

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

830 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 false audiam vel non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

POST-OFFICE RETURNS 1860.

There is no more infallible index of the progress of a country than its post-office returns; for, in the present day, letters and newspapers are synonymous with commerce, education, and prosperity. The Postal Gazette vol. VI., just published by our able and untiring Postmaster-general, reveals the most gigantic increase in this department, and we should scarcely credit the figures were they not guaranteed by official and living dates.

Since 1859 the letters and newspapers received in B. Ayres have more than doubled whilst those despatched have increased nine-fold. The official correspondence has been tripled; and the letters to and from the country parts of this province, in 1860 are exactly ten times the number returned for 1859. The list of private boxes in the Correo has only risen 50 per cent. owing to the exorbitant charge for this convenience; but the street delivery of letters has more than quintupled. The despatch of the auxiliary office at the Capitania has also grown prodigiously.

In 1859 the total number of letters passing through the post of B. Ayres was 226,512, and in 1860 this increased to 803,183. The newspaper of 1859 amounted to 204,262, and of 1860 to 541,867. During these four years of interval the greatest increase falls to 1860, the total business of the Post-office having doubled in comparison with the previous year.

The most wonderful item is newspapers: in 1860 the number despatched hence was only 18,640, or one-quarter the present circulation of the Standard outside this city. In 1860 the number shows an increase of thirteen-fold, amounting to stupendous figure of 245,000.

The postal returns of B. Ayres may be almost taken for those of the whole Argentine Republic, the former being more than two thirds of the sum of the 14 provinces. The percentage is as follows: B. Ayres 67, Santa Fe 11, Entre Rios 9, Cordoba 4, Mendoza 2, San Juan 1, Corrientes 1, the other seven provinces 44 p. c.

The revenues of the Post-office are not yet sufficient to meet its expenses but it is likely that before long this department will even prove a lucrative branch of the exchequer, the sale of postage-stamps in 1860 being just double that of 1861.

Sor Posadas mentions that the mania for collecting old postage-stamps was so great that they were even forged, as he supposes in Europe, although not of the present model, nor seemingly for illicit circulation.

The mail-service of the Interior has been much improved, showing 300 journeys last year, to and from Rosario, carrying altogether 15 tons of correspondence, of which three fourths were newspapers, gratis.

Registered letters from England have been received since 1860, the receipts being sent home to London in due form. In the first year they only numbered 141, but in 1860 the figure had risen to 622.

An International Postal Congress was held in Paris, May 11th 1860, and Sor H. F. Varela named as Argentine Delegate, but owing to his own indisposition or the hostility of the French Cabinet, he was denied admission.

Amongst the complaints, during last year, appears that of D. Lucas Gonzalez who lost 2250 depreciated paper dollars sent him under envelope by a friend in Rosario, in violation of the established rules. Also some ten thousand protests about Illustrated London News and other printed papers said to be mailed in the post-office of this city.

The fines for sending letters outside mail-bags, untimely were 12, each \$100 m.c. During the Flores war in Banda Oriental, the mail-bags from

Salto have been twice lost, but we believe they contained nothing of great importance.

Sor Posadas has introduced many striking reforms into the Postal administration: he has procured from Europe a new press for stamps, and a perforating machine. He has not only kept pace with the gigantic increase of business, but placed the office, every year, on a better footing, and is continually making advancement. The private auxiliary city offices, street delivery, and 'Registered' system, have been introduced by him with signal success, and convenience to the public. He now proposes to get up a Dead letter office, and to bring from England some experienced telegraph clerks to instruct Argentines to work the wires when laid down on the railways in construction.

There are many other reforms which we could suggest to the Postmaster-general, especially the carriage of letters and papers by the Diligences, which is at present unsatisfactory. But we will conclude our review by acknowledging the great efforts of Sor Posadas to place his important administration on a European level, and returning him thanks as a valuable public servant the Howland Hill of South America.

CAMP REFORM.

