

The Standard

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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. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All falsi apudque nil veri, non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

Desertions from Martin Garcia.

Hair-breadth escapes and awful adventures occur monthly at our island fortress, but never reach the ears of our public. If the war office knows anything of them General Gelly studiously conceals the military scandal. It may be useful as well as interesting for us to unveil these "arcana," for assuredly "there is something rotten in the state Denmark" when desertions are so frequent in spite of the fearful risks incurred by fugitives. Some of the narratives partake of the character of a romance; for instance we will relate one which is not of such recent date as those we allude to:

The garrison was very discontented at the inferior kind of provisions given for rations, and it was well for the commissariat that some of the soldiers had no opportunity of taking satisfaction. Two of them, however, resolved on risking their lives to escape such misery: one was a foreigner recently recruited, the other was a native who had thoughtlessly killed somebody and was permitted to shoulder a musket instead of standing with his eyes bandaged before four levelled carbines. The foreigner had to mount guard that night, and when the sergeant was asleep the native made him understand by signs that he would attempt to escape, an idea in which the former at once joined. A small four-oared gig was at the water's edge, and our heroes proceeded to seize her but they found the oars had been removed to the sergeant's shed. On going thither a furious dog rushed at them, barking loudly, which awakened the sergeant, and the sentinel having resumed his post explained to him that the dog was barking at some other dogs on board a vessel passing by.

They were unable to get at the oars, and accordingly preferred a sail boat, loosening which they put out from land trusting that the current would carry them down stream, and next morning they might touch some part of the Oriental coast. After steering S.E. all night, they found themselves on the open bosom of the Plata, and their ill-luck would have it that a terrible Pampero arose, lashing the water into huge billows which threatened them every moment with destruction. They were soon within eight of B. Oriental, and as they were driven towards shore a number of posts used as buoys showed shallow water. Meantime the boat began to fill, and they had to commence bailing out the water with their caps. Suddenly a heavy surf capsized the boat but as they were good swimmers, the foreigner managed to reach one of the posts clinging to it for his life: the native was unable to right the boat, but got up on her keel. It is hard to say what must have been their fate if a brig coming down the river did not rescue them. The captain was an Italian and put them to bed, saying he was bound for Montevideo and would land them there, but he guessed their history, seeing the foreigner's uniform, and brought them to B. Ayres. When the fugitives awoke from a heavy sleep after their sufferings, the first thing they saw was a file of marines or soldiers, and submitting to their fate they were taken to the Capitania. Here some compassionate people used to visit the foreigner, saying it was a pity to shoot so fine a youth, but the authorities at the intersection of some friends let him go. Not so with the native, who was flogged at the Retiro and died, perhaps from the effects, a short time after.

It will be easily imagined that many deserters must have perished in such attempts, yet we have two cases within the last few days. The captain of the *Teyore* (whom the *Tribuna* erroneously represented as formerly a diplomatic agent at Rio) picked up three fellows in the last stage of exhaustion, and to complete his benevolent work procured their pardon. In last month, four men ran away one night with a boat from Martin Garcia; they were pursued

and search was made for them everywhere, but up to the present there are no tidings of either men or boat.

When we remember that Martin Garcia is now used as a penal colony, where murderers of the blackest dye are sent to expiate their crimes (on the foolish principle of abolishing capital punishment); it is but right to insist that Government should pay a little more care to prevent escape from the island. It is a very comfortable reflection that the last batch of runaways may have included the diabolical 'Union' pirates, whose crimes (much more atrocious than that of the Flowery Land for which five men were hanged in London) has met with indolent clemency from President Mitre. Perhaps these assassins got through the island to San Fernando, and are now walking about like Kirby's murderer (escaped from the Cabildo). The increase of crime in Buenos Ayres is attributable to the many cases of impunity resulting from the insecurity of our prisons and penal settlements. In this point at least the "rotten monarchies of Europe" have slightly the advantage of this "free and enlightened Republic."

FOREIGN AUXILIARIES.

