

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	714
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-06-07
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION 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. Whatsoever 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.

Vol. I. No. 1. Published by the Proprietor, at the Standard Office, No. 1, Calle de la Libertad, Montevideo.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

SYMPATHY WITH PERU.

Great Meeting at the Retiro.

The largest assemblage seen for many years in B. Ayres, except at the May festivals, was that of Sunday, convened by the Club Pucelo, as a manifestation in favour of Peru in the actual question with Spain. As might be expected, there was a considerable sprinkling of foreigners, animated, perhaps, mostly by curiosity, but many also by sympathy for South American Independence. It is to be regretted that the intemperate and even insolent tone of the speakers alienated many friends, and there was a marked absence of enthusiasm attending the allusions to the "rotten kingdoms of Europe."

The hour appointed was noon, but when we arrived there were hardly 400 persons in the Plaza Retiro, standing in knots about the statue of General San Martín. Among these we noticed the Editors of the "Tribuna" and "Pueblo," Capt. Mansilla, Sor. Bilbao, and a few other literary and forensic celebrities. At half-past twelve, the speaker, much increased, two bands of military were stationed in front of the statue, and one of them played the National Hymn, while a battery of four pieces fired a salute from the hill overlooking the gas house.

At one o'clock General Yriarte and other heroes of the Independence arrived on the ground, but were not saluted with a single "viva." A table was procured and, being placed against the railing of the statue, served for a platform. Don Hector Varela proposed that General Yriarte should preside, and that gentleman mounted the table, and, being followed by several. At this time the crowd could not have been under 4,000 persons.

It seemed that the proceedings of the meeting had not been clearly arranged, only one member of the Club Pucelo figuring on the platform, and the President of that body (Sor. Gutierrez) not attending. The veterans of Independence wore no uniform, and inspired little of martial fervor in their buckskins and jerry hats. Nor were the speeches other than a few pet phrases strung together on the spur of the moment, and so hackneyed that we did not hear a respectable cheer throughout. Small boys were scrambling for some printed papers among the crowd, to the effect that the great meeting of B. Ayres held in the Retiro, on June 5th, 1864, had resolved to send to Peru a public pledge of sympathy.

General Yriarte, having taken off his hat, opened the affair by saluting the statue of General San Martín, in the name of Argentines and of all South American republicans. He briefly explained the object of the meeting, and retired amidst sundry "Vivas."

Don Alvaro Barros, an old gentleman who had held some civic post under the first Republican Government, reminded the audience of the efforts made by their forefathers for liberty, and hoped the present generation would burl back the vandals who dared to pollute the sacred soil of America. The gauntlet had been thrown down by the tyrannical powers of Europe, and he felt that every denizen of this Continent would take it up. Buenos Ayres would arm, as before, in the holy cause; she might succumb, but would never surrender her honor and liberty (loud cheers).

General Tomas Guido said:—You all know, fellow-citizens, for what purpose we are assembled. The task which Argentines labored to achieve 50 years ago is not yet completed. We fought and bled in many a fierce encounter to free ourselves from the galling yoke which Spain, the mother country, had imposed on the kingdom of the Incas. Under the leadership of this gallant hero (pointing to the statue), this second time we crossed the snow-capped Andes, we carried the Argentine banner from triumph to triumph, till San Martín, on the memorable 9th of April, 1818, smote down the lion of Castille, on the plains of Chacabuco, and freed

three Republics. From the Plata to Rio Bamba, from the Cordillera to the Andes, the old regime was extirpated, and our lungs breathed the vigorous and healthy air of liberty (cheers). The oppressors cherished the bitter remembrance of humiliation, and sought a pretext to assail our republican institutions; but when reason was found wanting, they adopted the arms of brute force and of barbarism. We are told that the War of Independence is not over—that there has only been a cessation of hostilities. Well, then, we accept the declaration, and nerve our arm again for the sword. The Spanish trumpet has already sounded: let the Argentine cannon bellow forth a response. The historic city of 1810 will aid Peru to resist the aggression of our former tyrants; we will teach a lesson not only to the nations of S. America, but to mankind, that the fire of patriotism is unquenchable, and we will hold up to execration the Government whose adulterers are pirates and whose generals are robbers (applause).

