

The Standard

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ENTERTAINMENT

ENTERTAINMENT. The Standard. Mr. Zimmermann...

The Standard.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

NORTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION PROJECT.

The Northern railway Co. through its representative, Mr. Henry Zimmermann...

The prolongation might be made in three ways; to the Tigre canal; to the Parana de Las Palmas; or to a port on the river Parana.

The plan finally preferred is that to Campana, the first port we meet on the Parana, and distant 80 English miles from San Fernando.

The gain to public convenience would be very great, as passengers for Rosario and the upper provinces, instead of taking a boat to go on board, in our inner roads, might book themselves throughout at the Mayo station.

The Central Argentine railway Co. is so convinced of the mutual benefits to result from such arrangement, that the Directors of both enterprises intend to enter a treaty on the subject; for the Northern would become a valuable auxiliary to the Grand Central.

Mr. Zimmermann, seems to doubt that the actual returns of the line to San Fernando will be sufficient to cover the guaranteed net returns of 7 per cent; but he confidently assures the proprietors that the meditated prolongation would increase the traffic in double ratio, and so relieve the exchequer of Buenos Ayres of all anxiety as to pecuniary obligations.

We think he has made out a very good case, and that the Legislature will readily grant his petition. It is, however, evident that this is only the first step towards Rosario, for the Northern railway cannot be expected to stop at Campana, and once passing San Fernando will rapidly pass by the station of San Pedro and San Nicolas.

The grand trunk at its present point, that commences and terminates at San Fernando, will be immensely benefited for a not distant future, and the Northern railway reach its terminus, the better. But, certain it will suggest themselves in Legislature. First, it will be natural to inquire how do the accounts of the railway stand regarding the Julio...

We hope that the law will be passed, but think that the Government puts a rather high value on the lands in the department of Rosario. Instead of five thousand dollars, we should sug-

the lever of an axle, yet expended in the enterprise as projected, we confidently hope, as the Northern railway will soon be pushing its way towards its natural destination.

The new Santa Fe Land Law

So much attention is now paid to land in Santa Fe and Cordova, that we think our readers will peruse with interest the celebrated Oroño Land Law, which is now before the Provincial Legislature of Santa Fe.

The new Land Law now under consideration is most ably drawn up, and reflects the greatest credit upon Sr. Oroño, who is one of the few men in this Republic who take a comprehensive view of such subjects.

The Government is authorized to sell—1st. All waste lands. 2d. Land re-vested by Government. 3d. Lands simply squatted on, or held over five years, by parties who have solicited their purchase, provided that the rights of squatters be not infringed upon.

No lot can be sold of greater dimensions than three leagues: the sale of lands to squatters is limited to that which they actually use or occupy. The minimum price of land shall be five thousand silver dollars per square league, situated between the Arroyo Medio and the Carcaraña, and within eight leagues of the banks of the Parana, in the department of Rosario; for those lands outside of said limits, and in the same department, four thousand dollars if fronting on the Carcaraña, and three thousand dollars for lands not so situated.

Lands situated between the Carcaraña and the Salado, as within eight leagues of the principal rivers, shall be valued at three thousand silver dollars per square league, and those beyond these limits 2500 silver dollars, and two thousand dollars if in the department of Santa Fe. All sales shall be published in the newspapers. The expense of measuring the lands, and getting out papers, half to be paid by the Government and half by the purchaser. The price of the said lands shall be paid as follows:—One third cash, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, from the date of purchase. If on the maturity of the first note it is not paid, it shall be renewed on the payment of 4 per cent per month interest. If the last note is not paid, it shall be renewed for four months at the same interest; and if after that period the purchaser fails to pay, the lands shall be put up and sold at public auction, the purchaser losing whatever he has originally paid on account of said lands. Treasury bills duly issued, according to law, shall be received in payment for said lands.

All lands lying north of the River Salado, inside of the frontier line, shall be ceded to whoever thinks proper to settle on them, provided that the squatter introduce cattle or sheep, to the value of one thousand dollars, on them. All who receive land under this law, will be obliged within six months to settle on same, and to make a rancho, a well, and a wooden fort.

