

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	741
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-12
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.
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The Standard.

"Ní ísl andem nil verí non andem dleete."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

THE ORIENTAL DRAMA.

It is popularly believed that the last act in the great Oriental drama is about to take place—that the scene will now open, with Flores and Moreno dodging about, the Brazilian squadron firing on the Montevideo custom-house, Paunero standing on the mole-head haranguing his men before they jump into the boats, and President Aguirre getting ready his luggage to embark by the steamer Paraguay for Liverpool. This is more or less the view which is now taken of the Oriental question. We however regard the matter in a very different light, and instead of this being the last act in the so called Oriental drama believe that the melodrama has been played out, and now we are treated to a new play entitled "Perilous Intervention," but in treating of the said state of affairs in the Banda Oriental it is useless to speak in figurative language; far better to set before our readers' eyes the working of the inimitable laws of Divine Providence, that we may be prepared for consequences which we regret to say appear almost inevitable.

The Brazilian Minister arrived here on Saturday, but the weather was so stormy that he could not land. Superstitious persons may possibly attach importance to this circumstance, but no matter what may have been the incidents attending his landing there cannot be the slightest doubt that his arrival here, after the orders which he sent to the Brazilian generals and his admiral, affords room for the greatest speculation on the future not only of the Uruguay but of the River Plate.

We are told that his Excellency has come here with the object of soliciting the co-operation of the Argentine Government in the Brazilian movements, that President Mitre is only too willing and happy to afford it, and that the importance of Brazilian interest in the Oriental Republic is such as to justify the occupation of the country by Brazil until peace is made.

We of course decline offering any opinion on the new phase which matters have taken, but it is not altogether impossible that some fine morning we shall hear of the capture of Montevideo by the Brazilian admiral, and then who will bother themselves about the Chincha Islands?

The intervention of Brazil is only a necessary consequence of the Flores rebellion, and although Argentines plainly saw that such would ensue, they never properly estimated the subsequent difficulties.

Now at last we have arrived at the long talked of crisis, and what is the public feeling? The Orientals who are in Buenos Ayres and who have been the mainstay of the revolution, openly avow that if the Argentines invade their country they will join the Brazilians, that Flores himself must do the same, and that the plain fact of the matter is this: the revolution which began by the invasion of two men in a small boat is apt to terminate by one of the most sanguinary episodes in South American story.

Again, if Argentines join with the Brazilians, who pays the expense? It is clear that our own Government cannot, since we have a deficit staring us in the treasury, and the national resources are so straitened, that a reduction of the national clerks' salaries is mooted. As to a loan, the idea is ridiculous, since we all recollect the terms of the last; nothing, therefore, remains but "an emission of paper dollars," and here we come at the real question. The Flores' rebellion has almost ruined the Banda Oriental, and now it is beginning to tell on our cities.

To allow the Brazilians to overrun the Banda Oriental, and sweep both Flores and Colorado into the River Plate, might seem had policy, but it is not in the long run for Argentines, who to send Paunero and his men over to Colonia, unless the Napoleonic system of warfare is to be adopted.

If the churches and other public buildings in the Oriental Republic were overflowing with gold and silver, or the estancieros were able to pay a war tax, like the inhabitants of Jutland, nothing would be more convenient than to invade that republic; but the country is in the most impoverished state, and unless our Government is willing to gather up old bones in part payment of the expenses of the proposed armed intervention, we are at a loss to see how the heroic Argentine General will be able to recover the expenses.

Since matters have gone on so long in the Banda Oriental without our intervention, the wisest and safest plan is to pursue the same policy, and let Orientals arrange their own affairs with Brazil, by themselves. It is time enough to bid a certain character good morning when we meet him, and if the Brazilians have sinister intentions in their proposed intervention, the less we help them in the present movement the better.

Besides, President Mitre should bear in mind one fact, that if he sends his Generals over to the Banda Oriental, the probabilities are, that the paper dollar barometer will run up seriously, and that every victory gained on the other side will lead to a corresponding defeat on the Bolsa.

The said, depreciated state of our currency is regarded by many as an evil; but, after all, the olive branch in the River Plate is now a day's rotten paper dollar of Buenos Ayres: for come what will, we cannot go to war until its value is fixed.

THE JULY FESTIVALS.

The fetos of Argentine Independence would have been unusually brilliant this year, were it not for the untoward weather, which rendered them a miserable failure. The Municipality had gone to considerable expense, and wisely abandoned the swindling method of blank lotteries; while the theatres got up attractive lists, and the arrangements of illumination &c. were magnificent.