The present state of the camps of Buenos Ayres is such, that if the Governor or the Ministers, or the Justices of the Peace or the Alcaldes do not at once adopt measures, Mexico in its worst days will be outdone by Buenos Ayres.

It is fashionable in this city to talk of the lamentable state of the provinces the poverty and ignorance of the Provincials, and the insecurity of life and property north of the Arroyo Medio; but this is false and incorrect, and so notorious has the impunity for crime and license for the gauchos, become in Buenos Ayres, that the cut-throats and robbers who are unable to live in the other provinces are flocking into this, and if a proper census were taken we doubt not that Government would discover that the real cause of the great increase of crime in the camp is the augmentation of vagabond gauchos from all points of the Argentine compass.

Formerly—any native passing from one partido to another was required to have a passport, to escape arrest. We believe the law has never been repealed, but now-a-days the gauchos go where they like, and no questions are asked; the consequence is that every night horses are stolen and driven from one partido to another; crimes are daily perpetrated, and the offender goes to the next village town; cattle are killed every night, and the meat and hide distributed amongst the robbers—nine years ago, when Pastor Obligado was Governor, such was not the case.

In former years card-playing was strictly prohibited in the pulperias; the law though still in force, is never carried out, neither is it necessary; for the gauchos now when they assemble at the pulperia invariably prefer talking politics to playing 'monte.'

The province of Buenos Ayres is going headlong to the devil, and we can prove it. There are at this moment in Buenos Ayres over fifty young men possessed of a fair capital who have come to this country expressly to invest in sheep-farming in this province—why have they not gone to the camp? why are they leaving for Entre Rios or Santa Fe? Answer us Gov. Saavedra, you who have sworn to perform the duties of chief ruler of this province. Why are sheep selling cheaper to day than eight years ago, although everything else has risen in proportion as the paper dollar has depreciated? Why has a native estanciaero offered to sell 600 head of horned cattle at \$65 per head, and free for the pasturing of said cattle for eight months, and yet been unable to find a purchaser? Why was the owner of a flock of fine mestiza sheep in the partido of Pilar forced to sell them at five dollars less than when sheep were worth eight years ago, when ounces were 300 dollars—and to give the purchaser two years time to pay without interest? We answer—

Because Mariano Saavedra is Governor of Buenos Ayres. Because M. Acosta is Prime Minister. We appeal to the oldest native gentleman in the country if ever there was a time when murders and robberies were more frequent than at present, when life and property were less secure. Republicans in the camp are nothing else than licence to rob and murder.

Despotism is law, order, and protection. We raise our voice now in the vain hope that natives themselves will see the urgent necessity for vigorous reform. Let it not be supposed that we appeal to public opinion solely on behalf of Irish sheep-farmers. No—On behalf of every honest hard-working man, whether native or foreigner, in the country, we come with the Constitution in our hands and demand protection for life and property.

Full well we know the difficulties attending a thorough camp reform. Dr. Alsina it appears became so puzzled that his reformatory efforts were as it were asphyxiated—but if we ask for reform, if we ask for protection, it is not to be supposed that we cannot point out a sound feasible way of effecting it. We propose the following measures.

1st. In every partido appoint a comandante, whose word should be law, who should be only amenable to a committee in town, and who, if a murder or robbery was committed in his partido, and the offender escaped, should be punished by 12 months imprisonment and hard labour.

2nd. Let a committee be at once appointed in Buenos Ayres to try every camp question or appeal, let the jurisdiction be summary, and a public example made of the first camp official who neglects his duty.

3rd. Stop all the mercachifles in the country, of every name, nature and description.

4th. Let the comandante of each partido know the name, occupation and address of every person in his partido—what means each has of support.

5th. Every man who could not prove to the satisfaction of the comandante his occupation and means of support, should be at once arrested, and sent to a convict establishment in the Islands of the Parana, where rice and tobacco should be cultivated by order of the Government.