Mr. Oroño, who introduced this law, very properly remarks, in a letter to the editor of the 'Nacion'—That the territorial extent of a country neither adds to its riches or importance, and that it is the number and condition of the inhabitants which forms a proper criterion of a country's wealth and importance, and for this reason there has been for many years a desire to people our waste lands; but to bring about this, it is necessary to distribute the lands as much as possible, so as to have a numerous population of owners of the soil the basis of a sound, moral people. One of the greatest of all errors, is to regard public lands as a sort of merchandise, to be sold at the highest price, when, on the contrary, they should be disposed of at a moderate nominal value, as the Government of a country should count more upon the revenue arising from agricultural industry than a speculative price of waste territory.

We hope that the law will be passed, but think that the Government puts a rather high value on the lands in the department of Rosario. Instead of five thousand dollars, we should sug-

gest four. To all parties who have arrived from Europe within the last 12 months this would be an inducement; and to young men who have lately come out with respectable capital, to invest in Santa Fe lands, in preference to those of any other province in the Republic.

Mr. Oroño deserves the thanks of every Argentine for taking the initiative in this matter. We hope to see the bill, with our amendment, passed.

PALLIERE ALBUM, No. 3

We must congratulate M. Palliere on his present number, which is much improved in lithographic execution, and comprises two very pretty and characteristic pictures of life in the Argentine plains.

A Halt on the Pampa shows in the foreground one of those barbarous but picturesque vehicles called 'carretas,' beside which the owners, a group of five gauchos and two women, are making bivouac: The hour is near sunset, and they are preparing the evening meal, an 'asado' stuck on a spit in the midst of burning embers, around which they sit, Turkish fashion. The bullocks are turned loose to graze, but one of them is lying down, overcome by the day's journey, and a dog seated behind one of the 'paisanos' contemplates with evident interest the culinary process of this diner sur l'herbe. It is the bright side of gaucho life, and the little circle seems so contented, that the effect is highly pleasing; and we fancy those who advocate the extermination of the gauchos might turn those simple people to much advantage by bringing to bear on them a proper system of education, laws, and religion, things at present comparatively unknown to the children of the Pampas.

The 'carreta' has come from some distant estancia with a cargo of hides, and the plain extends on all sides to the horizon, without a house, tree, or even shrub. Tied to the roof is a bundle of thistles for firewood, showing the prudent foresight of the party in crossing these naked plains, and the bivouac is near some marshy ground where probably a little water may be obtained for the 'mate,' which will follow supper, for the mate cup and kettle are lying beside the party. An oil lamp hangs from the front of the 'carreta' which will show, like a light house, at night in the Pampas. There is no road or beaten track, but the party will steer by the sun until approaching B. Ayres, and wazy days, perhaps weeks, will elapse in the journey, of which the present picture gives so truthful an idea.

A Souvenir of Entre Rios is the picture of a half naked gaucho mounted on a fine horse, who has just arrived at a miserable rancho composed of a few branches supported by some upright unshapen posts. It is a summer's noon, and the inmates are probably taking siesta, excepting a little girl, four or five years old, who comes to receive the visitor. The latter sits his horse with easy grace, and is the proper type of a gaucho, his bridle, whip, lasso &c. being formed of that beautiful plaited work of untanned things in which his class is so expert. A quarter of beef, and an ox head, hanging from the roof of the rancho relieve the effect of misery which the picture would otherwise produce, just as the fine horse and gear show that the rider's naked legs are rather the indication of custom than poverty. No fierce dog rushes out to meet the gaucho, but a harmless cock serves as sentinel to the peaceful dwelling.

M. Palliere's pictures contain more instruction regarding these countries than all the quarto or octavo volumes yet published on the subject. Nor does he seek scenes calculated to disparage life in S. America, but rather the sunny side of real Nature. Moore's Lalla Rookh, was said to form a Handbook of the life, scenery, and habits of Persia; we may in like manner say for M. Palliere's album that it is sufficient to see his pictures, for one to be as intimately acquainted with life in La Plata as if he had resided here twenty years.

We understand the Germans, of all foreigners, most patronize the Album, and as it is both cheap and deserving support we hope our English friends will be prevailed on to encourage liberally so useful, entertaining, and instructive a publication.

