

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	688
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-04-30
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$50 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.

"All latest news and all very non-audient here."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

The 'Saintonge' arrived at 10 a.m. yesterday with news from Paris 22nd March, and New York 9th March. The most important news is from the seats of war in Denmark, and the U States, (both given in another column).

In England there was a close division on the Stanfield-Mazzini question which was made a plea to attempt ousting Lord Palmerston; the votes were: for Government 171, Opposition 161. Garibaldi left opera for the Isle of Wight, March 22nd, and is about to make a tour of England: it is not supposed he will visit Ireland. Messrs. Glynn, Mills and Co. have made the Mexican Loan (eight millions sterling) at 6 per cent and 27 per cent discount.

An awful calamity has taken place near Sheffield, owing to the bursting of a reservoir—mills, houses, and villages, have been swept away, and hundreds of persons drowned: 281 corpses have been collected, and 80 more are missing. A like accident has occurred at Glasgow, from the flooding of the Clyde, and several lives lost. A third calamity has befallen Manchester, where a druggist's premises blew up, and several people were killed. The Emperor of Mexico arrived in London, from Paris, and dined with the Prince of Wales and King of Belgium. The Duke of Cornwall was christened on March 10th. The sponsors were the Queen, and the King of Belgium. The names given were 'Albert, Victor, Christian, Edward.'

There is little of importance from the Continent. The Austrians have concentrated 160,000 troops in Italy. The Pope has recovered, the tumour on his leg having been operated on. Victor Emmanuel is forming two camps, 80,000 men each, at 'ologna and Pavia. The Count of Paris (grandson to Louis Philippe) has married the Infanta Maria Isabel of Orleans. The Polish rebellion continues, and the Danubian principalities being supposed to aid it, the Russians have stationed 600 troops on the frontier: Galitzia is in a state of siege.

AMERICA.

New York, March 9, 1 p.m.

In the absence of official information from General Sherman, most unfavourable reports continue to circulate. One account, via New Orleans, states that on the 16th ult. he was defeated near Meridian, with the loss of 15,000 men, and that, with the remnant of his army, he was retreating to Vicksburg, pursued and harassed by a large force of Confederate cavalry.

Travellers who left Vicksburg on the 3rd inst. assert that he had arrived in that city, but do not state whether with the whole or a part of his army.

The Confederate Generals Magruder and Taylor, with 20,000 men, are reported to be advancing into Eastern Louisiana, from Berwick's Bay.

Admiral Farragut opened fire upon Fort Powell, or Daughin Island, commanding Grant's Pass Channel to Mobile, at daylight on the 23rd ult. One Federal gunboat was sunk, but the result of the bombardment is unknown.

Confederate telegrams from Charleston of the 4th report that 1,250 Federal shells had been fired at the city during the previous fortnight, but without doing any damage. Blockade running had been actively resumed and an average of two vessels weekly had succeeded in reaching the city.

The Confederates, under General Pickens, are again threatening Newbern, Plymouth, and Washington, North Carolina. Four Confederate rams, plated with iron, and carrying four guns each, will co-operate with the land forces.

The steamers S. P. Thomas, Titan, and Bollar, plying on Chesapeake Bay, were captured by the Confederates on the 6th inst., and taken up the Rappa hanna.

One of the four Federal colonels killed in Kilpatrick's recent raid upon Lee's communications was a son of Admiral Dahlgren. On his dead body were found an address and instructions to the soldiers under his command, which declared that when once they were in Richmond the city must be destroyed, and Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet killed.

General Meade has been summoned before the War Investigation Committee, in consequence of statements by General Sickles and Doubleday that Meade ordered a retreat of the Federal forces on the first day's battle at Gettysburg, and again on the second, which orders only failed to be executed through General Sickles engaging the enemy. Meade is also accused of having expressed the opinion that the Confederates could not be conquered. Admiral Wilkes is also to be subjected to a court martial for disobedience of orders and insubordination. General Grant has arrived at Washington and been received by the President whom he met for the first time. 'Brazil and River Plate Mail.'

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, March 21, 11.7 a.m.—Serious fires have occurred in Fredericia in consequence of the bombardment. Ten Prefects of Jutland have been sent off to Prussia. The 'Danish' of to-day violently attacks the Ministry on account of its accession to the proposed Conference.