6th. Abolish all electioneering in the camp, and allow no man to vote who could not read and write, and show property worth twenty thousand dollars.

7th. Every criminal should be tried within three days after his arrest in the partido where the offence was committed by a jury of six, composed half of foreigners, a majority being sufficient to give a verdict.

There are a few other steps to be taken, which now for want of room we omit, but we shall recur to this matter again, and explain our measures more fully.

We ask and implore of our colleagues to take this matter up, and join with us in demanding immediate camp reform. If something is not done, and that something done at once, mestiza sheep will soon be selling at 20 paper dollars with ten years plus without interest and cattle considerably cheaper.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Sr. Lavallol's answer, to the President of the Provincial Chambers, could not be more explicit, and shows clearly that the banner of the Codigo senators is 'no surrender.' A meeting was held at the Provincial Chambers on Saturday. There were only eight members present. The resignations sent in were discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that there, that the Government should order new elections.

It appears, according to what our colleague, 'El Pueblo,' says, that there is a sort of Ministerial crisis in the Provincial Government House. M. Acosta, the prime provincial minister, is to be removed, and Don Adolfo Alsina is to succeed him. We refrain from offering our opinion on the matter, but people in town say, 'that it is out of the frying-pan into the fire.'

There are some strange rumours in town about affairs in Corrientes. It is said that in the country districts there has been a rising, and that many lives were lost. We cannot vouch much for the truth of this report, but there seems to be something wrong in that quarter.

Yesterday, there was a private session of the Senators of Congress. The election of the new Senators for San Juan was discussed, and, we believe, approved of.

The Paxon, on Saturday, brought down a batch of prisoners from Rosario, for what object we know not, unless to facilitate their escape, and cause additional expense to the Treasury. We cannot understand why Rosario criminals should not be tried and punished in Rosario; the whole system of administering justice in this country 'is out of joint.'

The steamer, Gran Chaco, has at last arrived from Esquina. She is gone to the Hoca to be repaired.

The Monay has at last passed into the hands of the Government. As a war vessel she is utterly useless, and as a passenger steamer she is almost worn out. The best thing Minister Gelly Oles can do is to raffle her.

A Brazilian gentleman, named Don Jose Coelho de Oliveira, has arrived in Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro, in search of a person named Juan Antonio de Moraes, formerly a money broker to Rio, who fled recently from that city to the River Plate, having robbed Don Oliveira's father of two hundred thousand patacons, and several other families in Rio of very heavy amounts. Mr. Oliveira offers five hundred patacons reward for any information which will lead to the arrest of Moraes.

The Brazilian squadron is now arriving at Montevideo, and an army of occupation of ten thousand men is about to cross the frontier.

The Baron Mau leaves for England, per next English packet. We are surprised that Don Gomez does not use his influence to stop the Baron's departure for Europe, until satisfactory explanation is given of the intentions of Brazil, and of the Baron's motives for making a trip to Europe.

The American man-of-war, Waterwing, was to have left Montevideo for Valparaiso, on yesterday. She takes a mail.

The steamer arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. All the news published by the 'Tribuna,' about Flores, turns out, as we predicted, to be entirely false. Flores fled from Moreno, and attacked Florida, where he was most signally repulsed by a handful of men.

A conspiracy, it appears, was detected by Government on board the General Artigas. The President got news of it at 10 o'clock at night, and immediately despatched 50 men, all armed to the teeth, who at once boarded the steamer, and arrested the ringleaders, who were agents of Flores.

A farmer, from Pilar, states that the camps in that district are at present in splendid condition, but that in consequence of the multitude of thistles, many farmers who were obliged to remove last summer during the drought, are still away, as they fear to return until the thistles are harder. Still, however, the prospect of the farmers this year could not be better.

The largest cargo of wheat and flour ever known to have arrived in Montevideo, from Chile, entered that port on the 4th inst. The Anna Kell, consigned to Messrs. Nicholson, Green, and Co., 1408 sacks of first-class flour, 400 do, various classes, 431 do, beans, 660 quintals flour.