The Production of Wool in the World.

[Translated from a paper published in Germany, by Mr. M. E. Gronord.] Last year a similar work was published, headed with the same title, which, however, failed to convey the author's ideas on the subject. Notwithstanding the want of success, the present author, at the constant entreaties of the editors of this paper, and also in the hope that some one more competent should give further information on so interesting a subject, at once resolved to publish the follow-

ing work, which comprises three parts. The first, refers to the quantity of wool in the world; the second, to the different qualities; the third, to its consumption.

Wool, and more particularly sheep's wool, from times remote, has ever been most in demand for clothing amongst all civilized nations, owing to the ease with which it is manufactured, and its facility of taking all colors of dye; and, lastly, its great durability. As far as history traces, we find a lively interest taken in the breeding of sheep; also the Bible, and many classical authors, make mention of this fact. However, we hint ourselves to Columella, who, in his 'Seventh Book,' gives rules on the care of sheep, which even now are considered valuable.

The great care which has always been bestowed on animals producing wool, has been observed from the beginning of our days, and has sprung with our race and grown with our civilisation. Asia produces the finest goat's wool; Caucasus and the Crimea excellent sheep wool. Asia Minor is renowned for its beautiful carpets, and Spain for its merino wool, which has ever held a considerable position in the commercial world. These places distinguish themselves, as in ancient times did Phasis, Nile, Tarento, and Spain. The production of wool has spread with the growth of civilisation, and where formerly it was limited in the Old World, to a part north of the Equator, and in the New World, to a part south of the Equator. Now sheep are found on every fertile spot, and in every mild climate; and in many places pasture is cultivated for the purpose. From these facts, we can say that in two large circles wools surround the globe. Of course they have their limits on the direction of the Equator. In the Tropics, and in Tropical countries, where the ground is elevated and bears a mild climate, the production is most remarkable. In the Torrid Zone, where the animals require no protection against the temperment, they produce no wool, consequently are bred merely for consumption, and no longer claim the title of wool producers, but simply animals reared for their meat. From the Tropics sheep begin to spread north to south. We find them up to 60 deg. lat. North. To the south of the Tropics of Capricorn, they are found in all habitable countries, with the single exception of Terra del Fuego. Consequently, the countries producing wool are the following: North of the Equator—All Europe, excepting part of Norway, Switzerland, and Russia. In Asia South—Siberia, Central Asia, China, Japan, and the upper part of India, Persia, Circassia, and the Asiatic possessions of Turkey, excepting the South of Arabia. In Africa, the north of Egypt, Tripolis, Algeria, and the principal part of Morocco. In America, the Southern part of the British possessions in North America, the greater part of the United States. To the North of Mexico. South of the Equator, in Africa, the Southern part next to Lago de Ngami, the upper part of Natal. In Polynesia, nearly all New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, or New Zealand. In South America—Uruguay, Argentine, Paraguay, Chile, part of Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, and the Malvinas.— Reforma Pacifica.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Tribuna's' Mesa de Redaccion, or in other words, the new Editor's Table, which they have started in imitation of the 'Standard,' threatens soon to break down from the quantity of papers on it, for every morning, now, we remark that the editor complains of the piles of papers before him. What would the poor fellow do were he in the 'Standard' office, where, besides communicated articles, complaints against drunken policemen, attacks on Mr. Cazon, appeals to Heaven against the Municipality, we have but from all the chacras in South America, fossil whale bones, Pray Bentos gold, samples of wool, and, last of all, letters from sheep farmers in the camp. Sr. Varela would take the first steamer for Paris if he was obliged to take charge of the 'Standard' office for one day.

The mud, the dirt and filth of the streets of Buenos Ayres, baffles all description. The old inhabitants of Buenos Ayres managed formerly to keep the city clean, but now we have got into a sort of muddy prosperity, and on one of the Municipales being remonstrated with the other day as to the scandalous state of the streets, he answered that for him nothing was more pleasing than to see mud in the streets, as then there is no 'epidemia' in the camp, and also it was better to see mud than covered

with grass. In front of his office there is a sort of muddy Hellsport: no mud has been found in the River Plate courtageous enough to cross it. Even Mr. Wells, who offers to cross the continent in a balloon, would not attempt to cross Calle Belgrano in front of the 'Standard' office.

