

The Standard

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Subscription to THE STANDARD

150 PER MONTH.
 ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 45.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are informed that 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 that autumn all were autumn ditter."—Chico.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1861.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

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

In England there was a close division on the Standard-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: 801 corpses have been collected, and 480 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 19th. 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 100,000 troops in Italy. The Pope has recovered, the rumour on his leg having been unfounded. Victor Emmanuel is forming an army of 80,000 men each, at Bologna 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. Galicia is in a state of siege.

AMERICA.

New York, March 9, 1 p.m. In the absence of any 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 Herwick's Bay. Admiral Farragut opened fire upon Fort Powell, or Daughin Island, commanding General'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 were captured in reaching the city.

The Confederates, under General Pickens, are again threatening Newbern, Plymouth, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Four Confederate junks, equipped with an inches of iron, and carrying four guns each, will co-operate with the land force. The steamer S. P. Thomas, Titan, and Solar, plying on Chesapeake Bay, were captured by the Confederates on the 6th inst., and taken up the Rappa hannah. One of the four Federal colonies killed in Kilpatrick's recent raid upon Lee's communications was a son of Admiral Dahlgren. On his death body was found an address and instructions to the officers under his command, which declared that when only they were in Richmond the city was to 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 the Federal forces on the first day's battle at Gettysburg, and again on the second, which orders only failed to be executed. Meade is also accused of having expressed the opinion that the Confederates could not be conquered. General Grant has arrived at Washington and has 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 Profits of Jutland have been sent off to Prussia. The *Dagbladet* at 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 moved 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 the Danish Government, 200 Danes were killed and wounded in the forts yesterday.

The Conference on the Basis-Germany.

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

Yuma, Tuesday.—The *Osterrai chische Zeitung* of to-day states that the Conference on the Danish question has been accepted by Austria and Prussia, and that the settlement of the question being laid down, and without an armistice being agreed to. *River Plate Mail.*

EXPORTS OF B. AVRES 1860.

The total number of vessels which left this port, during the year, was 688; of which 540 with cargo, and 148 in ballast, being at 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.

Total export tonnage was thus, with cargo 159,958; in ballast 41,535. The exports for 1862 were valued at 200 millions dolrs mpc which is the then rate of exchange made 2 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 services.

The proportionate value of the different exports is as follows: wool 4 p.c., hides 21, oil and tallow 9, jerked beef 9, sheepskins 4, horsehair 2, out-fashers 1, minor articles 3. Here we see that the sheep-farmers produce more than one-half the total exports, and yet this industry was in fact ridiculed, then over-taxed, and one exposed to destruction by the daily murder of our countrymen, at the hands of the U. States who enjoyed perfect impunity since 1859.

Eighty-eight million lbs. wool were exported; nearly one half (512) to England, one-fourth to the U. States, one-fifth to France, one-tenth to Spain, 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 and ox hides are sold off in 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 also takes a little. Eighteen thousand tons jerked beef: almost evenly divided between Cuba and Brazil, being respectively 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. Horsehair, 123 thousand arrobes: England two-fifths, France one-fourth, U. States one-fifth, Belgium one-tenth, Austria one-tenth, Spain one-tenth, France takes almost two-thirds, U. States one-fifth; Spain, Brazil and England small lots.

THE PARAGUAYAN LEVEE.

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 well-worn.

It may be remembered that this same paper, about a year ago, nearly paniced 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 unparliamentary 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 recall to mind this self-same colleague, shouting at once, told Argentine 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 to the gallows, and declare war against all Europe?

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

It is being foolishly told that Argentines have no unimpeachable interest in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, the editors of the "National" have been so easily pinched to admit 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 misled 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. Danz and Kest, 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 are likely to read in the "National," is the proclamation of a war with the successor of K. G. 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 disengage several thousand men, who are at present at Humaya, and other garrisons, by the incautious assertion of irresponsible parties.

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 agricultural arrangements of that country are no complete, the concentration of power so effective, and the spirit of mutiny and insubordination is unknown, that Paraguay can laugh to scorn at those countries where power is decentralized, disobedience to the authorities regarded as true liberty, and mutiny and insubordination are every day occurrences.

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 6th inst. The new Congress Hall we believe will be ready for the occasion.

We are happy to learn that our friends Menos, Calandini and Beve have at last finally settled with the Governor of Santa Fe for the lighting of the city of Rosario with gas. They will commence operations at once, and it is reported that 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 more and more deplorable. Axes cut down and worse. There are robberies and murders are now of daily occurrence in almost every part of the city. 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 publishing ahead. The new bank is at last open; office hours from eight till three, and no snook 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 caracal cures 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, who has been ordered to buy up all the shares owned by the people in San Juan at par, which proposition, we believe, has been accepted, but are very sceptical.

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 personal project. Captain Thomson was sent to San Pedro to fetch it down to San Fernando, where it will be overhauled, previous to its being turned 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. At present it is 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 personal English gold.

The Indian invasion at Azul is very alarming. The savages are now 12 days within our frontier, and it is feared a prebendary attack will be made upon their hands. Meanwhile reports are afloat that the last 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 Buenos Aires. 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 attach the least importance that we do to the Cordoba Railway, they should have ordered fireworks, bull-fighting, and a salute to Mr. Wheelwright's announcement.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

We are happy to inform our readers that this company is at last finally 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 £500,000 hereafter as may be found necessary. Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 10s. on Allotment. No call to exceed £1 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 Railway Company. W. B. Biddisford, Esq., Penbideville, near Maid. Thomas Duguid, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool and Buenos Ayres. John Hogan, Esq., Director of Africa and India Railway Company, Pera. Laurence Heyworth, Esq., Jan., Yow Rec, near Liverpool. Edward Johnston, Esq., Director of the London and Brazilian Bank. Adam S. Kemnar, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Bank.