In justice to Mr. Sampson, Consul-general at London, we have to assure our readers that so far from joining Mr. Robertson in opposition to the Cordoba Railway, we have undeniable proof to his steady adhesion and fidelity to Mr. Wheelwright and the great Argentine enterprise.

Mr. Flower is at length free from loathsome and unjust captivity which he suffered during so many months, for having killed a gaucho in self defence. Being released at once after trial it is clear he was quite innocent, and we must deplore the miserable state of the laws; delaying trials for months and years. Flower is now instituting a charge of conspiracy to murder him, against the alcalde, as we are informed.

The Istria had a terrible passage between the Irish channel and Cape Finisterre, suffering a hurricane of 30 hours' duration: the passengers were put under closed hatches for security. There was no occurrence on the voyage, except speaking two vessel: the captain and passengers arrived here on the very best terms, after 85 days.

It is rumored that the furniture and good-will of the Ho el de La Paz have been sold to an English Co. for \$7,000 silver but M. Vincent contradicts this statement.

The island of Martin Garcia has been almost left without a garrison; the only troops now there being about 100 of the Artillery. Admiral Mitre is at present in this city, in infirm health. A great foot-race came off between two Englishmen, on Thursday morning, from the Oaks Amsted, Paseo Julio, to some place near the Recoleta: the winner is a Cumberland man, and he treated his friends to a champagne breakfast after the race.

It is supposed Congress may be inaugurated on Thursday, 12th inst., but the day is not fixed, as the National Government means to secure a quorum, even should the Cruces members absent themselves.

We have received a communication from Captain Bruce which we shall publish to-morrow.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

During Burglary.

Capture of the robbers.

On Sunday night, the hardware store of Mr. Hargreaves, in calle Piedra, was broken into by some ruffians, who counted on the present effete condition of our police, and impunity for crime to carry out their unlawful intent. Although the occurrence took place within a few yards of the Sereno's post and only two blocks from the Police, the robbers would have sacked the house un molested but for the activity and courage of Mr. Hargreaves, who took his revolver and, seizing the burglars conveyed them in person to the Police. We hope that some heavier punishment than a fine of \$100 m.c. will be inflicted: in fact there is no security for life or property, under Sor

Cazon's administration, and it will be necessary to shoot five or six dozen of notorious malefactors, before the city can be considered habitable.

ANTI-HIGH STREET ROBBERY.

Shocking Outrage.

On Saturday afternoon at half past six o'clock a gentleman's servant resident in calle Venezuela was returning home from Mr. Hastler's drapery store with a parcel of velvet hats, when he was waylaid by some ruffians who knocked him down and carried off his parcel. The robbery was effected in calle Esmeralda, close to the Women's Hospital, one of the most frequented thoroughfares of our city; yet the robbers escaped with the least molestation either on the part of the police or of the passers-by. The servant is a most trust-worthy man who has been twenty years in his master's employment.

In our last impression we noticed the attempt to rob two English ladies of their shawls, about six o'clock in the afternoon, in calle Victoria. So daring and frequent have these outrages become in our most public streets, owing to the want of proper police, that as Mr. Hastler assures us, the drapery business suffers severely, few ladies having the courage to go shopping in the afternoon. It is useless for M. Cazon and some snobbish Englishmen to affect dozing, "the reign of terror." When doctors have to carry revolvers in their visits, and ladies to stop at home after sunset, for fear of street robbers, we may fairly conclude that law and order in B. Ayres have become a dead letter.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Governor Saavedra and the Provincial Chambers of B. Ayres find themselves in a most extraordinary dilemma, being obliged either to resign en masse or violate the Constitution. After the bloody affair of April 2nd, several members in disgust resolved to throw up their seats, and as the senators had denounced the last elections as a fraud that Chamber could not consistently meet the intruders in Assembly. A quorum cannot be got, to order new elections, and the whole Legislature is paralyzed.

