

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1777—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

CIRCULATION 2500

THE ITALIAN BANK,
109-110 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
Further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:
Accounts, gold, 6 per cent. allowed
Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed
SAVINGS BANK.
Gold, 6 per cent.
Paper, 5 per cent.
Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional rates.
M. GOMES or OLIVEIRA,
MANAGER.
Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £10,000. LONDON.
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.
This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporation of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible security and confidence to the assured.
The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the principal office.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
For further information and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866, £130,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounted—obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—other than for the purpose of saving or for the purpose of withdrawing interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places:
London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordoba.
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.
Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.
CALLE DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRAS.
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum.
Do, 90 days 5 do. do.
Do, 12 months 4 do. do.
Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c. on conventional terms, according to the money market.
The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money.
P. DE MONTEVELO, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 275, xp, 11

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £100,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages of those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus. Life policies are indispensible; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.
The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the principal office.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
For further information and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
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Stations	Departures	Arrivals
Buenos Ayres	8:00	10:00
San Francisco	9:00	11:00
San Pedro	10:00	12:00
San Juan	11:00	1:00
San Carlos	12:00	2:00
San Mateo	1:00	3:00
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San Antonio	3:00	5:00
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San Francisco de Asis	9:00	11:00
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Theatre Franco Argentin

Mercaderes 1er. January 1868.
LES PROSPECTS DE LA CANTE

RICHARDSON & CO'S OF LONDON,
PALE ALE AND STOUT PORTER.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. - Mails for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Gibraltar, Genoa, and Marseilles.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. - An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 26 de Mayo (corner of the Colon Theatre) for the Cricket Ground at Estacion, at 4.15 every Tuesday and Friday.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 41 PASEO JULIO.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES, INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

Buenos Ayres. - Just Published, the 2nd Edition of the large Lithographic View of the City of Buenos Ayres, at a great reduction in price.

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.

The Standard. "Nil fatid audiam, nil vero non audiam dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

THE NEW YEAR.

Blot out the records of the past year, and let us bury the hated retrospect in the mausoleum of oblivion. Such are our feelings as we hurriedly run over our files for a year, which began with the brightest prospects and terminated with the deepest gloom.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum," peace to the ashes of 1867. Let us, if we can, obliterate the figures from memory, and with a humble prayer to the Most High implore strength to renew life's battle for the New Year.

During the year the few improvements made have been effected in this town, are solely attributable to the enterprise of individuals or private companies.

The New Year brings the great hour of Republican strife, the Presidential election. Let us hope that it will result in favor of some upright and honest citizen, who will give satisfaction to the people over whom he is called to rule.

If the Paraguayan war is susceptible of a termination, let us pray that the present year will witness the conclusion of the struggle with honor to the Allied flags and satisfaction to humanity.

If the city of Buenos Ayres will admit of improvement, let us all pray Heaven that the ensuing 12 months will not be as sterile as the past; but, imbued with the settled conviction that cleanliness is godliness, set about at once in right good earnest to cleanse the percolating site of this most neglected city.

Let us close the record of 1867 with gratitude to Divine Providence for having borne us through such a disastrous year, and permitted us to survive where so many have perished, and with mellowed confidence salute the New Year which comes ushered to us in the twilight of epidemic gloom.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GREAT FLOODS. Itapiru, Dec. 27th. Gentlemen. Once more I am obliged to preface my epistle—with nothing of war news to communicate.

The 'ereciento' although late this season in taking place, has appeared in all its force, a few days ago there were some indications of the periodical rise of the river, but little heed apparently was taken of the important change so soon to take place.

The capital is teeming with secret agents from Entre Rios canvassing for the ensuing Presidential election. Their presence there is hateful to those who do not approve of their candidate, and would fain dispose of them summarily.

to take measures that would undoubtedly cause a great deal of bloodshed. He has consequently countermanded his first despatch, and I suppose the outrage to the authorities and to the civilisation of the Province will remain unpunished.

Here the earthworks are being enlarged and put in complete repair, and supplied with formidable artillery. They are garrisoned by 2,000 Brazilians. The long talk of move towards the enemy's capital has not as yet been made.

At present Tayi is the advanced post, where there is a strong entrenched force, and a heavy chain, made at Guardia Cerrito, is stretched across the river to prevent communication from above with Humaita by water.

Two Paraguayan steamers are cooped in by the obstruction; nevertheless, the belligerents have their respective roundabout roads in the Chaco by which their supplies are transported with much difficulty and heavy cost.

Yesterday, at dawn, a furious cannonade was opened and continued till after sunset. Since the days of yore, it was unsurpassed in the rapid and continuous firing of heavy guns.

During the week twelve steam transports have come in with woads, laden with horses, hay, or maize. In the meantime three steamers have arrived with Brazilian contingents.

The Governor Evaristo Lopez has two peculiarities that were common to Cromwell—he passes the nights at different places, and in his promenade he never returns by the same way he went.

