

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS,
Not exceeding six lines inserted three
times for \$5.

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;
not necessarily for publication, but
as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Alii talius natus ut veri non audire
dicitur."—Orcero.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

THE YERBA MONOPOLY.

Some few weeks past, when the Crudo and Cocido question was less absorbing than at present, there appeared in the "Nación Argentina" several communicated articles signed M. Peliza, respecting the monopoly of the Paraguayan Government in the yerba mate. These communications caused no small attention in Paraguay, and elicited some very pungent replies in the "Semanario." Nothing can be more absurd than M. Peliza's ideas, and his proposed protective tax of 80 per cent on an article such as Paraguayan yerba, so much used in this city, would we verily believe cause a rather serious disturbance amongst the female portion of our society. The Paraguayan Government supports itself almost exclusively upon this monopoly, as owing to the tenure of farms in that country there is no such thing known as a property tax (contribución directa).

As many of our readers may take an interest in the question, we extract the following from our Paraguayan colleague,

It requires very little foresight to perceive that the Yerba question, is destined to become a matter of serious importance in the River Plate for two reasons.

First, because the Portenos wish ate Paraguayan cheap.

Second, because any project hostile to the Paraguayan Government or the industry of the country, no matter how ridiculous or absurd will meet with a popularity in Buenos Ayres which will sweep down all opposition.

That the Portenos should wish to have cheap yerba, we are by no means surprised, but that they should seek to force the Paraguayan yerba into their markets at their own figures is as alike preposterous as it is absurd.

The Argentine Government is blessed with the same fertile soil, endowed (in theory) with the freest institutions, we confess that it is a matter of surprise and wonder to us that a people who are so anxious to have cheap mate do not produce and fabricate it themselves. Oh, but it is a hateful monopoly of President Lopez's about the Portenos, and cannot be tolerated—monopolies are illegal monopolies are tyrannical—monopolies on such an article of consumption must be abolished.

That monopolies are illegal we deny; on the contrary they are enjoyed in Europe by some of the most civilised nations. In the long history of international recognitions, we challenge this mythical M. Peliza to show us an instance of where one nation forced upon another the surrender of its monopolies.

Nay, at this moment, when Portenos are groaning so much about Paraguayan monopoly in yerba, they are themselves forming a more objectionable one in the same article, in the province of Corrientes. What say Governor Larguia and Minister Canclino? that they fear the Yerba Company will fail through. If the gentlemen of the B. Ayrean Boles succeed in their scheme, it will deprive the country people of the right to "beneficiar" this staple, and cause perhaps a revolution. Hitherto the yerbae were free to every man, but now B. Ayres wants to make a monopoly, which is the very thing they profess to abhor.

The naval supremacy of England was built up by her navigation-laws, which were essentially the greatest monopoly ever known; and if she found it her interest to repeal these laws, we are not to be told that it was forced from her by a neighbouring nation; rather was it effected by the silent progress of commerce, the great increase of her own shipping, and the giant strides of the Americans. But if she has repealed her navigation laws, she still holds her own monopolies; her tax on tea would according to the visionary M. Peliza justify the Chinese besieging London; her tax on tobacco would afford just cause for all the Yankees to invade her shores; even the growing of tobacco in the United Kingdom is for business purposes prohibited by the Government.

France has also her monopolies, as every one who uses her tobacco well knows. Spain has her monopoly in salt. Austria, Russia, all the greatest nations, on the earth hold their monopolies, even the North Americans, before the war broke out, had their monopolies, the fisheries along the whole North American seaboard, were monopolized solely by American bottom, and vessels of other nations were obliged to pay tribute to the Government. If therefore in Europe and North America this simple, easy and effective mode of supporting the Government—monopolies were, and to this day are, sanctioned and tolerated, we certainly must say that we are surprised that the yerba monopoly in Paraguay is so much abused.

Paraguay is purely an agricultural country, and the very monopoly which M. Peliza so much complains of has been the direct and absolute means by which Government has been enabled to liberate the people from taxation, the country from penury, the exchequer from bankruptcy. If we are called upon us the friends of a much abused Government to justify this monopoly we point proudly to the noble manner in which the proceeds of such monopoly have been expended.

The Paraguayan steamers ply the rivers and connect Paraguay with the ocean, their locomotives are now binding towns and villages together, and unite them with the city.

