, in the partido of 25 de Mayo.

THOMAS GILBERT, A colored man, from St. Vincent, West Indies. Died at San Pedro, in 1865.

P. LARSEN, Ex British barque A. E. Sherwood.

SAMUEL MARTIN, Freeman on board the Guardia Nacional; died in 1869.

ROBERT STEWART, Seaman on board the Rio Baiba; killed in 1858.

JOHN DALTON, NICHOLAS NELSON, JOHN HENRY, Died in Buenos Ayres, September, 1863.

REV. M. HENRY SMITH, Died in Lobos, in 1865.

ALFRED MURRAY, Died in 1873. Lived near estancia Los Sazonos. Had been in California and Chile.

TIMOTHY KENNY, Died in the partido of Magdalena, in June, 1870.

Club del Plata. La Comision directiva avisa a los Srs. Socios y sim las invitados a baile que debia tener lugar el dia veintidós de este mes

THOMAS KENNY AND Co, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, CALLE CANGALLO 616

FEDERICO REEPEL AND Cia, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, CALLE VERMEJO, Oros Vermejo

MAILS: For Brazil and Europe will be despatched as follows: S. p. 26, ss. Mendoza, closing at 1.15 p. m.

Steamboat Agency OF A. MATTI AND PIERA, 30-CALLE CANGALLO-30

SATURDAY 26th. For Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe, the LUJAN, Do Salto and Porto, the VILLA DEL SALTO

RAILWAYS. DEPARTURES: NORTHERN-7.0, 8.10, 9.20, 11.0, 12.20, 1.0

LETTERS: Mr. JAMES, Carpenter, Barracas. cj-226

The Standard.

ON SUNDAY the 27th the solemn blessing of the Cross of the Cupo and the CHURCH of the SALVADOR by His Grace the Archbishop will take place at 2 o'clock p.m.

SATURDAY, 'SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

THE SITUATION. The excitement in town rather cooled down yesterday, and at a late hour it was announced that the Government was in possession of very good news; what that news amounted to it was impossible to find out.

To Minister of Interior. Your Ex.'s two despatches only just received—revolution in yours a feature. Here and in Jujuy public opinion is universally in favor of law and order.

To Minister of Interior. Y. Ex. dispatch received. I have put the Mitre battalion in barracks; it had been cut recruiting. I am in communication with Salta, Catamarca and commander Uruburu. The best and most loyal spirit prevails.

To H. E. President of the Republic. The moment Y. Ex. telegram was received I called together all the chief citizens, at the same time advising the Governors of Rioja and Tucuman.

LONDON LETTER. (Our Own Correspondent.) August 27th. Most people in the River Plate will take a painful interest in what the papers call the 'Tragedy at Manchester.'

Nothing whatever occurred last night. The troops of the Line were in barracks ready to repress any disturbance, and animated with the best spirit. The National Guard is arming.

An order for the arrest of Don Emilio Castro was issued, but he could not be found. Major Coria marched to Las Couchas at 3 o'clock a.m. with a small force.

The verdict at the inquest just held was 'wilful murder and suicide under temporary insanity.' For further particulars I must refer you to the account of the inquest in the papers.

General Gainza has telegraphed to Government that 2,000 National Guards of Santa Fe are ready at his orders, and asks supplies for same.

The following official telegrams are most important—Jujuy 24th. Your Excellency's telegram of today's date received.

THE SECRETARY. Steamboat Agency OF A. MATTI AND PIERA, 30-CALLE CANGALLO-30

Corrientes 21th, 14 p.m. To the Minister of the Interior. Received Y. E.'s second despatch, and in reply can only reiterate my assurances as to the state of this province.

To Minister of Interior. Y. Ex. dispatch received. I have put the Mitre battalion in barracks; it had been cut recruiting. I am in communication with Salta, Catamarca and commander Uruburu. The best and most loyal spirit prevails.

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are quick and take the market in the full tide of renewed speculation on the harvest, and are prepared to make some abatement in price and amount, they could very likely place the new loan in November.

The Brazil and River Plate Mail says very properly, "that Mr. Gardner ignores or loses sight altogether of the recuperative power of a country like Uruguay." Of course he does; what can he know of the elasticity of those countries' words commonly in the mouths of all who have resided any time in those regions, who know the fact without always being able to account for it.