An arrangement was spoken of last week between Sr. Riestra, President of the Senate, and D. Ambrosio Lezica, a Codigo leader. The terms were: to annul the last elections, reform the electoral law, and order new elections. This arrangement, however, has not been feasible, and it is said a split has occurred among the Cruces party, some of whom are for a coup d'etat, by ordering new elections even without a quorum, but to this Sr. Riestra and others are opposed.

Meantime rumor goes that the extreme faction has prevailed, and that we are to have new elections next Sunday, when if proper precautions be not taken we may expect renewed riots and bloodshed. If the Codos replace the members resigned, we shall be just in the same predicament as before; if the Cruces gain five more seats, they will present a bolder front, and we may expect to see open war declared to the tottering National administration. The Governor and President are in a deadlock.

NEW ELECTIONS.

The 'Nacional' publishes the decree of Governor Saavedra, ordering new elections for six seats vacated in the Senate, to take place on Sunday, 15th inst. The seventh is to be elected on Sunday, June 26th.

THE PACIFIC.

Dates have arrived here from Santiago de Chile, up to the 15th. Chile was quiet and progressing rapidly.

Eleven gentlemen of the road who had been tried and sentenced to death, attempted to escape from the Santiago prison, but, luckily for the public, they failed in their attempt, and were secured a little more strongly.

The Congress proposed by Peru has met with better success than the hanting of Louis Napoleon, for Venezuela, Nueva Granada, Chile, and Bolivia have agreed to attend. The difficulty between Spain and Peru, caused by the murder of some Spanish subjects, is likely to be diplomatically arranged. Spain has accredited to Peru, as special envoy on this matter, Don Eusebio Salazar y Alzarredo.

The unfortunate result of Sr. Frias' mission has caused great grief in Peru. The popular Peruvian sentiment is in favor of Chile, and the Cabinet of President Paez disapproves of the stubborn behavior of the Bolivian agent. The new coinage in Peru had come into circulation. The Peruvian dollar is now worth 80 cents, Chile money.

Bronze coin has also replaced the old copper cents, and queros. Peru, upon the whole, is flourishing under the rule of General Pezet.

Bolivia has requested of France a renewal of diplomatic relations. The Bolivian Government newspaper, the 'Causa Nacional,' publishes a note from the Tulleries, in which the French Government agree to receive Marshal Santa Cruz as Bolivian diplomatic agent. The same paper also publishes 112 columns of a vindication of the character of General Belzu, who was, most undoubtedly, the best President Bolivia ever had.

INDIAN INVASIONS.

Ballesteros, April 24, 1861.

To Colonel D. Cesario Dominguez. I have just arrived in the frontier of the north, which was invaded by Indians on the 20th inst., having pursued them 7 leagues in the province of Santa Fe, without being able to catch them, but have succeeded in making them leave behind them the cattle which they had stolen.

In this invasion 31 Indians have been killed; and a great many horses carried off.

Judging from the tracks, and other signs, they must belong to the Saucos de Santiago.

The desperate state of this Department, makes me request the loan of 10 or 15 carbines, and some lances, and more especially some ball cartridge, in order to supply the piquet Aherias, as also for distribution amongst some trustworthy persons, at different places, who could meet at an appointed spot, at a moment's warning.

I trust you will do me this favour, as well as use your influence with the National Government, for the unfortunate people in this district.

DESPER MOYANO.

Azul, April 30, 1861.

To General Paganero.

I have the honor to inform you that the Chileno Indians, to the number of 400 or 500, surprised at 3 p.m., on the 26th inst., the fort Resistencia, situated at the Lake Calchunco, seizing all the horses and driving away cattle to the number of 200.

That same morning, at 10 a.m., I had marched with the 3rd Battalion of the Line, and 10 Indians of the Cacique Calchunco (all that I could collect at the time), and was encamped 7 leagues from this place, when I received news, at half-past 11 p.m., of the invasion of Fort Resistencia.