On the afternoon of the 8th (Friday) the merry-go-rounds, "rompe-cabezas," and soaped pole caused great diversion among the little boys, and the Plaza Victoria was crowded. The soaped pole was a novelty, and the prize at the top was a suit of clothes and \$200 depreciated paper: the successful aspirant was an English sailor (name or vessel unknown) who was enthusiastically cheered. The stir in tailor's shops on Friday evening was something to be imagined not described: the aristocratic members of the "Progreso" were getting new vests or cleaning their body coats, the plebeians were rigging themselves out for the holidays. At seven o'clock the various public buildings, Cathedral, Policia, Congress, University, Correo, and Bank, were illuminated "al giorno." The fire works in the Plaza were very grand and largely attended. The opera Co. gave Macbeth with great success, there were about 1000 persons present. The French Buffes had also a good house, Mme. Pauline and M. D'Hoté playing admirably "un capricio," and "sclerato porreau." The Club Progreso ball came off with usual eclat, lasting till 7 a.m. several distinguished foreigners were present: the supper was first-rate and provided by the Comfiteria del Aguila.

Several persons had prepared for a camp excursion, but the weatherwise foretold heavy rains, as Colonia was visible on Friday. In effect our city was deluged with successive showers, and the morning of Independence was ushered in unfavorably. Some of the troops turned out in new uniforms, but were obliged to shelter under the Hecuba thus blocking up the only thoroughfare. The procession of Corpus Christi, and military review, were of course abandoned, but the Te-deum came off at the Cathedral, the President, Governor, dignitaries, and foreign Ministers assisting.

Saturday was a wretched day, but cleared up towards evening, and the police let off a fire balloon and several rockets. The theatres gave their functions in spite of the weather. Some boys were arrested for causing disturbance in the Plaza.

Sunday was a lovely day, and crowds of well dressed persons assembled in expectancy of Mr. Wells' balloon ascent, opposite the Policia. The barrels and other preparations were ready, so was the aeronaut, but the Municipality forbade him to make the ascent, alleging that ladies could not come out in such muddy streets. There was no wind, and a finer day could not be chosen, for so perilous a feat as coming down in a parachute: the crowd exceeded 6000 persons, but Dr. Torres was inexorable, and we were doomed to be disappointed. Several "festalinas" were given in the evening to wind up the July festivals, and President Mitre has

a select reunion. We forgot to mention that the soaped pole had its aspirants also on Sunday, and an Italian sailor contrived to reach the top and carry off the flag as a trophy, but the Municipality refused him the prize until he went up a second time.

We hear of only one serious accident: Dr. Peralta's coach, turning at the corner of Defensa and Victoria, came suddenly on a group of men, and the pole struck one of them in the chest; it is supposed he was killed.

As a conclusion to the season of rejoicing, Mr. Wells is to make his ascent, next Sunday: but we have grave doubts about the weather which looks very broken, and it is quite possible we may be victims to repeated postponements. It is thought the procession of Corpus Christi and military review will come off next Sunday.

A Model way of Parting Cattle.

One of the greatest nuisances which the Buenos Ayres estanciero has to contend with, is the great difficulty which is experienced in getting what is called "a parting" from distant neighbors. During the cold winter nights, and the scorching summer days, horned cattle, no matter how well "queranciado," will stray away, particularly in seasons of drought. There is then no keeping a "rodeo" of cows together. Estancieros at the moment console themselves with the reflection that all the cows and heifers are marked and sefaled, and that when the camps get good, their peons will find them out, but this has proved to be a total delusion, and estancieros know it so to their cost. Rarely, if ever, the cattle which are recovered in distant parts are sufficient to pay the expense of a whole troop of peons, at twenty-five or thirty dollars per day. We have known estancieros to keep running about from one estancia to another, asking for a "rodeo" or parting, and invariably be refused, some convenient excuse being always given, such as, the "patron" was absent, or that the cattle were too poor, or that only the day previous a parting had been given. Some such excuse is never wanting, and the unfortunate estanciero, who is in search of his lost cows, has to return probably twenty leagues with his peons, horses, etc., at no trifling expense. Days sometimes pass, and still "the cows don't come home." Off he starts again, and probably on the road learns that the butcher has been at the very estancia which he is going to, only a few days previous, and made a large troop; how many of the unfortunate man's cows are now on their way to town? Such cases are of every day occurrence. Our attention has been called to this matter by the rather novel way in which they part cattle in the Banda Oriental. The "Eco del Rio Negro," a little paper printed in Mercedes, in the B. O., arrived yesterday, and we notice with pleasure the following advertisement:

"ESTANCIA MAUA."

The undersigned invites all parties of the department to attend a general parting which he will give in the rodeos of cows and mares belonging to this estancia. The parting will commence on the 15th, and terminate on the 20th inst.

BRITOS JOSE DE LIMA.
Estancia Maua, July 1st, 1864.

Now here we have fifteen days public notice given in the newspapers, of the parting. We call Dr. Alsina's attention to this. If estancieros in Buenos Ayres would adopt a like course there would be less recrimination and more pastoral honesty.

ANOTHER WORK ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The following is the title of a new work, written by T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., English Consul at Rosario—"Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleamings, with Extracts from Diary of Sado Exploration of 1862 and 1863." It is being published by the house of Edward Stanford, Geographical Establishment and London School Library, publisher to the Ordnance Department of her Majesty's Government, Charing Cross, London. It will be published in an octavo volume, large size, containing maps, plans, and illustrations, appendix and statistical tables of the commerce of the country, and also topographical descriptions of some of the upper provinces, comparatively unknown to the European reader.