Sor. Bilbao said: Citizens! know ye what is imperilled by the barbarous aggression of Spain? It is not merely a city or people, but an idea—the idea of Liberty and Republicanism. Liberty is man's birthright, and America is the home of every republican. The rotten thrones of Europe have conspired against this new order of things, which is destined to elevate man to his proper rank, above the degrading traditions of crowned heads, religion (ecclesiastic), and aristocracy. Mexico has already fallen and Peru is now assailed, but we must defend our honor before being reduced to European ignominy; for, what happiness can remain to those subjected to the dictates of monarchy and priestcraft? Let us manfully support the contest between the old system and the new, bearing in mind that to us are entrusted those grand principles of humanity which extend freedom to all men and realise the idea of universal fraternity. Let this voice of sympathy which we now raise animate our Peruvian brethren, and be the forerunner to the glorious campaign we undertake.

The speaker, on concluding, was embraced by General Yriarte.

Don Hector Varela said: The piratical act of a Spanish Commander has filled us with indignation, and we are even threatened with a repetition of the struggle for Liberty, which our heroic forefathers waged against Spain. Bravely they fought and died, to leave us the splendid inheritance of the ample pabans of this continent, unfettered by foreign rule. The men of 1810 who first gave the shout for freedom in this city followed in the path of the victorious leader, San Martín, and wrested from the Spanish Viceroy the banner of Pizarro. With a legion of our brave Patriotes he scaled the beetling heights and eternal snows of the Cordillera, and secured the blessings of freedom for successive generations. It is our duty to show that we are not unworthy of such progenitors, and I, the humblest citizen of this republic, whose father died a martyr to such principles, would wish that my voice could be heard on the distant shores of the Pacific, to assure our brothers in Peru that their cause is not forgotten, that the republicans of Buenos Ayres will join them in the combat. Countrymen! the challenge has been given us by the rotten kingdoms of the Old World, let us hurl it back defiantly and shout "Viva Peru! Viva la Republica!"

At the close, a very old negro got on the platform and embraced Sor. Varela earnestly, which caused much merriment through the crowd, the polished orator taking it in good part, and some one sarcastically exclaiming: "Viva la republica!"

The committee seemed anxious to break up the meeting at this stage, but repeated cries for "Chaussing" and "Mancilla" caused a slight confusion of councils, during which Sor. Varela came forward and insisted on a hearing for Dr. Chaussing, editor of the "Pueblo" and first promoter of the meeting, observing "that the present was no occasion for petty differences of party, and that all were alike Argentines and brother-republicans" (cheers).

Montano Admiral Murature came forward and taking off his regulation cap proceeded to harangue the expectant multitude. Here I am, a foreigner by birth, but by adoption an Argentine, for I have children born in the country. My sword has been drawn for Buenos Ayres, and will ever be at the service of a free republic. Are not my Italian brothers ever foremost in the same cause? Never will we permit any European tyrants to profane this continent, but (per Dio sacro-santo) we will exterminate every vestige of foreign domination" (Viva).

Dr. Chaussing said: Citizens! you have just been told that an idea is at stake, and that idea, republicanism. This is most true. Europe has banned democracy, and the men of that school come here for refuge. All republicans are our brothers, not only American republicans, but French republicans, Spanish republicans, and most of all, Italian republicans, to which class belongs Garibaldi, whose sword has levelled sceptres and caused kingdoms to shake. His sword, like that of Brennus, is thrown into the balance, but unlike the sword of the Gaul, it weighs not on the side of conquest and plunder, but of justice and virtue. Here,

too, in Buenos Ayres, we have many outcasts from their country, who will unite their efforts to ours, in the glorious cause of aiding a sister republic, which has been assailed by a pirate. Countrymen! the hour has arrived for action. Let us not merely limit our sympathy to public demonstrations and grand speeches. We are bound to stand by Peru, and we must urge the Government and Congress in this sense. If there be any recreant in power who dare oppose, let us drag him on, and show him the path of honor, the duties of those who stand at the helm of state.

Capt. Mansilla said: The cause of republicanism is endangered, and with it the dearest prerogatives of our human condition. Republic means perfection, for Reason has invented no form of Government so equitable, and history records the most brilliant exploits under popular sovereignty. The philosophers of Greece first invented the republic, and under the shadow of its institutions sprang up the arts of peace. Rome adopted the same system, and civilization progressed apace. England also had her Commonwealth, an era of glory and national regeneration. Finally the French Republic rose to an unparalleled pinnacle of greatness, for never did even the legions of the great tyrant Bonaparte win such crowning glories as attended the tricolor under the valiant republican general, Marceau. The system of monarchy has long been exploded by all men of generous aspirations, and the tyrants of Europe would make a last effort to crush the genius of popular supremacy. Let us arm, then, as did our fathers, to defend the right, to keep this continent the home of Universal Liberty, and the refuge of all persecuted democrats who have to leave their native country. (Applause).

