

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	690
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-05-03
<b>Lengua:</b>	Ingles
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periodico

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**MEMORANDUM TO THE STUDENTS**  
\$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 right, and all very good indeed," says the Standard.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

### OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

Previous to the arrival of the last French packet it was generally believed by people who had no means of knowing to the contrary, that the credit of this country abroad was unbounded. Our colleagues copied out articles from the London, French, and Belgian papers, which commented in the most flattering terms upon the 'great new country,' the Argentine Republic. Our adopted fellow-countrymen were positively persuaded by the newspapers into the belief that the eyes of all Europe were concentrated on them. New banks, new railways, new shops, new everything—in fact, there was no denying it, Buenos Ayres was becoming a place of the greatest importance; and in proof thereof, whenever our credit abroad was brought into question, the price of the Buenos Ayres bonds on the London Exchange was at once asked. This, as a matter of course, was regarded as a settler of the question.

When the redemption of the paper money became a question of importance in our Chambers, what was the difficulty which we had to contend with? Every capitalist in Europe wanted to lead us money, and as we could not take from every one, we decided to take no loan at all.

Have our readers forgotten the opposition made last year to the passing of a bill in Congress enabling the Government to pay the interest and instalments on the Argentine debt in London? This bill was called and known as Article 28. Why was the opposition? Why was the article finally thrown out? Because Congress men had their eyes open. The capitalists in Europe thought we were all fools out here in America but the Senators and Deputies were not to be taken in. The people in Europe want to invest in our stocks; they want good security for their money. Then let them send their capital out here. We are not like Brazil or the United States; our bonds are payable here, our interest here, and let the people in London know it.

Then again as to railway concessions, possibly there was a reason here when the gas men had all pounced upon Buenos Ayres, but our rulers were not caught napping. Concessions in other parts of the world might be easily obtained by responsible parties with easy improvement, but in the River Plate a concession was a very different thing.

Other countries were reduced to bankruptcy and pauperism, from the want of credit abroad, but we, in plain terms, were going to ruin and destruction, from having too much of it.

Last Friday, however, the veil was lifted from our eyes, and it was currently reported through this city that our great credit abroad was all moonshine. Without believing in this rather extraordinary intelligence, we think it right, as we hear so much said about this matter, to offer a few remarks.

To owe nothing at all, is often times as bad as to owe too much. The Argentine Republic is yet owing nothing in England, and in commercial words, the firm is not known in Europe. If, in this respect, has a slight advantage, inasmuch as she owes a good round sum in England, and pays her interest regularly. As a matter of course, when the Argentine National Government was spoken of in London, people began to make inquiry, and no person could find out anything about it. Now we certainly think that the Argentine Central Railway was the first National enterprise introduced on the London Exchange, the Government should have taken care that it was well represented in that market, instead of which, if we are to believe report, every one to whom application was made for information respecting the National Government, gave most unfavourable reports, save those who were directly interested in the success of the new company.

President Mitre must, therefore, blame himself, or at least his talented Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the result.

We should be very sorry, indeed, to take one particle from the credit of Buenos Ayres, but it is right to observe that the questions of the Buenos Ayres Bonds in London form no criterion whatsoever of the credit of the country, inasmuch as these bonds are all held up by one or two parties, and there are none on the market, they naturally keep up.

But the greatest of all delusions is to suppose that Buenos Ayres enjoys an especial credit in the London markets. So far from it, we deny that Buenos Ayres could raise a loan in England to-day, except at a serious sacrifice. It may not be generally known, yet it is not the least fact, that Governor Saavedra last year had application made to some London capitalists for a loan either to the Provincial Government or the Casa de Moneda, and the result was unfavourable.

Our credit abroad depends on our conduct at home, and sooner or later an especial crisis in the London markets will find it out. The news by the French packet, we hope, will prove a salutary lesson, and save us from a deal of useless argument, at this coming Congress, on Article 2.

### NO MORE BURNING.

Such is the startling news we read in Sunday morning's 'Tribuna.' No more paper money is to be burnt; the Minister of Finance believes that it is a most stupid measure, and not calculated in the slightest to reduce the value of ounces.