We have much pleasure to announce in the "Ferro-Carril," the publication of the above work; and it affords us an opportunity to congratulate Dr. Hutchinson for his untiring efforts to advance the material interests of this country. This gentleman, without any permanent residence in this country, as his Government can remove him to any other place at will, has

displayed more zeal on behalf of this country than even Argentines themselves. He has laboured, without ceasing, in his correspondence and in his communications to the various European societies to which he belongs, to impart correct views of these countries; and, we can well say, that few have done more in this respect than Dr. Hutchinson.

The work which we now refer to, is the result of a tedious journey in the Gran Chaco, Santiago, Tucuman, and Cordova, and contains most important information respecting these remote territories, their rivers, and adaptability to the wants and requirements of European emigrants, also very beautiful sketches of the people and their customs and manners.

The tables which the work contains have been compiled with the most admirable care. But that which reflects the greatest merit upon Dr. Hutchinson, is the fact, that the author had no pecuniary views in question when writing the work. The only remuneration which Dr. Hutchinson will probably receive, is the satisfaction of having helped to develop the industry of the country, where he temporarily resides.

We comply, therefore, with our duty in returning thanks to Dr. Hutchinson, in the name of this country, for his disinterested labours for the welfare of the Argentine Republic—"Ferro-Carril."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ball at the Progreso was the best attended for many years. We are told that there was a regular squeeze—dancing was kept up until it commenced to rain on Saturday morning. It was a great relief to all the public functionaries that Saturday was a wet day, as there was no procession. The 9th of July was a horribly wet muddy day; the majority of the people who had been up dancing the night before kept their beds all day. The decorations on the Policia were so terribly saturated that they were unbecoming in the extreme, the splendid blue and white flags looked like soiled linen; in all the rain however the merry-go round in the plaza was crowded with boys, and the greased pole which the municipality had put up in the plaza with a splendid suit of ready made clothes bought of Mr. Parody in Calle Cangallo, and placed on the top with 500 dols. in one of the coat pockets, was crowded; several seedy looking customers tried to climb it, but all in vain, they "slithered" down before they got half way; at last an English sailor made his appearance, and having made a slight oration to the gaping multitude in English with a strong Cork accent, jumped on the pole and ran up it in two twos—when he grasped the splendid suit and the brand new hat and boots there was a tremendous cheer from the folks below.

On Sunday the day was very fine, and the Cathedral crowded with the fashion of the city, the general belief being that Mr. Wells would go up and come down on that day, thousands promenaded the plaza, but although the weather could not be more favorable, the popular Mr. Wells did not make his appearance, and people were greatly disappointed. We understand that the reason of his non-ascent was positive orders which he received from the municipality not to go up if there was any mud. Our friend who walked off with the suit of clothes and the 500 dols. was seen in the plaza again on Sunday and recognised; he stated that he wanted to see if the municipality would try the game again, but there were no more greased poles, so he amused the crowd by walking on a rolling barrel round the plaza, which he said he did out of pure "diversion," and to amuse the people free gratis and for nothing.

An Irish sheep farmer just arrived from Lujan stated that he was charged at Lujan \$44 instead of \$38, for a ticket from that station to the Plaza Once do Setiembre; he has requested us to call attention to it in the hope that the clerks henceforward will be more particular; he said he didn't like kicking up a row for the sake of 6 dols. mje.

The Provincial Government has thought proper to commute the sentence of death passed on a man named Jose Cabrera to that of ten years military service; we have not heard the reasons which induced the Government to exercise its prerogative, and think that it would be well they were published; in a country like this where it is so hard to catch an assassin, mercy is a nuisance and leniency a crime. We call upon the Government to satisfy the public curiosity, and give the motives for commuting this man's sentence.

The rural code we hear is at last about to be published. Dr. Alsina is hard at work at it night and day. There

is a story current that the distinguished Colifier purposes abolishing all the juez de paces in the camp, and also the alcaldes and tenientes. We suppose that Dr. Alsina intends to institute stipendiary magistrates and trial by jury.

The employees of the National Government, owing to the great deficit in the treasury, are about to suffer a reduction in their salaries. We hope that the Congress members will reduce their own stipend also, as the payment of nine millions of paper money per annum to the legislators is the very heaviest impost on the country, besides legislators cannot possibly be so hard up as custom-house clerks, and it would be a very equitable arrangement if each province could be made to support her own representatives.

Tile-Breaking Association.

In these days of joint-stock companies it is no wonder that the young wags of the city should associate for mutual enjoyment and risk, to pass the long winter nights without "ennui." Unfortunately, there are some who cannot enjoy themselves without becoming a nuisance to the public, and the "Suma-Boyas," or tile-breaking association, playfully undertook to smash all the hats which come in their way after dark. Such proceedings soon brought on them the odium of the police, and, although they really did no more than roughly handle some people who attempted to defend their head-gear, it was rightly presumed that after a while the practical joke might extend itself to knives, and something more valuable than hats fall a prey to the "screwdrivers." Sor Cazon was fortunate enough to entrap the ring-leader, one Britos del Pino, a "gentleman" already famous for achievements of a daring, but nowise commendable character. As he is, however, of a "highly respectable family," it is to be supposed his friends will interest themselves to release him from durance vile.