It is with sincere pleasure that we see the National Government doing something to aid in educating the children in the interior provinces. President Mitre has decreed to the following provinces the following sums: To Bioja, 4,000 patacons; to San Luis, 4,000 patacons; to Catamarca, 3,000 patacons; to Santiago, 2,000 patacons, and to Jujuy, 2,000 patacons. We hope good care will be taken that this money will fall into the hands of the school-masters, not the politicians, for otherwise it is but throwing away the public funds. The lamentable state of ignorance in which the children are brought up, not only in the interior, but, positively, in this very province, is incredible. Not one native in fifty in the camp knows how to read and write. Compulsory education must in the end be resorted to.

The Indians of the Chaco on the Cordovan and Santa Fe frontiers are getting worse and worse daily. General Pauero very properly treats, therefore, to re-establish the old fort of Sunchales, which he says is the most exposed point. President Mitre has approved of the measure and sent up three pieces of artillery to be put there. On Tuesday evening the Dolores coach, drawn by 28 horses, got stuck on the Barracas road, right under the hill. It was afflictive to see how the outriders, or quartadores, beat the unfortunate horses; such cruelty to the horses would get all these fellows one mouth on the tread-mill. But notwithstanding all the scurrying and shouting, up the muddy hill they could not get, and there the coach remained all night. We suppose the 'jue de paz' made the mayoral pry for the night's lodging of the diligence.

The Government has received further information from the engineer who leads the expedition through the Chaco. On the 24th of May they were at a place called the Bracho Viejo, an establishment belonging to Sr. Rams & Rapier's Company. It would seem that the expedition is returning to Corrientes, having already travelled 175 leagues through the very heart of the Gran Chaco. The Indian tribes, Mocovos and Guaicurus, are at war.

The last news from San Juan is rather good. The mines are all at work, the rebel Auguero had been captured, and there was an end to all disturbances. Flores accepts the arrangement, barring one condition, (not made public), touching which the President and Commissioners will hold a council to-morrow: the latter solicited the council for to-day. It is said Flores will draw his army nearer town, the better to facilitate negotiations. The 'Reforma' states that an armistice was made on the 19th, whereby no hostilities could be resumed unless with three day's notice.

The 'Tribuna' gave yesterday the following, from its special correspondent:—'Everything is settled Flores accepting the offered terms, although rumour runs that he is suspicious about the clause 'to disarm his troops.' The terms are: Aguirre remains President, a mixed administration to be formed, and Flores becoming Comte General of the Campaña.' The 'Pueblo' states that Flores has written to a friend (probably his wife) that 'he has made peace, and all is settled.'

PASSENGERS

By the English steamer Paraguay from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres:

John Gentis, Patrick Gordou, John McDonnell, James Coyne, James Moraghan, Marthon Murtagh, John Richard Launce, Owen Keenan, James Price, John Brennan, Matthew Roan, John Donnelly, Edward Mahue, James Hope, Michael Doherty, Margaret Doherty, Mary Doherty, James Healy, Patrick Bolger, Bartholomew McCarrie, Joseph Coghlan, Stephen Cavarin, Patrick McCarthy, James Kavanagh, Abraham Ballatyne, Ignatius Moore, Robert Connell, Michael Medcalf, Michael Merrigan, Laurence Longworth, Eleanor Longworth, William Longworth, Mary Longworth, Edward Cleary, Terence McMahon, Mary McMahon, Margaret McMahon, Patrick McMahon, John McMahon, Mary McMahon, James Shaughnessy, William Covish, James Hamilton, Christopher Seccy, John Hogan, Mary Hogan, George Scott, Bridget Hogan, James Nally, L. L. Jones, Edwin Shepherd, John L. Horc, Maria McClellan, Mary Jane McClellan, John McClellan, William Degan, James De rill, John Hooking, Joseph Snowball, Andrew Quinn, George Talbot, Francis Talbot, Percy Talbot, Patrick Whelan, Elias Whelan, Mary Whelan.

