

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"All that occurs in every nation deserves to be seen."

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

PRESIDENT MITRE'S SPEECH.

It is an admitted fact that the inauguration was one of the greatest and most ornate functions ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres; it is equally certain that the President's speech was a brilliant and graceful discourse, worthy of one who is both a poet and an orator; foreigners are, therefore, somewhat surprised that the ceremony, as reported, or mutilated, by our native colleagues should be robbed of its chief attraction, and that the same difference has not been paid to Gen. Mitre as to other less distinguished and less talented speakers. The omission is not accidental, for our colleague's report at present resembles "the plain Hamlet," with the part of Hamlet left out, "and we are sorry that the 'Uruguay,' 'Nación,' 'Nacional,' and 'Pueblo' editions so sleepy as to pass over Gen. Mitre's speech unless with "malice aforethought."

When we remember how much was made of the President's speech at the previous celebration of San Fernando, we must confess that the present is less remarkable, notwithstanding the frequent praises of Gen. Mitre respecting Queen Victoria and the English nation, which were unpalatable to our republican journalists. Politics, instead of English capital; Crudos, instead of foreign friends, would be the programme of these Argentinean patriots. It is just as well that Englishmen know that the President is a man fit to be Englishmen's master and deprecate the same. Nevertheless these celebrations are public property, and our colleagues have no scruple to drink toasts which they inwardly detest, they are at least bound to report proceedings unless they faintly their eyes.

The *Standard* played as usual a double game, aiming to give the President's speech on Thursday, then saying the manuscript had been sent elsewhere; but, what necessity has a newspaper in any Christian country to look for the original copy, and why did not Messrs. Varela invite the Editor of the *Standard*, and take down notes?

Gen. Mitre is reported almost verbatim in our paper of Tuesday, and the labor of translating would have been but trifling. It will be said Mr. Varela would feel ashamed to acknowledge himself and his readers indebted to the *Standard*; that is true, but he would not think it fit to sit down to our colleague's article and say, "I am in error." In any case he and his brethren should feel much astounded of the disgraceful omission, which is a slight on our worthy President, an insult to Englishmen and to the G. S. R. Co., and a fraud perpetrated on the public.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

Argentine Consulate,
Liverpool, Jan. 22, 1864.
To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Having written to you on the 8th Inst. I do not transmit a review of commercial matters for the past year, which may be of interest to Buenos Ayres and the Republic. Although the war in the U. States continues, and the condition of Europe is so threatening as to affect the money market, still the trade of the U. Kingdom follows steadily increasing. The export of English and Irish goods from this port show an increase of 25 p. \AA over 1863, and B. Ayres figures in the list. The harvest in Great Britain has been abundant but in Ireland quite the contrary.

Vessels cleared for Buenos Ayres in 1. 62 & 1. 63.
1862, cargoes: salt 3; coal 12, bulk 11, assorted 20—total 40 with 3/8 passengers.
1863, cargoes: salt 12, coal 16, bulk 9, assorted 28—total 60 vessels with 405 passengers.

This shows an increase of 10 vessels, including 7 steamers touching at Montevideo, and two calling at the Brazile. There were but two Argentine vessels, the Benito and Anita.

The demand and value of produce is as uncertain as the money market, dur-

ing the political crisis. Salted ox hides are first, the imports for 1863 being 1,600,000 lbs. The price of these last year's prices are 1 penny lower than 1862 but indicate a rise, owing to the drought in Buenos Ayres, and war in Banda Oriental. There are complaints about the weight and condition of hides, which suffer from the severe drought. The leather is bad, due to the importation of fine English brands to Buenos Ayres, which produce fine fat animals, but the hides of this cross do not weigh so much.

It is worthy the attention of Government and of the farmers to change the place of branding from the haunches to the shoulder of the body, for this will improve the quality of the tallow, or two pence per lb.

Salted ox-hides are first at a penny lower than 1863; imports this year being 80,942 lbs. less, 862. This year has fluctuated 3 shillings in 1813 closing at 6d or a shilling lower per ewt. than 1862, and the slight decrease in imports, 10,216 pds. less, 3,734 less than in 1864, but stock is 2,114 less. Various new discoveries have prejudiced the use of tallow.