Recruiting seems difficult nowadays, when we have to send to Italy for soldiers. Formerly Sor. Ascasubi, the Argentine Tycoon, used to send us French inmates, but probably the raw material for soldiering is cheaper in Genoa, now that Sor. Calvari has got a contract for 500 men. In the *Terrible* came 70 from the latter, and 23 from the former recruiting sergeant, and we learn that both batches have been ordered to reinforce Col. Pippo Charlene's Legion Militar.

It will occur to many, at first sight, that the cost of these auxiliaries might be more usefully applied towards bringing out the same number of hardy immigrant families; or that the Government should prefer a batch of railway navvies, whom President Mitre and Mr. Parish have termed "irresistible legionaries." Nevertheless, we cannot regard it as money ill-spent, since the proper defence of the frontier is a matter of primary importance, and for a general rule every man landed here is worth his passage money to the country. Moreover, these soldiers can answer both as a military and industrial element, like in Paraguay, if settled down according to Gen. Mansilla's project; giving them free grants of land, seed, &c., on the frontier. The Romans before Constantine found these military colonies the most effective barrier against the inroads of northern barbarians, and there is no reason why the experiment should not succeed as well on the banks of the Rio Negro, as it did on the Danube. If we rightly recollect, there was a Legion Agricola of this character before the battle of Pávon, but the men were very improperly drawn into the civil war, and since then we have not heard of their Legion.

The United States never stood in need of this expedient, since such powerful inducements were held out for immigration that two millions of Irish and double that number of Germans poured into the country in about ten years, and quickly over-ran the backwoods and prairies of the Far West, till the hunting-grounds of the red man became studded with towns and cities, and manufactories took the place of wigwags. We cannot expect this magical transformation in Buenos Ayres for many years to come; although Mr. Wheelwright's scheme will work a marvellous change on the highway to Cordoba, and the latter city is likely to have 200,000 inhabitants in 1875. But it is not difficult for our National and Provincial Governments to contribute in some active manner to the colonization of our frontiers. From experience we may say that Irish, Scotch, and Basque immigrants are the best for a new country, and it we could only turn the exodus from Cork (1,600 weekly) hitherward for three months, we should never again hear of Indians, and Government would be spared the services of Messrs. Calvari and Ascasubi.

There is, however, one branch of foreign auxiliaries which would prove more valuable than a dozen regiments: we mean 100 Dublin policemen. Ireland beats England and all the world in linen, butter, and policemen. Neither the Horse Guards Blue nor the famed six-footers of Frederick the Great are comparable to the Dublin B. Division, in size, discipline, and character. One hundred such men would keep this city in perfect order, and prove more useful than even the Swiss Guards of the Vatican. This country being so circumstanced that we must have foreigners for soldiers and seamen, there can be no objection to try the Dublin police, and we answer for our countrymen that this city will be so pleased with the new kind of "auxiliaries" as to exempt Great Britain and Ireland from the catalogue of "rotten kingdoms."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The heat yesterday was oppressive, and we are evidently in for a continued wet season. This is about the 'Verano' of San Juan, when mid-winter usually assumes for a few days the charms of an Italian autumn. If the present English weather continues, Argentines are sure to get the spleen.

We were incorrectly informed by an Oriental gentleman, on Wednesday, of the return of Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde; it is likely we shall not have reason to welcome them back until the Oriental difficulties Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are finally settled.

Henceforward the Era's hour for sailing will be 2 p.m. The Fairy will leave this port for Montevideo every Tuesday, and for the river Uruguay every Friday.

As we announced yesterday, the Salto has brought the Rev Mr. Adams, English Chaplain at Montevideo, whom we have the honor to salute, wishing him an agreeable sojourn in our city. The Reverend gentleman will, we are informed, preach in the English Church on Sunday evening.

By private letters, of reliable authority, from Montevideo, 8th inst, we have positive information that nothing has been actually done yet, but an arrangement is likely. We are authorized to contradict the rumor of a Provisional Government, and Senor Lamas's Presidency.

