

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.

"El más antiguo y el más autorizado de los diarios de Chile."
 —Diario.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

POST-OFFICE RETURNS 1860.

There is no more infallible index of the progress of a country than its postal 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 reliable data.

Since 1859 the letters and newspapers received in B. Ayres have more than doubled whilst those despatched have increased ninefold. 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 226,912, and in 1860 this increased to 803,165. The newspaper of 1859 amounted to 204,282, and of 1860 to 841,807. 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 in 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 41,000,000, 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 percentages are as follows: B. Ayres 67, Santa Fe 11, Entre Rios 9, Corrientes 4, Mendoza 2, San Juan 1, Corrientes 1, the other seven provinces 44 p. 2.

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.

Mr. 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.

This mail-service of the Interior has been much improved, showing 300 journeys last year, to and from Rosario, carrying altogether 16 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 14, but in 1860 the figure had risen to 82.

An International Postal Congress was held in Paris, May 11th 1860, and Mr. H. E. Varenne 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, against Mr. 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 pounds about illustrated London News and other printed papers sent to be retained in the post-office of this city.

The fines for sending letters outside mail-bags, undetected were 12, each \$100 m. During the Plaza war in Santa Oriental, the mail-bags from

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

Mr. 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 officers, street delivery, and 'legitimate' 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 Argentine 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 Mr. Posadas to place his important administration on a European level, and rendering him thanks as a valuable public servant, the Rosario 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 Province, and the insecurity of life and property north of the Arroyo Medico; 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 continent.

Formerly any native passing from one partido to another was required to have a passport, to expose arrest. We believe the law has never been repealed, but now-a-days the gaucho goes where he likes, 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 pulperias 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, who you have sworn to perform the duties of chief ruler of this province. Why are sheep selling cheaper to day than eight years ago, although every thing else has risen in proportion as the paper dollar has depreciated? Why has a native estancia offered to sell 500 head of horned cattle at \$65 per head and free for the pasture of said cattle for eight months, and yet been unable to find a purchaser? Why was the owner of a flock of fine mottled sheep in the partido of Pilar forced to sell them at five dollars less than what sheep were selling eight years ago, when once 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 Mr. Acosta is Prime Minister. We appeal to the oldest native gentlemen 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. Republicanism in the camp is nothing else than license to rob and murder.

Dignitatis in loco, order, and protection.

We raise our voice now in the vain hope that natives themselves will see the urgent necessity for reforming the camps. 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.

But well we know the difficulties attending a thorough camp reform. Dr. Alhina it appears became so puzzled that his reformatory efforts were as it were annihilated—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 constable, 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 loss of his badge.

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 last camp official who neglects his duty.

3rd. Stop all the mercaderías 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 hands of the Praxas, 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 if 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. Lavall's answer, to the President of the Provincial Chambers, could not be more explicit, and shows clearly that the banner of the *Chaco* senators is 'no surrender.' A meeting was held at the Provincial Chambers on Saturday. There were only eight members present. The resignation sent in were discussed, and it was unanimously agreed there and 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. Mr. Acosta, the prime provincial minister, is to be removed, and Don Adolfo Alhina 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.'

A Brazilian gentleman, named Don Jose Coelho de Oliveira, has arrived in Montevideo on Rio Janeiro, in search of a person named Juan Antonio de Moraes, formerly a money broker for Rio, who fled recently from that city to the River Plate, having robbed Don Oliveira's father of two hundred thousand patagons, and several other families in Rio of very heavy amounts. Mr. Oliveira offers five hundred patagons 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 Haron Maria leaves for England, per next English packet. We are surprised that Don Gomez does not use his influence to stop the Haron's departure for Europe, until satisfactory explanation is given of the intentions of Brazil, and of the Haron's motives for making a trip to Europe.

The American steamer, 'The Tribune,' about Flores, turns out, as we predicted, to be entirely false. Flores fled from Rosario, and attacked Florida, where a war was being repelled by a handful of men.

A conspiracy, it appears, was detected by Government on board the steamer 'The Tribune,' the President's news of it at 10 o'clock at night, and immediately despatched 30 men, all armed to the teeth, who at once boarded the steamer, and arrested the conspirators, who were agents of Flores.

A farmer, from Pilar, states that the camps in that district are at present in a deplorable condition, but that in consequence of the multitude of thieves, many farmers who were obliged to remove last summer during the drought, are still away, as they fear to return to their own homes.

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, second, 431 do, beans, 65 00 quintals flour.