The Paraguayans have done all this themselves, and on their own capital. With all the noise about the vaunted progress of Buenos Ayres, what has she done for herself? Oh, she exports 100,000 bales of wool, 75 per cent of which is from the province of Buenos Ayres itself. But let us look into the matter a little more closely: take from Buenos Ayres the English, Scotch, and principally Irish sheep-farmers, and what has she in her province? whilst in the city subtract from her commerce the English and other foreign houses, and her trade will hardly equal that of a prosperous mercantile.

Candidly speaking, we think Portenos have little to say about monopolies, when they themselves set the precedents with their rotten bank and dishonest paper dollar. What has Buenos Ayres to show for its banking monopoly for so long a period? Has it with the gains built wharves to accommodate trade, or even national edifices to adorn the city? By no means. The banking monopoly of the Buenos Ayrean Government has only produced bloodshed and civil war. The Paraguayan monopoly in yerba has built up that country's greatness, whilst ours in paper money has brought ruin and insufficiency.

The history of commerce, affords sufficient proof of what M. Peliza's proposed tax, or rather fine on Paraguayan yerba, will result in. It will not lessen the consumption, because only the wealthy use this description of yerba, and the dearer it is, the more fashionable it will become; it will, no doubt, afford a fresh revenue to us at present rather unenriched Government; but the tax will be oppressive, not Paraguayan, and unless the Portenos themselves go up and take the yerba out of the Government stores, we doubt if over they will succeed in getting it at the price which they could desire.

The less such nonsensical measures as those M. Peliza proposes are resorted to the better. We should not be surprised to hear some impetuous politicians threaten the Paraguayans with a blockade at Martín García, if they did not supply all Buenos Ayres with yerba gratis; but President Mitre may as well know now, as hereafter, that he has as much control over the free navigation of the rivers, as M. Peliza has over the price of our yerba mate'.

WANTED SALADEROS.

We question, if there is a country in the world where trade is more mismanaged, or commerce worse regulated, than in the River Plate, not that we mean to make any wholesale charges against the foreign mercantile body, which, we are proud to say, is composed of men of the strictest rectitude and most honorable principle, but that we perceive in Buenos Ayres some branches of trade are utterly exhausted by competition, whilst others are utterly neglected and forgotten.

A few days ago we paid a visit to Messrs. Vandervelde's factory of pastoral and farming implements in calle Bucu Ordén. His patent trough, movable sheep-pens, &c., are great improvements, and calculated to confer a benefit on our farming friends; but what most called our attention was his machine for cutting down thistles, and digging ditches. The first is a triangular scythe drawn by a horse, which will cut down a whole country in very short time. The second acts somewhat like the paddles of a steamer, and can make a good-sized canal in a few hours, being worked by half-a-dozen oxen. These two are M. Vandervelde's own invention, for which he has exclusive patent. The place is worth visiting.

The garrison of the city is at present strong: the Military legion 200 rank and file, the 2nd batt. 800, and another infantry battalion 200, making up 800 men. But for the election riots, we could spare one-half to strengthen our frontier.

pot a body of merchants almost too numerous for the size of the place! And as for capital, have we not now almost as many sovereigns and francs in circulation as paper dollars? Viewing the matter in this light, we confess we are surprised that some of our English merchants have not invested a few thousand pounds sterling in building a saladero, where cattle are supernumerary and labour cheap.

The province of Corrientes is at present so full of cattle, that the estancieros are actually obliged to export to Paraguay and Entre Ríos on their own account. Although this province has an unequalled river communication; although foreign vessels can anchor safely at Goya, or the capital, as in the roads of B. Ayres; although the price of prime Novillos for the butchers in the towns is but four silver dollars, there is not one saladero at work in the whole province. Through some unknown causes, the only saladero in the province, that of Sr. del Sol, at Goya, is no longer working; we believe that the cause of this is some misunderstanding amongst the partners. We have spoken with some of the best informed and most influential Correntino gentlemen, and they all unanimously say that there is positively no longer any room for the cattle; that in many parts the grass is so completely exhausted, that only noxious weeds are growing up, we, therefore, think that the whole commerce of the place is literally out of joint. We have saladeros in rivers where cattle are scarce and labour dear. We have millions of paper money sunk in establishments of a similar nature, where the first cost of the animal is more than double that of Corrientes, and yet in one of the finest provinces of this Republic, where the country is teeming with cattle, we have not one solitary saladero at work.