Prussian Head Quarters, Kolding, March 21.—The batteries before Fredericia were finished and armed during the night between the 19th and 20th inst. The Danes made a sortie during the night, which was repulsed. The bombardment of the town was commenced at 5.0 a.m. yesterday. A canonade was also kept up against the Danish encampment. The shots told very well, and the town was set on fire in several places. Several of the enemy's guns were dismounted. Their fire was moderate and ineffectual. One Austrian was wounded.

Evening.—The bombardment of Fredericia continued all last night and to-day. The town caught fire in several places. According to the statement of deserters, about 200 men were killed and wounded in the fortifications yesterday.

The Conference on the Danco-German Question.

Copenhagen, Monday, 21st, 7.52 p.m. The 'Berlingske Tidende' of to-day in a semi-official article says:—"The Government has not acceded to an armistice, since the surrender of Dupel could not be entertained; and to make the present position of affairs the basis for a suspension of hostilities is equally impossible.

Vienna, Tuesday.—The 'Oesterreichische Zeitung' of to-day states that the Conference on the Danish question has been accepted by Austria and Prussia without any settled basis of negotiation being laid down, and without an armistice being agreed to. 'River Plate Mail.'

EXPORTS OF E. AYRES 1862.

The total number of vessels which left this port, during the year, was 688; of which 549 with cargo, and 139 in ballast, being as 11 to 3. Although these in ballast may seem to form a large ratio, it is a great improvement in trade on that of the previous year when the proportion was: with cargo 4, in ballast 3. The American war has evidently had much influence, for we find a larger proportion of vessels leaving in ballast belong to that flag than to any other. Comparing the two lists in the several nationalities we find the percentage of each as follows: of American tonnage cleared hence 32 p.c., was in ballast, of Brazilian 24 p.c., of Spanish 20 p.c., of Dutch 15 p.c., of English 13 p.c., of Italian 13 p.c., of French 12 p.c.

The total export tonnage was thus: with cargo 159,958: in ballast 41,516. The exports for 1862 were valued at 260 millions dolrs mje which at the then rate of exchange made £2 two millions sterling, or twelve per cent less than the returns for Montevideo same year, and from 20 to 30 per cent less than the actual taxation of the Argentine Republic. These figures irrefragably prove the lazy, unproductive, character of the country, and the frightful amount of money wasted in the public service.

The proportionate value of the different exports is as follows: wool 4 p.c., hides 2 p.c., oil and tallow 6 p.c., jerked beef 5 p.c., sheepskins 5 p.c., horseshair 2 p.c., ostrich feathers 1 p.c., minor articles 3 p.c. Here we see that the sheep-farmers produce more than one-half the total exports, and yet this industry was at first ridiculed, then over-taxed, and now exposed to destruction by the daily murder of our countrymen, at the hands of gauchos who have enjoyed perfect impunity since 1852.

Fifty-eight million lbs. wool were exported: nearly one half (5/12) to Belgium, one-fourth to the U. States, one-fifth to France, one-tenth to England, and the rest in small lots.

Two million hides, ox and horse, dry and salted (three-eighths dry ox): Belgium and U. States took each almost a fourth (3/13); England one-sixth, Spain one-seventh, France and Italy each one-eighth. Most of the salted horse goes to England, of the calf skins to Italy, while the salted ox hides are divided between Belgium and England, and one third of the dry ox falls to the U. States.

Six thousand arrobes of tallow: England takes much more than half,

France one-fifth, Belgium one-sixth, Cuba also takes a little.

Eighteen thousand tons jerked beef: almost evenly divided between Cuba and Brazil, being respectively as 4 and 3. Spain gets a small parcel of 500 tons.

Four hundred thousand arrobes sheepskins: three-fourths to France, one-fifth to England, the rest to Belgium.

Horseshair, 123 thousand arrobes: England two-fifths, France one-fourth, U. States one-fifth, Belgium one-eighth.

Ostrich feathers, 136 thousand lbs.: France takes almost two-thirds, U. States one-fifth; Spain, Brazil and England small lots.

THE PARAGUAYAN LEVY.

The 'National' of Wednesday evening has an alarming article, respecting Argentine relations with Paraguay. It says that President Mitre has fallen asleep, and that President Lopez is unceasing in his efforts to put his army on a war footing. Corrientes, our colleague says, is in danger. The Gran Chaco, we suppose, may be considered as lost; in fact, if we are to pay attention to the remarks of our colleagues, we should say the whole Republic is in imminent peril.