The following passengers left for Europe by the Parana. David Johnston, wife and two children; Frederick Dowling, B. L. Brown &c.

The Freemasons' annual dinner this evening promised a report of it from Professor Burmeister paid yesterday, and inspected our bones; he has promised to send us a paper on them. He says that they belong to the whale. He further states that the specimen of what is called Tandil marble is nothing more than pipe-clay.

PARAGUAY.

We have received the 'Somanario' 11th inst. Everything goes on well at Asuncion. We read of an enterprise started in Bolivia, with the object of opening up communication through the Gran Chaco with Paraguay, and establishing a port on the Western bank of the River Paraguay, which will give Bolivia an outlet towards the Atlantic.

ROARIO.

The 'Espigador' arrived yesterday with the 'Ferro Carril' of 21st inst. There is no news, except that the shareholders of the Central railway were paying their deposits, at the rate of about 100 shares daily. It is now calculated that the number of shares likely to be subscribed for in Sta. Fe and Cordoba will not be less than 4,000.

PEACE IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Return of the Mediators. Great Rejoicings.

In the papers (Reforma) which we received yesterday morning there was nothing positive respecting the issue of the negotiations in charge of Messrs. Thornton, Eizalde, Sariva, Castellanos, and Lamos. The passengers, however, arrived per 'Corrientes,' reported that peace was made, and a special edition of the 'Pais' confirms this, with some particulars. On Monday evening, 4 p. m., the Gefe of Canelones sent despatches announcing the return of the Commissioners: accordingly the Argentine and Brazilian Ministers arrived at Montevideo at 1.30 the same night, leaving Drs. Castellanos and Lamos at Las Piedras, but the latter arrived at President Aguirre's house at 9 next morning. The President and Commissioners held a conference, and we learn that the hopes of peace may be almost considered certain, although some minor points have yet to be settled, as they were beyond the powers conceded to the mediators. Flores accepts the arrangement, barring one condition, (not made public), touching which the President and Commissioners will hold a council to-morrow: the latter solicited the council for to-day. It is said Flores will draw his army nearer town, the better to facilitate negotiations. The 'Reforma' states that an armistice was made on the 19th, whereby no hostilities could be resumed unless with three day's notice.

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AGENCY
MATTIOLI & CO.
30 CANALIA 30

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer
Leaves every Monday at 6 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 10 a.m. and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer
Leaves every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
The National Steamer
Leaves every Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers' baggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer
Leaves every Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers' baggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FARES:

Estaciones	Fares
Paraná	8
San Nicolás	10
Gülgüay	12
Rosario	14
San Lorenzo	16
Diamante	18
Santa Fe	20
Paraná	24
La Plata	32
La Esquina	36
Goya	40
Bella Vista	44
Empedrado	48
Cerrientos	52
San Martín	6
Tray Boles	11
Concepción	13
Paysandú	20

Deck Half-price.

FOR ROSARIO
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Cerrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Cerrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Cerrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 80¢ vara.
Alfombras de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Puertas de Hierro.
Máquinas de cortar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar 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 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)

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE.
CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C.), CHAIRMAN.
Victor Poutz (Liverpool)
James Adger (S. C.)
H. O. Brewer (Ala.)
Robert A. Clark (S. C.)
Daniel Hubbard (N. O.)
Ferdinand Hodewald (N. O.)
J. T. Wolman (S. C.)
J. F. Blaklock (S. C.)
OSCAR G. Parsley (N. C.)
J. H. Ashbridge (N. O.)
Charles Stewart (S. C.)
C. Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool)
A. B. Forwood (Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, Liverpool)
J. M. Tennant (Liverpool)
Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)
James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
James M. Calder (Charleston)
Wm. H. Trapman, Esq.

There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering, which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The merest necessities of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no room to lie down, and is crowded together with his comrades, who are equally suffering. The most horrible scenes are witnessed, and the poor captive who, when the feverish excitement of the contest is over, is left to the bitter charity of strangers and foes, without one friendly hand to soothe the pains of body or friendly voice to whisper hope and comfort to his despairing mind. These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have peculiar claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon Christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a stern sense of duty and the call of their country in its extremest need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privation, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity.
The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings which cannot altogether be relieved. Within little more than a twelvemonth nearly £23,000 have been collected and expended in relief. The managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as the means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in South America will support the Fund to the extent of their ability, and its objects may recommend themselves to all, irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow-men.
Contributions will be received by J. H. Ashbridge, Treasurer, Walmer Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; or in London, by Henry Hotze, Esq., 17 Saville Row; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron.

