

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
430 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.
"All false audaces ut veri non audemus dicere."—Cicero.
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections last Sunday only took place in a few parishes. At the Merced and College there were none, owing to the justices of the peace having resigned office, as, according to the law the election table must be made, and headed by the justice of the peace of the parish where such voting takes place.

It will be said, of course, by partisan politicians, that justices of the peace have a perfect right to resign when they please, and that it is on those terms they accept office; but unbiased men will take a very different view of the case. For our part, we doubt if we should have said one word on the subject, had not the humiliating reflection presented itself to us that men who sit on a tribunal, no matter of how limited a jurisdiction, and are each day called on to decide questions between man and man, are of no higher moral stamp.

It appears, as far as we can learn, that in the parishes where the justices resigned, there was a most overwhelming majority of what is called 'cozidos'; that owing to the precautionary measures of the President, no disturbance could be created; the probabilities were, therefore, that if the elections proceeded, the party to which their worship belonged would be beaten. There was nothing for it but a trick, a dodge, which, we regret to say, was resorted to.

In treating of this matter, we put politics altogether aside, for we believe men holding such positions as that of judge, should remember their oaths before anything else, and that the judge who allows politics to guide his conduct, takes that peculiar view of his duties which too often leads to the extension of crime. Justification of fraud, and utter prostration of all known or acknowledged principles.

The man who runs down the street shouting out 'Muera Mitre!' 'Muera Saavedra!' or 'Viva la Revolucion!' is less a traitor to his country than the public officer who betrays his trust or degrades his name.

We charge the justices of the peace, who resigned office on Sunday, with nothing, as we understand so little about their politics; but we merely wish to call public attention to the fact, that the acceptance of office in this country seems to imply no moral obligation for the fulfilment of its duties. Officers in the English army, and, we believe, in every army, have also the right to resign when they think proper; but we know what would be thought at home of a colonel who, when called on to perform his duty at the hour of need, resigned his command, on the plea that he knew he would be 'kicked.'

As we said before, it requires a peculiar sort of training to be able to look at this resignation business in the light in which the friends of these judges wish. It may be justifiable, it may be proper, but, we confess, we do not understand it. Pitching down bricks from the roof of the church, unintentionally wounding his Grace the Duke of San Fernando, are acts to be attributed to a mob of ruffians, and can be accounted for; but that the judges of the land, the administrators of justice, should lend themselves to a trick or dodge which defeats the law, seems to us inexorable.

Limited as is the jurisdiction of the courts to which these justices belong, we regret to say, that by a careless nomination, on the part of the Government, the public are obliged to endure the most serious wrongs and inconvenience. 'The empty traveller laughs before the robber,' but the friend of the justice of the peace laughs at his creditor. Only a few months ago, we recollect a case where not a judge in town could be found to entertain a demand for three thousand dollars against a certain newspaper proprietor, on the plea of being a friend of the defendant. The case was brought before the Justices of the Peace, and after sending the plaintiff round to all the justices of the peace in town, who all made the same plea, the case was then

sent to the alcaide, who, of course, played the same trick. We ask, is this justice, and is it any wonder that the law in this country commands such little respect, when the judge's ermine is prostituted in such a manner? The resignation of the justices of the peace on Sunday, is to our mind an act which merits the strongest condemnation. In England, such conduct would be severely, and unless the parish justices of the peace in Buenos Ayres are above the law, they should be treated in a like manner here. One of the most salutary measures which Government could adopt, would be to instruct the Attorney-General to prosecute these men for trifling with the dignity of the bench, and bringing odium on their office.

THE AERO-AUT WELLS.