We hope these observations may meet the eyes of men who attend to some thing else besides Crudo and Cocido heads. We should rather anticipate that Mr. Wells' balloon ascent on the 23rd prox. will elevate the views of our petty politicians from such grovelling notions as the Chambers. The French packet has again disappointed us, but will probably arrive to-day. There was a second supplement to the Mersey, last evening, by the Teveco: the Corrientes took that of Wednesday evening.

The weather is at present very variable: on Tuesday night we had rain, (but it seems only in the city, on Wednesday night frost, and on yesterday a fine clear sunshine. The camps at V. Mercedes are in good condition, and the farmers in high spirits. To-morrow night we shall have Eliseo d'Amore at the Opera house. Mr. Wells' ghost has not yet appeared: this exhibition caused great sensation in London, Dublin and other European capitals.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Sheridan law-suit has at last terminated. We have not heard the terms of arrangement, but congratulate all the claimants on so happy an issue after many years of unprofitable litigation. It is believed that Mrs. Welchman and Sheridan comes into possession of the estancia.

There was much exaggeration in the rumor that the book-keeper of the Northern Railway had been attacked by robbers. The fact is, that on the night in question he heard cries of "murder," and rushed out of the office to all help, when he found a man bleeding from the head and lying prostrate near the door. Like the good Samaritan, he at once attended to the victim of police ineptitude, whose skull was fractured. The Russians were not visible, nor did the book-keeper draw his revolver, having left the same in its usual place, on the desk.

Besides the Cocido martyr of last Friday, a Crudo has paid the forfeit of his tenantry. As the latter faction has opened a subscription for the widow and orphans of Sol Aparicio, it is likely the Cocidos will do the same for the Luque family. And poor Morgan is entirely forgotten.

A few days ago we paid a visit to Messrs. Vandervelde's factory of pastoral and farming implements in calle Bucu Ordén. His patent trough, movable sheep-pens, &c., are great improvements, and calculated to confer a benefit on our farming friends; but what most called our attention was his machine for cutting down thistles, and digging ditches. The first is a triangular scythe drawn by a horse, which will cut down a whole country in very short time. The second acts somewhat like the paddles of a steamer, and can make a good-sized canal in a few hours, being worked by half-a-dozen oxen. These two are M. Vandervelde's own invention, for which he has exclusive patent. The place is worth visiting.

The brothers Scally were industrious shepherds on the estancia of Sur Acosta, and Reilly had just taken half a flock of sheep from them. They lived about 4 leagues from Lobos.

The recent Indian invasion near Azul has alarmed all the Southern districts. The savages overtook an Italian officer with despatches and murdered him: a native officer narrowly escaped the same fate, being stripped of everything even to his shirt, and set loose in the open camp to find shelter as best he could some longues off. The tribe is said to be Calafugara's, and was probably aware of the split between our governments, which guarantees such impunity to robbers of all color.

No. 5 of the River Plate Magazine will appear on Monday. We understand that the list of subscribers is increasing and the Editors purpose reducing the price: the growth of Magazines is wonderful in B. Ayres. A year ago we had only one "the Pharmaceutical," and now we have nearly a dozen. We are glad to hear from Dr. Navarro-Viña that his Revista de B. Ayres is gaining ground.

Any person who can give information about the proposed Rosario Exhibition, or British navy amateur trials to come off at Colon, will do us a service.

Minister Borges says that the English merchants of Buenos Ayres are cotton mad: he has a portfolio of offers to purchase this year's crop. Take care, gentlemen, that you don't burn your fingers by high prices.

As Independence month begins next week, we advise the public that it is usual to whitewash in honor of the anniversary whose brick and lime memorial stands in the plaza. The Police has already set the example: would that institution display the same alacrity in moral purification?

The "Nacional" incorrectly states that the "Era" excursion to San Fernando will take place on Sunday: we understand Tuesday, May 3rd, is the day fixed.

Many people say that the French packet will drive the election fever out of the Crudo and Cocido heads. We should rather anticipate that Mr. Wells' balloon ascent on the 23rd prox. will elevate the views of our petty politicians from such grovelling notions as the Chambers.