Unfurnished Lodgings.
Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at 104 and 106 CALLE BOLIVAR 1 m J 14.

To Let,
On advantageous terms, with a contract if required, a private Custom House deposit store, also a tobacco shop, for a Cooper or Carpenter's Establishment, both situated in Calle Bolívar.

Wells, Backhaus & Co.,
Wool and Produce Brokers, have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&wln, J10
Sina, Sina Hood.
For Sale, at reduced prices. Apply at Mrs. Oliver's Quinta, on the Barracano road. J2. 1m
Sina, Sina
A small quantity, very clean, and at a reduced price. No. 27, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA J17 op

FERRO-CARRIL DEL

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 10	1	11	11 15	11 30	11 45	12 00
2	10 15	10 45	11 15	11 45	12 15	2	11 15	11 45	12 15	12 45	1 15

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.						Regreso.					
Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19	Tren	15 de Mayo	16	17	18	19
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 10	1	11	11 15	11 30	11 45	12 00
2	10 15	10 45	11 15	11 45	12 15	2	11 15	11 45	12 15	12 45	1 15

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en el 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.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salidas				Regresos				Salidas				Regresos			
ESTACIONES	TRENES														
Paraná	10														

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 Azcuenna, President; D. Estanislao Peña; D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President; J. A. Fernandez; Antonio Marcó del Pont; L. B. Willeke; Jacobo Paravicini; Mariano Billinghurst; Constant Santamaría; Luislao F. Martinez.
MANAGING COMMITTEE: J. A. Fernandez; L. B. Willeke; Mariano Billinghurst; Luislao F. Martinez.
GERENTR: D. JUAN CASADO, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of 80 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 the 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. Martín (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.

NEW GOODS.
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres, 49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,
Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies' White Cambria Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linnen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welch Flannels; 0-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, White Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Striped Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value.
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.
And on J. B. B. & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 66 Calle San Martín (opposite the Boles).
THOMAS B HALL

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

British Steamer 'FAIRY'
For Rosario, Santa Fe, and Paraná, for Paraná, Santa Fe, Rosario, San Nicolás, Las Hermanas, Obligado, San Pedro, and Zarate, leaves this port every Thursday at Twelve o'Clock Noon.
TARIFA.
CABIN.
Zarate ... 4 Pats.
San Pedro ... 8
Obligado ... 10
Las Hermanas ... 12
San Nicolás ... 12
Rosario ... 16
San Lorenzo ... 18
Diamante ... 20
Santa Fe ... 23
Paraná ... 24
Deck passengers half price.
Metalic—Gold, 1 p. 2; silver, 1 p. 2.
Freights, 6 pats. per ton of 40 feet, or 80 arrobes, to Rosario; 10 do. to Santa Fe and Paraná.
No passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one patacón extra.
Parcels received up to the day previous to leaving.
Agency, Calle Cuyo, No. 1.
HENRY DOWSE.

Subscriptions
For Danish wounded, widows and orphans of the killed in the actual Danish-German war, will be received for the earliest possible remittance to the Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Wm. Laxild, Esq., M. D. K. of D., by the following gentlemen:
Charles Furst, Esq., M. D., Calle Perú, 215; Mr. Christian Sommer, Calle Rivadavia, 205, Victor Leung-nich, Esq., Danish Consul, Calle Rivadavia, N. 329, 1st floor. Granting receipts for the amounts, which will be published in due time.

Dr. P. Bourso,
DENTIST.
His personal Office is in the New Building, No. 300 CALLE DE SAN MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, admitting great facilities for dental operations, including excellent light and quality for every and every. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with complete information by each European maker of the latest and most improved instruments in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas machine, can always afford relief to those suffering from toothache, as well as the extraction of teeth.
Montevideo, May 1, 1864.

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