

The Standard

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SCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are invited to send their names and addresses of their residence, but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

—All Latin and other non-English letters—

Sunday, May 29, 1864.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The *Saintonge* arrived yesterday morning with dates from Paris and London to the 24th of April, and Lisbon, 29th.

ENGLAND.

The Bank interest has risen to 7 per cent, and from a private letter which we received from a distinguished Liverpool merchant we learn that there is every probability that the rate will be raised.

There is a wild speculation going on in joint stock companies, which it is feared will terminate in a crisis.

Garibaldi caused such a furore in England that he was advised to return to Caprea. It was generally believed that this was owing to the intervention of France.

All fears of a European conflagration seem to have subsided.

The Mexican loan has all taken up, and the bonds were \$8.84 premium.

The total amount of the loan is seven millions sterling.

It was thought at the leaving of the French mail that it was probable that Russia and Turkey, the former had already given orders for the invasion of the principalities.

The revolution in Poland is still dragging along, the Russians becoming more cruel than ever.

A new line of steamers was started to run between Liverpool and Valparaiso, calling at Montevideo, and passing through the Straits of Magellan.

The proposed arbitration of Portugal in the dispute between England and Brazil was hailed with satisfaction by all parties.

Lord Clarendon went to Paris on a special mission, supposed to refer not only to an arrangement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, but to various matters of European policy.

Both countries are well satisfied with his mission, and Paris journals hope for peace.

The first arrangement of Mexico has also given great satisfaction.

It is thought the convention assembled at London, relative to Denmark, will become a general European Congress, and so realize the idea of Napoleon III.

Lord Clarendon was said to have demanded the departure of Garibaldi from England, and the "hero" made a precipitate retreat, which has called forth the anger of M. Louis Ulloa.

Garibaldi, however, met with an ovation throughout England, entering London amid the acclamations of 60,000 persons. He was presented with the freedom of the city.

FRANCE.

France, April 22.

"La France" of this evening says:

"The discussion of the Budget has been postponed for a few days."

It will be found necessary to propose the Corps Legislatif for a fortnight.

The "Temps" has received a second warning.

It is well known that Lord Palmerston yielded to Napoleon's wishes in requesting Garibaldi to leave England, although Lord Clarendon contradicted him in the house of Lords.

The General left Plymouth on the 26th April for Caprea, after being honoured with a visit from the Prince of Wales.

The Emperor forbade the Shakespeare tercentenary at Paris.

UNITED STATES.

We have dates to the 6th April.

The campaign of 1864 has not yet opened in Virginia. Both sides are making good preparations.

Federal General Grant arrived at the Potomac, and called General McClellan and Fremont to active service, declaring that now the fight was to commence in earnest, and that his headquarters would be in his addition.

The Confederate General Lee was fortifying his position on the Rapidan, and preparing for an attack.

The Southern Government, initiating the Northern, has named General Braxton Bragg as Commander-in-Chief.

In Louisiana, close to Alexandria, a battle had ensued between 5,000 Northerners and 12,000 Confederates, resulting in the capture of 600 prisoners by the former.

The Vanderbilt, after close after midnight, spent \$200,000 in cash at New York under the close escort of

In Washington the Congress is still sitting, and a bill has been passed authorizing the reforming of the Constitution and the total abolition of slavery.

The protest, which was introduced into the house on the subject of the Mexican Empire, has been ordered to be laid on the table.

According to the latest dates from Mexico, the French were marching on Matamoros.

The Confederates, it was rumoured, had taken Fort Pollo, also Fort Pillow, in Mississippi, and were preparing an attack on Memphis.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Vienna, April 22.

Advices received here from Constantinople state that in the battle between the Cossacks and the Russians, on the 1st inst., the former lost 2,000 and the latter 1,500 men.

The Cossacks are now negotiating with the Turkish Government for permission to enter Turkey.

All the foreign officers who assisted the Cossacks had escaped safely to Trapezond.

The Porte had sent five Samsun, and Yarmouk.

Resignation of Count Forgach.

Vienna, April 22.

According to the "Presse" of to-day, Count Forgach, the Hungarian Aide-Chancellor, has resigned at the request of the Minister President.