Here the speaker apologized for not being better prepared with his speech, and was warmly embraced by General Yriarte and Guido.

The meeting was about to adjourn to the Plaza Victoria, Sor. Varela inviting those present to accept Gen. Yriarte's idea of swearing the Independence at the foot of the column of Liberty. Capt. Mancilla directed the musicians to lead the procession, but an enthusiastic Italian (name unknown) insisted on declaring his sympathy for Peru. He said:—Citizens! hold up your heads and look at the hero of Maypú, Chacabuco, Junin, Cancha Rayala, Ayacucho, &c. He was a great man, and in his day there was less noise and more work, for San Martín cared little about popular demonstrations, but planted the carolean Argentine banner victorious on every field. We Italians are sworn enemies to tyranny; we will lend our aid to no oppressed nation, but you Argentines must come forward with active measures, and if the Government will not do its duty, you know how to act.

A person calling himself a Spaniard (name unknown) declared himself a Democrat, and hoped the Republicans would allow him to fraternise, as all upright Spaniards detested the tyrannical measures of the Madrid Cabinet, and regarded Pinzon as a pirate (cheers and hisses).

A nervous looking young man named Rodriguez, from the Custom-house returned to remind the meeting that the only great man of Argentine Independence was Moreno (murmurs). No one could well understand the drift of this speech, and as the orators were becoming rather tiresome with dry repetitions, the meeting moved off slily cutting "to the Plaza."

When the crowd turned down Calle Florida, there were close upon 5,000 persons in the long file of well-dressed citizens. Several carriages full of ladies were waiting at the corner of the Retiro, and the sounds of martial music drew all the occupants of the houses to the doors and windows, while an ensign carried the Argentine flag at the head of the procession. It was evident that most of those present were disgusted at the bombastic and insolent tone of the "friends of Peru," and when we reached the Plaza Victoria hardly 2,000 including street urchins, assembled at the front of the column, and went through the formality of swearing Independence at 2.30 p.m.

We understand that a part of the procession came down Calle San Martín, and stopped at the house of the President, who came out and told them they were fine fellows, the Peruvians were fine fellows, and so were the Chilianos, all "honorable men," or some such thing to that effect, but the bulk of the meeting knew nothing of this episode, following Calle Florida the whole way.

IMPRESSIONS IN A BALLOON

From the moment of quitting the earth until arriving at the greatest possible height in space, which man can reach, one passes (says M. Dupin Delcourt) through a series of new sensations. The most agreeable instant, undoubtedly, is that when we first leave the earth. In the commencement of the ascent, until reaching about 1000 yards, the aerial voyager experiences a delightful flow of spirits, and one feels as in a pleasant dream,

away hither and thither by the zephyrs. With this sentiment is mixed an admiration for the lovely picture unfolded to us by Nature. As the horizon extends, the rivers show themselves in a hundred windings, the cities and hamlets are seen as in groups, we can count the roads and highways uniting them with each other, and the whole panorama is highly interesting. The different productions of the earth are readily distinguished by their variety of hue and shade. A field of corn is easily discernible, from a glass meadow, a forest from a vineyard. Passing 500 yards, the proportions of each object diminish most sensibly: men look like insects, and here also the atmosphere becomes very cold. Then if there be companions in the boat, the silence at first caused by the admiration of strange sensations is gradually broken, and we begin to exchange ideas conversing on the subject.

Soon the ascending force of the balloon impels us to a height of 1000 or 1200 yards; and with a more intense cold we feel a humming in the ears. At 2000 yards we can make ourselves heard only with a great effort, the medium of sound (density of air) having already considerably diminished. The expansion of hydrogen gas, contained in the balloon, which began on our leaving earth, increases so rapidly, that it is sometimes necessary to turn the valve and allow it greater escape.