About two years ago a set of sparks calling themselves "Asociacion Cruda," carried their pranks so far as to attempt scaling the walls of the French nunnery, and subsequently they shot a sereno and stabbed an alcalde. The public voice was not slow in pointing out the performers, who, in such backward countries as Paraguay, would have paid the penalty with their lives, but the matter was hushed up, and the young gentlemen sent to rusticate. Not many months ago a Frenchman was killed in Calle Parque, coming home from the opera, and two Italians were stabbed: the authors were never discovered.

Under these circumstances it is not only reprehensible but dangerous for a band of youths, however innocently disposed, to assault people after dark. Some people may fancy they want their watches, and draw a revolver: a life is easily lost, and the recollection would be painful in the extreme, while the public will hardly shed a tear over the coffin of a young man, though bright his prospects, cut off in so ignoble a manner.

Argentine Cotton in Liverpool.

In a letter received per French mail by Consul Hutchinson of Rosario from Messrs. Stollterfoht, Sons and Co. of Liverpool, these gentlemen observe:—"As mentioned in our last, we have had an opportunity of testing the efficiency of Albinson's gins in cleaning some seed cotton lately sent from Montevideo. This was done very effectively, and the cleaned cotton realised 29½ per lb. The bale sent us from Buenos Ayres by Messrs. Mulhall is a very different style of cotton to the other, being more like Pernams—less fine and silky, but of better colour and a good useful description. We obtained 28½d. per lb for it, and could readily sell to-day as much more at that price, as they could send. Good stapled cottons such as Brazils, Egyptians, and Americans, are getting scarce, and are much wanted—the chief increase in production being in the short stapled and less useful Surats, Chinas, and Smyrnas. Our market is quiet to-day (23rd May) and has been for a week past, awaiting the issue of the tremendous conflicts now going on in the States."

CHEVALIER EBORALL.

The King of the Belgians has conferred on Mr. Eborall, General Manager of the South Eastern Railway, the distinction of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

Mr. Eborall has many near relatives in this country, who, we have no doubt, will learn with pleasure the great honor His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, has conferred on him.

SOCIEDAD de BENEFICENCIA.

This truly charitable society has elected a new board of Lady Directors, viz:

Mrs. G. Cazon,	Lady President,
B. Zelis,	Vice Pres't.
P. Nouguiro,	Secretary.
B. Acuña,	2d do.
C. Garrigos,	Director.
P. Scilliosa,	do.
A. M. Alaine,	do.

An American glance at the House of Commons.

The House is divided into four sections; 1st. The Government (supposed to be liberal) and its straight-out supporters; 2. The partial supporters of the Government; 3. The Opposition and its straight-out supporters; 4. The partial supporters of the Opposition. The Government with Lord Palmerston and the Cabinet, sit on the speaker's right, the officers occupying the first seat down on the floor (for the benches rise higher as they recede to the well). This section attracts the greatest attention; although perhaps the first inquiry of every one who enters the House is, "Which is Disraeli?" Lord Palmerston occupies the center of the bench, where he seems to have been carved to stay quite as much as that very dog-like lion in oak at the door. He sits there by night—that shrewd, ready-witted, reddish, white-headed old Premier. There is not a sparkle about him, not a tint of romance, not a trait of heroism, he is the fair representative of England in her so staid; of England with no future before her except to hold on as long as she can to her past. On his left sits Mr. Gladstone, with strong features and a darkish look. He speaks with nerve, and, as it were, sends out little bullets of speech—one of which was his famous declaration that "the King of Naples has erected Atheism into a system of Government." Next is Mr. Layard, a solid burly Englishman, with a flat voice, grayish hair, large mustache and beard, and a "pruced-up" dress. He has a good deal more humor than his position allows him to display. Mr. Horsman has just asked him if the Government has heard of the report that a ship is going out from Liverpool to capture the Alabama, and whether the Government will take the same care to prevent that that it has to prevent the departure of ships for the Confederacy. Mr. Layard rises and says he has only read something of the kind in the newspapers. The paper in which he read it had asked whether it was a Confederate dodge. In that case, the gentleman (Mr. Horsman) would know more of it than the Government. There was a drolley in Mr. Layard's tone as he said this, and an involuntariness in the laugh that followed it, which made Horsman a thoroughly snubbed and uneasy man for the next ten minutes. In Palmerston's right sits Sir George Grey, in build and appearance very much like Horace Mann during the last years of his life. He has, however, a poor husky voice, which Horace Mann has not. Sir George is evidently a sincere man, and a laborious Minister. Two seats behind Palmerston is Sir George Boyer, the great Roman champion. He has the manners of a scholar and the whole air of a fanatic; and he no doubt expects to see Grand Mass celebrated in Westminster Abbey yet. But certainly the most striking man in the House of Commons, is Disraeli, on the opposite side. I could well see how the authoress of "Counterparts" should have found him as susceptible of being a protean hero for her novels as Rubens found his wife for so many pictures. That face so transparently deep and dark, those thin cold lips, cruel and soft as those of a panther, that eye shadowed for a better measure of that upon which he is about to spring, that unconscious attitude of one ever lying in wait crouching, the super knotty strength over each eye, the singular sharp cliff which is all of the rather narrow forehead baldness which is not baldness but the interminable stretch of the forehead backward, the deep black hair, with the one strange Medusa's lock which curls down in front—all these rivet the attention. Disraeli is not an old man, but his face is full of lines and changes. Phenologically one may say that his enormous powers of observation are the greatest strength. He evidently heats many an undertone which the Speaker meant should not be heard. Lately in the debate on Schleswig when Palmerston was trying to soothe the apprehension of those who fear that England would be involved in war, Disraeli detected that this soothing was for a special purpose, and that in reality the Government was on the brink of war. He arose, and to the astonishment of all, he so pressed this view, that Palmerston could not deny it, and so the fact that the country is drifting into war became for the first time suspected by the country at large. But Mr. Disraeli is almost the only man with anything attractive about him on that side. The opposition seemed to me to be men of very narrow and weak faces and heads; and Disraeli looks strangely out of place among them. They are all supposed to be Tories; and yet on the Townley (criminal lunacy) case, I was glad to hear from one of them, Sir F. Kelly, a most impressive declaration against capital punishment. I was somewhat anxious to see Lord John Manners, who is known to the world entirely by that couplet of his—