Mr. Gardner's pamphlet is very ably compiled for the object he may have had in view, but when he endeavors to classify the Republic of Uruguay with Honduras, Costa Rica, San Domingo and Uruguay he must have underrated the powers of differentiation of his readers in the River Plate, who unlike the Cockney fraternity of stockbrokers will not confound 'Paraguay' and 'Uruguay' and all the 'gays' in one category.

Dr. T. J. Hutchinson F. R. G. S., late H.M. Consul at Callao, read a paper "On the Commercial, Industrial and Natural Resources of Peru" in the Geographical Section of the meeting of the British Association at Belfast.

More precious than much guano is the geographical position of Montevideo; it is a free city would aim at making it a 'Free City' with territory attached, rather than the capital of a diminutive republic with all the useless expenditure of State paraphernalia.

The meeting of the British Association at Belfast is made memorable by the opening address of its celebrated Irish President Professor Tyndall, born in the county Carlow. Mr. Tyndall has long been famous for his powers of popularizing science.

Now the truth is, that Mr. Tyndall when backed even by a greater than he—Huxley, is not equal to the enormous task of changing the faith of a people.

PARIS GOSSIP. (From our own Correspondent.) Before the invasion many ladies in good positions had the habit of employing their fancy fingers and 'moments perdus' in making up fancy and even plain work, and sending it to the shops on the Boulevard.

There are 593 pigs slaughtered daily in Paris, and the street leading up to the new 'abattoirs' will be named after the town of 'Incinnatis.

In the 'crèches' in Paris, weights and scales are now employed, as the surest test for an infant's healthy progress.

A French journal describes London newspaper reporters as being provided with coffee-pigeons, such as pouter, to their offices as pencil and paper. In a public meeting, or in a law court, the reporter loses 'copy' to the pigeon, the bird looses, and the marvel is done.

A husband complains that he had great difficulty in causing his wife to reach thirty years of age, but since she has arrived there she is resolved to remain—like everybody else, Women pardon but never forget; men forget but never forgive.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SANTOS AND SAN PAULO. After the usual amount of high winds, fogs, and necessary soundings to feel our way, at the end of four days steaming from Montevideo we arrived off Santos, saving ourselves by a ship's length from disturbing the lighthouse rock in a fog.

Passing up the river we arrived at Santos in about an hour, that is to say 5.30 p.m. A long chain of sailboats could be seen, and as the sanitary visit was not made until the morning, there was ample time to observe the appearance of the place previous to landing.

Many streets intersect these, and nearly every one is accommodated with a tramway, the gauge being two feet six inches, to suit the narrowness of the street. The tramway extends on one side to the entrance of the river, about four miles from the town. Here are many houses with gardens in front of the Sandy Beach, owned or rented by the principal commercial men of the town of Santos.

The town will contain from four to five thousand inhabitants, and the houses are generally very old, without any prominent edifices, being built principally along the sides of two streets parallel with the river.

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On last Wednesday evening we had a lecture by the Rev. F. Thomson on "The Anglo-Saxon Race." It was one of the usual course of Winter Evening Entertainments so successfully inaugurated by our English Chaplain at his School-room. Mr. Thomson handled his subject with consummate skill and, at times, electrified his audience with bursts of genuine eloquence.

They are not at home with their bundles, which they fail to carry with the ease and gracefulness of the ordinary 'Jenny Pouvriere; they wear velvety, not at all an article of toilette in Paris as a general remark, and never worn by the possessor of pretty features.

A central agency is to be established to sell the work of timid natives. The ladies are unusually prominent just now, they are circulating petitions for signature praying that the right of voting be accorded to them, as is to the male sex. Were it possible to return them as deputies, France would pump for 750 of the fairest in the country to-morrow; then an assembly of 'young' women, would be such a delightful change. This feature of the woman's movement strange to say is taken up rather by ladies in first class social position, and as manners come from above, perhaps the agitation will in time spread.