At 4,000 yards high the cold becomes excessive, the surface of the earth confused, the highways look like threads, the rivers mere streamlets, the sky is serene and generally deep blue. Reaching 6,000 yards we see only large masses, and if a cannon shot be fired below, the vaults of heaven quake and the balloon vibrates. If we let go birds at this height they fall or hardly fly, the air being too rarefied for their wings to find any support.

Ten thousand yards seems the greatest height to which man can ascend, and here the isolation is complete, but we cannot long remain here, for the cold is terrific, and a general uneasiness is felt in every part of the body. The voice can no longer be heard, except with extreme difficulty; and small animals die at this degree of elevation. Observations must be made with the greatest rapidity, for the balloon, which is the only visible object in the immensity of space, seems about to lose itself, and the hydrogen gas begins to escape impetuously. The atmospheric region is lost amidst profound gloom, for here physical Nature terminates.

The loss of gas, or sometimes its condensation by cold, causes the balloon to descend very rapidly, the cold becomes less intense, and the earth, which just now seemed but a grayish mass, unfolds itself anew, with its various productions. Everything appears to spring up and assume life on its surface. The trees seem budding plants, and the nearer we approach the more each undefined mass, as it were, opens out and reveals towns, fields and forests. Soon we can distinguish men and beasts, and at last we again touch terra firma. A skilful aeronaut can postpone this moment at will, throwing out the ballast which he has in the balloon. He may even leap over great distances and pass above the tree tops, amusing himself with frightening the cattle, whose alarming cries and precipitate flight show that they perceive a strange body of terrible appearance. The aeronaut may even attempt a second ascent, and if perchance a storm visit the earth he will see developed beneath him new spectacles of admiration unknown to the rest of mankind. The wondrous formation of the clouds and the great operations wrought in the midst thereof are calculated to inspire respect and even awe in him who sees them for the first time.—Le Progres.

LATEST FROM CATAMARCA

According to our colleague, the "Ferro Carril" of Rosario, things are in a bad way in this province.

The Government, it is said, has declared the greatest hostility against three very influential men in the province named Lobo, Augier, and Moreno, who are declared "mashoqueros" by the authorities. But the Government of this province, it appears, has exiled 800 Catamarcanians, and has taken some 70,000 head of horned cattle from their owners, without paying them one farthing.

Besides this, our colleague's correspondent charges the Government with shooting a man, named Puchetu without any trial whatever, and four hours after his arrest.

We regret to say that upon the same authority we learn that this Government has executed 40 men, burnt down houses, and positively robbed the public treasury.

This same Government, it is said, has discovered a wide-spread con-

spiracy, headed by Moreno, Augier, and Recalde, and a man named Ramundo Castro, has been arrested, and is expected to be shot hourly.

Commander Cordova, who is the most influential officer in the province, has had a split with the Government, and the Catamarcanians believe a revolution is imminent.

It is most afflictive to learn the foregoing particulars, respecting a province, which, if properly governed, would be the richest in the Republic. Catamarca cotton ranks higher than even United States Sea Island, and yet notwithstanding the enormous value of such cotton, not one pound is produced. The leading men of the province, instead of occupying themselves with augmenting the staples, are wasting their time and the public money in hateful politics. What, may we ask, do our readers think of these Provincial Governments? Is it not time they should be all abolished?

EDITOR'S TABLE

The departure of the three Ministers on Sunday evening, for Montevideo, took all the town by surprise. If Sres. Lamas and Elizalde had gone down by themselves on board any of our river steamers, people would not have wondered so much, but when it was known that the Shell-drake was getting up steam, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, was to accompany their Excellencies, the quidnuncs were on the tip-toe of excitement. We hope the distinguished trio will succeed in arranging the Oriental Brazilian question, as things are beginning to look very cloudy on the other side.

Yesterday it rained all day long in town, and we have not heard from the camp; but from the appearance of the weather, we think it must have rained from here to the Chincha Islands.

A German-sheepfarmer, resident at San Borombon, has bought a splendid estancia in Santa Fe, the other side of the Caracaras, 17 leagues from Rosario, at the rate of 4000 Bolivian dollars per square league. The land has a fine monte on it, and is meared and bounded. He says that people who go down to Tandil, and pay 200,000 dollars, where they are constantly in danger of the Indians, instead of buying land in Santa Fe at 90,000 dollars, will yet find out their mistake. Three leagues further out, two Englishmen have also recently bought an estancia, and driven their sheep from Buenos Ayres on to the land. Four leagues this side of the German's estancia, an Irishman has purchased some four square leagues of land. This is what the Argentine Central Railway is doing for the province!

