



Theatre Franco Argentin

LES PROJETS DE MA TANTE
PETIT PIERRE
AIR DE GALATHEE
PAGE ECUYER DE LA REINE
GRAN PAS DE DEUX
L'AMOUR DANS TOUS LES PAYS
DEUX HOMMES POUR UN PLACARD.

ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
The rate of interest until further notice will be as follows:
On account current, 6 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), 7 " "
Ninety days' notice, 8 " "
On specie and currency, 12 " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and Pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum
At MARCO DEL POSTO,
JOSE B. SALA.
Buenos Ayres, Jan 1, 1868.

BUENOS AYRES

Just Published, the 2nd Edition of the Large Lithographic View of the City of Buenos Ayres, at a great reduction in price, being now offered at Sixty Dollars each, instead of Eighty, the price of the 1st Edition. A liberal discount allowed to the trade, especially to purchasers of from fifty copies upwards. LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin.

LA BOCA DEL HACHUELO

The 2nd Edition just out, and for sale at Twenty-five Dollars each, instead of Thirty, at which the 1st Edition was sold. A liberal discount to the trade. LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin.

RICHARDSON & CO'S OF LONDON

PALE ALE AND STOUT PORTER.
The Best Imported in this Country.
One Thousand Barrels sold in Eight Weeks—high recommendation for a New Brand. Those who once taste it will never drink any other kind. Sold by
CARBONE, LEIPERA, & CO.,
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BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB

OMNIBUS will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo (corner of the Colon Theatre) for the Cricket Ground at Palermo, at 4.45 p.m., every Tuesday and Friday, commencing next Friday, and will return at dusk. Monthly tickets can be obtained from the Secretary, calle Piedra 120. Price 500 mpc.
T. B. SMITH, Hon. Sec.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 13, 1867.

CHASCOMUS

GEORGE GIBBONS' ENGLISH FONDAS.
Near Mr. King's Store.
Breakfasts and Dinners, always Ready; Good Clean Beds; also good accommodation for Horses. Charges as most moderate.
222, m.d. 143.

WELLS & YOUNG

WOOL BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
173-CALLE DE LAS MEDIAS-173.
143, xp. 121.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD

TO BE READ AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASO JULIO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES, INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

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; no guarantee for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard

'Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere.'
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, a meeting of foreign merchants was held at the Club, when it was unanimously agreed that all the foreign houses of business should close at 12 o'clock, as a tribute of respect to the late Vice-President. Placards were stricken off and distributed, and at 12 o'clock all the houses of business, both native and foreign, were closed accordingly. At noon the city wore an attitude of the deepest gloom, the Bolso deserted, the Custom-house a solitude, as all the clerks attended at the Parque, and business in general at a most complete standstill. Two o'clock being the official hour announced, we hurried to the Parque station to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the best magistrates this country ever had; when we arrived there we found the whole Plaza full of people, and the Calles Parque and Tucuman all lined with coaches. At the Station there was a regular squeeze, and in the waiting room and on the platform the deep files of all the principal men of Buenos Ayres in the deepest black, showed how highly the lamented Vice-President was estimated in the most influential circles in this city. Led on by Sr. Estrada we entered a grand reception room which was prepared for the occasion, where we found a crowd of Generals and field officers, and the entire corps diplomatique, with the exception of General Asboth, United States Minister, who unfortunately is still confined to his couch. The outward train for the country, full of passengers, was standing on a side line waiting for the arrival of the train from Flores with the funeral cortege. The station, although not draped in mourning, wore a peculiarly lugubrious air: even the very station master seemed as if sorrow had stricken his very home. The foreign Ministers, although en grande tenue, looked sad, and we could read in the expressive countenance of M. Gould the deep concern which he took in the present melancholy 'funcion.'