All capable of bearing arms, and many who are not, have to assemble at nightfall in the barracks to see that nothing goes wrong with the Patria or Constitution at untimely hours.

THE SANTA FE REVOLUTION.

GENERAL COLLAPSE. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Dec. 28, 1867.

The revolution is taking a new phase. It has triumphed in Santa Fé as well as in Rosario, and the Governor, Mr. Oroño, has been obliged to delegate the Government to D. José M. Cullen, and the revolutionists have disbanded and returned to their homes.

Further on is Almaden, famous for its quick-silver mines, which give employment to 5,000 miners, at a depth of 900 feet below the surface: the mines were first worked by the Moors and are inexhaustible, yielding (according to Murray) at present over a thousand tons of quick-silver per annum.

As the Amazonas is expected up with forces from Buenos Ayres, the revolutionists have been kept in a considerable state of alarm, which last night reached a culminating point when a large steamer full of troops hove in sight.

As I said, all business is brought to a standstill. The banks won't draw, and it would be imprudent to ship gold. We must wait a little. This storm may blow over, but I very much fear it is the precursor of one of much greater dimensions.

I heard that the present authorities were determined, in the event of forces coming up from Buenos Ayres, to attack the Custom-house and secure the armament and funds there; but I hardly think they would have done it.

When the Tala and the Estrella arrived at Santa Fé, they were received with a storm of bullets. The Tala is pretty much riddled—one man only was killed. They had to retire, and running down the river landed the battalion at San Nicolas.

Mr. Cabal, the candidate for Governor, came down from Santa Fé this morning, and is now in Rosario. He brought the news.

Mr. Freyre is 'non est inventus.' A number of our principal people are concealed here, and do not dare to show their faces, although as yet there appears to be no intention on the part of the revolutionists to molest any one.

THE 'STANDARD' ABROAD.

BADAJAZ TO MADRID.

Estremadura, La Mancha, and the Sierra Morena. Two hours before dawn we left Badajoz and crossed the Guadiana.

At 2 p.m. we reach Manzanares, conspicuous for its three churches. Here we had to change trains for the Madrid and Toledo line, taking a fresh ticket.

We passed several small villages before nightfall, and expected to dine at Toledo by 10 p.m. But, on reaching Tembleque at 8 p.m. we came to a dead halt, the wires announcing that the rail was blocked up, the previous train having gone off the track.

it is a little surprising to see here a small flock of lean sheep grazing among the rocks. At Almorchon we had a halt of 20 minutes for breakfast the table was already spread in the open air, with a substantial repast, and while discussing the mutton-chops and beefsteaks amid these wild Sierras I made the acquaintance of Capt. L. an Irish gentleman on his wedding tour; the other passengers were men of every nationality under heaven.

Further on is Almaden, famous for its quick-silver mines, which give employment to 5,000 miners, at a depth of 900 feet below the surface: the mines were first worked by the Moors and are inexhaustible, yielding (according to Murray) at present over a thousand tons of quick-silver per annum.

As the Amazonas is expected up with forces from Buenos Ayres, the revolutionists have been kept in a considerable state of alarm, which last night reached a culminating point when a large steamer full of troops hove in sight.

As I said, all business is brought to a standstill. The banks won't draw, and it would be imprudent to ship gold. We must wait a little. This storm may blow over, but I very much fear it is the precursor of one of much greater dimensions.

I heard that the present authorities were determined, in the event of forces coming up from Buenos Ayres, to attack the Custom-house and secure the armament and funds there; but I hardly think they would have done it.

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IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

SUFFOCATED REVOLUTION. From some unknown causes there has been a great excitement in Corrientes—people under arms, soldiers called out, and a small political squall brewing.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies and the Marquis de Caxias, having had timely notice of the intended row, despatched Col. Delfin C. de Carvalho, commanding the 4th Division of the Brazilian Squadron in operations in the Upper Parana, with two gunboats under his orders, and a strong detachment of troops to suppress any insurrectionary movement which might be attempted with the view of disturbing public order or compromising the safety of the actual Government.

In consequence of this energetic measure, the Allied Generals have dispelled the dangers from anarchy and confusion, which seemed to threaten the legal Government of Corrientes, and which would have been a source of serious embarrassment to the allied army itself by curtailing many of the war supplies from the Province of Corrientes.

IMPORTANT FROM MALVINAS.

CHILIAN OCCUPATION OF THE STRAITS. Our renowned friend, Commodore Smyley, reports the following:—

"The Rio Negro, Captain Summers, arrived here with between 600 and 700 sheep, but many died after landing, and when offered for sale only 400 left. They realised a dollar and a quarter each.

"The whole invoice of sheep only brought £100.

"This, I fear, will damp the hopes of sheep traders with the Malvinas.

"I have been into the Straits of Magellan. The Chilenos are taking charge of all the Straits, and say they intend to take all Patagonia as far as the Rio Negro.

"There were two English and one French man-of-war at Sandy Point when I was there, and the Governor was well pleased to see these welcome visitors in his port.