He will be succeeded by Count Hermann Zichy.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Reception of the Mexican Deputation.

Miramar, April 10.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican Deputation.

He spoke as follows:—

"After a mature examination of the act of acceptance of the Mexican Government which you have submitted to me, I have come to the conclusion that the resolution of the Mexican Notables has been confirmed by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of that country. Such being the case, the first of the conditions for which I stipulated on the 3rd of October has been fulfilled. The second condition, that a guarantee of the independence and welfare of the country should be placed on a firm basis, has been secured by the Emperor Napoleon, who throughout has been animated by a spirit of sincerity and honesty, which I shall never forget. The illustrious issue of my family has also given his consent."

"I now solemnly declare my acceptance of the crown you have offered to me. Mexico is entitled to select a Government corresponding to her wishes and requirements. This confidence shall not be misplaced. I assume the responsibility of the nation. I shall remain as long as it may be necessary to establish a state of legal order, and completely to organize liberal institutions. I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the authority of constitutional laws as soon as the pacification of the country shall be accomplished. Executive power shall be defined in a better secured than when a matter of uncertainty; and I will define it in such a manner as shall be a guarantee of the stability of the Government. I hope to be enabled to prove that we will regulate it to be compatible with order. I will also uphold with equal energy the flag of independence. I desire the assistance of every Mexican to assist me in accomplishing my splendid task. Union will make us strong."

"My Government, I repeat it, will not forget the gratitude due to the illustrious Prince, whose advice and regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible."

"On my journey to Mexico I shall visit Rome to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, which to me is doubly important."

The speech of the Emperor of Mexico was replied to by the president of the Mexican Deputation.

Official Notification of the Accession of Maximilian I.

It is from Miramar that the European Governments will receive the official notification of the accession of the Emperor Maximilian I. to the throne of Mexico. That communication will be followed by the Powers of the newly-elected Sovereign. A Madrid journal, however, states that the Queen's Government has resolved to wait until the Emperor Maximilian shall have entered into possession of his Kingdom, and then advise himself to the Spanish nation through an ambassador, before it recognizes the Mexican monarchy. France will, it is said, immediately after the official notification has been made to her, accredit the Count de Montholon as Minister at the Court of the new Emperor. The Emperor Maximilian wished, however, to confer the embassy at Vienna to M. Gutierrez de Estrada, the president of the Mexican Deputation, but the latter refused on account of his health. M. Hidalgo, who was given to M. Gutierrez de Estrada the most important co-operation, will be named Minister at the Court of the Tuilleries. M. Arangoiz, who before being named Minister of Finance, had filled important missions in the United States and in Europe, will represent the Mexican

Empire in London; while M. Morphy, who formerly occupied the same post, will take the legation at Madrid. All those nominations will not become definitive until the Emperor Maximilian has arrived at Mexico.

Hostilities between Spain & Peru.

Seizure of the Chinese Islands.

The "Patria," of Valparaiso, gives a full account of the quarrel between Spain and Peru, with all the diplomatic correspondence.

The news brought us some days ago by a passenger from Chile, is fully confirmed.

On the 20th of March, M. Mazarredo directed a letter from his hotel at Lima to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Peru, announcing his arrival with a special mission from the Spanish Government, and soliciting an interview.

Three days later the Peruvian Secretary replied that he would receive M. Mazarredo, on the 30th inst., at the Government house. Accordingly the latter presented his credentials, bearing date Madrid, January 18th, 1864, and the Peruvian Government rejected his title of Commissioner (only used among the colonies), but offered him every assistance as "confidential agent" to carry out his purpose.

On the 12th of April, M. Mazarredo fully unmasked his intentions. He stated that the Congress had proposed raising a loan of seventy millions of silver dollars, and that such a sum could have no other object than to resist the just demands of Spain.

He adds that the Spanish Government will frame its policy according to the moderation of the Peruvian authorities, and if any outrages be committed the reprisals will be prompt and decisive.

The next document is a dispatch from Admiral Pinzon, notifying that he feels bound to seize the Chinese Islands till the Peruvian officers as hostages for the security of Spanish residents in Peru, and that he awaits at the Chinese Islands the reply of the Peruvian Minister, for whom he entertains the most exalted esteem.