We confess that we were unprepared for this startling intelligence, since only the other day it was said that the Minister, having negotiated a loan with the merchants, would burn four millions of paper money in the first days of May.

The Minister of Finance seems to think that he has a discretionary power respecting the burning of the paper money. Now, we hold that he has not, and that the decision to burn the extra ounces is a direct violation of the law, a breach of good faith, and an act most damaging to the credit of the country.

M. Gonzalez, in offering his opinions as to the advisability of carrying out the law, assumed to himself a position which he has no right to. People do not want his views, but only ask him to comply with the law.

No wonder that in this country there is wanting that respect for the law which is the great guarantee of public safety, when we find men in such exalted positions as M. Gonzalez, the very first to violate the law, and then with gratuitous audacity, give reasons for so doing. The question is one of a rather serious character; it involves the character of our public men, and even the integrity of the nation. If we are to abolish the burnings, then why not also abolish the extra ounces?

The following serious reasons offered by the minister for suspending the burning of the paper money, we take from our colleague, the 'Tribuna.' People may have various judgments of the matter, but to our eyes it is nothing more or less than a new plan to circulate more paper—

1. To totally suspend the burning of millions of paper on account of the late emissions, delivering to the Provincial Bank, the national funds along with the established amortisation to a value equal to the amount at present burned. For example, if the amount of the 100,000,000 of paper money, in place of burning 200,000 monthly, the National Government shall deliver to the Bank 100,000,000 in public national bonds, with an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and an amortisation of 1 per cent. per annum.

By these means two advantages are gained.

1st. It eases the national treasury of the burden of burning two millions monthly, or 15 per cent. of the produce of its loans.

2nd. It capitalises and guarantees for the bank the millions which, without bettering the state of paper, should have been burned.

A third advantage is self evident.

The second becomes more clear, on the following simple reflections:

These 100 millions inferior say 4 millions of inferior dollars, would serve as a guarantee for the special loan, which essentially requires the conversion of paper, besides producing a part of the revenue which the loan would render necessary, and which, by another method, would have to be deducted necessarily, from the resources of the bank.

### NEW WAREHOUSE ATTEMPT.

On last Sunday the residents in this country had a rather painful proof of the utter insufficiency of our present legislative system. Gov. Saavedra

attended the Provincial Chambers with his message ready cut and dry, but in ignorance the Provincial Chambers, but as by the terms of the Constitution a certain number of members is requisite to form what is called a quorum, the Governor was unable to open the Chambers, in consequence of the required number not being present.

Our readers must be aware that there is at present a very serious split amongst our politicians, the Crudos or local party being considerably inferior in numbers to the Cocido or National party.

To such a height has party spirit been carried that it is more than probable we shall now have no more Provincial Chambers—as the Cocido members seem determined not to attend. The result of all this will most probably be that Gov. Saavedra must resign, and as a matter of course D. Norberto de la Riestra will succeed him. Looking at the matter in this light we cannot say that there is much reason to regret the determination of the Cocido members still it is rather humiliating to be obliged to admit that the working of our legislative system is all out of joint.

We have ten Chambers, Deputies, Senators, &c., and yet we have a simpler legislative system, we shall be always subject to the caprices of politicians.

The Provincial Executive is at present in an awkward dilemma, as Gov. Saavedra cannot inaugurate the Chambers if the Cocido members hold firm. Many people consider that Governor Saavedra will be obliged to make a 'coup d'etat,' under the circumstances, but we rather think that he will find it more convenient to resign. Mr. Riestra will, no doubt, if he takes office change the ministers. This we would regard as the most lamentable of all consequences. What we should do if Messrs. Acosta and Dominguez resign, we are really at a loss to say, as it might be difficult for the new Governor to find two ministers of such varied and extraordinary talents.

Governor Saavedra is in a rather awkward dilemma: his best course is to resign in disgust.