The dearness and scarcity of cotton has caused an increased demand of wool. I am happy to announce a new arrival of J. Clark Head, who, with the help of Commissary, is represented by Mr. P. Marshall, has received fresh orders from Messrs. James Gordon and Co. who have already disposed of over 200 tons. There are, however, prejudices to be combated, and it is expedient to send him only the best qualities.

I have been suffering from illness I cannot enter into details into medical treatment. I was indeed greatly relieved by 1,57,087 emigrants leave this port in 1855, of which number only 462 were for B. Ayres. The Argentine Government ought to empower agents to send out that great element, labor, which the Republics much requires to develop its industrial resources and facilities, in cases where false weights and measures are expressed on the covering. It is well known that the Argentine Government should take cognizance of these steps.

I have to report and strenuously insist upon my request to the National and Provincial Governments, to aid and promote the immigration of Irishmen for the best emigrants are to be procur'd in Ireland and England, and as an alternative, and as a last resource, I pray, I pray that the resources of B. Ayres may be developed by immigration, and that peace and prosperity may attend the Republic.

SAMUEL R. PHIBBS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French Consulate yesterday was nearly down up. All the bags and in the office were called into requisition, and still there was a pile of 'Standards' to be sent off. It required all the humanity of the French character, for which our Gallic friends are so proverbial, to triumph over the difficulty. Notwithstanding all the extra numbers which we printed, we still were unable to meet the demand. We only wish that we could have railway inaugurations every packet!

We regret sincerely to chronicle a most melancholy event, which occurred in the vicinity of the Post-office on Friday night. A young lady (Miss A. Rivers) committed suicide, by hanging herself. The cause of this truly sad affair, seems to have been unhappy feelings of the part of her lover, who, although engaged to her for the last four years, refused to marry her on the appointed day. She believed with the preface:

"The only happiness left to me is to die."

Young, beautiful, and fascinating, in every way, she was, and in a fit of desperation, cut and led to her death.

The particulars respecting the matter are so tragic, that we refrain from saying more.

The news from San Juan, which will be found another column, is the most flattering. There seems to have been a regular and rapid progress in the fortifications, and the English engineers, in the defeat of the troops, commanding the mountain. The Pinto Carril does not state the cause of the row, and we have failed to discover it; but there seems to be some thing wrong somewhere, as the attack by miners was pre-meditated. We refer our readers to the official report.

There are very few at present in the Banda Oriental. Longus has had a row with the masons and bricklayers, and has prohibited them to work at private buildings, requiring them all at the fortifications. The prisoners, which were taken up when they did at Obligado.

Meanwhile, the old Pintos might be turned to some advantage, by con-

tinuing the weight and condition of hides, which suffer from the severe drought. The leather is bad, due to the importation of fine English brands to Buenos Ayres, which produce fine fat animals, but the hides of this cross do not weigh so much.

The Saintonge left without being stopped, although it was confidently expected that the Seine would be held up.

We wish the most intelligent Minister a kind farewell, and hope that he will make himself more at home in Rio Janeiro than he was in Monte-video.

We have received a letter from Rojas, stating that during the reported invasion of Indians, which we published under false information, the rebels, natives or foreigners in arms, no disturbance: thank God.

We are informed that the sun handed over to the American Minister for the White family was 359,000 dols. The amount of the debt is now given as 300,000 dols, which indicates a loss.

The drought in the Banda Oriental is becoming more alarming, not a horse or cow is to be seen for leagues and leagues, and it is said that the Government has passed over all its thin cavalry to Entre Ríos, where the campesinos are starving.

Our old agent in Brazil, Mr. H. M. Harkness, it appears has been

arrested, and is now in prison in Pavonado.

We are happy to see that Dr. La-roque, of Concepcion Uruguay, has been named professor of Hell's letters in the University of Buenos Ayres. This man has proved himself of distinguished abilities, and fully competent to fill the chair to which he has been named.

The news from Mendoza is not the best. It appears that the town is infested with bands of robbers on horseback who laugh at the authorities.