In justice to Mr. Simpson, Consul-general at London, we have to assure our readers that his foreign joining Mr. Wheelwright and the great Argentine enterprise, is not instituting a charge of conspiracy to murder him, against the alcalde, as we are informed. The latter had a terrible passage between the two islands, suffering a hurricane of 20 hours' duration: the passengers were put under closed hatches for security, the captain and passengers arrived here on the very best terms, after 85 days.

It is rumored that the furniture and goods of the *Hotel de la Paz* have been sold on an English Co. for \$3000 silver but Mr. Vincent contradicts this statement.

The band of Martin Garcia has been almost left without a garrison; the only troops now there being about 100 of the Artillery. Admiral Muratore is at present in this city, in firm health.

A great foot-race came off between two Englishmen, on Thursday morning, from the *Club Amistad*, Pasco 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 *Grado* members absent themselves.

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

THE RETURN OF PERU.

During Burglary.
 Capture of the robbers.
 On Sunday night, the landward store of Mr. Hargreaves, in Calle Piedra, was broken into by some thieves, who counted on the present office condition of our police, and impunity for crime to carry out their unlawful intent. Although the robbery took place within a few yards of the *Sereno's* post and only two blocks from the Police station, the robbers have asked the police to investigate the robbery and outrage of Mr. Hargreaves, who took his revolver and, seizing the burglar conveyed them in person to the Police. We must not suppose that punishment that a fine of \$100 might be inflicted in a case of this nature for life or property, under Mr

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-LIB 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. Haster'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 Embarada, close to the Women's Hospital, one of the most frequented thoroughfares of our city; yet the robbers escaped without the least molestation either on the part of the police or of the passers-by. The servant is most trustworthy 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. Haster assures us, the drapery business suffers severely, few ladies having the courage to shopping in the afternoon. It is useless for Mr. Cazon and some snobbish Englishmen to affect doubt 'the reign of terror.' When desperadoes have to carry revolvers in their vests, and ladies to stop at home after sunset, for fear of street robbery, 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. Nicot, President of the Senate, and Sr. Andres Leizaola, Coudo 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 *Coudo* party, some of whom are for a *coup d'etat*, by ordering new elections even without a quorum, but to this Sr. Nicot 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 *Coudos* replace the members resigned, we shall be just in the same predicament as before; if the *Coudos* gain five more seats, they will present a bolder front, and we may expect to see open war declared to the uttering National administration. The Governor and President are in a *dead-end*.

NEW ELECTIONS.

The 'Nation' publishes the decree of Governor Saavedra, ordering new elections for six seats vacated in the Senate, to take place on Sunday, 13th inst. The seventh is to be elected on Sunday, June 26th.

THE PACIFIC.

Dates have arrived here from Santiago de Chile up to the 12th. Chile was quiet and progressing rapidly.

Seven 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 last. The Congress of Peru, 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 had accredited to Peru, as special envoy on this matter, Don Eusebio Salazar y Mazari.

The unfortunate result of Sr. Priu's mission has caused great grief in Peru. The popular Peruvian sentiment is in favor of Chile, and the *Sabote* of the Peruvian dollar is now worth 80 cents Chile money. Bronze coin has also replaced the old copper cents, and quarters. Peru, upon the whole, is flourishing under the rule of General Pratz.

Bolivia has requested of France a renewal of diplomatic relations. The Bolivian Government newspaper, the 'Causa Nacional,' publishes a note from the Yulterres, in which the French Government agree to receive Marshal Santa Cruz as Bolivian diplomatic agent. The same paper also publishes 114 columns of a vindication of the character of General Belah, who was, not undoubtedly, the best President Bolivia ever had.

INDIAN INVASIONS.

Battle of the Indians.
 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 passed 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 design of 10 or 13 carbines, and some lances, and more especially some ball cartridges, in order to supply the picket *Alerias*, 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 favor, as well as use your influence with the National Government, for the unfortunate people in this district.

BLASON MOYANO.

At the 2nd, April 20, 1861.

To General Fraguas.

I have the honor to inform you that the Chilean Indians, to the number of 400 or 500, surprised at 3 p.m., on the 20th inst., the fort *Benavente*, 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* Galfurqui (all that I could collect at the time), and was occupied 7 leagues from this place, when I received news, at half-past 11 p.m., of the invasion of Fort Benavente.

I, at once, detailed Captain Matias Mian, of the 2nd National Guard, to collect all the horses and cattle from the neighbors, and I started for Fort Benavente, where I arrived at 10 a.m., the following day, with 100 horses, 1st National Guard, 22 soldiers of the *Guia* Regiment, taken from the line. I then marched in the direction of the lakes of Arripa, keeping them to my left until I reached the *Caño* 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 *Sauce* 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 they were badly mounted, that was out of the question, else I would have gone far as the *Piguo*. I have also to inform you that the commander of Fort Benavente is a prisoner taken by the Indians, and I have the duty of preparing a summary of the whole affair which, when finished, I shall send to Government.