### SIXTEEN THOUSAND OUNCES.

We mentioned last week that the new Paraguayan representative in Paris, Sr. Don Candido Barreiro has taken with him to Europe no less a sum than sixteen thousand ounces for the sole purpose of purchasing two steamers in England to be built expressly for the navigation of the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo.

We call attention to this matter as we regard it a novelty in South American affairs to hear of a republic, boasting of a population of over one million and a quarter, destitute of revolutions and civil wars, has a surplus in its treasury, and devotes the same to the development of the national resources. What the Argentine and Bolivian Governments failed to accomplish President Lopez determined to do. The Bolivian Minister came on a special mission to Assunção and Buenos Ayres, relative to the navigation of these two rivers; but he failed with both Cabinets, for Paraguay did not wish to share with another State the benefits of an undertaking which she was able to carry out single handed, and Buenos Ayres was too busy with election troubles to attend to industrial progress.

It would be tedious to enter into a description of the immense advantages which must accrue to commerce in general and to Paraguay, Bolivia, and the upper Argentine provinces in particular, from the spirit and enterprise of the first named country. Suffice it to say that the Vernet, which falls into the river Paraguay a little above the fortress of Humaita has been already proved navigable, and the latest exploring steamer, under Capt. Lavarello, had a greater draught of water than the new steamers will require. There is at present in Assunção a German who is versed in the River route, who will probably aid in the navigation. As to the Pilcomayo, we have no fixed dates as to the height of the stream already explored. An American steamer, the Yariá II, went up only a short distance from its anchorage in front of Assunção, but tradition says that the early Spaniards followed its course into the heart of Bolivia, to its very source near the city of Chiquispe.

The coffee of Yungas, cotton of La Paz, cedar wood of Oran, tanned hides of Santiago, and numerous other valuable products will form an export of trade in the rapidly rising metropolis of Paraguay. It may seem strange that President Lopez should send \$60,000 to purchase two steamers in England, instead of getting them

made at his magnificent arsenal in Assunção. It must, however, be borne in mind that Mr. Whitehead and his associates have their hands full with the new mail steamer on the stocks, the dry dock, and other heavy works. Besides, these vessels of very light draught, such as are used in the Indian rivers can be procured sooner and probably cheaper in England. As it is difficult to bring out these river boats, we suppose they will be shipped in pieces, and put together when they reach their destination.

The navigation of the Tibiquari and Confuso has also the attention of Government; the first interests that rich territory lying between Villa Rica, and El Pilar, and great local advantages are offered to all parties sending down produce by this river. We may therefore, fairly conclude that the development of these hitherto highways has succeeded Cotton-picking, among the 'hobbies' of what Argentine call the capricious despotism of Paraguay.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The works of the Southern Railway are going ahead. The cuttings near the Lomas are very slight, in some places not exceeding two feet. It is gratifying to see so many natives at work. There are also Basques, Italians, and a Irish among the navvies. One gang is at present building a bridge over the Lomas road, where they have an encampment of tents, and other camps scattered over the country as far as San Vicente.

As an instance of the enormous rise in the value of land in the Lomas de Zamora, we may mention that a youth, whose parents died some seven years ago, was left 400 square of land, but the valuation being only \$300 per acre, it hardly sufficed to pay for his schooling. Luckily, he held possession of the land until the commencement of the Southern Railway, and has now sold it to various English residents, realising \$600,000 mpc. A friend of ours bought a plot some time ago for \$10,000, for which he has been offered \$20,000, and he refused the offer.

A fearful riot took place in Calle Parque, on Sunday night in the neighbors were alarmed by several shots, but the occurrence remains in the greatest mystery, and we can hardly expect much information from the Police.

Next Thursday will be the festival of the Ascension of Our Lord, and a strict holiday, as in all Roman Catholic countries. There will be high Mass at the Cathedral.

To day takes place the trial trip of the Eva, which will leave the Mole at 9 a.m. for the Tigre. We understand that President Mitre and a select company will attend the excursion; there will be a 'dejeuner a la fourchette.'

On Sunday a Doctor of Laws was thrown out of his gig in the calle Larga, Barracas, but fortunately not hurt.