The steamer *Corrientes* is in Montevideo: Mr. Brash was on board when the collision took place with the Portuguese brig 'Lopez.' Great blame is attached to the steamer for abandoning the brig, after nearly running her down, carrying away the bowsprit, &c. It is even rumored that the *Corrientes* got stuck on the wrong side.

The new Pastoral Association, under the management of Sor. Ponsati, is to be established in the Partido de Dolores. The land is said to be very good, and the new Cabaña will probably be very successful.

The *Esmeralda* at last arrived! She entered port yesterday morning, and left again at four o'clock in the evening.

The paper money question is positively becoming the greatest of all nuisances: better that we should suffer from an invisible depreciation of the currency, than that all the newspapers should get so stuffed full of schemes, that there is scarcely room for local events. Yesterday a pacific ounce broker sent us a scheme for the redemption of the paper money, which he wished to have published in the 'Standard.' It was about half the size of M. Billinghurst's, and would only take up about six columns of the 'Standard.' M. Riestra's scheme, people think will get through the Chambers, but as it is optional with the public to adopt it or not, it is thought it will remain a dead letter until ounces come down to about 410. Then, perhaps, our private banks will step in, take up all the paper money in circulation, exchange it for bonds, and 'emit.'

The new German Concert Hall, in Calle Parque, is progressing fast, and promises to be a splendid edifice.

Every one is complaining of the price of maize. The oldest inhabitant never recollects it being at such a price: it sells in first hand at 170 dolrs the fanega, and yet we hear, if we had any traction engines to send to Chivilcoy, we might get thousands of fanegas at 40 dolrs.

The state of the roads near town baffles all attempts at description; the coaches and diligences are obliged to be running in and out through quintas and chacras, paying toll at every gate, as the public roads, south of the Barracas bridge, are cut up in the most alarming manner. There is one spot on the Chascomus road which would swallow up the largest bullock cart in the country. It is said that the owner of the adjoining quinta, who allows coaches, carts, and horsemen to pass through, at the small charge of 5 dolrs, has actually dug a deep fosse across the road, which renders it perfectly impossible for any one to pass without entering his quinta.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a tragedy, written expressly for the new English theatre. It is from the pen of a well-known literary countryman: the name of the tragedy is—
THE SANTA FE GINO BEDOON,

OR
THE GAUCHO DECEIVER.

The bank of Entre Rios is about to start branch establishments in all the principal towns of that province.

A new paper has been started in Parana, by Dr. J. Alzugaray. It is called 'El Parana,' and has a good deal of news.

A meeting was held the other evening by a number of English amateur performers, respecting the new theatre. We have not however heard the result.

The *Esmeralda* brought no news from Peru. It would seem as if the pass of the Cordillera is shut with the snow, as no west coast mails have come to hand.

One of the most inconvenient customs in this place is the calling streets and markets after certain dates. The market of the 6th of June, which is of more recent date than the 11th of September, is becoming so thronged with carts, that they can hardly find room to get in. This 6th of June market is but little known to the public; still, according to some of the barragueros, it is becoming a very important place, but as the Municipality refuse to pave the streets, the carts find the greatest difficulty in approaching it.

We are promised some further particulars respecting the great Viser robbery. Every day, we understand the police are making further disclosures. We hear that some of this gang of robbers actually carried on a good business, on the steamboats running from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo. Captain Bruce, we regret to say, was robbed of £40, and a well known English merchant was cased of a watch which he valued at 80 guineas; but there is every probability that the police are now on the right track.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The 'Salto,' arrived yesterday morning, with the *Reforma* 8th inst. In a correspondence from Higuera, June 3rd, we read that Flores was encamped a few leagues from that town: His vanguard had assaulted Carmelo but met with a disastrous repulse from the garrison, leaving several killed and wounded in front of the town, besides many spoils which fell into the hands of the victors. Caraballo essayed to rally the fugitives and make a second attack, but finding the garrison in great force, retired. Carmelo was defended by Juan P. Oribe, chief of Mercedes, who on hearing of the rebel's approach rapidly crossed the country and threw himself into the town. Most of the Orientals have deserted from Flores, whose troops are now almost exclusively composed of Brazilian filibusters.