Let Laws and Learning, Arts and Customs die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

And then he is a rather handsome, foppish man, dancing here and there and everywhere, side-whiskers and mustache. It does not take a great deal of observation to see that if all the blessings enumerated in the first line should die, he Lord John M., would not be any poorer.

MR. WELLS' GREAT BALLOON

The daring aeronaut has already set three machines at work with the Irish linen which is to form the great trans-continental balloon. It will be rather larger than Mr. Nadar's balloon, being over 100 feet in height and 75 in circumference, with a capacity of 250,000 cubic feet (30,000 more than Nadar's), being the largest ever made except Lowe's Great Western. The last named was over double this size, and just ready to start from Philadelphia for Europe, with six passengers, when it burst. Mr. Wells has purchased the material from Messrs. Duguid. The pamphlet just published, with a portrait of Mr. Wells, by Mayer, and a picture of the great balloon, is very interesting and on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and the other book stores, price \$20.

It has been suggested that our Government might turn attention to great profit by sending some one to treat with the Indians, who would descend in their 'toldoria' and persuade them that he had come from Heaven with regulations for their conduct. We understand that Captain Mancilla expresses his readiness to undertake so perilous a journey, and already half a dozen are willing to accompany Mr. Wells in his overland trip.

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Notwithstanding that there is both an English and Italian Hospital in this city, still the number of English and Italian patients every month received in the native Hospital is steadily on the increase. The present state of the native hospital is such, owing to the great influx of patients, that the doctors can hardly make their way through the dormitories, and yet each day new beds are called for. We have been requested to call attention to the matter. The returns of the native Hospital for the month of June have been sent us.

Number of patients in the Hospital on the 31st of May,	605
Entered during June	469 1,076
Left cured during June	368
Died	35 403

Still in Hospital on July 1st, 671 of various nationalities.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

DISAGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA.

The Iguey arrived yesterday with dates from Asuncion to the 2nd inst. Baron Von Glick had arrived, as Prussian Minister to Paraguay, and was bearer of two magnificent porcelain vases presented by King William to President Lopez. Colonel Du Paraty, author of La République du Paraguay, has been named Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires at Berlin. This gentleman is also Argentine Consul General at Brussels. The schooner Africa arrived with 300 rolls of telegraph wires. The railway works on the new section from Pirayú to Cerro Leon, four miles, are completed, and will be open to traffic in a few days. This makes three sections opened in six months. A branch line to the encampment, three miles distant, is being also laid down, placing the head quarters within two hours' journey of the capital. An accident occurred on the line, near Pirayú, a piece of the engine breaking: the passengers were delayed five hours, but no one was hurt, and the native mechanic, Almiron, succeeded in repairing the injury. The steamer Rio Blanco is now used for carrying down timber to the capital for the railway works. The arsenal is very busy, and has lately cast some fine bells for the Brazilian authorities at Corumbá: the new steamers on the stocks are progressing under native shipwrights. The feast St. John and St. Peter and Paul were duly celebrated, the coadjutor bishop, Dr. Palacios preaching on the 29th. The river Paraguay continues rising.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are very encouraging, and we hear of notable improvements in the method and instruments of cultivation. The tobacco harvest is nearly over, and Government intends to introduce a great reformation in the curing and baling of this staple, for exportation to Europe; some lots sold in Antwerp gave good results. We hear nothing about cotton, but it seems most of the crop failed, and of the remainder a large quantity is kept for home manufacture of a rude kind, so that the amount for exportation will hardly exceed a few hundred bales.