Buenos Ayres is promised shortly the rare treat of a balloon ascent. We do not know whether Portenos have ever seen other than paper-balloons, or rocket-parachutes; at least we do not remember any pupil of Gondolfer who visited the River Plate. Mr. Wells has lately been amusing the good folk of Copenhagen, until the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty made the Danes confine their attention to 'terra-firma,' and our Aeronaut having some anxiety about Federal execution, retired on the advance of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies. He is at present making his balloon of fine linen, and as this will cost over £100 sterling, it is to be hoped the public will liberally patronise him. In Europe they usually make balloons of silk, but this is an unnecessary expense, and Mr. Nadar was rather unfortunate after the immense outlay of his aerial leviathan. Mr. Wells' economy is therefore judicious, and as he promises to make the passage from San Fernando to Banda Oriental in half-an-hour, wind permitting, it is possible some adventurous Argentines will accompany him in his celestial trip. We do not know how many passengers the Washington will accommodate, or whether any fares will be charged, but the manager will provide conveyance by water, in case the descent from the more subtle element should not be on dry ground. People with strong nerves will find the jaunt highly agreeable, and if it does not rain the occasion would be apropos for getting up a picnic in the clouds. The vicinity of San Fernando has been chosen in preference to Belgrano which was first intended, possibly because an ascent from the latter place would, if attended by a westerly wind leave the voyagers 'in medias res,' whereas from the former they can readily either invade Banda Oriental or drop into one of the islands of Carapachay. The first ascent will take place, we believe, next Sunday, or that following, and arrangements have been made with the Northern Railway Co. who will put on extra carriages to convey the numerous pleasure-seekers bent on witnessing Mr. Wells' start on his aerial trip.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The elections on Sunday proved a magnificent hoax. At the Merced and College, the justices of the peace having resigned, no table could be formed. At the Piedad there was a row, and we regret to hear that Sr. Mateo Martinez was wounded. People are beginning to open their eyes to the state of affairs in the River Plate. Every day we are getting worse, politics and elections are the bane of the country. Nothing else is thought of. Until some radical reform be introduced, abolishing these perpetual elections, and never-ending political squabbling, there is no hope of improvement.

The weather is so dry, that the farmers are beginning to be alarmed. Verily, it would seem as if there was a curse on the country, for the drought in the camp, and the political excitement in town, are keeping up the race, which terminates at the goal of ruin and revolution. Instead of all falling on benighted knees on Easter Sunday, to pray to Heaven for rain, what have we? Politicians and officers galloping through the streets; men rushing to the churches with deplorable voting tickets, instead of prayer-books, is it any wonder that we are come to this, that not ruin, but actual famine, stares us in the face? A more disgraceful sight cannot be witnessed, in any civilised country, than these Sunday elections, which the sooner they are abolished in toto the better. The news from the Banda Oriental, per Salto, is not so very important

as regards Flores, who, it appears, is nowhere at present. Saldana has been at last taken, and it is thought will be hung. In Fray Bentos there is a regular hub-bub; every one is leaving the place, even our new agent has received a threatening notice, and is advised to leave the town. The state of the camp is even still worse than what we can imagine. Neither horses nor cows are to be found for leagues around; the sheep, however, are fat, and very few dying.

The row at the Plaza Concepcion on Sunday was quite jolly. The Cocidos, perceiving that they were outnumbered by a set of rif-rafs from every parish in town, snatched up the table, and destroyed everything. The justice of the peace, perceiving how things were going, put the voting papers in his breast pocket and cleared out; but a troop of free and enlightened fellows followed him, caught him by the throat, and pinned him down. His worship, wrought up to the highest excitement, shouted out, 'Kill me if you will, but don't tear my new coat!' The fellows, however, tore his coat, and took the papers from him.

Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' published its interesting paper review the day after the mail for Europe closed. We are surprised that D. Hector should make such an egregious blunder. On Sunday, Captain Bruce went with his family on board the Paven, to be conveyed to the Mersey lying in the outer roads. Several friends accompanied them, and, with his usual courtesy, Captain Bruce placed the Paven at the disposal of passengers going to the mail steamer. 'rs. Bruce and family had many wishes for a pleasant voyage home to Old England; the Captain only goes as far as R. Janeiro, and will probably return next month in a steamer of his own intended for the river Parana.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

French Packet News anticipated
Richmond Nearly Taken.

The Southern Starving.
By a sailing vessel arrived on Sunday, we have dates from the States to the 10th Feb.

The Southerners, it appears, are in terrible distress; and, in many parts the people are revolting against Jefferson Davis.

A meeting has been held in New York, and resolutions were passed, calling upon General McClellan to take the field.

Richmond is in a most feverish state, and a conspiracy to murder President Davis has been detected. 'At mid night (the 'Herald' says) the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying, 'To arms! the Yankees are coming.' During the remainder of the night there was an intense commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children hurrying to and fro, and a terrible panic reigned through Richmond. On Sunday there was no abatement. The cause of all this alarm was soon discovered to be the near approach of the Northerners, at Bottom Bridge, within ten miles of Richmond.

General Meade contemplates a move on General Lee. The Northerners retired, after some firing, from Bottom Bridge, leaving behind them six caps and a fresh grave.

The New York money market was depressed. Exchange on England had gone up to 175. Gold, last quotations, 159 5/8. Railway stocks were falling. Mr. Need estimates that the cost of the war, when finished, will be about four thousand millions of dollars.

General Grant telegraphs from Nashville that an expedition sent by General Foster from Knoxville against the rebel General Thomas and his guerrillas at Quallahtown succeeded in capturing that place, driving the guerrilla band into the mountains, killing and wounding two hundred and fifteen of them and taking fifty prisoners.