We have to thank the Engineers of the Royal Engineers for the photographic view of the spade and shovel used at the inauguration, which is now hung up in a prominent place in the 'Standard' office.

STYLING FROM BARBERS.

Our readers who have been now accustomed to read the most astounding news from Fray Bentos, and even at times distressing intelligence at Rosario, will probably be prepared to hear the alarming state of Barreiros. Yesterday the whole neighbourhood, north and south, was in the most frightful condition—people running to and fro, sailors without ships, boats without oars. Never since the mellanchous waters of the Paraná broke its banks and dashed up through the Boca must, and dashed up the instant the enchanting stream of the 'Briachu'—never since the day when the first Englishman planted his jibbed boot-head-quarters upon the cliffs of Barreiros, and by the magic word of what President Mitre so heartily apostrophized, 'British capital,' changed, as it were, the very atmosphere of the locality—never was there such a row before known or heard of, as that whereby we regret to say, occurred on last Thursday and Friday.

The destruction of the Barracanos extended to the Boca, where the swallows, by the way, are heedless of their vessels and carcasses, forgetting even those tender domestic ties which some person has distended from man to man, the brutes rush�d through the muddy banks of the Boca. The jibbed boot-head-quarters— the human tail which swept down by the door of the distempered Mr. Marshall—the stenchesous shanks of unshorned saladero peasants can be better imagined than described. One would think that Frank Webber was still playing his Grafton-street tricks, for every one asked, "What is this?" and the man would say, "one knows."

One constant source of concern stated that he bound the 'Tuck' Company had lost its way, and had been unable to find its way round, and had got into the mud banks of the Boca.

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reputation in future by being ex-patriated; the wool of the wandering flocks had obtained the greater celebrity—that is to say, those flocks which remained the purest.

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he told the underigned that he might go to . . . at the same time calling to the other miners to assist him, before they were a volley of stones discharged from a pistol, and one bullet struck him in the side; I called out again to them to surrender, and was answered by the cry of "Stone the . . . ! Finding that open war was declared, I ordered the soldiers to fire. I was the one who was attacked with the greatest fury, and frequently had to defend myself against the miners, who assailed me alone. I luckily escaped two stones thrown at my head, and stretched the thrower on the ground with two pistol shots. For about ten minutes the skirmish was continued, the soldiers firing on one side, and the miners throwing stones on the other. Four of the miners were killed, and many more of my party received contusions from stones. Many of the neighbours came forward to assist in quelling the mob, and amongst them Don Juan Bentires, to whom, in a great measure, is due the credit of subduing the mutiny. I am sorry to say that the riot was put down beforehand with the loss of a killing mine. I trust that the Government will lend necessary aid to the mining districts, increasing the number of troops, although I have nothing to complain of the present men. We have taken nine prisoners, including the wounded mine, and the rest of whom, in the opinion of Doctor Manuel Barros, is not likely to recover.

"I hope that you will send a sufficient body of men to take possession of the ringleaders, and to leave me a competent guard for the mines. I also trust that you will communicate this information to the Governor, and that he will, with all speed, reinforce me, as we have no time for the miners to make another attempt to rescue the prisoners."

The wounded of our party being attended by Doctor Manuel Barros, who says that the only one in danger is Bartolo Beron.

JOHN ANTONIO SALAS.

SAN LUIS.
The province of San Luis has been the scene of another Indian Invasion on the 23rd. The province of San Luis says—that, at 1 a.m. on the 23rd, a body of between 20 & 50 Indians made an incursion into this partido, about 4 leagues to the South of this city, and carried off five prisoners and some cattle. It appears to have been a sudden attack, as there was no time for the miners to make another attempt to rescue the prisoners.

The wounded of our party being attended by Doctor Manuel Barros, who says that the only one in danger is Bartolo Beron.

Three hours afterwards, the Governor organized a body of 50 national guards infantry and 20 soldiers of the 4th of the line which were by accident in the place and saluted forth in pursuit of the Indians. On arriving at the place of attack, they were obliged to return from want of forces suited for the nature of the soil.

