

The Standard

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Glee Club.
A General Meeting will be held Monday, the 18th inst., in the singing room of the Club, at 8 o'clock precisely.

RECEPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All falsi addeam illi verum non addeam dicitur."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Englishman arrived yesterday and proceeds straight for Rosario. She has a cargo of railway iron for the Argentine Central Railway.

Nine vessels have already left England for Rosario with similar cargoes.

The English wedding on Thursday night was a very happy 're-union'; the guests numbered 120, the supper provided by the Providence Hotel was first-rate, the ball-room and other arrangements were on a magnificent scale, the bride and bride-groom looked very well, and dancing was kept up till 5 a.m.

A Peruvian sympathetic meeting has been held in Corrientes. Some of the notabilities of the place attended and very fine speeches were delivered.

We are glad to inform our readers that the works of the Railway from Concordia to Monte Caseros will shortly be begun.

One of the best maps which has ever been made of the Province of Buenos Ayres is now on exhibition at the Bolas. The map in question has been made by the Topographical Department—every estancia in the country is clearly determined. We purpose applying to Government for the privilege of publishing it in our new Handbook for the Year 1865. Our friends in the camp, in the Provinces, in the Banda Oriental, as also in the Republic of Paraguay, would confer one of the greatest favors upon us by sending us as much statistical information respecting the localities in which they reside, as is in their power.

Mr. Van Halle, who was so well known in this city as a seller of pictures, is at present sojourning in the Province of Corrientes. He has opened a sort of exhibition up there, which was inaugurated by the Governor and his Ministers on the fourth of July. As he has a splendid Mitre, richly inlaid with gold, the want of a Bishop is sadly felt.

Don Cosme Rodrigo, who we suppose is one of the justices of the peace, publishes a rather extraordinary communication respecting a civil suit brought before him by Don Federico Silva against one Don Juan Jose Dominguez.

The amount claimed by the plaintiff was only a hundred and odd dollars. The defendant, when cited, went before the judge and asked him how dare he annoy him for such a trifle. We only refer to the matter to show what non-sensical trash finds room in some of our native papers. Judge Rodrigo, instead of coming before the public in the newspapers, should have committed the defendant for contempt of court.

The clerks of the Nacional Bank are again clamoring about their salaries. It appears that these gentlemen are in every respect Government employees. Such being the case it is most unjust, unfair, and improper that, as all the other provincial clerks have received an increase of salary, the bank gentlemen should be forgotten.

Captain Lucio Mansilla ought to start a newspaper for himself—either that or go in partnership with the editor of the 'Tribuna.' If he is as great a fighter as he is a writer, then God help his enemies. President Mitre ought to make a General of him at once. Almost every day we have an article from him on one subject or another. His talents are now brought to bear on the subject of enlistment. Only the other day he finished off D'Amico, and now we perceive he is annihilating

Granel, Eligalde and Torrent. We fear that the author of Atar-Gull has sworn before some unhalloved shrine to appear every day in the morning papers—if such is the case, the most convenient plan for him to keep his oath would be to turn auctioneer.

Some unknown financier has thought fit to attack M. Lanus for stating that paper money is becoming less current. He charges M. Lanus with falsely alarming the public, and resorts to some unknown logic to prove that as cotton goods go up, so should ounces also. The insipid reasoning of this anonymous correspondent hardly deserves any attention on our part. Mr. Lanus has put one question to the public which has not yet been answered, and that is—If the sheep farmers refuse to sell their wool except for specie, what would become of the paper money next shearing?

Congress has at last passed a bill authorizing the payment of English, French and Italian claims for damages suffered during the civil wars in this country. This is the only important bill which has been passed since the meeting of Congress.

We learn on undoubted authority that there is every probability of peace being immediately concluded between President Aguirre and Flores; the Italian and Spanish Ministers have taken the matter up, and it is rumored in Montevideo that they were about to proceed to Flores's camp.

The state of things in Parana would appear to be most dreadful; a man named Victor Gomez was murdered in the camp, only a few leagues from this city; he lay for two days without the authorities ever attempting to remove the body. The unfortunate man received no less than 43 stabs, and his face was cut to pieces. Our colleague, the 'Litoral' asserts the chief of police when the corpse was brought into the city dragged in on a hide, took no step whatever to arrest the murderer, Dionisio Navarres, who it appears is at home in his house. Six days have passed since this tragic affair, and the authorities have taken no action whatsoever in the matter. This is most scandalous—better the worst despotism than such reprehensible democratic impunity.

The Sunday meeting of Agrimensores or public surveyors was well attended; Sor. Gutierrez was named president, and Sor. Lavalle secretary. This association purposes to meet every second Sunday. We hope Mr. Cazon will make them select some other day. All the Provincial Government schools have been placed under the dominion of Don Marcos Sastre, who we hear is resolved that every child taught by the State must learn to speak English.