Quiet has been restored on the Rapid since the return of our forces. A range of rifle pits were constructed by the rebels opposite Moton's Ford, supported by a line of breastworks. It was stated by deserters to General Kelley's lines yesterday that all the Union prisoners were to be sent away from Richmond, and that the mails coming to the rebel soldiers were all stopped.

The retreat of the rebels from before Newborn N. C. is confirmed by the Richmond papers. An expedition was sent from our lines at Newport, White Oak river to reconnoitre, and captured a whole company of rebel cavalry. The Union command was under Colonel Jourdan. It travelled seventy miles in less than two days and did not lose a man. Deserters are coming into the camp in large numbers. The town of Warsaw, N. C., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

We give full particulars of the panic created in Richmond on Saturday and Sunday by the reported approach of our troops at Bottom's Bridge, the main facts of which we published yesterday. The people at the rebel capital were in a state of wild excitement. The citizens rushed to arms; mounted officers galloped through the city; artillery rumbled along the streets, and the local militia, at the sound of the alarm bell, hastened to the fortifications. Richmond, however, is not taken yet, and the 'scarce' abated on Monday when it was understood that the 'Yankees' had fallen back from the Chickahominy.

The Richmond 'Examiner' of the 8th says that for several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organisation of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of President Davis, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops. A German, named Heinz, was arrested as the ringleader of the plot.

The rebels are said to have staked much of their hopes upon being able to maintain possession of Atlanta, Ga., and are determined to burn it down if they cannot hold it.

The people of Louisiana and Texas are almost starving, and crave peace on any terms.

JUJUY AND BOLIVIA.

We are indebted to the 'Ferro-Carril' of Rosario, for the following extract of trade carried on between Jujuy and the neighbouring Republic of Bolivia.

Articles of Bolivian Manufacture—
\$728 1/2; lead and tin, \$3 1/2; liquors, 30; provisions, 30,85 \$ 1/2; sundry Bolivian produce, \$60. Total—\$22,310.

The exports from Jujuy have been—
Articles of Jujuy manufacture—\$270; liquors, 1214; provisions, 10,985; sundry Jujuy produce, 4261 1/2; \$1,730 1/2. Total—\$12,041.

The fines inflicted by the police of Jujuy, do not seem to be a very good speculation, and either offences are rare, or else the sum mulcted is small. The receipts of the police during the month of December only amounted to 95 dols., whilst the expenses have been 100 dols.

PERU.

In Peru a new School of Arts is proposed to be opened, and which promises to be the first of the class in South America: a School of Agriculture is also spoken of. The hacendados are now turning their attention to the better cultivation of the vine and sugar cane. Some few years ago, Don Domingo Elias imported skilled Spanish and French wine makers to his hacienda in the province of Ica, and in a short time his Italia, or refined Pisco, improved mightily: he then turned his attention to claret making, and succeeded equally well; his sherry was also of a fine quality, being totally free from alcohol. Cotton is also progressing so rapidly in that country, that the 10,000 qqs. exported in 1849, have sprung up to 80,000 quintals last year.

The principal hacendados have held a meeting in Lima to take into consideration the best means of still further developing the resources of the country. At this rate M. Ulloa will, in his next harangue, have to except the Republic of Peru from his diatribe against South America.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK LIMITED.

Montevideo, March 21, 1864.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
My attention has been called to your translation of some official documents exchanged between me and the Oriental Government respecting the Direct Contribution as contained in your 'edition for Europe' of the 12th inst.

I regret to observe that errors, doubtless involuntary, have occurred both in the statement of facts and in the translation of documents. As public attention has been so prominently directed to this subject, I depart from my usual course, and now I send you the true facts for publication.

This Bank was registered in this city on the 14th January 1863, by Mr. Josling, the agent of the Bank at that period. It appears that in accordance with the law the Capital should have been declared by him between the said 1st January 1863 and 15th February 1863, and the payment of the Direct Contribution in accordance with such declaration, should have been made between the 16th February 1863 and the 31st March 1863, or in the act of making the declaration, at his option.