I, at once, detailed Captain Matias Minana, of the National Guards, to collect all the horses that he could from the neighbours, and I started for Fort Barrancas, where I arrived at 10 a.m., the following day, with 160 horses, 13 National Guards, 22 soldiers of the Guas Regiment, taken from the forts. I then marched in the direction of the lakes of Artalajo, keeping them to my left until I reached the Saco Corto, where I camped, having marched 16 leagues in 30 hours.

Colonel Nicolas Ocampo I had left in this spot, ordering him to send me all the horses and Indians that he could collect. I waited two days at Saco Corto, and in spite of sending out spies in all directions, the Indians had already left, and I had the disgust of returning without fighting them; besides, neither horses nor Indians arrived, and only on my return I met the latter, but I was badly mounted, so that pursuit was out of the question, else I would have gone as far as the Piguas. I have also to inform you that the commander of Fort Resistencia is a prisoner here, and I am preparing a summary of the whole affair which, when finished, I shall send to Government.

I cannot omit drawing your attention to the bravery and constancy with which the 3rd of the Line, and the other troops which accompanied me, underwent the privations and fatigues of this expedition. I have to mention particularly the zeal and activity of the captain of the National Guards, Don Matias Minana, and citizens Don Mariano Roldan, Don Zorillo Prado, and others who voluntarily accompanied me, assisting me with horses, &c. I can assure you, that had not fate been against us, we would have given the Indians a severe thrashing, as was our duty, but let us hope that a more favourable opportunity may soon present itself.

J. Rivas.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

On Monday afternoon there was a loud smell of some rubbish burning in the Casp de Moneda, but whether the stench arose from 1 millions of p-p-r dollars, depreciated currency, or from old sugar wrappers provided for the occasion by the grocers, no one could tell, as, in order to prevent a similar accident to that which happened at the last incineration (so many thousand dollars going up the spout) the management has carefully provided against all draughts, either of air or of brokers, by closing and keeping closed the doors of the Directorio, and although several small boys were seen flattening their noses against the glass doors, and one of the staff of the morning newspapers was seen frantically rushing about, asking, "Where, oh where is the burning going on?" still nothing definite is known of the value of the rubbish destroyed. One of the clerks of the Casa de Moneda told our reporter confidentially that a box of vesper matches and a second-hand bellows had been purchased that morning.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W. M. MATTI and 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, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORES,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave for 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 Paven, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, May 10, and returns on Friday, May 20th.

FARES:
To Zarate (cable) 8 patacones
Bau Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
Bau Nicolas do 12
Qual guay do 10
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Buenos Aires do 20
Santa Fé do 24
Pavón do 24
La Paz do 32
La Esquina do 36
Goya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Nueva Palmira do 56
Fray Bentos 11
Concepcion 13
Paysandu 20

Deck Half-price.
FREIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6
San Nicolas 6
Parana 6
La Paz 10
Bella Vista 10
La Esquina 10
Goya 12
Corrientes 12
Uruguay Ports 10

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Juncos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Boissacourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:
San Nicolas 10 pata.
Rosario 20
Parana 28
Corrientes 60
Asuncion 80
Corumbá 142

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 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on
Messrs. Prescott, Grot & Co, Bankers
LONDON.
And on J. Barred & Co, Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. William Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martín (opposite the Hotel).

THOMAS B. HALL,
DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Ciudad No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Mojoneros de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodenos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Aguan.

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

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 Disagences 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 the most confidence.

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

The 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 1863.