Precisely in front of the River Plate Bank a flower shop has been opened. A wag has dropped in to say that the collector of the bank ought to purchase some 'forget-me-nots' to leave at the houses where bills are due.

Sor. Don Eduardo Madera we hear is about to build a market at the Itierro; he has applied to the Municipality for permission, which we understand will be conceded provided he pays 50,000 dollars R. M. D. This we regard as a most fraudulent demand. The sooner the municipality is abolished the better.

The steamer Paven brought down 55,000 pats. in her last trip, and yet people say Rosario is a poor place.

The old organ of the English church is offered for sale, Mr. Lumb's splendid new organ having been put up.

A Milanese midwife named Maria Curti Tersiam has been fined 600 dols. for practicing without a licence.

The wizard Abella at the French Bufos is drawing crowded houses; he performs the most extraordinary tricks ever known.

A new church, we hear, is about to be constructed in the Capilla del Senor. This important country town is progressing fast. We believe there are a good number of Irish sheepfarmers in this district.

The National Finance Minister paid on Wednesday to the Directors of the Argentine Railway, the deposit on the two thousand shares which Congress ordered the Government to subscribe for. We are glad to see the Finance Minister so punctual. The deposit money on the shares amounted to 24,500 patacons.

The captain of the port of Gualeguaychu, we are glad to see, is about to put up a signal light at the mouth of the Arroyo. This is a move in the right direction.

We hear that last week it snowed in several of the country towns west and south. One of the oldest inhabitants of the province assures us, that for the last 25 years such an event has not occurred in the province of Buenos Ayres.

The Club del Plata Ball will take place on the 28th instant. We hear that it will be even more splendid than the last. Progresso.

Dr. Aquista has arrived, and was yesterday closeted with the Minister. We hope this gentleman will be successful in his mission. An English gentleman who arrived yesterday morning from the Mount, positively asserts that peace is made. God grant that he be not mistaken.

THE RIVAL ARMIES

(From the Times, June 8th.)

The main army on the 2d inst. was composed of 218,000 men, of whom more than half were veteran soldiers, in a high state of discipline and efficiency; and the remainder new and comparatively raw recruits, most of whom had never been under fire. To these are to be added 18,000 negroes, attached to Burnside's command, and 10,000 other negroes performing camp duty, but thoroughly armed and equipped. Butler's corps, operating from the Peninsula, and now all but hopelessly imprisoned in intrenchments of his own rearing, numbered 35,000 men, both white and black. Sigel's corps, constituting the extreme right wing of Grant's army, operating in the valley of the Shenandoah, was 30,000 strong; and the cavalry, under Kantz, Sheridan, and others engaged in raids in the rear of the Confederates, cutting the railroads, and doing other damage to the communications of General Lee with his bases of supply, numbered about 10,000. These various items, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, and every arm known to military duty, made a grand total of 321,000 men.

The Confederate force opposed to this mighty host is not believed by those best acquainted with the resources of the South to amount to more than 170,000 men. Some estimates place the number at about 100,000. Those who believe the higher number to be correct, consider that Lee's main army is 115,000 strong; that Beauregard's command is 50,000, and Imboden's cavalry 5000. This force, though inferior in number to Grant's, would be amply sufficient, considering its moral strength, as well as its superior knowledge of the ground, and, without disparagement of Grant's abilities, its superior generalship, not only to hold its own, but to gain the victory outside the walls of Richmond.

The amount of the slain in the battles that commenced on the 5th, and ended for a while on the 15th, will probably never be known, but that the statement current last week, and for the publication of which the 'Baltimore Transcript' was suppressed, that the total losses were not far short of 70,000, was not much, if at all, exaggerated may be surmised from the several authentic figures, made up to the 16th of this month, when the army rested from its labours, and its commander took advantage of the state of the roads to recruit.

From the obstinacy of the battles and from the spirit of both armies, it is probable that the losses sustained by the Confederates were proportionately as large as those of the Federals. It is equally probable that in the conflict about to be renewed, the massacre inflicted by each army upon the other will be as savage as before, and that Grant will neither overwhelm Lee, nor Lee Grant, until 150,000 shall have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. But, frightful as this estimate is, no one in New York seems to be in the least astonished or shocked by it.

"The greater the debt, the greater the slaughter, the greater the fierceness of the contending hosts, the greater is our great country, Sir—a country that can afford to lose a million of men and never feel the loss, Sir; and to owe four thousand millions of dollars, and be none the worse, Sir; a country, Sir, that will be reunited without a slave in it, Sir, and that will send General Lee to drive the French and the Emperor Maximilian out of Mexico in less than six months, Sir, and that will send General Grant to Montreal and Quebec, and annex the whole of British North America, just as soon as it is convenient—may be in three months, Sir; and that is destined, by the blessing of the Lord, Sir, to whip all creation."