This, I presume from ignorance of the law, was omitted to be done. Subsequently, as a relief to the public under the circumstances of the existing civil war, this period was prorogued to the 31st October 1863, but of course the Bank or its representatives would not willingly have availed themselves of this grace,

I arrived here on the 27th June 1863, and was of course unaware that any default had been made in the payment of this or any other tax. Indeed I presumed, judging from my past long experience in Buenos Ayres, that this tax was only levied on real estate. The first intimation I had was from the informer in November 1863. Finding that I could not come to any satisfactory arrangement with the Direct Contribution Office, I was advised to appeal to the Government with the view if possible of being relieved of the fine, and at the same time of coming, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to some composition as to the amount of Capital to be declared. The result of this application was, that my declaration for \$50,000 was accepted, on which I paid on the 15th of February the tax, say \$150, and the corresponding fine for a similar amount. There I concluded the matter had rested, and after a lapse of nearly three weeks I was surprised at the publication of these documents, and still more at the footnote appended thereto by the Special Municipal Commission, in which they state that I have declared my present capital to be \$50,000, whereas a reference to the declaration itself will prove that the Commission were incorrect in this statement.

I could only be bound to declare the amount corresponding to the 15th Feb. 1863, on which the declaration was legally due.

This foot note of the commission has given rise to some anonymous comments which are not worthy of refutation. I may add that I have since declared the working capital of this Branch corresponding with the 17th March 1864, to be \$293,750, being the equivalent of one-fourth of the entire capital of the Bank paid up to that date. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to remark that the whole capital of £1,000,000 or 4,700,000 Montevideo dollars is liable for all the engagements of this Branch.

I now annex what you will find to be a careful translation of the principal documents exchanged, and I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter and the accompanying documents in your next edition for Europe per Southampton packet and oblige.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. RUDING, Manager.

To His Excellency the President.
The undersigned Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank presents the following case for your consideration.

At the commencement of the present year (1863) the first agent of the Bank arrived here with the object of testing the field this city might present for exchange and local banking operations. For the first three or four months of the year our operations were limited to a small capital until the necessary information was obtained, and the various arrangements matured for converting the Agency into a Bank. I arrived from England with the latter object in July 1863.

As you will observe by the accompanying newspaper, it was only on the 23rd October I was enabled to complete this change which I duly announced in the periodicals of this city; and even at the present moment, although a year has elapsed since the presentation of the petition, the Bank has not yet been granted the right of emission conceded to other Banks in a similar position. Notwithstanding therefore that this Bank can hardly be considered as fully constituted, a difference has arisen with the Direct Contribution office, which from the peculiar features of the case I submit should be adjusted by your Excellency.

Lately arrived in this country, I was unaware that the capital of this Bank was liable to the payment of the Direct Contribution to which ignorance is alone to be attributed the fact of my not having made the requisite declaration, for it cannot be supposed that I could have any intention of evading the same.

For these reasons I address myself to your Excellency with the petition that in consideration of the small relative capital with which this Branch commenced business, of the larger amount that will be required in future of the great boon this introduction of foreign capital will be to the country, of the delay which has occurred in placing it on the same footing with the other Banks, and of my ignorance of the law being the sole cause of my having rendered myself liable to the fine, which is now exacted with surprising rigour, you will allow me to repair the omission by making a moderate and equitable composition, having for its basis the facts as herein detailed, and the limited nature of our operations precedent to my establishment of this Branch on the present scale.

In view of the above I trust your Excellency will accede to the just prayer of my petition.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENT RUDING, Direct Contribution Office, Montevideo, 15th Dec., 1863.

To His Excellency the President.
The undersigned having been formed of what has passed between this office and Mr. Ruding the present Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, established in this city relative to the non-declaration of Capital for the current year, in the time prescribed by law, begs to state:

That on the 30th October the final period granted to the public for the payment of this tax expired, and on the 1st November the usual Public Informers were appointed, by one of whom, Don Miguel Perez Rolon, the Bank of London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate was denounced among other names to this office.

That on being summoned before, the said Manager expressed himself in similar terms to his present petition, protesting his ignorance of the law and calling my especial attention to the fact that he was not the Agent who presented the original petition to the Chambers for the establishment of this Bank, but had only recently been appointed to replace that gentleman as Manager. The same was confirmed by the lawyer who accompanied him (Dr. Vicente Fidel Lopez) who knowing the law, pointed out to me the recent establishment of the Bank, in the belief that on this ground it was not bound to contribute for the entire year like those already established, more especially as it was only in the event of the right of emission being granted that the full capital would be required, and that in the absence of same the transactions had been necessarily limited.

To these arguments which were afterwards urged forth by the Bank's Notary and head Clerk, the undersigned referred to the letter of the law giving each of the parties a copy thereof and granting them the time they might require to transmit to this office the declaration of Capital. But I informed them that I considered that the law required the Direct Contribution to be levied in every case for the entire year and that I persisted in considering the establishment as a Bank in accordance with its title and its public announcement, but that should the Manager be dissatisfied with my decision he was at liberty to refer to the Superior Authorities.