WILLIAM LESLIE.
CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

61 CORRIENTES 61
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
E. J. HASTLER.
New Goods received Monthly.
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.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivero.	S. Idro.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Idro.
1	10	18 18	10 18	10 18	11 15	11 15	1	11 15	11 15
2	10 30	18 30	10 30	10 30	11 30	11 30	2	11 30	11 30
3	11 15	19 15	11 15	11 15	12 15	12 15	3	12 15	12 15
4	12 00	20 00	12 00	12 00	13 00	13 00	4	13 00	13 00
5	12 45	20 45	12 45	12 45	13 45	13 45	5	13 45	13 45
6	13 30	21 30	13 30	13 30	14 30	14 30	6	14 30	14 30
7	14 15	22 15	14 15	14 15	15 15	15 15	7	15 15	15 15
8	15 00	23 00	15 00	15 00	16 00	16 00	8	16 00	16 00
9	15 45	23 45	15 45	15 45	16 45	16 45	9	16 45	16 45
10	16 30	24 30	16 30	16 30	17 30	17 30	10	17 30	17 30
11	17 15	25 15	17 15	17 15	18 15	18 15	11	18 15	18 15
12	18 00	26 00	18 00	18 00	19 00	19 00	12	19 00	19 00
13	18 45	26 45	18 45	18 45	19 45	19 45	13	19 45	19 45
14	19 30	27 30	19 30	19 30	20 30	20 30	14	20 30	20 30
15	20 15	28 15	20 15	20 15	21 15	21 15	15	21 15	21 15
16	21 00	29 00	21 00	21 00	22 00	22 00	16	22 00	22 00
17	21 45	29 45	21 45	21 45	22 45	22 45	17	22 45	22 45
18	22 30	30 30	22 30	22 30	23 30	23 30	18	23 30	23 30
19	23 15	31 15	23 15	23 15	24 15	24 15	19	24 15	24 15
20	24 00	32 00	24 00	24 00	25 00	25 00	20	25 00	25 00
21	24 45	32 45	24 45	24 45	25 45	25 45	21	25 45	25 45
22	25 30	33 30	25 30	25 30	26 30	26 30	22	26 30	26 30
23	26 15	34 15	26 15	26 15	27 15	27 15	23	27 15	27 15
24	27 00	35 00	27 00	27 00	28 00	28 00	24	28 00	28 00
25	27 45	35 45	27 45	27 45	28 45	28 45	25	28 45	28 45
26	28 30	36 30	28 30	28 30	29 30	29 30	26	29 30	29 30
27	29 15	37 15	29 15	29 15	30 15	30 15	27	30 15	30 15
28	30 00	38 00	30 00	30 00	31 00	31 00	28	31 00	31 00
29	30 45	38 45	30 45	30 45	31 45	31 45	29	31 45	31 45
30	31 30	39 30	31 30	31 30	32 30	32 30	30	32 30	32 30
31	32 15	40 15	32 15	32 15	33 15	33 15	31	33 15	33 15
32	33 00	41 00	33 00	33 00	34 00	34 00	32	34 00	34 00
33	33 45	41 45	33 45	33 45	34 45	34 45	33	34 45	34 45
34	34 30	42 30	34 30	34 30	35 30	35 30	34	35 30	35 30
35	35 15	43 15	35 15	35 15	36 15	36 15	35	36 15	36 15
36	36 00	44 00	36 00	36 00	37 00	37 00	36	37 00	37 00
37	36 45	44 45	36 45	36 45	37 45	37 45	37	37 45	37 45
38	37 30	45 30	37 30	37 30	38 30	38 30	38	38 30	38 30
39	38 15	46 15	38 15	38 15	39 15	39 15	39	39 15	39 15
40	39 00	47 00	39 00	39 00	40 00	40 00	40	40 00	40 00
41	39 45	47 45	39 45	39 45	40 45	40 45	41	40 45	40 45