President Aguirre received Messrs. Elizalde and Saravia at his private residence, on Tuesday evening and a long conference, terminating at 10.30 was held touching the present crisis in Oriental affairs. The citizens were overjoyed at the hopes of a speedy and final arrangement. It would appear that Brazilian influence is rather in favor of the rebels, and herein the Argentine minister is of accord, for we hear that Sor. Elizalde formed part of the special commission sent to offer terms to Flores. The conditions seem to be the resignation of Pres. Aguirre, formation of a Provincial Directory, pending the election of a new Government in which Flores will hold office.

The *Comiteo* of Pelotas mentions the arrival of the Brazilian General Netto, who has put up at the house of Sor. Castro, and been serenaded by the townfolk on the 1st inst, for his signal protection of Brazilian residents in Banda Oriental. The Monclar Dramatic Co. gave a grand performance in his honor, same night.

The Pulaski left Montevideo on Tuesday for Colonia and Fray Bentos, with the Urban guards and a quantity of ammunition, arms and uniforms for the troops in those departments.

We regret to read in a Government despatch that several of the industrious and inoffensive Swiss colonists have been murdered by the rebels; the Colorado however say that the assassins were vagabonds wearing the Government uniform.

The official paper *Nacion*, welcomes the English and Argentine Ministers with gratulation hoping they will interpose their influence to rescue Banda Oriental from the imperious demands of Brazil.

Scandalous Conduct of Italians.

We all know the consequence of rogues falling out, but we have yet to learn the result of friends pitching into one another.

Messrs. Keane, Dab, and Co., of the 'Nacional,' publishes the following scandalous outrage, perpetrated by a lot of Garibaldi's countrymen, on a few peaceable and harmless natives.

It appears that a few (*hijos de puta*) natives were proceeding down Calle Peru last Sunday night, when they were set on by a lot of Italians at the corner of Calle Mexico. To use Mr. Keane's own words, these gentlemen were 'talking familiarly amongst themselves, when suddenly the

Genoese made their appearance, and began by using the most offensive epithets against the maternal relations of the native young gentlemen. At first the natives pretended not to understand their Spanish, but the Italians, who were apparently up for sport, stopped the pathway, and there they had it. How the scrimmage ended we know not, but according to friend Keane, one of the Italians got an ugly blow of a brickbat. As a matter of course, a great crowd assembled, and the native gentlemen were permitted to pass on. We call attention to this case, to prove the utter uselessness of our police, and also to show that at times even the best friends will have a misunderstanding. The Italians, we have been led to believe, are regarded by most of our colleagues as the most friendly foreigners in this country; had it been Irishmen, instead of Italians, who caused the row, 'when' would we hear the end of it?

TELEGRAMS FROM CALLAO.

April 17th, 7.30 p.m.

The Spanish fleet has not appeared in the bay this morning. As might be supposed, by its movements yesterday evening, after protecting the departure of the *Heredia*, and receiving on board a number of Spanish refugees, it bent its course towards the Chincha Islands, where they are probably constructing fortifications and awaiting the movements of our (Peruvian) fleet. Great alarm prevailed in Callao all night, fearing some new aggression on the part of the Spanish navy, which steered out of port last night, and is expected to return to-night. We are fitting out several national ships, which it is thought will be despatched to re-conquer the islands to-morrow. Great enthusiasm is felt by all classes. Last night the foreign residents held two meetings, offering their services to the President, and demanding arms and a place for a barracks.

April 18th, 11 a.m.