At 3 past 6 p.m. of the same day when the Indians were retiring, Colonel Adaro chief of the forces in fort Varela, heard of their proceedings and prepared to give chase, but it is likely he did not reach the desert of Medina as he did not have horses not accustomed to it.

CORRIENTES.
We have received the *Progreso* to March 1st. D. Andrus Pérez proposes to run a line of diligencias from Restauración to Oya and Mercedes. Mr. Daniel Hayes, an old resident recently returned from the United States, second time requested the office of Justice of Peace for Epiúan—the Municipality of that place but petitioned to change the name of a village called Restauración to that of *Paso de Los Libres*, and the Legislature sanctioned the foolish and inconveniente change.

Our colleague says nothing of cotton, although the growing season has commenced. The new *Brillante* tactics, however, are the *bogotá*.

THIEVEN THIEVEN! HIGH WAYMEN!

On Thursday a gang of burglars, armed with false keys, contrived to enter a house in Calle Bolívar, between Chile and Independencia, belonging to Sr. Caraballo, a Portuguese resident. The lady of the house was out, but there were some of the family inside, who did not perceive the robbers, who remained at least a couple of hours. They broke open an old safe, in which were contained some jewels and money, also several cases and presses, which they plundered of their contents. When the inmates casually entered the front rooms, they found everything in disorder, and the robbers gone; no trace of them has yet been discovered.

The Calle Chile, between Chacabuco and Piedras, continues to be a prey to juvenile offenders, although the police are frequent patrols. The neighbors are kept in constant alarm by street-thieves, the respectable family of St. Charles being the principal victims.

In the public road, called Chacabuco, Partido de S. Martín, several milkmen

were lassoed on Friday and taken off to a peach-mount. One poor fellow, a native of the country, of several silver dollars of his 300 pesos, 300 dols, mpc, and all the clothes he had on.

The times are getting worse every day, and the police is quite effects. The milicianos have resolved to form companies in going home, as the suburbs are unsafe for single travellers. I privately induced the Committee to require a nightshift. Mr. Brizuela, who accompanied our patio, and smashed pane of glass worth 100 dol., running away before we could catch him. A friend of ours, living at the Socorro, states that some rogues got into his premises same night, but the dogs gave timely alarm.

Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Protection Association.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of this association was held (without notice) on Tuesday evening last, the 2nd inst., in the Reading Room of the British Library.

The President (Mr. E. Glover) :

"After a few preliminary observations from the Chairman, the Secretary read the following:

Report of the Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Protection Association for the half year ending 20th February, 1864.

In laying before the members the fifth half yearly report of this association, the managing committee would gladly indulge in more cheering anticipations of its future history, than a report of the past, which would be of interest to the Governor, and that he will, with all speed, reinforce me, as we have no time for the miners to make another attempt to rescue the prisoners."

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Three hours afterwards, the Governor organized a body of 50 national guards infantry and 20 soldiers of the 4th of the line which were by accident in the place and saluted forth in pursuit of the Indians. On arriving at the place of attack, they were obliged to return from want of forces suited for the nature of the soil.

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The times are getting worse every day, and the police is quite effects. The milicianos have resolved to form companies in going home, as the suburbs are unsafe for single travellers. I privately induced the Committee to require a nightshift. Mr. Brizuela, who accompanied our patio, and smashed pane of glass worth 100 dol., running away before we could catch him. A friend of ours, living at the Socorro, states that some rogues got into his premises same night, but the dogs gave timely alarm.

Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Protection Association.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of this association was held (without notice) on Tuesday evening last, the 2nd inst., in the Reading Room of the British Library.

The President (Mr. E. Glover) :

"After a few preliminary observations from the Chairman, the Secretary read the following:

Report of the Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Protection Association for the half year ending 20th February, 1864.

In laying before the members the fifth half yearly report of this association, the managing committee would gladly indulge in more cheering anticipations of its future history, than a report of the past, which would be of interest to the Governor, and that he will, with all speed, reinforce me, as we have no time for the miners to make another attempt to rescue the prisoners."

The wounded of our party being attended by Doctor Manuel Barros, who says that the only one in danger is Bartolo Beron.

JOHN ANTONIO SALAS.