According to Toussent, the dog represents all that is best in man, affluence; and in the opinion of Flourens, all that is worst, cringing obedience. M. Bourrel has drawn attention to mad dogs in general, a subject of palpitating interest in these days, and when every dog to be seen with his tongue out, looking for instead of avoiding water, is brought under the 'loi des suspects' Perhaps, after all, it will not be surprising to learn that more outraged dogs are to be met with in Versailles than in any other city of the same size in France; barking and biting is there an endemic. M. Bourrel opened a dog hospital in 1859, and up to 1872 treated over 18,000 patients. Of this total 13,000 were mad, the males in proportion to the females as 6 to 1. He pays us the compliment to say that the symptoms of 'rage' in dogs are as infinite as in man; each subject has his special character. It is this diversity in symptoms that makes it totally impossible to recognize at the outset when a dog is afflicted with hydrophobia. It is not to be concluded that when a dog becomes mad from excessive or unjust beating, or from shame at having been shorn like a sheep, or clipped to 'imitate a lion, that he is mad; but when he gives signs of illness, he ought to be tied up apart for a fortnight, and red separately. Mad dogs do not refuse to drink water, on the contrary they often attempt to bite it, irritated at not being able to swallow it, owing to the contraction of the muscles of the throat. M. Bourrel's remedy is to file the teeth of all dogs till they become smooth, then the venom cannot enter where the flesh is not torn from a bite. Watch and hunting dogs are excepted from this blunting process.

Another species of 'rage', but altogether harmless, is that which afflicts so many to give themselves titles of nobility. This is very strange in France that is so democratic in manners, and never estimates a 'duc' or a prince higher than any respectable 'monseigneur.' The purse, not a title, is what ensures the difference of esteem in this country. Well, so extensive has the abuse become of individuals in the civil transactions of 'life giving themselves titles, that henceforth officials are to disregard such, unless the family parchments be produced; thus the government has ordered, 'Spare oil! spare our old nobility.' The ancient nobility, such as the Trémoilles, the Rochefoucauld, the d'Encaourt &c. look upon with the creations of the First and Second Empire, of 'Louis-Philippe' &c. as so many intruders. The 'knowing man', authorized to have a handle to his name, has ever two cards; one, as plain as that of a 'bourgeois'; and the other, with crest and full honors displayed; it is generally to be encountered in boarding-houses or lounging about hotels an object of amazement to some. He can be hinted out for an evening party, and is sought for respectable tradesmen. When he has no income, a very prevalent malady, he lives by his wits; the more resolute seek humble occupations, and because they are as plentiful as blackberries, may partly explain why a title counts no social importance in France.

A tenant hired an apartment at Enghien for 200 a month; the first night he endured all the horrors that Dante depicts, for in addition to being drilled by the heat, he was all but devoured by the bugs, which as Curran once observed of his bed full of fleas, might have turned him out had they been unanimous. Next day the tenant fled, but was cited to pay the rent; the magistrate ruled he ought to pay the half of the rent, which was done, being at the rate of ten francs per hour for the torments undergone. The landlord attributed the bugs to the occupation of the premises during the war.

There are 593 pigs slaughtered daily in Paris, and the street leading up to the new 'abattoirs' will be named after the town of 'Incinnatis.

In the 'crèches' in Paris, weights and scales are now employed, as the surest test for an infant's healthy progress.

A French journal describes London newspaper reporters as being provided with coffee-pigeons, such as pouter, to their offices as pencil and paper. In a public meeting, or in a law court, the reporter loses 'copy' to the pigeon, the bird looses, and the marvel is done.

A husband complains that he had great difficulty in causing his wife to reach thirty years of age, but since she has arrived there she is resolved to remain—like everybody else, Women pardon but never forget; men forget but never forgive.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SANTOS AND SAN PAULO. After the usual amount of high winds, fogs, and necessary soundings to feel our way, at the end of four days steaming from Montevideo we arrived off Santos, saving ourselves by a ship's length from disturbing the lighthouse rock in a fog.

Passing up the river we arrived at Santos in about an hour, that is to say 5.30 p.m. A long chain of sailboats could be seen, and as the sanitary visit was not made until the morning, there was ample time to observe the appearance of the place previous to landing.

Many streets intersect these, and nearly every one is accommodated with a tramway, the gauge being two feet six inches, to suit the narrowness of the street. The tramway extends on one side to the entrance of the river, about four miles from the town. Here are many houses with gardens in front of the Sandy Beach, owned or rented by the principal commercial men of the town of Santos.

The town will contain from four to five thousand inhabitants, and the houses are generally very old, without any prominent edifices, being built principally along the sides of two streets parallel with the river.

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