The Admiral and Commissioner then make a manifesto:

1st. The conduct of Peru towards Mazarredo renders a display of force indispensable.

2nd. The long patience of Spain has allowed the republic to consider her injured.

3rd. Spain has never recognised the independence of Peru, owing to the ostensible conduct of the republic.

4th. It is not expedient to blockade the ports, as this would only cause useless destruction and bloodshed.

5th. Spain does not wish to interfere with the S. American republics, and will not touch Peru's flag.

6th. Peru has already declared to G. Britain that the Chinese Islands are mere Government property.

7th. Spain has as much right to those islands as Peru has to Arica, Antofagasta, and others returned to her by Great Britain.

8th. The new loan of 70 millions is destined to resist Spain.

For the above reasons the Spanish fleet seizes the Chinese Islands and Peruvian war vessels, on April 14th, 1864.

On the same day the Admiral notified the Governor of the islands to give them up, within fifteen minutes, or he will at once seize them by force. The latter protested, but yielded to the intimation.

In reply to the circular manifesto of Mazarredo and Pinzon, the Foreign Ministers met at Lima on the 20th of April, declaring:

1st. That they condemned the conduct of the Spanish agents.

2nd. That they did not recognise the claim of Spain to the islands.

Signed, Christopher Robinson, U. States Minister.

Cruz Benavente, " Bolivian

Thomas Eldridge, " Hawaii,

W. S. Jenningsham, " British.

Nicolas Hurtado, " Chile.

As yet we know little of the consequences, except that Bolivia and Chile are determined to aid Peru most strenuously.

Visit of the King of Prussia to the Army.

Reimsburg, April 22.

The King of Prussia, on his reception at the railway station, said:—

"The cause of the Duchies is sacred to me. The work which we have commenced with such earnestness shall be completed in like manner. The people may be assured that the blood of my children has not been shed in vain."

The magistracy and Town Council of Kiel have sent a deputation to Flensburg by their respective to the King.

They requested all the Holstein communities, by telegraph, to join them.

Reimsburg, April 22.

Yesterday afternoon the King of Prussia arrived at the castle of Gauenstein, and after a short stay proceeded to Alsholz, where he saluted the regiment which had been engaged in storming the Danel rebel.

His Majesty praised and thanked several of the officers and soldiers, and the whole of the troops defiled before the King. After which he took his leave, and at 4.30 p.m. went on to the trenches.

Early this morning Herr Von Bismarck, accompanied by Herr Krenthol, councillor of legation, passed through Hamburg, on his way to join the King of Prussia.

It is said that the object of the King's visit to the Duchies is to sound the population, and to pave the way for a vote in conformity with the views of the Prussian Government.

GERMANY.

The minor States were occupied with the "Danish" war and London conferences.

The Vienna papers deny that Austria, and "Key" intend to occupy the Danubian principalities.

DENMARK.

Duppel has fallen after a heroic resistance on the part of the Danes, and heavy losses on both sides; the Austrians and Prussians are now masters of the place.

The island of Alsos is the last part of the Duchies to be conquered, but it must follow the fate of Duppel. They also hold a part of land belonging to Denmark.

There were great rejoicings at Berlin, and the King of Prussia set out to visit his army in Sleswig. The London conference continues, but Prussia is resolved to continue the war, if even Austria retire. It is said that France, Sweden, Russia, and England will order the allies to evacuate Jutland.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The States General met on April 19th. A constitution is to be given to Dutch Guiana, on most liberal principles.

Maximilian takes a Belgian body-guard to Belgium, leaving a corps of 6,000 men at 30th.

FREE EAST.

There are fears of revolutions in the Danubian principalities and throughout the East. Greece is in a ferment, and the first of the new Ministers has resigned.

SPAIN.

The proposed constitution was discussed. The progressives were making preparations to celebrate the national festival of May 2nd. Bad news from St. Domingo. Reinforcements were sent there, and sent thence, under General Lesaupe.

FRANCE.

London, 27th April.

The Confederates have taken Fort Pollo, on the Mississippi.

Hamburg, 27th, 7 p.m.

Alsen still holds out. The allies are besieging Fredericia. The King has returned to Berlin.