Nothing new up to the present. The English steamer *Ecuador* was despatched at 10 o'clock last night, for Panama, with letters from Government to the English Admiral of the Pacific station. The Peruvian war steamer *Sachaca* has returned from her cruise, being unable to sight the Spanish ships of war. Several vessels are in sight, but they are all traders. The Mercantile Club of Callao has resolved 'to take an active part, and show their patriotic sympathy for Peru.' Three merchants have offered Government two million silver dollars, but the President declined with thanks, saying 'as yet there was no need.' The North American and Italian residents have placed their lives and properties at the disposal of Government. Last night the naval officers visited the President, declaring their anxiety for a speedy engagement with the enemy. His Excellency thanked them, observing if any failed to do his duty he would be shot. Over 2000 citizens assembled in the Convent of St. Domingo, under D. Jose Galvez, offering their lives and goods to Government. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm, luckily no outrage has been committed on the Spanish residents—'Ferre Carril' (Rosario).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Street-railways. In Valparaiso they have laid down rails through the principal streets, for locomotives, from the Custom-house to the railway station (one league) for transport of goods and passengers. Fare 10 cents per head.

Marshal O'Donnell. The duke of Tetuan intends leaving for San Domingo at the head of 30,000 men, to quell the disorders there.

El Dorado. The gold mines of Cariboo (Vancouver's island) are reported the richest yet discovered: one digger made 3030 oz. (£10,000) in 24 hours. Some miners have returned after three months with 5,000 oz., and so little do they value the gold, as sometimes to pelt people in the streets with small nuggets. The California mines are tedious to work, owing to want of water, but the Eureka water Co. and Main Ditch near the Sierra Nevada have remedied in part this want. The Australian mines are doing well: a New Zealand savage has discovered a nugget worth £900, after one day's work.

Romance. Some 13 years ago a charming girl of Santiago (Chile) was seduced by a youth of fashion, who afterwards married another. One night she entered his drawing room and stabbed him in his wife's arms. The affair was cloaked up, but the wretched Lucretia looked herself up, and never left her room till she was worn away to a skeleton and death released her from her sufferings. Off late she was quite mad and refused to receive the last consolations of Religion.

Maximilian's guards. Three of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers have been chartered to convey to Mexico the six thousand Austrian & Belgian Volunteers who have been preferred to 8,000 Irishmen at first proposed.

Why did Garibaldi Leave England?

To the Editors of the Standard.
Buenos Ayres, 8th June, 1864.

Gentlemen:—
Perhaps the best answer to Mr. Varella's article in to-day's *Tribuna*, with respect to Garibaldi's leaving England, is the enclosed declaration of Lord Clarendon, "spoken under a sanction fully as solemn as my oath," and whose word is certainly as creditable as that of the Editor of the *Tribuna*.

Yours, &c.,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI.

The Earl of Clarendon said:—I wish to say a few words to your lordships on a subject, concerning which it is due not only to the Emperor of the French, and to Her Majesty's Government, but, if I may take the liberty of saying so, to myself also, that there should be no misunderstanding. I refer to the reports respecting the departure of General Garibaldi which have been very current in town this morning, and which have been embodied in an article in the *Morning Star*.

Now, my lords, if there were any foundation for that report the strictures made on it would be well deserved; but I can assure your lordships that neither directly nor indirectly from the Emperor of the French or from any member of his Government was any allusion made to me with respect to the cause of General Garibaldi's arrival in this country or as to the probable time of his departure. I will not say that the subject was not alluded to, for it was adverted to by myself, and I said that the enthusiasm with which General Garibaldi was received on his entrance into London was caused by the circumstance of his having risen from the ranks of the people by the services he rendered to his country (hear, hear), and because he was brave and honest, and that similar scenes of enthusiasm would await him in different parts of England.

(Hear, hear.) Nobody is more convinced than myself of the inconvenience and impropriety of alluding to any communication with which I was honoured by the Emperor of the French; but I think I am not betraying any confidence when I state that the Emperor said he fully understood and entirely believed how such qualities as those went home to the hearts of the English and commanded their admiration. (Hear, hear.) No question or inquiry was ever put to me on the subject by the Emperor of the French, for he is too well acquainted with our Constitution and with the state of public opinion in this country to deem it necessary to make any. I had not heard the rumour, even, that Garibaldi was going to leave this country until this day, and I can say that the French Government has had no more to do with his departure than I have. Before I sit down I will simply refer to another matter started in this newspaper with respect to myself, to the effect that during my mission to Paris certain concessions were asked of the English Government. I think that it will be satisfactory to your lordships and to the country to know that no concessions were asked by the French Government of the English Government. I found that there existed on the part of the Emperor of the French the same desire as on the part of Her Majesty's Government that on all important questions which might arise in the Conference there should be a cordial understanding as far as possible between this country and France. (Hear.)