The American pastor gave a prayer meeting at Mr. Marshall's Barracas, on Sunday evening, which was largely attended.

D. Andres Lamas was expected to leave yesterday evening per Salto, for Montevideo; and his departure was spoken of in connection with the current and contradictory rumors of an arrangement with Flores, and Brazilian intervention.

We regret to learn that the Premier, Mr. Rawson, has been confined to bed for some days past. It was not magnanimous of the 'Pueblo' to attack a man under the circumstances. We hope he will soon be able to return to the Cabinet of which he is both the honor and support.

There are rumors of Governor Saavedra's resignation, and we think he would signify serve his country by abandoning a post which has neither gained glory from his administration nor imparted respect to his declining years. From so disastrous a Government, an incompetent a ministry, and so disorganised a camp administration, any change must be for the better, and we would gladly say 'Adieu,' if his successor were the able and vigorous President of the Senate, D. Norberto Riestra, on whom the Government must devolve in case Sr. Saavedra, patriotically retires.

It is probable we shall have no Provincial Chambers, unless the Savera Acosta party consent to give up the pretence in Calle Moreno. The Cocido members will not attend, and, of course, the Chambers cannot be opened without a quorum.

The rumors about Oriental affairs are manifold and important. The Brazilian fleet, an army of 10,000 men, was said to be momentarily expected. According to another account, President Aguirre and General Flores had agreed on the basis of a pacific settlement. Either of these stories seem not unlikely.

The Marques de Olinda has brought us five sacks of seal cotton, from Curumio, Matto Grosso, which we intend to purchase, but it is a pity that the staple was not gained before shipment, as the freight becomes enormous in proportion with the value of the consignment.

Mr. Wheelwright says in his last letter that he is 'silly disappointed' that the 'finco' is considered owing to the bad reputation of the Argentine Government in England. It is said only \$30,000 has been taken, on 25 per cent. of the capital now required. There is a sum of \$40,000 taken in this country, but this cannot be relied on to construct the line. Again, it was rumored yesterday on 'Change,' that the shares were all taken up by the two financial companies, under whose auspices it had been introduced, but this requires confirmation.

The 'National' states that the Provincial Government has ordered the burning of eight millions dose. mpc. of the 10 millions due by the Nat. Gov. to the public.

The Congress Chamber of Deputies will meet to-day at 3 p.m., in preparatory session: the 'National' mentions a new box for the gentlemen of the Press. It is thought the Chamber will be solemnly opened by President Mitre on the 9th inst.

The favorite opera of Norma will be given to-night. This is the best role in the repertoire of our company, and brings fully into play the different talents of the rival prime donna.

### EXTRACTS.

In Saturday's paper we gave a list of the exports of Buenos Ayres in 1861 for six thousand six hundred thousand \$61 hundred thousand.

### OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

On Sunday at half-past 12 o'clock H. E. the Governor and the ministers Acosta and Dominguez, dressed in grand-tuise, his Excellency's coachman, the coach and the four white horses, were ready for the august ceremonial of reading the message (which we noticed under his Excellency's arm) and inaugurating the Provincial Chambers.

The 1st company of the 'Legion Agrícola' next came and formed in front of that celebrated national precinct, and commenced a lively jig; Crudos and cocidos flocked like flies in a French restaurant while the omnipresent little urchins of Buenos Ayres, armed with squibs and orange peels, entered the proceedings.

The awful solemnity of the scene was oppressive, the band ceased playing, the poor white horses became restive, and were obliged to sneeze several times, by attentive observers. Several deputies, frightened with the little boys, and asked if the Crudos were coming; the answer was satisfactory, for they entered the august assembly by the old fire-entrance in the upper portion of the 'Legion Agrícola's' arm, and inaugurating the Provincial Chambers.

The Cabildo clock struck one; two; three; no appearance of the Cocido members yet, nor of the silver inkstand inside, nor of the poor white horses—also the direful news was soon ascertained: no assembly! *Boom boom!*

The poor white horses were unharnessed and sent to grass—the Legion Agrícola's returned its weary way along the hard pavement of Calle Florida back to their barracks, and the opening of the Chambers of the Province and public reading of the message was postponed until to-morrow.