As we, however, profess to know infinitely more about Paraguay than the juvenile editors of the 'National,' we take upon ourselves the responsibility of contradicting in toto the statements of our colleague, and furthermore, to advise our readers that they should regard with distrust the apparent nervousness of the evening editors, who have established for themselves an unenviable reputation for shouting out 'wolf, wolf.'

It may be remembered that this same paper, about a year ago, nearly planned the Argentine Republic into a war with England, in consequence of an imaginary invasion of Patagonia by the Britishers. Who has forgotten the feverish excitement which prevailed in this city, when the 'National' passed from hand to hand, and the editors called upon President Mitre, in the most unimpaired language, to send down the squadron to Cape Horn, or lose the territory?

Again, when the Foreign Ministers waited upon Mr. Elizalde, respecting the Flores' affair, do we not all remember how this self-same colleague fired up at once, told Argentines that their liberties were in danger, and that the only way to teach foreigners to respect the country was to send all the Foreign Ministers about their business, and declare war against all Europe?

When the French invaded Mexico, did not the 'National,' true to its policy, insist on a coalition with Chile, and call upon President Mitre to send some of our National Guards to Vera Cruz, or Tehuantepec?

It being obvious that Argentines have no immediate interest in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, the editors of the 'National' have been sorely pinched to find out where they could turn their attention, and, as a last resource, they have hit upon Paraguay.

If such trash and nonsense, as that published in Wednesday's 'National,' is to pass current. If people are to be forced into quarrels with their neighbours, by the incautious assertion of irresponsible parties. If the public is to be bamboozled by the nervous assiduity of Messrs. Danico and Keen then we should certainly say it belongs to President Mitre to put his army and navy on a war footing, for we verily believe, that the next thing we shall read of in the 'National,' is the probability of a war with the successor of King Maximilian.

President Lopez, we all know, is recruiting some twenty thousand men; but so far from any hostile intention on his part, he is making this levy for the purpose of training up the youths of the country to obey their superiors and to work for their living; and this levy will enable the Government to discharge several thousand men, who are at present at Humayta, and other garisons, they having served their full time.

It is needless for us to observe that Paraguay, in a military point of view, possesses immense advantages over this Republic, since every one, who knows anything of the two countries, must be aware of that fact. The internal arrangements of that country are so complete, the concentration of power so effective, and the spirit of mutiny and insubordination so unknown, that Paraguay can laugh to scorn at those countries where power is decimated, disobedience to the authorities regarded as true liberty, and mutiny and insubordination are every day occurrences.

Paraguay has no interest hostile to ours; her trade and commerce does not interfere with ours, and save we are to follow out the principles of the old French Directory, and try to force upon the Paraguayans our system of government, we cannot see any other pretext for a war.

The question of limits, which our colleague says will lead to a difficulty, can be most easily settled by the nomination of commissioners. We know it, for a fact, that the policy of the Paraguayan Government is peace. And we also know that Argentine rulers, if they consult the interests of their country, should labour to make Paraguay rather an ally than an enemy.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet at last arrived in port yesterday morning. The European news will be found in another column.

The members of Congress are arriving daily, and it is thought that the President will open the third Congress on the 9th inst. The new Congress Hall we believe will be ready for the occasion.

We are happy to learn that our friends Messrs. Calzadilla and Beare have at last finally settled with the Governor of Santa Fe for the lighting the city of Rosario with gas. They will commence operations at once, and if report be true these two gentlemen have also every prospect of getting a contract from the same Government for the paving the same city.

The state of the camps of Buenos Ayres we regret to say is every day becoming worse and worse. There exists such an utter impurity for crime that robberies and murders are now of daily occurrence in almost every part. Something must be done by the Government before matters come to a crisis. The Cabildo is we are told full of criminals, yet only once every six months we hear of an execution. The administration of justice in this country is so wretchedly defective that unless there is some radical reform at once introduced no man's life in the camp or town is worth an hour's purchase.

The people in Entre Rios are pushing ahead. The new bank is at last open; office hours from eight till three, and no smoking allowed.

Governor Dominguez was entertained at San José by his Excellency ex-Governor Urquiza, at a dinner party. All the distinguished people of Entre Rios attended, and the supply of champagne was abundant. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the new Governor has sent a private agent to Paraguay.

The news at San Juan at last seems satisfactory. Governor Sarmiento has left for the United States: he has crossed the Andes, and will embark at Valparaiso for Panama. Mr. Rickard, it seems, has offered to buy up all the shares owned by the people in San Juan at par, which proposition, we believe, has been accepted, but are is very scarce.