Our evening colleague, the "Pueblo," has got an "absent friend" in San Nicolas, who has commenced a series of letters, entitled "Horas en San Nicolas." This plagiarist correspondent states that he was half starved on board the Paven on his way up, and owing to the diminutive size of the blankets, almost froze to death. Other people, who have travelled on board this favourite steamer, however, give a very different account of the accommodation on board, and we ourselves, who have more than once made a trip on board the Paven, most willingly testify not only to the superior cuisine and comfortable beds, but also to the courteous conduct of the commander of the steamer, Captain Price.

It appears that the negotiations going on between Brazil and the Oriental Government have suddenly terminated. No reason is alleged for this abrupt conclusion, but the Brazilian Minister forthwith went on board a Brazilian man-of-war lying in the harbour.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the hint we threw out, respecting the establishment of an English theatre, has been productive of good effect. Several parties have already caught up the idea, and soon we hope to publish, in the "Standard," that on such a night will be given "The Stoops to Conquer," or the "Lady of Lyons," to conclude with the popular farce of "Box and Cox," &c. We promise our enterprising friends, that if they act their parts well, we will secure for them a full house twice a week.

A distinguished English merchant, we heard, has received a "tercio" of the new yerba, about which there was so much talk previous to the Pinzon question. Every one is invited to call and see it; but we have not been informed whether samples are given or not. Novel as is this yerba in our market, still more novel is it to see an English merchant selected to introduce it on the market. We have some excellent samples of Jameson's five year old whiskey at our office, but from private motives of our own, we refrain from inviting the public to inspect it.

The Triton and Fulminante, both war vessels, arrived in port on Saturday, from Montevideo.

The Provincial Government has paid up the first call on the 250 shares of the Central Railway which it subscribed for. The call amounted to the trifling of 88,410 dols.

Notwithstanding the rain, there was a tremendous conflagration at the bank and four millions burnt, we believe that, like the last, the "quemazon" was strictly private. Mr. Zamudio ought to burn the money in the patio, where the public could see for themselves the paper money going to blazes.

Mr. Sanblad, a distinguished foreigner, married into one of the oldest families in town, died on Saturday.

Messrs. Drabble Brothers have presented the Correntine Government with two cotton gins. This leading English house has always displayed the most praiseworthy interest in cotton-planting, and has set a good example to all the other English houses in town. We hope Mr. Blanco, of Mendoza, who is at present in this city trying to get up a cotton-planting society, will meet with support from our English houses; they but study their own interest in promoting this industry. The day we export fifty thousand bales of cotton, our English merchants may double their home orders.

"Compas," the great monetary correspondent of the "Nacion Argentina," has published his last article. His project is, to get large quantities of specie from Europe and retain it here. We agree with this tedious correspondent, but we are anxious to know how we can keep the specie here when we spend more than we earn. M. Riestra's project is the most sensible yet produced; we hope to see it carried, but Article 28 must be passed.

Collisions near Montevideo

We have been informed that the Argentine steamer Corrientes, coming to this port from Buenos Ayres, met a vessel at 11.20 p.m. without any lights.

When the Corrientes saw her, she was at such a short distance, that they had no time but to put the helm a starboard, and run into the prow of the N.E., the wind being fresh a head, and running 5½ knots an hour. The steamer suffered the collision between the mainmast and cargo port, with the following injuries:—Cordage and stays of the mainmast broken, the cranes wrenched, and a boat knocked to pieces, the awning raised, ladies' and engineers' cabin and pantry, with a great deal of the glass and earthenware they contained, damaged, mainmast and lateen gib cut, and in general, great damage to the rigging.

The Swedish brig Walkyrian, and English ship Don Diego, which left Montevideo on the 2nd inst., the first for Liverpool, and the second for New York, laden with produce, came foul of each other at 11 p.m., same night. The Swede lost her bowsprit, and suffered other injuries, which obliged her to put back to port for repairs. The Don Diego (this is the iron vessel which made so rapid a trip from Liverpool) was also injured, but has not returned.—Telegrafo Marítimo.

PERFORMANCE OF ATAR-GULL.