I cannot omit drawing your attention to the bribery and constancy with which the 3rd of the Line, and the other troops which accompanied me, underwent the privations and rigors of this expedition.

I have to mention particularly the real and active of the captain of the National Guards, Don Matias Mian, and citizens Don Mariano Roldan, Don Zenilo Proby, and others who voluntarily accompanied me, assisting me with horses, &c.

I can assure you, that had not been against us, we would have given the Indians a severe thrashing, as was our duty, but let us hope that a more favorable opportunity may soon present itself.

J. R. VIVE.

GRAND CONFLAGRATION.

On Monday afternoon there was a loud sound of some robbers, but I on the Casa de Moneda, but whether the stolen arose from 1 millions of p-per 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 inauguration (so many thousands of dollars going up the *groat*) the management had carefully provided against all dangers, either of fire or of breakers, by closing and keeping up 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 knocking, asking, 'Where, oh where is the burning going on?' still nothing definite is known of the value of the rubbish destroyed. One of the sides of the Casa de Moneda told our reporter confidentially that a box of vegetable matches and a second-hand bellows had been purchased that morning.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY

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 Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON,

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,

The National Steamer

DOLORETTAS,

Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vistas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the 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 Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to land over Passengers' baggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES,

Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla, de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

ES-NEKAAL D.J.

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

FARE:

To Zarate (cable) 8 patacones

San Pedro do 8 "

Obligado do 10 "

San Nicolas do 12 "

Guaya, guay do 10 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

Empedrado do 20 "

San Pedro do 24 "

Pavon do 24 "

La Paz do 32 "

La Esquina do 32 "

Goya do 40 "

Bella Vista do 44 "

Empedrado do 48 "

Corrientes do 52 "

Nueva Palmira do 56 "

Fray Bentos do 60 "

Concepcion do 12 "

Payson do 20 "

Deck Half-price.

FOR CUYABA,

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Baradero, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas.

Leaves the Brazilian Steamer

MARKIS DE OLINDA

Leaves on the 4th May.

FARE:

San Nicolas 10 pata.

Rosario 20 "

Baradero 28 "

Obligado 32 "

Las Heras 40 "

San Nicolas 48 "

Corrientes 56 "

Concepcion 64 "

Payson 72 "

Deck Half-price.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,

The National Steamer

CORRIENTES,

Leaves on Saturday, 20th April, at 4 a.m.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts of IRELAND are granted by

he undersigned, payable on demand at

any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts also granted on

Mexico, Pinarol, Grot & Co, Hankow

And on J. Barred & Co, Banker

LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at

the office of Mr. William Douglas, Exchange

Broker, No 65 Calle San Martin (opposite

the Hotel).

THOMAS H. 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.

Bebedores de Hierro desde 600 vara.

Botijos de Hierro de todo precio.

Cercos de Hierro para Roderos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.

Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Alarjos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Mojico.

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 Discharge starts 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 Potasi.)

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

j13

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MANA & C.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts

Current are so generally felt, and

appreciated in the P-2 a great number

of the River Plate—Montevideo &

Puenos Ayres—that there are very

few Merchants who fail to keep one at

the Bank in which they place their

most confidence.

The Bank of Mana & Co. in Mon-

tevideo has already provided for the

working class in that city, a safe &

profitable depository for their sav-

ings.

The sums deposited in that most

important institution are daily increas-

ing and already reach a very large

amount.

These advantages have not hitherto

been enjoyed in this city by an im-

mense number of Clerks, artisans,

workingmen & servants of all classes

& conditions, who are equally inter-

ested 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 Mana and Co. of this

city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893.

p. p. Maus & Co.

WILLIAM KESZIE.

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 de-

posited.

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	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belmonte	Oleiros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	de la manana	de la tarde	de la noche	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belmonte	Oleiros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	de la manana	de la tarde	de la noche
1	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	1	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15
2	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	2	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
3	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	3	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belmonte	Oleiros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	de la manana	de la tarde	de la noche	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belmonte	Oleiros	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	de la manana	de la tarde	de la noche
1	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	1	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15
2	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	2	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
3	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	3	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Conductor 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 pata. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Miguel Acunaguna, President

Estanislao Peña

Antonio Mardel Pont

Jacob Paravicini

Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J. A. Fernandez

L. A. Wilke

Marino Hinghurst

Ludolfo F. Martinez

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,

Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows—

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions

liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be en-

itled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for

feited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is

retained.

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.