Lisbon, 29th.

A meeting in London, in favour of Garibaldi, was dispersed by the police. The Mexican loan is declining.

FRANCE.

Reichslied has purchased the railways. It is rumoured that Mons, Merode, Chamberlain to the Pope, will accompany Maximilian as Nuncio.

The Abbe Lucien Bonaparte is about to be made a Cardinal, and so may be used in the purchase of the Pope's death, to the throne.

A bomb was thrown at the windows of the Vatican, but happily without injury. A Roman loan is to be made in Paris, for 45 millions francs.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Prices current of foreign stocks, railways, &c:—

April 21.

Buenos Ayres Six per Centa, 94 to 96.

Do. Deferred, 37 to 39.

Northern of Buenos Ayres, 10 to 10 1/2.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 5 dis. to par.

London and Brazilian Bank, 30 to 32 p.m.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, £13 to 14 p.m.

Do. New £25 Shares, 31 to 33 p.m.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARAGUAY.

The news from Paraguay is very important.

Dr. Don Jose Vazquez Sagastume, the Oriental Minister, had an audience with His Excellency the President, on the 17th inst., and presented his credentials. It is thought that he will arrange the difficulty existing between the Oriental and Paraguayan Governments.

Dr. Arco, the Bolivian Minister, had arrived in Bolivia, and published a long letter respecting Paraguay, which erroneously charges President Lopez with conspiring with the Argentine Republic, to rob Bolivia of its territory. Minister Arco, who, it may be remembered, was in Buenos Ayres, testifies to the giant strides of Paraguay

since the death of Francia, and augurs for it a great future; but, he says, that it is since the battle of Caseros that Paraguay has made the most progress.

With the fall of Rosa the river navigation became open, and Paraguay concluded treaties with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, England, France, Sardinia, and the United States.

He further states that the Railway Terminus (built by Mr. Taylor), is the finest in South America, and the "Prioste," when finished, will be the largest south of the Equator.

The army, he states is composed of twelve regiments, twelve thousand men, not twelve thousand idle soldiers, but twelve thousand disciplined labourers and thoroughly drilled soldiers; every man in the army has to work.

The National Guard, he states, amounts to forty-four thousand men. He says that in all Paraguay there cannot be found a man, or woman who cannot read and write.

The "Semannario" publishes the article from the "Peregrinus Travellers," which appeared in our columns also.

"The state of things in the River Plate," is ably treated in a leading article of the "Semannario," and the armed intervention of Brazil in the Banda Oriental commented on in a masterly manner. Our Paraguayan colleague says, with much truth, that it belongs to the public men in the River Plate to remember that there are now two powerful empires in America, Mexico, and Brazil.

The greatest attention seems now to be paid to the cultivation of tobacco and proper curing of it. Each week we are glad to see our colleague give interesting instructions which cannot fail to have effect.

From the Villa Concepcion, we hear that a good deal of the cotton sown missed, but still there would be an average crop; the farmers, however, in that district seem more anxious to preserve the seed than the cotton, as this year plantations on an enormous scale will take place, and fresh seed is required. The tobacco crop also missed in the same place.

On the 14th May, the anniversary of Paraguayan Independence from Spain, there was a grand mass in the Cathedral, review of the troops, and a diplomatic levee at the President's Palace.

In the evening there was a grand ball at the club in honour of the day.

It has rained most copiously in Paraguay, but the rain has done no damage whatever to the crops.

The wall of the Hotel de la Asuncion fell yesterday, killing a dozen of cows and hens.

People were preparing in Asuncion for the great festival, which was shortly to take place in Paraguay, the blessing of the church, which has been built by Government.

The railway was to be opened on the 1st June, to the town of Piray, which is three leagues farther. Messrs. Barrell and Valley are indefatigable in bringing this road to completion.

The statue to the President's father, for which the Paraguayans alone subscribed 55,000 patacones, is, we read, to be placed in Humaita. We think this is a great mistake. The statue of a man who has done so much for Paraguay as the former President, should adorn the capital of the Republic.