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Vice-President's funeral was the great event of the day yesterday. The Provincial Government placed at the disposal of the Executive a special train, and at an early hour a notice was posted in the Club, calling on the commercial houses to close from 12 till 2 o'clock. Our special reporter was in attendance, and gives a full account of the obsequies, &c. Yesterday we received mails from Montevideo, with a full account of the Manchester executions, which we published to-day. The event has caused a profound impression throughout Great Britain, and the Government, anticipating disturbances in Ireland, and amongst the unemployed working classes in England, were busy swearing in special constables. Our Correspondent, who occupies a distinguished position in London, and is a member of the Reform Club, assures us that never during the present generation did things at home wear so gloomy an aspect. The disclosures about the Abyssinian war are not only scandalous but criminal, trade is completely paralysed, the great manufactories stopped throughout the country, whole districts thrown out of employment. But the greatest distress is in the iron districts; some chartist leaders are raising their head; money rules the same, 2 per cent., although the great shipments of gold from the States have so fallen off, that gold in New York has declined 3 per cent. Mr. Thornton is on his way to the United States. The foreign wine and liquor business in the States has collapsed, and large failures. The people in the States now consume chiefly Monongahela and Western wines; the cholera in the South still continues, making fearful havoc, and is now in the West India Islands and on the Spanish Main. The Copernicus has made the greatest passage on record, with the exception of those of the Peruvian paddle-steamers, having come from Liverpool to Montevideo in 27 days, after stoppage and detention in Rio, making it equal to a direct passage of 24 days. We congratulate Captain Maxwell and the spirited owners. The ship Amanda, lately arrived in Montevideo, has brought the Uruguay Central Railway two first-class carriages, one mixed do., three second-class do., and a large quantity of railway material, which, it is to be hoped, will not be sold to the Brazilians, as was the case with a former consignment that came out for the same company. The news of the demise of Vice-President Paz caused great sensation in Montevideo on Thursday. On the receipt of the first telegram, a Cabinet Council was at once held, and the Government decreed that the National flag should be hoisted half-mast in the Fort and public buildings for 24 hours, as a sign of public mourning. The San José fired a salute of five guns, and continued all day firing every half-hour. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note of condolence to the Argentine Government. Cholera, by last accounts, besides having made a great number of victims in Mercedes, has appeared in Carmelo and Nueva Palmira. Marshal Almeida, a distinguished officer, and who was in command of the troops at Corrientes, died there of cholera. On the 28th ult., a steamer was despatched from Itapira by the Marques de Caxias, with sealed letters for the Emperor of Brazil. She called at Montevideo on Thursday, and, after coaling, proceeded without delay on her errand. The following note has been addressed to the Juez de Paz of Matanzas, by order of the Provincial Government:—'The inhabitants of this city have been painfully surprised the day before yesterday by the horrible sight of a bullock-cart, coming from your partido, containing four persons attacked by cholera, of whom two died before reaching the hospital. The Governor desires that you shall at once proceed to ascertain by whose orders so inhuman an act has been committed, and that you should take steps to prevent its recurrence in future.—(Signed)—N. AVELLANEDA.' By the latest accounts from the United States we learn that Congress met on the 21st Nov. The two questions that engaged its first sittings were universal suffrage and the monetary crisis. With regard to the first, the Senate rejected the proposition of Mr. Sumner, and the latter question has been referred to a Committee of the House of Representatives. The impeachment of the President seems to have fallen through. The reconstruction of the Southern States under military pressure was being carried on vigorously, in order to allow the greater portion of them to be represented in the approaching Presidential convention. The elections were favorable to the Democrats. The ex-President of Columbia had arrived at Washington, on a secret diplomatic mission. The press in general was adverse to the Government of Juarez, on account of the loan of twenty millions that was being raised for the Mexican Government. Any native estancieros wishing to rent good land for sheep can, by