The French packet has again disappointed us, but will probably arrive to-day. There was a second supplement to the Mersey, last evening, by the Teveco: the Corrientes took that of Wednesday evening.

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To-morrow night we shall have Eliseo d'Amore at the Opera house. Mr. Wells' ghost has not yet appeared: this exhibition caused great sensation in London, Dublin and other European capitals.

HORRIBLE CAMP BARBARITIES.

One Englishman killed and two wounded.

The assassin's scot-free.

The hand of the murderer is again at work in the camp. Every day brings a new victim and adds to the infernal catalogue of unpunished crime, for which B. Ayrean rulers must be held responsible.

On Sunday night, 24th inst. Mr. Bernard Scally of Lolo was murdered at the door of his cook-house, by a native who came to rob the house. The brother Thomas Scally, running out, was stabbed by the murderer, receiving a dreadful wound in the breast: he lies in a dangerous state. Mr. James Reilly a native of Co. Cavan, escaped with his life, and was able to attend at the funeral. The assassin got scot-free, and our informant adds the invariable escape of murderers gives British subjects a right to bewail the debility of the present Government.

Alas! there is no true sentence, for the state of barbarism and bloodshed to which the country parts of B. Ayres have rapidly descended can find no parallel among semi-civilized nations. Since the 3rd Feb. 1852, 130 British subjects have been murdered in cold blood, and in no single case has the assassin paid the penalty. How long must this continue or are we to be held responsible?

On Sunday night, 24th inst. Mr. Bernard Scally was industrious shepherds on the estancia of Sur Acosta, and Reilly had just taken half a flock of sheep from them. They lived about 4 leagues from Lobos.

FLORES' MOVEMENTS.

The "Reforma" of April 27th has letters from Salto 23rd inst. "On the 19th, Flores crossed the Rio Negro at Quintana and Toros, with an army of 800 men. Insurrection was received to day from Paysandú stating that he had again gone North; his troops not wishing to go South. As usual we hear of bands of 8 or 10 men deserting from him, and committing awful atrocities and carrying off everything

in their route to the Brazilian frontier. In the department of Salto, Colonel Urquiza, who lately gained a triumph at Constitución, commands 300 men, of whom 60 are South of the Arapay, cleansing the district of the filibusters. To-day, Colonels Longuini and Piris started for Montevideo."

Capt. Eguiguren writes from Puntas Ceibal, 11th inst. that he made a reconnoissance on the Sarandi the day previous, but found the rebels 120 strong under Castro: his force being only 30 he retired by the Daiman, with 100 horses.

Waldino Urquiza communicated,

22nd inst. Puntas San Antonio, a trifling advantage over the rebels, killing one, taking two prisoners, and 50 horses with some arms and clothing.

We have news from Sant'Ana on the Brazilian frontier, March 22nd that two Italian officers (named Rodriguez and Ocasio) of the B. Ayrean army came thither to seduce the Government soldiers, and succeeded in taking three: the commander sent a body of 18 men to their pursuit, overtaking them at Tacuarembó: the Brazilian deserters were punished, and the Italian officers put in irons.

Major Roman gained a victory, at Treinta Tres, 6th inst. over the rebel band of Urán, killing 4, taking 6 prisoners, and dispersing the rest, who fled to the mountains. The rebel officer is supposed drowned, his horse being taken among the spoils. Another rebel band was dispersed at Villa Artigas, and driven into the river Yaque.

The fortifications at Canelones are going on actively: ramparts were raised, 5 feet thick, and a line of circumvallation has been made with a trench six feet deep. The Government army is quartered at Maciel, and the rebels five leagues off, near the River Yi.

The "Comercio" states that "General Moreno, along with Munoz, Rodriguez and Aparicio were comfortably stationed, 23rd inst. on the estancia of Pallares, on the banks of the Maciel, three leagues from Durazno Flores was at Villasobro ready to march for Tejeria. His vanguard, under Goya Sutres, was threatening to cross the Yi in Polonez: should he succeed in this movement, he would likely march for Tejeria de Minas. It is reported that when Flores was passing the Rio Negro, 300 men had mutinied."

In Maldonado force of 30 men under Colonel Acuña had put to the knife some parties of Borges near San Carlos, who had been surprised by an ambuscade.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

The late Mutiny.