On Saturday evening at the invitation of Capt. Mansilla we attended his Benefit at the Victoria Theatre. The house was crowded, the President and his family being present, and we remarked a good many English and other foreigners. The drama went off very well, the interest of the plot being sustained throughout, and the actors doing full justice to the various brilliant passages of the play. The author's political adversaries condemn Atar-Gull as a horribly stupid and also charge him with borrowing from Eugene Sue, but those assertions must destroy each other, and although we do not go so far as the "Tribuna" in our admiration, the tragedy seems to us really well written and full of dramatic effect.

The first act is the weakest, the dialogue being somewhat tedious. The 2d and 3rd, the incidents are well arranged, but the apostrophe of the ugly old negro in love with the heroine is too sublime, elevating Sambo to the level of a Platonic philosopher. The "denouement" of Atar-Gull's conspiracy is very fine, except that we doubt the fact of the slaves committing suicide merely to do him a favor. In Act IV, we regret that the romance of implacable revenge has destroyed the moral, for the treacherous negro poisons his master, while the latter leaves him all his fortune.

Atar-Gull is a series of fine tableaux, in which the brilliancy of coloring destroys the effect of light and shade. It is a poetic narration in which the redundancy of metaphor sometimes clogs the argument, but the poetry of sentiment and dramatic grouping of characters and events, carry us through, and we are entertained with the recital, however displaced by the moral. Fiercest crime is made to triumph over repentant virtue, and the most diabolical revenge is shown to be merely a natural impulse in the hearts of that race which we are asked to place on a level with

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 Parana do 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
DOLORETTAS,
Leaves the Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each 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 Paven, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Osilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 31st June.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guaiguay do	16 "
Itosar do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	32 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Pray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	20 "

Deck Half-price.

RIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Beinecourt,
Leaves on the 18th June

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbas	142 "

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

THE ASSURANCE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, on the river

Office—Calle Recogueria 83
DIRECTORS
Dr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President,
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" Felipe Lisualoi,
" Eduardo Lamb,
" Ambrosio B. Zedica,
" Enrique Tomkinson,
" Mariano Casares,
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Land For Sale.
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido of 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, at Oncenas Grandes, B. Ayres.
Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido de Bahia, B. Ayres.
For particulars apply to
JOHN KEMSLEY,
n. 31, 13 p. Parque, 140.

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.
Mañaneros de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de suer Agua.

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

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO., 5 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

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. j18

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.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p. c.] per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- 4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor 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 1801.)

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	Oligos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la manana			Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro	Oligos	Belgrano	Retiro	25 de Mayo	de la manana		
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana			1	7 50	8 5	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 5	de la manana		
2	10 30	11 10	11 20	11 30	12 25	12 45	de la tarde			2	12 15	12 25	12 35	12 45	12 55	1 5	de la tarde		
3	11 30	12 10	12 20	12 30	1 25	1 45	de la noche			3	1 15	1 25	1 35	1 45	1 55	2 5	de la noche		

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oligos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la manana			Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro	Oligos	Belgrano	Retiro	25 de Mayo	de la manana		
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana			1	7 45	8 10	8 20	8 40	8 50	9 10	de la manana		
2	10 30	11 10	11 20	11 30	12 25	12 45	de la tarde			2	11 55	12 10	12 20	12 40	12 50	1 10	de la tarde		
3	11 30	12 10	12 20	12 30	1 25	1 45	de la noche			3	1 15	1 30	1 40	1 50	2 10	2 30	de la noche		

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 Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DEL SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864.

DIAS DE FIESTA.										DIAS DE TRABAJO.									
Salidas.					Regresos.					Salidas.					Regresos.				
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parana	10	Lujan	10	Parana	10	Lujan	10	Parana	10	Lujan	10	Parana	10	Lujan	10	Parana	10	Lujan	10
11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. MONEY ORDERS.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azeuena, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marco del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamaria
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
D. L. B. Wilke
D. Mariano Willinghurst
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 forfeited 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 Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded 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 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 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 Subscribers.

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. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

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

PATRICK CALBRAITH,
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Mole-skin and Corduroy, 'Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

AT
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

Dr. F. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office—No. 200 Calle de la Paz, Montevideo. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, offering great facilities for dental operations, combining cleanliness, light, and facility for patients and assistants. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Parcel of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest in French and German, can always afford relief to those suffering from toothache, at night as well as in the day.

Montevideo, May 11th.

"The Illustrated," is printed and published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 12 Calle Uruguay, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & M. T. M. M.