The 'Semanario' mentions unpleasant relations with Bolivia: a company called 'Progreso de Bolivia,' under one Antonio Taboas, solicited a patent from that Government to cut a highway through the Gran Chaco, from the city of Santa Cruz, which would terminate on the right bank of the river Paraguay between Bahia Negro and Rio Agra, and to establish here a river-port and market. The territory in question has long been claimed by both countries, the frontiers not being clearly defined. Nevertheless Paraguay is determined to oppose such an enterprise, and Fort Olimpo will offer a serious impediment

to the Bolivians. The Government of Chuquisaca has actually granted the concession, which if they attempt to carry out will involve hostilities. This is no doubt the secret of Sr. Arce's failure in his mission to Asuncion last January to open the navigation of the Pilcomayo. The Policy of the Argentine Government is viewed with distrust by President Lopez. New levies of troops from Misiones are hourly expected of Cerro Leon, and the encampment there has almost sprung up like magic, under the active Brigadier General Robles. The capture of the Chichas Islands caused some indignation, but was judged comparatively unimportant as respects the security of South American independence. Great improvements are going on in Asuncion, and the streets are about to be paved. Mme. Azcona is playing Linda de Chamounix at the theatre. The President's birthday, 24th July, will be the occasion of magnificent 'fetes' at the capital and principal towns. Imports for June, \$2,073,000; exports \$183,305,000; duties on both, 26,559,000.

LATEST FROM PERU.

BOMBARDMENT OF PISCO.

The Iguey has brought mails from Rosario. The Chilean mails had arrived with dates from Peru, May 16th, and Chile June 1st. The Peruvians were, as usual, inactive, but the passengers of the steamer Chile state that the Spaniards had commenced active hostilities, bombarding the port of Pisco because the Governor had refused them provisions. The Peruvian Cabinet visited the fortifications at Callao, and inspected the Monitor, which is being built. They are talking of building steel-plated frigates. Meantime the captain of the French barque Prince Imperial caused a panic at Lima by stating that he had just arrived (57 days out) from Montevideo, and that there were three Spanish men of war, including the armor frigate Tetuan. The President signed a contract, where the Callao frigate is to be converted into a Monitor in four months.

Two of Admiral Pinzon's officers took the steamer at Pisco, en route for Chile, and thence they proceeded to Spain, via Montevideo. The Peruvian steamer Iguey, made an excursion towards the islands with an English crew, and was captured by the Spaniards. The city of Guayaquil, fearful of bombardment, hastened to supply the Spanish vessels with provisions. The provinces of Arequipa and Tacna boast 20,000 volunteers (on dry land), and several gentlemen have equipped companies.

The English, French, and Chilean Ministers held a meeting at Lima, on the 5th of May, and embarked at Callao on board the English war steamer Shear-water for the Chinche Islands, where they conferred with the agents of Her Catholic Majesty. The latter offered every assurance that Spain would not touch terra firma, and only demanded proper satisfaction: they released the war steamer Iguey, and Sor. Mazarredo came to Callao in the Shear-water, waiting the return of the Ministers who went by special train to Lima to consult the Government. Nevertheless there is no hope of an arrangement: it is said the mail steamer refused to admit Mazarredo, who is anxious to get home to Spain.

The Republic of Bolivia offers 6000 soldiers to Peru, but as they cannot swim to the Chinchas, this is only a French compliment. Ecuador and New Granada are perfectly indifferent about the Spanish aggression. The Plenipotentiary of Venezuela was well received at Lima, and made a fine general speech about the American continent, &c. In Chile there was so much agitation that the Spanish Minister, Sr. Lavira, demanded an explanation from Government about the meetings. D. Faustino Sarmiento harangued the President, Ministers, and people of Chile on the auspicious occasion.

The Spanish residents were insulted at Panama, and on board the Pacific mail-boats.

Circulo Literario—This Club meets on Friday evening at the University.

ON CHANGE.

July 11th, 1862.
Paper price of ounces \$468
Paper price of sovereigns 143.
There was very little done during Bolsa hours to-day. Paper money is at a scandalous depreciation, and specie could not be firmer. Patcoas opened and closed at the same price, 29.25.
Cash sales, 21,300.

TIME SALES.		
For Friday	1,000	at 29.25
Saturday	16,600	at 29.25
July 31st	37,000	at 29.20
Aug. 31	8,000	at 29.15
Dec. 31	2,000	at 28.85
Aug. 31	10,000	at 29.15
Sept. 31	2,000	at 29.05
Aug. 31	6,000	at 29.15

Total sales of the day, 103,000.
Average brokerage, \$28 per broker.
We are informed that after Bolsa hours a very important sale was effected for the end of December, January,

and February, at 28.85; the amount, we believe, is one hundred thousand patacons.

The brokers passed a rather idle day; owing to the state of the weather they kept in the hall, but the attendance of merchants was very slim. A drunken soldier presented himself at the threshold of the building, but the inexorable porter refused to allow him to enter, alleging that intoxication was strictly prohibited on 'Change.