The Committee of the National Credit has at last despatched some claims—amongst others, we believe, that of Mr. Robert Nugent's will shortly be liquidated.

We are glad to learn that the Drag has been placed at Mr. Wheelwright's disposal, by the Government, for his Escondada project. Captain Thomson was sent to San Pedro to fetch it down to San Fernando, where it will be overhauled, previous to its being towed to its destination.

By this mail we have received news of a company in formation, in England, to purchase land in some of the upper Argentine provinces. Although it may be only a speculation, we receive such news with gladness, for it will bring fresh capital into the country, and draw closer our relations with President Mitre's 'great personage,' English gold.

The Indian invasion at Azul is very alarming. The savages are now 12 days within our frontier, and it is feared a poor German land surveyor has fallen into their hands. Meanwhile rumour says that the 1st battalion is marching into town from 25 de Mayo, which would leave our frontier still more exposed.

The Artillery Battalion, we understand, has received orders to leave, for Martin Garcia. Has this anything to do with the National alarm about Paraguay?

The Harrison-Mancilla concession has been finally signed, and Captain Harrison, we are told, will leave for Europe by next packet.

This French mail has brought us the best news for many a long day. If our politicians attached the same importance that we do to the Cordoba Railway, they should have ordered fireworks, bull-ringing, and a salute to Mr. Wheelwright's announcement.

Most of the new loan to the National Government has been taken by the River Plate Bank the rest by private merchants: interest, 18 per cent per annum. It will be made in monthly sums of 200,000 silver dollars, beginning May 1st. The whole amount will be 1,500,000 patacons.

The Opera Elvir d'Amore will be given to-night at Colon.

THE BUENOS AYRES PAPER-MILLING COMPANY, (Limited). Capital, £50,000 Sterling, in 1000 Shares of £50 each.

PROSPECTUS.

The River Plate being now made known to English capitalists by the many new enterprises lately set on foot under most favorable auspices, an excellent opportunity offers for supplying Buenos Ayres and Montevideo with a desideratum which would, moreover, give most splendid returns to the concessionaires. This is a paper-mill, the

requirements and advantages of which may be briefly set forth thus:—

1st. There are twelve daily papers, with a gross circulation of 25,000 copies, in these two cities: add to these the periodicals and other publications consuming almost a like quantity, and we have 30,000 reams monthly, which enormous amount is at present imported from Europe, subject to a duty 17 1/2 per cent ad valorem.

2nd. The quantity of rags in Buenos Ayres is more than sufficient for the purposes of the 'Casa de Moneda,' and house keepers instead of selling them will actually pay a premium for their removal.

3rd. The Argentine Government will give immunities and a subsidy to this new industry, and the Municipality will devote a convenient site gratis.

4th. The newspapers being most interested will take up three-fourths of the shares, thus saving 35 p.c. in freight, commission, duties &c. in the price of their paper.

5th. The general public will be enabled to have cheaper papers and books, and as this will tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge, the enterprise may count on the sympathy and support of all good members of society.

Offices—None, at present.

N. B. A more complete prospectus will be issued, when the idea meets with patriotic support from those interested.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

We are happy to inform our readers that this company is at last fairly launched on the London Money Market. The following is the list of the company's officers:—

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).

FROM ROSARIO TO CORDOVA. Under Special Concession from the Argentine Government. Incorporated under 'The Companies' Act, 1862.'

CONCESSION IN PERPETUITY.

Government Guarantee of Seven per Cent. per annum for forty years. Grant of Land adjoining the Railway. Interest at Seven per Cent. on Deposits and Calls from date of payment.

Capital fixed by the Concession, £1,600,000, of which it is now proposed to raise £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, and £600,000 hereafter as may be found necessary. Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 10s. on Allotment. No call to exceed £2 10s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors.
Henry Brockett, Esq., late Member of Council, Jamaica, Director of the Indian Tramway Company.
W. B. Buddicom, Esq., Penbeddweh, near Mold.
Thomas Duguid, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool and Buenos Ayres.
John Hogan, Esq., Director of Africa and Tacna Railway Company, Peru.
Laurence Heyworth, Esq., Jan., Yew Tree, near Liverpool.
Edward Johnston, Esq., Director of the London and Brazilian Bank.
Adam S. Kennerly, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Bank.
Edward W. Nix, Esq. (Messrs. Jackson and Co.), Austin Friars.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Director of the Midland Railway Company.
William Wagstaff, Esq., Rhng, near Corwen, North Wales.
Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., M.P., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.
(With power to add to their number.)