Such is the talk of thousands of New York heroes, who have never smelt powder, except on the 4th of July; and such, with scarcely a change of phraseology, is the staple of hundreds of leading articles in hundreds of newspapers throughout the North. This may be indomitable resolution, or the heroism that knows no such word as 'fail,' or it may be mere brag and bravado, born of conceit and emptiness; but it looks, to eyes that are not American, uncommonly like the pride which we are told, on the highest authority, goes before destruction, and the haughty spirit that precedes a fall.

GEN. LEE'S RETREAT.

The Africa, which has arrived off Queenstown and will probably reach Liverpool this morning, brings important news from America. Grant, finding probably that Lee's position on the Po was too strong to be carried by a direct assault, put his forces in motion on the 20th, marching them in a southerly direction so as to get widely on Lee's right. The movement was successful. Lee retreated from Spottsylvania Court House, and at last accounts was in a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers. This is a vital post so far as he is concerned, because there the Virginia Central Railroad runs into the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad; and if the former should come into possession of the Federals a large source of supplies will be lost to the Confederates. One

account represents Hancock's division as being in front of the enemy, and states that he repelled an assault made upon him. Grant was however resting the main body of his troops. The next mail will bring news of a battle, unless, as is not improbable, Grant should repeat his south-easterly movement and eventually effect a junction with Butler. Butler had been attacked on two days by Beauregard. On the former the Confederates carried two lines of rifle pits, one of which they were able to hold. On the second day their attack was completely repulsed. It was said that subsequently Beauregard went to reinforce Lee. This however is scarcely probable. General Hooke's division, which captured Plymouth and was engaged in Newbern, North Carolina, appears to have been withdrawn thence and to have joined Lee. The effect of the recent movements is that Grant is some fifteen miles nearer Richmond than he was at previous accounts.

The battle which it was expected would have been fought near Atlanta had not yet taken place. Admiral Porter had succeeded in liberating his gunboats on the Red River, and had Semmesport. General Banks, with his army, had also reached that place. The political news is not important. Gold, on the 26th, was quoted at 85 per cent. prem.

EUROPE.

The appeal on behalf of the starving Hungarians has been liberally responded to in Naples, and in a manner which bespeaks a sentiment of 'fraternity' as earnest as Garibaldi himself could desire to see.

According to the latest dispatches which have reached Paris from Germany, the Governments of Austria and Prussia have concerted a naval co-operation in case Denmark refuses their demands and hostilities are recommenced. Austria has issued orders to the heads of her naval department to prepare several men of war for sea, that they may join the squadron of the north if necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says:—There appears to be a strong party at Copenhagen which is of opinion that it would be wise to give up Holstein and the German districts of Schleswig now that Denmark has no hope of obtaining foreign aid; but there is a strong objection to accepting the German propositions. This view of the present state of affairs is to some extent corroborated by the proceedings at the Conference on Monday, as reported in the London papers; but the proposal to divide Schleswig has awakened the most determined hostility on the part of the Germans and the Schleswigers. At a meeting of 6000 of the latter, resolutions were adopted denouncing the separation of Schleswig as contrary to their vital interests and as the greatest misfortune which could befall them. They declared their determination never to be cut off from that Duchy and never to be incorporated with Denmark.

A telegram from Vienna asserts that Austria and Prussia will not insist upon the objectionable frontier line of Apenrade. The 'Constitutionnel' says there is reason to believe that the war will not be recommenced, and that the peace party at any price will gain their end.

A letter from Berlin of the 2nd inst. says—The Prince of Augustenburg has only stopped one day in the capital, and he leaves this evening for Vienna. Count de Bismarck deceived himself if he fancied that the Prince came to Berlin with the intention of accepting the political arrangement which the Prussian Cabinet had laid down as the *sine qua non* condition of his recognition as Duke of Schleswig Holstein. The Prince prefers to keep intact the sovereignty to which he aspires, and has positively refused to become a vassal of Prussia. From Dresden, however, we learn that the Prince has declined to visit Vienna and has proceeded to Kiel.

In consequence of the uneasiness in Serbia and the condition of the Danubian Principalities, together with the military movement other Powers are making upon the frontiers which border those provinces, the Turkish Government is concentrating a large armed force near Constantinople. The Porte is said to be anxious to transfer the Conference on the Danubian Principalities from Constantinople to London, the Ottoman Government declining the responsibility since the *coup d'etat* of Prince Couza.

FINANCE.