SAN LUIS.
The province of San Luis has been the scene of another Indian Invasion on the 23rd. The province of San Luis says—that, at 1 a.m. on the 23rd, a body of between 20 & 50 Indians made an incursion into this partido, about 4 leagues to the South of this city, and carried off five prisoners and some cattle. It appears to have been a sudden attack, as there was no time for the miners to make another attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Three hours afterwards, the Governor organized a body of 50 national guards infantry and 20 soldiers of the 4th of the line which were by accident in the place and saluted forth in pursuit of the Indians. On arriving at the place of attack, they were obliged to return from want of forces suited for the nature of the soil.

At 3 past 6 p.m. of the same day when the Indians were retiring, Colonel Adaro chief of the forces in fort Varela, heard of their proceedings and prepared to give chase, but it is likely he did not reach the desert of Medina as he did not have horses not accustomed to it.

CORRIENTES.

We have received the *Progreso* to March 1st. D. Andrus Pérez proposes to run a line of diligencias from Restauración to Oya and Mercedes. Mr. Daniel Hayes, an old resident recently returned from the United States, second time requested the office of Justice of Peace for Epiúan—the Municipality of that place but petitioned to change the name of a village called Restauración to that of *Paso de Los Libres*, and the Legislature sanctioned the foolish and inconveniente change.

Our colleague says nothing of cotton, although the growing season has commenced. The new *Brillante* tactics, however, are the *bogotá*.

THIEVEN THIEVEN! HIGH WAYMEN!

On Thursday a gang of burglars, armed with false keys, contrived to enter a house in Calle Bolívar, between Chile and Independencia, belonging to Sr. Caraballo, a Portuguese resident. The lady of the house was out, but there were some of the family inside, who did not perceive the robbers, who remained at least a couple of hours. They broke open an old safe, in which were contained some jewels and money, also several cases and presses, which they plundered of their contents. When the inmates casually entered the front rooms, they found everything in disorder, and the robbers gone; no trace of them has yet been discovered.

The Calle Chile, between Chacabuco and Piedras, continues to be a prey to juvenile offenders, although the police are frequent patrols. The neighbors are kept in constant alarm by street-thieves, the respectable family of St. Charles being the principal victims.

In the public road, called Chacabuco, Partido de S. Martín, several milkmen

ON CHARGE.

March 12, 1864.

Patagonia, notwithstanding the great effort which has been made to drive them up, were very weak. They opened at 29 dol., and closed at 29 1/2, but subsequently receded to their opening figure, at which price they closed weak. At after hours sales were effected at 29 1/2 dol., Total cash sales, 118,05\$. For the end of the month, 71,609 were sold at 29 1/2 dol. for next Saturday 33,500, at 30 dol. for the 1st of April, the fine fast sailing Dutch Brigantine.

ADRIANUS JOHANNES 50 G. 100 Tons. Captain Addins.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned *Claus. Wm. Henr. und Co. Ship Brokers &c.*

49—Calle 22 de Mayo—10 1/2 p.m.

The largest

freshest and

best assorted stock

of Groceries,

Drapery and

Ironmongery

will be found at

The Hibernal House,

64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Young Ladies' Seminary,

CALLE P. MIRALDA, 22.

Directed by Misses Luisa and Malvina Quade. In this establishment are taught Spanish, English, French, and German, Music, all kinds of sewing and embroidery, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. 30 p.m.

A Good Opportunity.

A person who has a good Flock of Sheep wishes to purchase one half of a Flock, the owner of the Sheep entering as Mediator.

Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.

PARKER & CORDERO.

6 p.m. 10

Argentino Dirigentes.

98—CALLE DE RIVADAVIA—94

The undersigned advise the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 182, to No. 98 of the same street, alongside of the Biblioteca de la Unión.

The days of starting are as follow:—

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Wednesday next, 17th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Friday next, 19th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Sunday next, 21st inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Tuesday next, 23rd inst.

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Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Saturday next, 27th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Monday next, 29th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Wednesday next, 31st inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Friday next, 1st inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Sunday next, 3rd inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Tuesday next, 5th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Thursday next, 7th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Saturday next, 9th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Monday next, 11th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Wednesday next, 13th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Friday next, 15th inst.