The Last Rose of Summer.

On Wednesday night, Flotow's 'Marta' was again given at Colon. The house was crowded, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather. Briol sang, with her usual sweet voice, 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and was presented with a magnificent bouquet, at the conclusion of the ballad, in the second act. Portenos seem, after all, to have a predilection for Irish music. We can well recollect the rage that 'Kathleen Mavourneen' took some few years ago; and now, each night that Briol sings 'The Last Rose of Summer,' there is hardly standing room in Colon. We advise our readers not to lose the present opportunity of hearing this exquisite Irish ballad. Madame Briol, it is generally believed, if people only knew her maiden name, must be an Irishwoman.

LATEST FROM SAN NICOLAS.

We have received copies of the new paper, the 'Eco del Norte.'

Every thing was quiet at the leaving of the steamer. There was some talk of a sympathetic meeting being called for Peru, but the shopkeepers, it is said, opposed it, fearing a subscription would be got up.

The Bank is doing very little business.

The canals are in splendid condition. All the maize and wheat about has been bought up by Messrs. Lanus & Co., of Buenos Ayres.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. MATTI and CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Tuesday.

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, Baurido, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Huacuas, and San Nicolas. Voyages by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LOLA RIGITAS,
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here 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' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Castilla de la Esquina, Castilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

FARES:
To Zarate (cabin) 8 patacones
San Pedro do 10 "
Obligado do 12 "
San Nicolas do 12 "
Guauguay do 12 "
Rosario do 12 "
San Lorenzo do 12 "
Diamante do 20 "
Santa Fe do 24 "
Paraná 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 6 "
Fray Bentes 11 "
Concepcion 13 "
Paysandu 20 "
Deck Half-price.

RIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6 "
San Nicolas 6 "
Paraná 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, Paraná, Juncos, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito do S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 15th June.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pats.
Rosario 20 "
Paraná 28 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asunción 80 "
Corumbá 142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES,
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 p.m.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

**THE ASSURANCE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, on the river
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Land For Sale.
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido de Tapalco, 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class camps for sheep.
Fifty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Paraná and ten leagues deep.
Forty-eight leagues in entretas at Quequen Grande, B. Ayres.
Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.
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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 remittances 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 Pávon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ALEX. FULTON & CO,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AN 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. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