The Bank has therefore had sufficient time to make the declaration of its capital in accordance with Article No. 2 of the existing law, and as it has not yet done so, notwithstanding the repeated applications of the informer, and as the period fixed by Article No. 1 of the regulating decree (as prolonged in consideration of the circumstances attendant on the present state of civil war) expired on the 30th October, the Bank is liable to the fines which in accordance with Article 13 are to be levied on all in arrear.

There has therefore been no act of rigour on the part of this office, but simply the faithful execution of the law. Under the above circumstances your Excellency will decide on the merits of the case.

The undersigned refrains from passing any comments which would more over neither fix the designation of the establishment in question, nor the amount of its effective capital, the only two points most interesting to your Excellency, in order that you may be better enabled to form your decision as to the composition solicited.

(Signed) J. J. GALLARDO.

Direct Contribution.

I, John Clement Ruding, British subject, domiciled in this city as Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, declare that I possess the following property:—

Capital in Circulation.

Effective Capital in the year 1863: \$50,000—which property I value as marked in the accompanying schedule for the payment of the Contribution corresponding to the above year in accordance with the law, submitting to the penalties incurred in the event of this declaration not being correct.

Montevideo, 18th Feb. 1864.

(Corresponding to 1863.)

For JOHN CLEMENT RUDING.

(Signed) J. P. WHITE.

Special Municipal Commission.

Montevideo, 3rd March 1864.

Publish in all the newspapers of the Capital, with all the antecedents, that the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank has declared in the office of the Direct Contribution that it possesses no more capital than \$50,000.

(Signed) LOUIS LEBLANC, President.

PABLO ZICPITRA, Secretary.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On coming now to examine how the conditions on which Denmark was put in possession of the Duchies were kept we shall find that they have been unceremoniously set aside by her, and that the history of the ten years succeeding the peace is one of suffering and struggles between the German population of the Duchies and their Danish Duke. In reality, the sovereign power was not in the hands of the King, but of the democratic party, the Eider-Danes, who were inspired with feelings of hatred and revenge against the Duchies. The Danish rulers governed arbitrarily and tyrannically, more so in Schleswig. Almost all the civil officers and judges of the country were removed, hundreds of German teachers and pastors were dismissed, and Danes were appointed in their places. The suppression of the German language, and the substitution of the Danish in its place, was especially aimed at. In more than fifty parishes the Danish language was introduced into schools where German had hitherto been solely in use. The German names of a great number of places were abolished, and

STEAMBOAT AGENCY

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
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30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion the National Steamer **SALTO**
Capt. F. F. F. F.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
Leaves Payandu every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto", being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Brindero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer **PAVON**,
Capt. P. P.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer **LOI ORCITAS**
Leaves the "Buenos Aires" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Sails to, and intermedial Ports, the Mail Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Paven and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Zarate, La Paz, Guayula de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESPIGADOR**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, March 20, and returns on Friday April 8th.

FARES:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| To Zarate (cabin) | 8 patacones |
| San Pedro do | 8 " |
| Obligado do | 10 " |
| San Nicolas do | 12 " |
| Guayula do | 10 " |
| Rosario do | 10 " |
| San Lorenzo do | 18 " |
| Empedrado do | 20 " |
| Santa Fe do | 24 " |
| Parana do | 24 " |
| La Paz do | 32 " |
| La Esquina do | 36 " |
| Goya do | 40 " |
| Bella Vista do | 44 " |
| Empedrado do | 48 " |
| Corrientes do | 52 " |
| Nueva Palmira do | 6 " |
| Fray Bentos | 11 " |
| Concepcion | 13 " |
| Payandu | 17 " |

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| To Montevideo, per ton | 4 dollars |
| Rosario | 6 " |
| San Nicolas | 6 " |
| Parana | 6 " |
| La Paz | 10 " |
| Bella Vista | 10 " |
| La Esquina | 10 " |
| Goya | 12 " |
| Corrientes | 12 " |
| The Uruguay Ports | 10 " |

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian Ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
Capt. Thipolito de S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| San Nicolas | 20 pata. |
| Rosario | 20 " |
| Parana | 28 " |
| Corrientes | 60 " |
| Asuncion | 80 " |
| Cuyaba | 142 " |

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on **Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON.**
And on **J. Barnard & Co., Bankers LIVERPOOL.**

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Boia).

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF

IRELAND.

INSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 60.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna
Bobederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ vara.

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.
Maquinas de cortar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Maquinas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de—
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chila 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 Potosi.)

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27
SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the great companies of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe, profitable depository for their savings.

The sum deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. 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 silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
- 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

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