A correspondent of the "Semannario" states that the Paraguayan army amounts to 80,000 men, viz:—

In Cerro Leon ... 10,000

" Asuncion ... 5,000

" Humaita ... 8,000

" Concepcion ... 3,000

" Missions ... 4,000

30,000

Thirty thousand soldiers all drilled and trained, and all self-supporting.

A correspondent of the "Semannario," from Pilar, states that a new branch of industry has of late sprung up since the sewing of cotton—namely, spinning and weaving cotton. All the cotton in the place has been gathered in, and the women devote themselves to spinning it. The Government, we understand, gives every facility to this home manufacture, and it, no doubt, will ultimately have a great effect in the import market of Asuncion.

The meeting at Cerro Leon continues, and recruits from all parts keep constantly arriving. There are some twenty thousand men under arms there now, at the hospital there are over 40,000 cavalry recruits.

One of the most extraordinary features is the great rise in the River Paraguay, which it is to be hoped will continue to us to facilitate the navigation of Upper and Lower Paraguay.

The steamer Rio Blanco, which got stuck in the mud that it was impossible to get her off, has at last got off, and is now about to run again.

Mr. Whitehead has got the steamer Parana in his hands, and is making a new boat of her.

The dry dock which Mr. Taylor was constructing is completely abandoned for the present, owing to the great rise in the river.

The new Custom House, which is about the only considerable public building in Asuncion, being built all on a slant, is now open. It is to be regretted that so egregious an error in an architectural point of view, should be committed, for otherwise it is a splendid commodious building.

The tramways through the city are constantly at work. We wish we had money in Buenos Ayres.

Our colleague states that another steamer is nearly ready at the Arsenal. President Mitre ought to try and get a loan of Mr. Whitehead from President Lopez for a couple of years.

A cargo of rails for the railway has been discharged at the port of Bahia Negra. It would seem as if the Paraguayans were about to construct another railway.

The steamer Igurey, on her last trip from Buenos Ayres to Paraguay, took up six Englishmen, all boasting of the name of McCulloch.

The Custom House returns for the month of April are published:—

Imports, \$179,410 44 lbs.

Exports, \$137,062 54 lbs.

Str. Brizuela had arrived in Asuncion from Montevideo.

Our colleague states that there has been a sale of 5,000 bars of tobacco for export. We heard nothing previously of so important a sale, and at such good prices:—

Good leaf, 24 lbs.

Regular, 18 "

Pito, 15 "

The arrivals of tobacco in Asuncion were very heavy, and the Government assessors were unable to keep up with the supply. The price paid in Asuncion for best leaf is 22 reals—rather high, we think.

THE PALLIERS ALBUM.

Our friend, the distinguished Franco-Argentin painter, has issued the second part of No. 1, and the pictures now before us confirm our anticipations respecting the

AT AGENCY

FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Monday at 6 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

FOR SANTIAGO
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Rosario, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana, de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUAYMAL
The National Steamer
LOPUCITAS,
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Varillas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home 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 land over passengers' luggage to the Paven, which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
"S. L. ALIDA",
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 27th June.

FAHRE:

To Zarate (cable)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	10 "
Obligado do	12 "
San Nicolas do	10 "
Guayaquay do	10 "
Rosario do	18 "
San Lorenzo do	20 "
Diamante do	24 "
Santa Fe do	32 "
Parana do	30 "
La Paz do	30 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Guaya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Play Buenos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysondo	13 "

Deck Half-price.

RIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	6 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Guaya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
To Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYAB
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Jaramena, Assunon, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thillop de S. Belloco, leaves on the 18th June.

FAHRE:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	25 "
Corrientes	29 "
Assunon	60 "
Corumbá	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES,
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.
No passengers allowed on any of the above without tickets.

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, issue of modest amounts of insurance by sea, on the river, and on fire.
Office—Calle Teague 22.

Directors:
" Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochon, Vice-President.
" Felipe Lezoult.
" Eduardo Lamb.
" Ambrosio B. Zullo.
" Enrique Temitico.
" Mariano Casanova.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Land For Sale.
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido de Tapalque, 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class camps for sheep.
Fifty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Parana and ten leagues deep.
Forty-eight leagues in Entre Rios, facing the Parana, 10 leagues from the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido de Lobos, B. Ayres.
For particulars apply to
JOHN KEMSLEY,
No. 11, 15 p. Parque, 140.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuno.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 80\$ vara.
Rejones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodenos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de ancor Agua.