42	40 30	48 30	40 30	40 30	41 30	41 30	42	41 30	41 30
43	41 15	49 15	41 15	41 15	42 15	42 15	43	42 15	42 15
44	42 00	50 00	42 00	42 00	43 00	43 00	44	43 00	43 00
45	42 45	50 45	42 45	42 45	43 45	43 45	45	43 45	43 45
46	43 30	51 30	43 30	43 30	44 30	44 30	46	44 30	44 30
47	44 15	52 15	44 15	44 15	45 15	45 15	47	45 15	45 15
48	45 00	53 00	45 00	45 00	46 00	46 00	48	46 00	46 00
49	45 45	53 45	45 45	45 45	46 45	46 45	49	46 45	46 45
50	46 30	54 30	46 30	46 30	47 30	47 30	50	47 30	47 30
51	47 15	55 15	47 15	47 15	48 15	48 15	51	48 15	48 15
52	48 00	56 00	48 00	48 00	49 00	49 00	52	49 00	49 00
53	48 45	56 45	48 45	48 45	49 45	49 45	53	49 45	49 45
54	49 30	57 30	49 30	49 30	50 30	50 30	54	50 30	50 30
55	50 15	58 15	50 15	50 15	51 15	51 15	55	51 15	51 15
56	51 00	59 00	51 00	51 00	52 00	52 00	56	52 00	52 00
57	51 45	59 45	51 45	51 45	52 45	52 45	57	52 45	52 45
58	52 30	60 30	52 30	52 30	53 30	53 30	58	53 30	53 30
59	53 15	61 15	53 15	53 15	54 15	54 15	59	54 15	54 15
60	54 00	62 00	54 00	54 00	55 00	55 00	60	55 00	55 00
61	54 45	62 45	54 45	54 45	55 45	55 45	61	55 45	55 45
62	55 30	63 30	55 30	55 30	56 30	56 30	62	56 30	56 30
63	56 15	64 15	56 15	56 15	57 15	57 15	63	57 15	57 15
64	57 00	65 00	57 00	57 00	58 00	58 00	64	58 00	58 00
65	57 45	65 45	57 45	57 45	58 45	58 45	65	58 45	58 45
66	58 30	66 30	58 30	58 30	59 30	59 30	66	59 30	59 30
67	59 15	67 15	59 15	59 15	60 15	60 15	67	60 15	60 15
68	60 00	68 00	60 00	60 00	61 00	61 00	68	61 00	61 00
69	60 45	68 45	60 45	60 45	61 45	61 45	69	61 45	61 45
70	61 30	69 30	61 30	61 30	62 30	62 30	70	62 30	62 30
71	62 15	70 15	62 15	62 15	63 15	63 15	71	63 15	63 15
72	63 00	71 00	63 00	63 00	64 00	64 00	72	64 00	64 00
73	63 45	71 45	63 45	63 45	64 45	64 45	73	64 45	64 45
74	64 30	72 30	64 30	64 30	65 30	65 30	74	65 30	65 30
75	65 15	73 15	65 15	65 15	66 15	66 15	75	66 15	66 15
76	66 00	74 00	66 00	66 00	67 00	67 00	76	67 00	67 00
77	66 45	74 45	66 45	66 45	67 45	67 45	77	67 45	67 45
78	67 30	75 30	67 30	67 30	68 30	68 30	78	68 30	68 30
79	68 15	76 15	68 15	68 15	69 15	69 15	79	69 15	69 15
80	69 00	77 00	69 00	69 00	70 00	70 00	80	70 00	70 00
81	69 45	77 45	69 45	69 45	70 45	70 45	81	70 45	70 45
82	70 30	78 30	70 30	70 30	71 30	71 30	82	71 30	71 30
83	71 15	79 15	71 15	71 15	72 15	72 15	83	72 15	72 15
84	72 00	80 00	72 00	72 00	73 00	73 00	84	73 00	73 00
85	72 45	80 45	72 45	72 45	73 45	73 45	85	73 45	73 45
86	73 30	81 30	73 30	73 30	74 30	74 30	86	74 30	74 30
87	74 15	82 15	74 15	74 15	75 15	75 15	87	75 15	75 15
88	75 00	83 00	75 00	75 00			88		