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

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO											
Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren.	21 de Mayo.	22 de Mayo.	23 de Mayo.	24 de Mayo.	25 de Mayo.	Tren.	26 de Mayo.	27 de Mayo.	28 de Mayo.	29 de Mayo.	30 de Mayo.
1	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	13	4	13	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	14	5	14	14	14	14	14
6	15	15	15	15	15	6	15	15	15	15	15
7	16	16	16	16	16	7	16	16	16	16	16
8	17	17	17	17	17	8	17	17	17	17	17
9	18	18	18	18	18	9	18	18	18	18	18
10	19	19	19	19	19	10	19	19	19	19	19
11	20	20	20	20	20	11	20	20	20	20	20
12	21	21	21	21	21	12	21	21	21	21	21
13	22	22	22	22	22	13	22	22	22	22	22
14	23	23	23	23	23	14	23	23	23	23	23
15	24	24	24	24	24	15	24	24	24	24	24
16	25	25	25	25	25	16	25	25	25	25	25
17	26	26	26	26	26	17	26	26	26	26	26
18	27	27	27	27	27	18	27	27	27	27	27
19	28	28	28	28	28	19	28	28	28	28	28
20	29	29	29	29	29	20	29	29	29	29	29
21	30	30	30	30	30	21	30	30	30	30	30
22	31	31	31	31	31	22	31	31	31	31	31
23	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	1
24	2	2	2	2	2	24	2	2	2	2	2
25	3	3	3	3	3	25	3	3	3	3	3
26	4	4	4	4	4	26	4	4	4	4	4
27	5	5	5	5	5	27	5	5	5	5	5
28	6	6	6	6	6	28	6	6	6	6	6
29	7	7	7	7	7	29	7	7	7	7	7
30	8	8	8	8	8	30	8	8	8	8	8
31	9	9	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	9	9
32	10	10	10	10	10	32	10	10	10	10	10
33	11	11	11	11	11	33	11	11	11	11	11
34	12	12	12	12	12	34	12	12	12	12	12
35	13	13	13	13	13	35	13	13	13	13	13
36	14	14	14	14	14	36	14	14	14	14	14
37	15	15	15	15	15	37	15	15	15	15	15
38	16	16	16	16	16	38	16	16	16	16	16
39	17	17	17	17	17	39	17	17	17	17	17
40	18	18	18	18	18	40	18	18	18	18	18
41	19	19	19	19	19	41	19	19	19	19	19
42	20	20	20	20	20	42	20	20	20	20	20
43	21	21	21	21	21	43	21	21	21	21	21
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45	23	23	23	23	23	45	23	23	23	23	23
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52	30	30	30	30	30	52	30	30	30	30	30
53	31	31	31	31	31	53	31	31	31	31	31
54	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	1
55	2	2	2	2	2	55	2	2	2	2	2
56	3	3	3	3	3	56	3	3	3	3	3
57	4	4	4	4	4	57	4	4	4	4	4
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59	6	6	6	6	6	59	6	6	6	6	6
60	7	7	7	7	7	60	7	7	7	7	7
61	8	8	8	8	8	61	8	8	8	8	8
62	9	9	9	9	9	62	9	9	9	9	9
63	10	10	10	10	10	63	10	10	10	10	10
64	11	11	11	11	11	64	11	11	11	11	11
65	12	12	12	12	12	65	12	12	12	12	12
66	13	13	13	13	13	66	13	13	13	13	13
67	14	14	14	14	14	67	14	14	14	14	14
68	15	15	15	15	15	68	15	15	15	15	15
69	16	16	16	16	16	69	16	16	16	16	16
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71	18	18	18	18	18	71	18	18	18	18	18
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75	22	22	22	22	22	75	22	22	22	22	22
76	23	23	23	23	23	76	23	23	23	23	23
77	24	24	24	24	24	77	24	24	24	24	24
78	25	25	25	25	25	78	25	25	25	25	25
79	26	26	26	26	26	79	26	26	26	26	26
80	27	27	27	27	27	80	27	27	27	27	27
81	28	28	28	28	28	81	28	28	28	28	28
82	29	29	29	29	29	82	29	29	29	29	29
83	30	30	30	30	30	83	30	30	30	30	30
84	31	31	31	31	31	84	31	31	31	31	31
85	1	1	1	1	1	85	1	1	1	1	1
86	2	2	2	2	2	86	2	2	2	2	2
87	3	3	3	3	3	87	3	3	3	3	3
88	4	4	4	4	4	88	4	4	4	4	4
89	5	5	5	5	5	89	5	5	5	5	5
90	6	6	6	6	6	90	6	6	6	6	6
91	7	7	7	7	7	91	7	7	7	7	7
92	8	8	8	8	8	92	8	8	8	8	8
93	9	9	9	9	9	93	9	9	9	9	9
94	10	10	10	10	10	94	10	10	10	10	10
95	11	11	11	11	11	95	11	11	11	11	11
96	12	12	12	12	12	96	12	12	12	12	12
97	13	13	13	13	13	97	13	13	13	13	13
98	14	14	14	14	14	98	14	14	14	14	14
99	15	15	15	15	15	99	15	15	15	15	15
100	16	16	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	16	16