For the Blockade of the Enemy's Ports, and for the defence and protection 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 rules to the captain of each vessel 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 overhauled vessels. All suspicious vessels will be detained, and under this head only vessels with double sets of papers, or papers seemingly false, or vessels without papers, or vessels whose papers are suspected to have been thrown overboard; vessels with "contrabands of war."

Scissors 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, subject to discharge, at the nearest port, the obnoxious portion.

Vessels resisting the examination will, force, may be seized, and their crews detained. 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 wool). The crews of any vessels taken belonging to the enemy shall be confined in a fortress as prisoners of war. The crews of neutral and friendly nations will be handed over to their respective consuls.

THE NEW U. S. PRESIDENT.

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

We have delayed until day to inform our readers of the result of the election of the Second Constitutional Congress 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. Mr. 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 her 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, Mr. 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 will know how to sustain the principles which springs from patriotism, the rights and liberties of the brave people. Depending on the assistance of the majority, and the cooperation 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 returning to the law, which he has founded and sustained, and descending from his exalted post and mixing with the people.

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

RULES.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY

W.D. MATTIAND CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer

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

FOR SALTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS
The National Steamer

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

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer

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

FOR PAVON,
Capitan Price.

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

FOR GUAYQUAY,
The National Steamer

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

FOR CORRIENTES,
The National Steamer

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

FOR THE PARANA,
The National Steamer

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

FOR ESPIGADOR,
The National Steamer

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

FOR CORRIENTES,
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Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuun
Bebedores de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Alambres de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodones, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.
Vuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de aneur Agun.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Fuera Orden 245, entre Chile y Mijico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES

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.

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

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU&C

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS-AIRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts

Current are now so generally felt,

and appreciated 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 to 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 10th 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 has an option on account interest

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 newspaper.

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 | 16 de Mayo | 17 de Mayo | 18 de Mayo | 19 de Mayo | 20 de Mayo | 21 de Mayo | 22 de Mayo | 23 de Mayo | Tren | 15 de Mayo | 16 de Mayo | 17 de Mayo | 18 de Mayo | 19 de Mayo | 20 de Mayo | 21 de Mayo | 22 de Mayo | 23 de Mayo |
| 1 | 8 00 | 10 15 | 12 30 | 14 45 | 17 00 | 19 15 | 21 30 | 23 45 | 26 00 | 1 | 8 00 | 10 15 | 12 30 | 14 45 | 17 00 | 19 15 | 21 30 | 23 45 | 26 00 |
| 2 | 8 30 | 10 45 | 13 00 | 15 15 | 17 30 | 19 45 | 22 00 | 24 15 | 26 30 | 2 | 8 30 | 10 45 | 13 00 | 15 15 | 17 30 | 19 45 | 22 00 | 24 15 | 26 30 |

DIAS FERIADOS

| Ida. | | | | | | | | | | Regreso. | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Tren | 15 de Mayo | 16 de Mayo | 17 de Mayo | 18 de Mayo | 19 de Mayo | 20 de Mayo | 21 de Mayo | 22 de Mayo | 23 de Mayo | Tren | 15 de Mayo | 16 de Mayo | 17 de Mayo | 18 de Mayo | 19 de Mayo | 20 de Mayo | 21 de Mayo | 22 de Mayo | 23 de Mayo |
| 1 | 8 00 | 10 15 | 12 30 | 14 45 | 17 00 | 19 15 | 21 30 | 23 45 | 26 00 | 1 | 8 00 | 10 15 | 12 30 | 14 45 | 17 00 | 19 15 | 21 30 | 23 45 | 26 00 |
| 2 | 8 30 | 10 45 | 13 00 | 15 15 | 17 30 | 19 45 | 22 00 | 24 15 | 26 30 | 2 | 8 30 | 10 45 | 13 00 | 15 15 | 17 30 | 19 45 | 22 00 | 24 15 | 26 30 |

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente, en caso que hubiese pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guardar 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 Marcó del Pont

D. Jacobo Paravicini

D. Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Peña

D. J. A. Fernandez

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

THE PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one share, in shares of 25 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 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 accorded 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 61.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in such shares with Article 17 chapter 1 of the Statutes of the Society the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rule:—

For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be issued and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers shall be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these 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 San 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 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan-Wool Shawls, Mole-skin and Corduroy, Yonks' 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,

419 204 Calle Venezuela.

SUPPERS.

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

Miners are supplied out.

Board, for breakfast and dinner, \$500 per month at the

BREITISH HOTEL,

98-Piedra-98.

1m. A22

Auction Sale

By

MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

At his House, No. 70, Calle Potosi,

Of 107 Fams and 7 ewes, of the Negretto breed, lately received, consigned directly from Germany, per Calvaria Hermsma, out of the Farms of Camila and Weckelohagen, 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 24d 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.

1p. A20

THE ASSURANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in the City, covers all moderate amounts insured by sea, or on the River.

Office—Calle Recogidas 83.

LIQUIDATORS

Dr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.

" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President

" Felipe Llanillo.

" Manuel Zoussman.

" Jacobo Paravicini.

" Enrique Tomkinson.

" Mariano Ochoa.

" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st

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 0 0 600 square yards, which make 300 1/2 yards of frontage and 3 00 yards of depth of this, 3000 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 3000 yards of depth, and is valued at 14,000 £ mcs.

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

Buenos Ayres, April 18, 1864.