Agents.
The General Credit and Finance Company of London, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
The London Financial Association, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Bankers.
The Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch street, E.C.

Engineer.
Edward Woods, Esq., C.E.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith.

Auditor.
R. P. Hardinge, Esq. (Messrs. Harding, Pullen, and Co.), 3, Bank-buildings, E.C.

Secretary.
Mr. George Woolcott.

Temporary Offices.
No 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Nearly every newspaper in England has reviewed the Company's prospectus most favourably, and we doubt if we exaggerate when we say that for years no enterprise has been brought on the London Stock Exchange under more favorable circumstances, nor one which caused greater excitement amongst the railway men of England. The shares were immediately bought up at a premium, as will appear from the follow-

ing remarks which we extract from the 'Money Market Review':—

"This undertaking is introduced under the powerful auspices of the General Credit and Finance Company, and the London Financial Association conjointly. The object is briefly to construct a railway about 247 miles in length, which will connect Rosario and Cordova; two of the most important cities in the Argentine Republic, and when completed will open up resources which will supply the European markets with a vast variety of produce. The Argentine Government attach so much importance to the early completion of this railway, that they have granted a concession of an unusually favourable character, a full statement of which will be found in the prospectus in another column. Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. George Whythes, and Mr. Wm. Wheelwright—a powerful combination—in consideration of receiving in payment one-half of the lands granted and £6,400 per mile, the amount on which 7 per cent. interest is guaranteed by the Government, have undertaken the construction of the railway in conformity with the provisions of the concession. The contractors also undertake to pay 9 per cent. per annum interest on the deposit and calls until the Government guarantee comes into force as respects each section, and to work and maintain the entire line for two years after its completion at the same rate. The shares were quoted to-day 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 prem."

THE NEW U. RIOS PRESIDENT.

The 'Uruguay' of the 24th of April says:—

We have delayed until to-day to inform our readers of the result of the election of the Second Constitutional Governor of the Province of Entre Rios.

The citizen who has carried most votes is Don José M. Dominguez, at present Ministerial Secretary of the Government.

Sor. Dominguez is an old and faithful servant of the province, whose honor and patriotism no one can doubt for a moment, and is well fitted to direct the fate of heroic people.

During the long time that he has been at the head of one of the principal branches of the Provincial Revenue, and lately as Minister of the Interior, Sor. Dominguez has always done his duty, and given proofs of an honesty and patriotism far from common.

The people have done well in electing this citizen as their head. He well knows how to sustain, with that energy which springs from patriotism, the rights and liberties of this brave people. Depending on the assistance of the majority, and the co-operation of the illustrious General Urquiza, his rule will be that of order and peace.

Before closing these few lines, prompted by the enthusiasm with which the triumph of the law inspires all good patriots, we take the liberty of greeting General Urquiza on the occasion of his so grandly bowing to the law, which he has founded and sustained, and descending from his exalted post and mixing with the people.

Brigadier General Galarga obtained seven votes. He is an old patriot and a gallant soldier. General Basabulviso, whose services in Entre Rios are well known, obtained one vote.

RULES.

For the Blockade of the Enemy's Ports, and for the seizure and overhauling of the Enemy's Vessels, and other suspicious craft, by the Danish Cruisers.

We have been favoured with a copy of the rules and regulations issued by the Danish Government, of which the following is an extract:—

The pilots of the Sound and the Belts are ordered to hand a copy of the blockade ports to the captains of such vessels as may require their assistance. The blockade rules are much the same as have been recognised by civilised nations for several years past. Privateering is abolished, and only ships of the Royal Navy are allowed to overhaul vessels. All suspicious vessels will be detained, and under this head come vessels with double sets of papers, or papers seemingly false; vessels without papers, or vessels whose papers are suspected to have been thrown overboard; vessels with contrabands of war.

Seizures are to be made of vessels whose whole cargoes are contraband of war, but should only part of the cargo be contraband, the vessel shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage, after discharging, at the nearest port, the obnoxious portion.

Vessels resisting the examination with force, may be seized by the cruisers. Danish vessels recaptured from the enemy are to be considered as prizes.

Under the head of contraband of war comes no Argentine produce (not even polico.)

The crews of any vessels taken belonging to the enemy shall be confined in a fortress as prisoners of war. Subjects of neutrals and friendly nations will be handed over to their respective consuls.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY

W.M. MATTIAND CO.