[N.B.—Two paper dollars will be given to any bona fide subscriber who will furnish us with the required date.]

### THE ARGENTINE CHAMBER.

#### RAILWAY.

(From the Railway Times.)  
We have been duly sensible for the last twelve months of the arrangements which were pending with the Argentine Republic respecting the line from Rosario to Cordova, and we have at length the satisfaction of learning that the negotiations are successfully and satisfactorily completed. A company has, consequently, been established on the basis of the satisfaction of learning that the negotiations are successfully and satisfactorily completed. A company has, consequently, been established on the basis of the satisfaction of learning that the negotiations are successfully and satisfactorily completed.

The public and useful line will be 247 miles in length. The capital required is \$1,000,000, but it is not intended to be more than \$1,000,000 in the first instance in shares of \$20 each. There is a Government guarantee of 1 per cent. for 30 years, on a gross of 100,000,000 of land on each side of the line, as well as free occupation of that on which the railway and works are to be constructed. The contractors (Messrs. Brassey, Wythe, and Wheelwright) are not only men of substance, but of established repute, and every reliance may be placed on the due fulfilment of the contract into which they have entered with the company, and which includes interest at 7 per cent. on deposits and calls until the entire 247 miles for \$5,400 per mile.

Nearly the whole of the line is practically on a dead level, and the working expenses, like the cost of construction, are, therefore, anticipated to be unusually low. The climate is European, and the city of Cordova is alleged to be one of the healthiest in the world. The prospects add that the road, in addition to its ordinary articles of traffic—hides, tallow, and wool—will receive the produce of the extensive silver mines discovered within the last two or three years in the province of San Juan, and also of copper and gold mines lately opened in other localities. Two miles of the work commencing at Rosario, are nearly completed, and the whole will not occupy more than two or three years, while a moiety of the lands not assigned to the contractors remain the property of the shareholders, the whole being fit for immediate settlement.

The interior provinces of Buenos Ayres, although rich in natural resources, have hitherto impeded in their development by the difficulty and cost of obtaining a suitable outlet for the produce. The trade between Cordova and the other interior provinces and Rosario is at present carried on by carts drawn by bullocks or mules, and at an enormous cost. The time consumed in the journey between Rosario and Cordova averages on an average from twenty-five to thirty days. The duration of the journey between Rosario and other places is in a corresponding ratio; and, indeed, the time consumed is so considerable that the remoter provinces to the north (such as Salta) prefer sending produce to market on the Pacific by a monthly route, and at an increased cost; the saving of time being comparatively of more importance.

If the railroad is ultimately intended by its projector, Mr. Wheelwright (a gentleman who has constructed some of the most successful South American projects), to traverse the Pampas and Andes of South America, extending from the river Parana to Callao on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 1,000 miles and opening to inter-communication the most important parts of the Argentine Republic; but the project, so securely established and protected, will be permitted to develop the whole of the resources within its scope prior to its further or separate effort being made.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

#### The Saxon Case.

The New York correspondent of the Evening Star states that the Federal Government will surrender the barque Saxon, the British ship seized by the Federal cruiser Vanderbilt at the Cape of Good Hope.

#### Great Fire at Greenwich.

Shortly before nine o'clock, the sugar house of Messrs Crawhall and Co. was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the upper portion of the building, which is eight stories in height. The fire has now reached the lowest story, and there is no probability of any portion of the building being saved. The damage is highly estimated at £20,000. This sugar house was destroyed by fire exactly two years ago, and was subsequently rebuilt. The whole is insured by insurance.

#### Disastrous Floods have occurred at Denny and other parts of Scotland. The cause was the late heavy rain.

#### The Kenmore Affair.

At the Cork assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Keogh, six men were put forward and indicted for having at Queenstown, without licence from Her Majesty's agents, enlisted and sent service as sailors on board the Kenmore, the same being an American ship of war, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and having entered into their own securities to appear for judgment when called on, were released from custody.