Fossil oysters from Paraná.

Several of the mutinous soldiers have made their submission to Governor Larguia, who has, we believe, pardoned them. Of those forced to embark at Corrientes for Rosario, seventeen escaped in a whale-boat. The cotton crop is being picked, and several dealers have come to B. Ayres, with the view of making contracts. The average price can hardly exceed 3 silver reals (18d.) per lb. ginned, delivered in this city, although the planters ask enormous figures.

Deputy Igazabal came down by the Paraguayan steamer.

The object to be gained by enforcing the law in question is worthy of consideration;

first, the exchequer saves an annual 3,250,000 dols. (the bounty to 1,000 men); second, murders and robberies will become less frequent, by banishing from amongst peaceful and industrious inhabitants, those who live by pillage and plunder; third, when capitalists and intending emigrants hear little of Indians and less of robbery and murder, they will then find inducements to supply this country with the only items it requires—capital and immigrants.

DICK.

CHAMBERS OF B. ENOS AYRES

New Deputies Sworn in

Yesterday, at half-past one, the ominous ceremony of swearing in the gentlemen elected by 2 parishes and refused by 19, as Deputies for the province, came off at the Chambers. There was a large number of persons in the house, but no disorder. The gentlemen who took their seats were D. D. Ignacio Carreras, Carlos D. Amico, Dardo Roa, Isaac Blanco, Pedro Nicanor, Manuel Quintana, M. A. Montesdeoca, Dr. Kier, Luis Martínez, Augustin Saavedra. The Cocido members did not attend, but there were 15 Crudos present. It seems this is far from making a "quorum," but really, seeing that the Municipality and all the public bodies fail to make this most difficult affair, it is well disposed with.

After the swearing-in, the remodelled Chamber proceeded to elect suitable officers. Those on whom such honorable distinctions fell were—

MBOT AGENCY
WM. MATT and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmita, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer

SALTO

Captain F. Díaz,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer

CONCORDIA.
Leaves Paysandu every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the Salto, being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zárate, Barranquero, San Pedro, Obligado, Los Hornitos, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana, da las Patas, taking Carga and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON,
Captain Price.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAZ,
The National Steamer

LOI ORCITAS,
Leaves the "Boca de la Nueva Vuelta" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARA
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIRADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday morning to hand over passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

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

EN MERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, April 26, and returns on Friday, May 6th.

FARES:
To Zarate (cabina) 6 patagonos

San Pedro do 8 "

Obligado do 10 "

San Nicolas do 12 "

Gualeguay do 16 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

Diamante do 20 "

Santa Fé do 24 "

Paraná do 32 "

La Paz do 36 "

La Esquina do 36 "

Goya do 40 "

Bella Vista do 44 "

Empedrado do 48 "

Corrientes do 52 "

Nuevo Palmar do 6 "

Fray Bentos 11 "

Concepcion 13 "

Paysandu 17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Paraná 6 "

La Paz 10 "

La Esquina 10 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

Asuncion 10 "

Corumbá 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by my undersigned, payable on demand, at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on

Maurice Prescott, Grose & Co. Bankers

LONDON.

And on J. Barnes & Co. Bankers

LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS B HALL,

DRAFFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE

London, BUENOS AIRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK.

One de la Plata No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60, vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.

Tueras Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

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

MEASAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Vulparau and Santiago.

The Disponges start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.

From Rosario to Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy and Bolivia every Friday.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

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

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUR & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS AIRES.

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 at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

The Bank of Maur and Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Maur & 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 $\%$] 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 an open account can do so 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.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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One de la Plata No. 80.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61—CORRIENTES—61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61—CORRIENTES—61.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENS SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.								
Tren.	23 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Lázaro	S. Fernando	dela manzana	Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Lázaro	Olivos	Belgrano	Retiro	23 de Mayo
1	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 50	11 5	11 15	dela manzana	1	7 10	8 5	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15
2	1 10	2 10	2 10	2 55	2 40	2 20	dela tarde	2	12 15	12 15	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20
3	1 10	2 10	2 10	2 55	2 40	2 20	dela noche	3	12 15	12 15	12 20	12 20	12 20	12 20

DIAS FERIADOS					
Ida.					

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