30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO

The National Steamer

SALTO

Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

For Salto and intermediate ports

The National Steamer

SALTO

Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO

Calling at Zarate, Rosario, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Harinas, and San Nicolas

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR PAVON

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

FOR GUALEGUAY

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

FOR ROSARIO

Leaves every Friday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

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.
Mojoneros de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodenos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

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

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

MENSAGERIAS 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 Valparaiso and Santiago.
The Disignees start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa. m27

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. j13

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 two great emporiums 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 their 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 sums 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 1893.
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 rates 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.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

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 TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE:

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	Salto	Belgrano	Olivier	S. Telmo	S. Fernando	de la Matanza	de la tarde		Tren	S. Fernando	S. Telmo	Olivier	Belgrano	Salto	15 de Mayo	de la mañana	de la tarde	
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 15	11 30	12 15	12 30		1	7 30	8 15	8 30	9 15	9 30	10 15	10 30	11 15	
2	11 30	11 40	11 50	12 00	12 45	13 00	13 45	14 00		2	11 30	12 15	12 30	13 15	13 30	14 15	14 30	15 15	
3	12 45	12 55	13 05	13 15	14 00	14 15	15 00	15 15		3	15 15	16 00	16 15	17 00	17 15	18 00	18 15	19 00	
4	1 15	1 25	1 35	1 45	1 30	1 45	2 30	2 45		4	19 00	19 45	20 00	20 45	21 00	21 45	22 00	22 45	
5	2 30	2 40	2 50	3 00	2 45	3 00	3 45	4 00		5	22 45	23 30	23 45	24 30	24 45	25 30	25 45	26 30	

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	Salto	Belgrano	Olivier	S. Telmo	S. Fernando	de la Matanza	de la tarde		Tren	S. Fernando	S. Telmo	Olivier	Belgrano	Salto	15 de Mayo	de la mañana	de la tarde	
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 15	11 30	12 15	12 30		1	7 30	8 15	8 30	9 15	9 30	10 15	10 30	11 15	
2	11 30	11 40	11 50	12 00	12 45	13 00	13 45	14 00		2	11 30	12 15	12 30	13 15	13 30	14 15	14 30	15 15	
3	12 45	12 55	13 05	13 15	14 00	14 15	15 00	15 15		3	15 15	16 00	16 15	17 00	17 15	18 00	18 15	19 00	
4	1 15	1 25	1 35	1 45	1 30	1 45	2 30	2 45		4	19 00	19 45	20 00	20 45	21 00	21 45	22 00	22 45	
5	2 30	2 40	2 50	3 00	2 45	3 00	3 45	4 00		5	22 45	23 30	23 45	24 30	24 45	25 30	25 45	26 30	

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente, en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats, in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marced del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
D. Eustaquio Riesra, Sub Manager
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Office—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the time of the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1894, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:—

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of those particular sections.

By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

Blankets, Flannels, Wincies,

CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK CALBRAITH,

Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Shawls, Molekin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

AT

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,

119 204 Calle Venezuela.

SUPPERS.

Of all the finest quality, either warm or cold, of every description, until 12 o'clock at night.

Dinners are supplied out.

Board, for breakfast and dinner, \$5.00 per month, at the

BRITISH HOTEL,

96-Piedra-96.

1m. A22

Auction Sale

By

MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

At his House, No. 70, Calle Potosi.

Of 107 Rams and 7 ewes, of the Negrette breed, lately received, consigned directly from Germany, per Catharina Hermann, out of the Farms of Camps and Weedenhagen, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.

On the 10th May next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the sale of their rams will continue, 81 only having been sold on the 22d April, on account of the row about the elections.

The animals can be seen at Potosi, No. 70, every day from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

13p. A20

THE ASSURANCE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, and on the basis of the most reliable principles.

Office—Calle Recoquiza 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.

" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President

" Felipe Llanillo.

" Manuel Zumarian.

" Jacobo Paravicini.

" Enrique Tomkinson.

" Mariano Casares.

" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1a Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Caon, here will be put up by public auction, under the Cabildo, on the afternoons of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary execution of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 10 000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 800 yards of depth of this, 2000 yards of frontage by 1000 yards of depth are already under contract of sale, for which reason that which is now for sale consists of 2000 yards of frontage by 2000 yards of depth, and is valued at 14,900 \$ mpc.

For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabal to the undersigned.

Buenos Ayres, April 18, 1894.