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

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 Disigns 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 Saturday, at 10 a.m.
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 Potoni.)
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUD & CO.

Buenos-Ayres.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great metropolises of the River Plate—Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place their most confidential funds.
The Bank of Maud & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe and profitable depository for their savings.
The same depository in this most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have no hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, workmen & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a ready means of cash in case of need, and at the same time, in the most profitable manner, in the most secure manner, and in the most convenient manner, in the most profitable manner, in the most secure manner, and in the most convenient manner.
The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Maud & Co.
WILLIAM MAUD & CO.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency in 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 in one thousand dollars the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rates established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

61 CORRIENTES 61
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
E. J. HASTLER.
New Goods received Monthly.
61 CORRIENTES

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	Regreso	15 de Mayo	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Regreso	15 de Mayo
1	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	1	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30
2	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30	2	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30
3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	13 30	13 30	13 30	13 30	4	13 30	13 30	13 30	13 30
5	14 30	14 30	14 30	14 30	5	14 30	14 30	14 30	14 30
6	15 30	15 30	15 30	15 30	6	15 30	15 30	15 30	15 30
7	16 30	16 30	16 30	16 30	7	16 30	16 30	16 30	16 30
8	17 30	17 30	17 30	17 30	8	17 30	17 30	17 30	17 30
9	18 30	18 30	18 30	18 30	9	18 30	18 30	18 30	18 30
10	19 30	19 30	19 30	19 30	10	19 30	19 30	19 30	19 30

Los Trénes partirán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean salir desembarcando en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no partirán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ALEX. FULTON & CO.,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
D. Miguel Accunaga, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marco del Pont
D. Jacobo Paniviel
D. Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE:
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
D. L. B. Wilcke
D. Mariano Billinghurst
D. Ladislao 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 insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for found by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. 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 Office.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (funds), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.
Subscriptions in Paper Money.
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have decided to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$500 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscriptions.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 57 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Colectio Engles de Santa Lucia
CALLE BUEN ORDEN.
The Director of the English Grammar School has the honor of informing the English community that he will, on the 1st of May, transfer his Establishment to the "splendid Quinta Soarez, at the foot of the Barranca, Calle Buen Orden, where a modern and commodious dwelling, large and ventilated classes, and extensive and shaded grounds, will secure the health and comfort of his pupils.
T. PONGERARD.
The largest freshest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at
The Elbionian House,
64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD
New Zuguego Van
Henry Zuguego begs to notify the public that his Luggage Van leaves Buenos Ayres, for Chascomus, each Wednesday, arriving in Chascomus on the following day.—The Office in Chascomus is Messrs. Willey and Co., in Buenos Ayres, in Calle Luen Orden, 205.
All goods to be delivered at the Office before seven o'clock p.m., every Tuesday.
All produce, &c., shall be deposited in the deposit store of Messrs. Wells, Beckmann, and Co., in the Plaza Constitution.
Frigates:
Under 2 ar., 4 lbs. per lb.
Over 2 ar., 10 lbs. per ar.
Two or three passengers taken at a very low price.
MIS. Im
Cannel Cools.
Of superior quality, for sale at Calle Balcarce No. 186.
ANDRES MILL.
Flour in bags of all Sizes
Middlings
Bran &c.
186—Balcarce—186.
1 m 19.

MURDER, MURDER—

20,000 Dollars Reward.
The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William Nannery, late of the Partido de Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death.
Navarro, March 20, 1864.
LAURENCE CASEY,
Estancia Durazno.

MONEY ORDERS.

Deaths on IRELAND are granted by an undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 53 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Directors of the National Bank are Messrs. Murray, Fraser, Galt & Co., Bankers, LONDON.
And on J. Burned & Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Street, No. 66 Calle S. Martin (opposite to Hotel).
THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

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"The Standard," printed and published weekly at the Standard Press, No. 11, 15 p. Parque, 140.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK CALBRAITH,

Heaps to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Molekin and Corduroy, Youties' and Gents' Towed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres.
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.