General Urquiza has sent down an order for the payment of £2,500, being the first instalment on his shares. His letter is a speaking satire upon the great Argentine nabobs in this city.

The only thing we picked up on 'Change to-day, was the projected bank of emission at Cordova, which has been introduced by a distinguished English merchant of this city. The project has been laid before the Provincial Legislature of Cordova, and we hear will, probably pass, the capital to be £200,000, with right to emit bank bills for double that amount. The Governor of Cordova is very favourably disposed towards the project.

There was a good deal said about the proposed armed intervention of Argentines in the Banda Oriental, and the general feeling is, that President Mitre ought to leave it alone, as the expenses which must be incurred would only add to the incumbrances that at present beset our treasury.

We are informed, on the very best authority, that one of the late firm of Boutinet and Co., has returned from France, and is at present in this city.

It is wholly incredible that the Argentine bill discounters are able to carry on such a splendid business by means of the outrageous usury, which was alleged by a correspondent of the 'Nation Argentina,' in Thursday's edition; for if the statements referred to were correct, the discounters would be more numerous than what they are. No business in the city of Buenos Ayres, indeed, we may say, in any part of the known world, will admit of the payment of such a usurious rate of interest as 4 or 5 per cent. It follows, therefore, that if the statements in the letter referred to are correct, there is a rotten system of business carried on by some of our shopkeepers, which must inevitably end in hopeless bankruptcy. If we are to believe report, the greater portion of the 'pagares' in the hands of private bill discounters have been cashed at the most frightful rates, and would in some other countries be perfectly valueless, under the usury laws, but here such a class of paper is kept running on, by what Argentines call the amortisation system, that is to say, a tenth or a twentieth part of a bill when it matures is paid, the interest of another ninety days is added on the bills renewed, and the payer and the payee are all serene for another three months; but this inverse amortisation plan unfortunately, instead of reducing the amount of the bill, and thus paying it off by degrees, actually increases the principal every three months, and thus makes the payer poorer at every renewal.

We heard it remarked the other day by one of our leading importers, that the great increase in the number of auctioneers in this city is becoming rather suspicious, and calls for increased caution on the part of foreign merchants. We feel bound to give publicity to these remarks, since it has been proved that goods bought on credit are now commonly sent to the auctioneers a few days after delivery, and sold for cash. It is easy to conceive that the shopkeeper who pays 4 and 5 per cent. a month interest, must resort to every subterfuge to meet his liabilities, but it is difficult to imagine that the foreign importers, with such facts before their eyes, and such failures as those which have recently occurred, should be indiscriminate in their sales on credit.

Colon Theatre.

ITALIAN OPERA.

5th performance of the Season.

Wednesday, 13th July,
MARTHA.

Before commencing the Opera, will be sung by all the company, the

REQUIEM ETERNAM,

By M. Sanelli.

As a just tribute of regret for the recent death of the unfortunate Flotow.

At Eight o'Clock

Private Lessons

Given, by an English Lady, to Children and Young Ladies, in English, French, and Spanish, at 148 Calle Independencia.

Coachman, &c.

A man of good experience seeks a situation as Coachman, Steward, &c., in an English or American family.

Address J. G. British Hospital.

Piper's Champagne.

In Quarter and Half Bottles, for Sale at Calle Victoria, 93.

WEDEKIND, FEHR, & CO.

At Calle Victoria, 93.

At Calle Victoria, 93.

Al comercio.

Participo que me he separado de Don Estanislado G. de Maiz: no teniendo parte, ni atenderé a ningún compromiso que este señor haya contraído desde el 1° de Julio.

ANACLETO FERRER.

Notice.
The undersigned begs to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed his Business to Calle de Mayo, No. 20, to Calle de Venezuela, No. 38; at the same time begs of all Persons in debt to the undersigned to call and settle their accounts at the new premises.

3 p j 12 DANIEL MOODY.

Two Furnished Rooms for single gentlemen, at 247 Calle Peru.

6 p j 12

Teutonia.

Donnerstag 14 Juli, Abends 8 Uhr;
Generalversammlung 3 p j 12

OSTEO OIDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of ivory, or of any other material, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S

THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Grosvenor Square, and 27, Ludgate Hill (near Roman's), London: Liverpool: 19, Duke Street; Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ORTHODONTIC, for restoring and preserving the teeth, in all cases, by a new and improved method, without the use of any of the old and dangerous materials, and without the use of any of the old and dangerous materials, and without the use of any of the old and dangerous materials.

GABRIEL'S PATENT FOR STAPLING TOOTH, warranted never to change colour, and to last 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 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4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 508

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 80¢ vara.
Nojes de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Púetas de Hierro.
Maquinas de cortar Alambre.
Maquinas 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 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 Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels 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. J 1 x

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

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 Rodewald (N. O.)
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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 raiment save that which is stark and stiffened with his clotted blood. Horrible as war is in all its features, assuredly it has no greater horrors than the long agony of 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 extreme need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privations, 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, W.; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. j181m.

STEAM LAUNDRY. TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN AND CARMICHAEL, PROPRIETORS.