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THE 'STANDARD' ABROAD

No. XI. TOLEDO. The Alcazar, cathedral, Moorish remains, and sword-factory. Madrid, Nov. 10th. Toledo is distant from Madrid 55 miles, and the railway traverses a flat desert country as far as Aranjuez; the latter place is the common residence of the court, and the palace and gardens attract the visit of mere pleasure-seekers, but we continued our route to the classic city of the Goths and Moors, the cradle of Spanish chivalry, rock-built Toledo. Grand and imposing is the picture, with the Alcazar lifting its high walls to the sky, the Moorish fortifications girdling the hills of the city, and the spires of the cathedral looming out from the antique buildings of the moslem epoch that still compose Toledo. We are at an elevation of 2,400 above the sea, and yet we have to ascend yonder battlements. The Tagus boils over its rocky bed, far below and the Puente Alcantara spans the abyss, giving access to the city by a fine old Moorish gateway. The streets are narrow and winding, and at every step you have proof of great antiquity. Toledo, in Hebrew signifies the city of generations, and the first inhabitants seem to have been Jews, long before the christian era. Livy mentions it as a "strong place" 200 years B.C. In the 7th century Wamba king of the Goths, embraced Christianity here, with all his followers, as the statue near the Puerta del Sol testifies. The Moors held it 300 years till its reconquest by Alonso VI. in 1085, the latter making it the seat of his monarchy. At one time the population amounted to 200,000 souls, but now it is barely a tenth of that number. We breakfasted at the Fonda de Lino and engaged for guide, a very intelligent old man, who took us first to see some private houses of Moorish structure in excellent preservation. Massive doors, inlaid with huge nails and having knockers ten feet from the ground (for in those days everybody went on horseback), gave admittance to 'patios' finely decorated with tiles of a 'relievo' pattern, while the upper stories had galleries all round supported by pillars. The house of the Mesa family is remarkable for a magnificent Moorish saloon with a ceiling of carved wood and mother-of-pearl; it seems to have left the hands of the artist only yesterday. Seven hundred years have elapsed since the expulsion of the Moors, but their works remain almost intact. All the old gateways have these Moorish buttons; nay the very copper-money in use both here and in Madrid is of the Moors bearing date 1220 to 1282 (when they still held sway in Granada). The guide takes us to San Juan de los Reyes, a beautiful church built by Ferdinand and Isabella in the richest "gotico-florid" style. The French made sad havoc here, and knocked the heads off all the statues of the porch and facade. Between the arches of the windows (outside) are hung the chains of the christian captives rescued from the Moors at Granada. The interior of the church is chaste and reverential. The adjacent convent, now in ruins, was all but destroyed by the French: one cloister and court-yard remain, the carving of the pillars and arches is unrivalled; upstairs you see the cell of the great Cardinal Ximenez. In order to preserve what yet remains of the building, the basement floor has been made the museum of Toledo, and reliques of Roman, Gothic and Moorish times are heaped together rather indiscriminately. We next turn to the Jewish synagogues of El Tránsito and La Blanca; the former is now used as a parish church, and still retains the Hebrew Moorish ornaments of its architecture; the carving of the roof is admirable, and the old "purification room" has been converted into the 'Archivo' of the knights of Calatrava. No less remarkable is La Blanca, which was built in the 9th century, the ceiling of cedar from Mount Lebanon, and the aisles divided by colonnades with Gothic capitals and Moorish arches. The adjacent Jewish quarter contains narrow lanes and delapidated houses; the inhabitants evidently preserving traces of Hebrew physiognomy. Passing the ruins of King Wamba's palace we emerge to another antique gateway and descend the hill to St. Leocadia's shrine, where the holy maiden suffered martyrdom, under Dacian, A.D. 325. The famous ecclesiastical councils of Toledo were held in the 6th century. Not far from the chapel are seen the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. Further on is the Sword-factory, where the trenchant blades of Toledo are now made for the Spanish army, almost equal to those of the middle ages. The finest English and German iron is used, and the steel is of fine temper; some of the swords will admit being folded up in your hat. An official showed us all over the factory, and we saw some 200 mpc at work in the various departments, turning out about sixty swords daily. I was going to buy one for the Standard museum; but how send it to Buenos Ayres. Returning to the city we ascended the Alcazar, a majestic edifice on which various monarchs lavished great labor and expense. The exterior is beautiful, but on entering you find it a heap of ruins, the French having burnt all that the flames could destroy; the splendid staircase, and some of the pillar galleries remain; and we found 100 operatives at work, recently employed by Government for the restoration of so glorious a pile. The cathedral is one of the grandest religious structures ever raised, and volumes have been written to describe it. It was begun in 1227, and the building took 266 years to complete; it is in the richest order of Gothic art. Its porches, statuary, stained glass, vaulted aisles, and choir of carved wood, are matchless of their kind; the roof is supported by 88 great pillars; there are 750 windows, painted in the 13th century, with scenes from the Old and New Testament. Each of the 23 chapels is interesting for its paintings and sepulchres: in the Capilla Mayor are the tombs of a dozen kings of Spain, and Muzarabic chapel is remarkable for the celebration of Mass every day after a peculiar rite somewhat similar to that of the Roman Catholic Greeks of the present day. To examine this cathedral properly would require a couple of days. The stranger who comes to Madrid should not fail to visit Toledo; it has far more monuments of interest than people know of. I have photographs of the Moorish gateway and San Juan de los Reyes which I shall send with others by next mail. EXECUTION OF THE FENIANS AT MANCHESTER. The time fixed for the execution of the four men now lying in the New Bailey Gaol, Manchester, being now near at hand, the meeting of magistrates of the borough of Salford was held on Tuesday, to take into consideration the necessary precautions to be adopted for the preservation of the peace when the penalty of the law is carried into effect. The meeting resolved that 2,000 special constables should be sworn in to guard the approaches to the place of execution. As early as Saturday last the members of the Salford police force were instructed to make known that a large number of loyal inhabitants would be required to act as special constables on the occasion of the execution, who would be paid a reasonable sum for their services, in addition to refreshments. Men out of employment immediately began to flock in to give their names, and on Tuesday, upon the fact becoming known that 2,000 men would be required, employers of labour in the borough made it known to their men that no hindrance would be put in the way of their performing the duty. During the day hundreds of working men presented themselves at the police-office as volunteers, and after six o'clock the neighbourhood of the Town-hall was a scene of extraordinary bustle. At seven o'clock those who had given in their names before noon were admitted to the large room and sworn in, six at a time, and after being formally served with summonses were then marched out by the side door. The Salford Rifle Volunteers were present in a body, under the command of Colonel Barrett, Captains Makin and Weston, and other officers, and were likewise sworn in as constables; so that altogether at least 1000 men were added to the civil force of the borough. The remainder have yet to be sworn in. It is expected that the services of the special constables will only be required from four o'clock on Friday afternoon until ten o'clock on Saturday morning, but for fear of emergencies they are being sworn in for three days service. Measures are in vigorous progress for the barricading of the streets. On Wednesday, workmen commenced the erection of barriers in New Bailey-street, and on Thursday morning they began to take down a portion of the prison wall at the spot where the scaffold will be erected. The streets branching from New Bailey-street, and the entrances to it from Chapel-street and over Albert-bridge, will be closed by barricades. After noon on Thursday no vehicles will be permitted to pass along New Bailey street until after the execution. The Mayor of Salford issued a notice requesting the well disposed and respectable inhabitants of the borough to stay away from the scene of the execu-