"N.—N.— is in the islands, about 50 miles from this, to work at a wreck. As yet I have not heard how he has succeeded.

"I hope soon to run up to the River Plate and see all my old friends there."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Corrientes mail arrived so late on Monday, that the letters were not delivered until yesterday morning. It was very currently rumoured through town that there had been another surprise, but the particulars are not given.

From Rosario we yesterday received advices. Things are pretty much in the same state as before. Mr. Vila, the Editor of the Ferro-Carril, has left the town, and, in a pathetic note to Sr. Baldomero Garcia, explains the cause, and hopes for sunnier days to revive his paper.

The advices from the country districts are sufficiently alarming. At most of the country towns there is sickness even on the estancias. We hear complaints, and the scarcity of medical men, and the great difficulty in getting any medicines in time, has forced many who fled the town to retrace their steps.

We have received in English President Mitre's celebrated letter on the various candidates for the Presidency. It reads even better in English than in Spanish, and we shall publish it the first day we have time, that is to say, when we have our new row or revolution to chronicle.

Dr. Marcos Paz, the Vice-President, is still very unwell. On Monday Dr. Rawson went out to visit him. Yesterday, it was said that he still lay in a precarious position, but is improving.

Mr. Allen, of the Great Southern Railway Telegraph, left yesterday by special train for the south, to regulate the instruments, which, owing to the late storm, have been slightly disarranged.

It is the desire of many of our English readers that Dr. Reid, of the Hospital, would favor the public with his method for the use of chloroform, which has proved so highly successful in cholera cases; at the same time, we wish to express the public thanks to this efficient physician for his necessary attentions during the present epidemic.

The new London and River Plate line of steamers appear to be attracting great attention at home. In the "Illustrated London News" there is a sketch of the City of Limerick. At

the departure of the City of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Tait gave a grand banquet on board, the particulars of which we will publish in our next edition.

To-day the election of Senators and Deputies to Congress, to fill up the vacancies of the outgoing members, takes place both here and throughout the whole Republic.

In the great case of Eickard's appeal against the decision of the Juez de Letras ordering his arrest for debt, we read the following sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Province, published in the *Voz de Cuyo*:—

San Juan, 20th Nov., 1867. Considering, 1st. That by Art. 3rd, §19 of the existing Ordenanzas de Minería, the owners of mines or miners enjoy the privilege of exemption from imprisonment for debt as long as they are working said mines.

2nd. That Don Francisco Ignacio Rickard, according to the Diputado de Minas testimony, pag. 30, is a miner and is working several mines. 3rdly. That Art. 16 of the National Constitution in which the judge has founded his sentence, is not applicable to the present case.

4th. That Don Francisco Ignacio Rickard has not invoked any personal privilege whatever, but simply that of his profession as miner; therefore the sentence of 28 Dec. 1866 ult. recorded at page 14 and appeal against, is revoked, and it is hereby declared that Don Francisco Ignacio Rickard, a miner by profession, cannot be arrested for debt while in the exercise of his profession, with out costs. Let this be made known, and let it be retained replacing the seal. [Signed] Albarracina, Varela, Sanchez.

The Board of Health has been obliged to ask that titular doctors in medicine, although they may not have received their diplomas here, should be temporarily qualified during the prevalence of the epidemic in practice in order to fill up a number of vacancies occasioned by the cowardly flight of many of the medical practitioners who have deserted their posts at the hour of need, and hurriedly abandoned their clients.

In San Viento several measures are being enforced to prevent the spread of cholera. On the arrival of the diligence the doctor examines all the passengers—and a lazzaretto has been established, where the poor receive attendance and medicines gratis. The Juez de Paz, Sr. Pardo, who had sent in his resignation, has been persuaded by the urgent entreaties of his friends to withdraw it, as we are informed on good authority—and will remain in office for another year to the great satisfaction of the majority in the partido.

At the Donselaar station of the Southern Railway a new hotel has been opened under the management of Mr. Posse. We hear a good report of it as a comfortable country inn.

Notwithstanding an explicit police order to the contrary, the bonfires at night continue in the streets, and more particularly in the quarters of the city that are furthest from the centre. The police should see their orders better carried out.

In the country town of Capilla del Señor cholera has appeared with great virulence, and many cases have ended fatally, owing in a great measure to the state of poverty of many of the families, as well as that of the only apothecary's shop in the place, where often the most common medicines are not to be found: and the measures consequently adopted by the Municipality to put a stop to the epidemic can, under such circumstances, be of little avail. Dr. Priestly has been most indefatigable in his exertions night and day; he attends the poor free of charge, such conduct merits especial mention, and we call the attention of the Government to the matter.

The steamer Savoie, of the new line from Marseilles to the River Plate, which sails to-day, made the passage from the former port to Montevideo in thirty-six days, touching at Gibraltar, Tenerife, San Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 1,000 tons, and bringing 760 passengers. She also brought £40,000 for the Maua Bank.