Particulars may be obtained at the hours of 12 and 4, on Sunday next, 17th inst.

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**STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WILLIAM T. FORD CO.
50 CANALIO 30**

FOR VASCONDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fay Bentz
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain F. Fidanza,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
Calling at Concordia, and Salto.
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Payson every Thursday and
Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto,"
being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
Calling at Zonda, Almendros, San Pedro
Bligado, Los Herencias, and San Nicolas
Troyes by the Panama de las Palmeras,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer

PAYON,
Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at
2 Noon, and returns every Wednesday
and Saturday.

FOR GUATEQUAY,
The National Steamer
DOI OLICITAS,
Leaves the Boca de la "Nueva Vueltas"
every Friday after the arrival of the "Payon,"
and returns each Tuesday, by which it
leaves again, leaving every Thursday
and returns every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
onto Parana and other Ports, the Mail
steamer

ESPIGA DORADA,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after arrival of the Parana and returns every
Tuesday in time to land over passengers
to go to the Payon, which leaves for
Montevideo.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de
Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista,
and Empedrado, the British Steamer
EL MOLINO ALTA

Leaves Rosario in combination with the
train, on Tuesday, March 14, and
returns on Friday, March 26.

FAIRIES:
San Zaratt (shrub) 8 pachecos
San Pedro 9 "
Oligodio 10 "
San Nicolas 12 "
Quil. puny 16 "
Rosario 16 "
San Lorenzo 18 "
Diamante 20 "
Mata Fd 24 "
Parana do 32 "
La Paz do 36 "
Goya do 40 "
Bella Vista do 44 "
Emp. de Mayo 49 "
Corrientes do 62 "
Nueva Palmira do 6 "
Fray. Guzman 11 "
Concepcion 13 "
Physianda 17 "
Deck Half-price.

PHILIGRITS:
Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6 "
San Nicolas 6 "
Parana 6 "
La Paz 10 "
Bella Vista 10 "
La Esquina 10 "
Quil. puny 10 "
Corrientes 12 "
The Uruguay Ports 10 "

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at Nonoa, Rio Grande, Parana,
Misiones, Amacayacu, and other Brazilian
Ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE LA OLINDA
Captain Philipe de S. Belchior,
Leaves on the 15th March.

FARIES:
San Nicolas 16 patacas
Rosario 6 "
Parana 6 "
La Paz 10 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asuncion 50 "
Cormuzia 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the
vessels without tickets.

ONLY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted, by
undesignated, payable on demand
at one of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on
Moore, Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers
LONDON.

And on J. Barnes & Co., Banker
LIVERPOOL.

Only application should be made at
the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange
No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite
Boles).

THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFFTS AT SIGHT
IN THE UNION BANK
or

RELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
NDON, BUENOS AIRES
AND
VER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Ciudad No. 80.

A LOS **ESTANCIEROS.**

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Va-
cuna, desde 60\$ varia
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodados, Chacras, Potreros, Cor-
rales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.

Vetas Maguinias de estirar, Alambre.

Maguinias de cortar, Albojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

**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 Potosí.)

N.P.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

j 13

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU&CO.

No 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUEÑOS-AYRES.

The increasing advantages of *Accounts* firms in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, for the reception of the savings of the classes usually mentioned.

The Bank will offer a fresh deposit 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 are directed to promote the general welfare.

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

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

P. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from *Twenty five dollars currency, or one silver dollar upwards.*

2nd. The interest allowed is *six per cent [6 p.c.] per annum*, which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds *Twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars upwards*, if the holder can open an account *free*.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another paying *fees* *dollars currency*, and advertising the loss in the public news papers.

6th. The Bank receives at interest any sum from *Twenty five dollars currency, or one silver dollar upwards.*

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93rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

94th. Once the amount deposited exceeds *Twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars upwards*, if the holder can open an account *free*.

95th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another paying *fees* *dollars currency*, and advertising the loss in the public news papers.

96th. The Bank receives at interest any sum from *Twenty five dollars currency, or one silver dollar upwards.*

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