Washing done on the following terms:

Washing and dressing shirts, per dozen ... 20 dols.
Washing plain clothes " " " " " 7 "
Dressing same " " " " " 9 "

A van will be sent round town to collect and deliver clothes. One of the chief advantages is that the clothes suffer no wear or tear in the process of steam-washing.

Parties wishing the van to call at their houses, will please leave their address at

Mr. BLUES,
Corner of calles Cangallo and Mayo.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,667 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azuénaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghamurst
" 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 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. 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Bag to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of

Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;

Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;

Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,

Real Welch Flannels,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;

White Shirts, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe 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.

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.	1º	2º	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	1º	2º	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	1º	2º	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	1º	2º
Parque	10	10	10	Lujan	7	8	10	Parque	7	8	10	Lujan	7	8	10
11 de Mayo	10	10	10	Merced	7	8	10	11 de Mayo	10	10	10	Merced	7	8	10
Almagro	10	10	10	San Martin	7	8	10	Almagro	10	10	10	San Martin	7	8	10
Caballito	10	10	10	Florida	7	8	10	Caballito	10	10	10	Florida	7	8	10
Florida	10	10	10	San Martin	7	8	10	Florida	10	10	10	San Martin	7	8	10
San Martin	10	10	10	Merced	7	8	10	San Martin	10	10	10	Merced	7	8	10
Merced	10	10	10	Parque	7	8	10	Merced	10	10	10	Parque	7	8	10
Parque	10	10	10					Parque	10	10	10				

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano
1	10	10	10	1	7	8	10
2	11	11	11	2	8	9	11
3	12	12	12	3	9	10	12
4	13	13	13	4	10	11	13
5	14	14	14	5	11	12	14
6	15	15	15	6	12	13	15
7	16	16	16	7	13	14	16
8	17	17	17	8	14	15	17
9	18	18	18	9	15	16	18
10	19	19	19	10	16	17	19
11	20	20	20	11	17	18	20
12	21	21	21	12	18	19	21
13	22	22	22	13	19	20	22
14	23	23	23	14	20	21	23
15	24	24	24	15	21	22	24
16	25	25	25	16	22	23	25
17	26	26	26	17	23	24	26
18	27	27	27	18	24	25	27
19	28	28	28	19	25	26	28
20	29	29	29	20	26	27	29
21	30	30	30	21	27	28	30
22	31	31	31	22	28	29	31
23				23	29	30	
24				24	30	31	
25				25	31		

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano
1	10	10	10	1	7	8	10
2	11	11	11	2	8	9	11
3	12	12	12	3	9	10	12
4	13	13	13	4	10	11	13
5	14	14	14	5	11	12	14
6	15	15	15	6	12	13	15
7	16	16	16	7	13	14	16
8	17	17	17	8	14	15	17
9	18	18	18	9	15	16	18
10	19	19	19	10	16	17	19
11	20	20	20	11	17	18	20
12	21	21	21	12	18	19	21
13	22	22	22	13	19	20	22
14	23	23	23	14	20	21	23
15	24	24	24	15	21	22	24
16	25	25	25	16	22	23	25
17	26	26	26	17	23	24	26
18	27	27	27	18	24	25	27
19	28	28	28	19	25	26	28
20	29	29	29	20	26	27	29
21	30	30	30	21	27	28	30
22	31	31	31	22	28	29	31
23				23	29	30	
24				24	30	31	
25				25	31		

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que descan 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.

Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Paraná, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds of Goods.

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,
THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
THE MADE-UP DRESS DEPARTMENT,
THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,
THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT,
THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,
Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,
THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT,

The Stock will also include

OPERA CLOAKS,

STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size
Childrens' Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits,
GLOTH CAPES,
And an infinite variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of

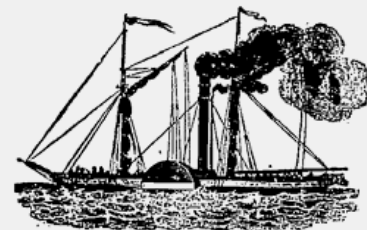
GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANTS OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61—Corrientes—61.

j14



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, U.N.A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. The new Steamer PARAGUAY, Captain Pim, now loading, will sail hence on Friday, 8th July, and having very superior accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage passengers, she is an excellent opportunity for families and others going to Europe.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
56 Reconquista

Wells, Beckhaus & Co.,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,
Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&wlm, j19

Lady Committee

Articles required for Sanitary Commission—

Bandages
1 inch wide 1 yard long
2 " do 3 do
3 " do 4 do
4 " do 5 do
5 " do 6 do
Ravelled Lint.
Eye-shades of green silk.
Small square pincushions for nurses.
Old linen and cotton cloth for com' presses, without selvedge or seams.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers, sheets, spreads or comfortable for coats.

Contributors will please send articles to the following addresses:—
Mrs. Livingston, 379, Victoria;
Mrs. C. Zimmerman, 503, Piedad;
Mrs. Goodfellow, 203, Libertad.

Firo.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208,
J1. 1m