#### A Great Frost Predicted.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne:—"Professor Newmarch, on a three years' scientific visit from Havana, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come very close to us to endanger this our earth; and should it not attack itself to us (as our globe of quicksilver to another, our atmosphere the sight will be beautiful to behold). During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing comet." This professor was leaving Liverpool for Havana, so that we may hear more of this on his reaching Europe."

#### The Florida.

The Confederate cruiser Florida, after procuring the necessary supply of coals at Madeira, put to sea on the 20th ultimo—whether pursued by the St. Louis or not our authorities do not say. The report of her being blockaded in Funchal Bay on the 4th instant is therefore without foundation.



# STEAMBOAT AGENCY

W. M. MATTIARD CO.

30- CANGALLO-30

FOR MONTEVIDEO

The National Steamer

SALTO

Leaves every Monday at 6 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

Call at Salto, Rosario, San Pedro, Uruguay, San Hermoso, and San Nicolás

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

Passengers leave every Thursday

and return every Wednesday

FOR GUATEMALA

The National Steamer

LOI ORECHES

Leaves the "Beco de las Nuevas Velas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paron, and returns every Tuesday

Passengers leave every Thursday

and return every Wednesday

FOR THE PARANA

Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Paron and returns every Tuesday

Passengers leave every Thursday

and return every Wednesday

FOR CORRIENTES

Call at Paraná, La Paz, Cailla, de la Esquina, Cailla, de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

ESMERALDA

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paron, on Tuesday, May 10, and returns on Friday, May 20th

FAVON

To Zarate (cabin)

San Pedro do

Obligado do

San Nicolás do

Gual. guay do

Rosario do

San Lorenzo do

Montevideo do

Santa Fé do

Paraná do

La Paz do

La Esquina do

Goya do

Bella Vista do

Empedrado do

Corrientes do

Nueva Palmira do

Fray Benito do

Concepción do

Payson do

Deck Half-price

FAVON

To Montevideo, per ton

Rosario

San Nicolás

Paraná

La Paz

Bella Vista

La Esquina

Goya

Corrientes

The Uruguay Ports

FOR CORRIENTES

Call at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MAQUINES DE OLINDA

Leaves on the 4th May

FAVON

San Nicolás

Rosario

Paraná

Corrientes

Ayacucho

Corumbá

FOR MONTEVIDEO

The National Steamer

CORRIENTES

Leaves on Saturday, 30th April, at 4 a.m.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets

MONEY ORDERS

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 22 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Branches are granted at the offices of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 Calle San Martín (opposite the Bala)

And at J. Barred & Co, Bankers, LIVERPOOL

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 Calle San Martín (opposite the Bala)

THOMAS H. HALL

DEPARTS AT NIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK

Calle de la Victoria No. 60

# Carrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas

Carrales Portátiles de Hierro para Capias

Carrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuno

Babederos de Hierro desde 600 vara

Arjones de Hierro de todo precio

Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacaras, Potreros, Cercales &c.

Fuertes de Hierro

Arjones Magnéticos de estirar Alambres

Arjones de cortar Abrojos y Cardos

Arjones de sacar Agua

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos

Nº 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 Valparaiso and Santiago

The Disignates 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

Turns—Cash

WILLIAM FERGUSON and CO.

57-DEFENSA-57

(Corner of Potosí)

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

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU & CO

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo

BUENOS-AYRES

The immense advantages of Accounts

are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the great importance 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 confidence

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city a safe and 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, workmen, and servants of all classes and 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 lottery and other frivolities

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city follows the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893

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%) 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 sum deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers

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.

Tras 25 de Mayo, Rosario, Montevideo, Salto, Uruguay, San Hermoso, San Nicolás, Gual. guay, Rosario, San Lorenzo, Montevideo, Santa Fé, Paraná, La Paz, Bella Vista, La Esquina, Goya, Empedrado, Corrientes, Nueva Palmira, Fray Benito, Concepción, Payson

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# FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

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