FOREIGN ITEMS

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has offered J. G. Bennett, 1,250,000 dols. for the N. Y. Herald.



GEORGE R. GERT. GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. 2 RUA DE S. FRANCISCO, MONTEVIDEO.

AGUIA. Druggist and Apothecary Establishment. CALLE DEL PUERTO ROSARIO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICOTT & CO. 48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Do. Table Sherry... Duff Gordon.

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FRENCH WINES. Chateau Larose... J. M. Violette & Co. Do. Saint Julien... do.

BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co. and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Reine and the Hotel de la Paix.

BUENOS AYRES. 33 CALLE RECONQUISTA. 48 CALLE MAYPU. IN MONTEVIDEO—104—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—104.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and other visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix.

BRANDY, WHISKY, AND GIN. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. At the 'EXCHANGE', CALLE ZAVALA.

WATSON'S BELGRANO. WATSON begs leave to advise his Friends, and all those who wish him to send to their Houses.

NOTICE. Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co. respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes.

EXCHANGE SALON. G. CHAS. SEYMOUR. 63 CALLE ZAVALA (HOLA Building), MONTEVIDEO.

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL. All Parties concerned in the Purchase or Sale of Camp, Estates, etc.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Bitters, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action.

THE 'MALA DE EUROPA'. MEDICOTT AND CO. have been appointed agents in this city for the 'Mala de Europa' published in Lisbon.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN. Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 Each.

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151—STRAND, LONDON—151.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS. Biscuit Manufacturers. READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. The 'Lightning Remedy' produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN.—BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, ROSARIO, R. O.

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. 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 of the latter.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in this city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in this very 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, 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 sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

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 Mau & 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 Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2d January, 1867. P. P. MAU & CO. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS. First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five Dollars currency or one 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, and the Fourth.—On the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand Dollars currency, or one thousand Dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes to open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEUX, SHIPBROKER, 67 CALLE CANGALLO.

FOR HAYRE. ABE-EL-KADER—French ship, 23 L.A.L., 800 tons, Damaris Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Laidouze & Co.

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