The great topic of the day is still the defeat of Blair Athel 'sur le turf.' The victory of the French champion looked upon as a national event, and M. Delamarre and his horse Vermont are the heroes of the hour. Long as I have known France I could not have supposed that the victory of a French horse over a Derby winner could possibly have excited such a display of feeling, but it seems as though all the anti-English prejudice, all the feeling of hatred of 'perfidious Albion' had been revived on the occasion, and had received satisfaction by the defeat of an English horse in a sport in which, until very recently, England had known no rival. I have actually heard the victory of Vermont

horse a senatorship is to be conferred upon him, but this is no doubt meant as an epigram. However, our lively neighbours are all in a state of exuberant delight, and not the less so because they imagine that the defeat of Blair Athel will produce a corresponding feeling of vexation in England. The French have yet to learn that to take his punishment like a man, and bear bravely, is the predominant character described as a 'revenge de Waterloo!' and a battle won against odds by a French army would hardly have created a greater amount of exultation.

It is stated that the Emperor sent for the owner of Vermont to congratulate him on his victory; a rumour is even current that for the prowess of his John Bull. The race is pronounced to have been a perfectly fair one, but competent judges assert that Blair Athel would have carried off the prize had he recovered from the effects of his journey across the Channel, which was a great deal too long deferred, the horse only having reached Paris on Friday. Next year we may have an opportunity of retrieving our credit at the third meeting for the 'Grand Prix de Paris.'

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL VISITS TO HOLLAND.—During the stay of the Emperor Napoleon at Vichy, the Empress of the French will pay her long promised visit to the Queen of the Netherlands at the Hague. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has signified his intention to visit the King of the Netherlands at his favourite country seat of the Loo, while the Empress is at Kissingen, and that the Emperor of the French has accepted an invitation to be the guest of his intimate friend the King of Holland, during the visit of the Emperor of Russia. In July, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia will visit his aunt, the Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, at her country seat of Soestdyk. The King of Belgium too, who last year was prevented by illness from carrying out his promise to strengthen the growing friendship between Holland and Belgium, by paying a visit to William III., will, it is thought by certain officials here, be easily induced to add to the number of royal guests who will this year make Holland the scene of an amicable invasion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Coxwell's high level balloon has now a large sheet of plate glass fitted into the lower valve, through which the whole of the interior may be seen by the visitors to the Palace. The effect produced is very striking. It will be on view for this day.

Tobacco PLANTING.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we hear the greatest attention is now being paid to the planting of tobacco in the provinces. Only a few years ago and the production was so limited that tobacco was actually imported, into Cordoba but now we learn that the tobacco planted in that province is more than sufficient for the consumption, and is daily finding its way into Rosario. The manner of curing it is so primeval that beyond Buenos Ayres it is of no marketable value. We call attention to this in the hope that the Governors of the Interior Provinces will pay more attention to the staple. Some bales of Tucuman tobacco have come down here mixed with all sorts of rubbish; care should be taken by the Government that the reputation of the province be not destroyed by such swindling practices. The Government of Paraguay has very properly taken every precaution against improper baling, and the consequence is that Paraguayan tobacco has gone up in value and sells readily. In Tucuman and Cordoba like precautions should be taken, if it is intended that the tobacco from those provinces should become an article of merchandise. We hear that in Tucuman the planting is going to be on the most extensive scale the coming season. It is time therefore that the Government should interest itself in the matter.

Great News from the Fortin
The Camp going Ahead.
There was a time when it was thought that people in the camp were all a set of bores. Since the 'Standard' has been started, however, the camp interests have been so prominently brought before the public, that the opinion respecting the camp has greatly changed.

On the 9th of July, the Anniversary of Argentine Independence, there was a grand blow-out at the head hotel of the town. The Argentine and Peruvian flags hung over the table. At four o'clock p.m. precisely, the justice of the peace, the members of the municipality, and a large number of the leading Irish and native estancieros, assembled at the hotel in question. Dinner being disposed of, Sr. Irigoyen addressed the meeting, and explained to the gentlemen present the necessity of the Fortin coming forward and

joining the great American cause. He proposed as a committee—Dr. Ibarzabal, Señors Piran, Sartirana, Petronave, Rodriguez, Lopez, Canavery.

Sr. Rodriguez came forward, and stated that he considered the best way to carry on the present proceedings, would be for each person present to express his views on the American question as clearly and as well as he could (great cheers.) He would give the 'Memory of the Patriot Fathers' (drunk with three times three.)

Sr. Ojeda, the town schoolmaster, next rose, and in a powerful speech recounted the history of South America, her struggles and her victories.

Mr. Terry then addressed the meeting in an able manner, and showed the triumph of democracy in South America.

Mr. Bonnell proposed the health of Victor Hugo, a distinguished fellow-countryman.

Sres Sahchistoral, Sartirana, Petronave, Canavery, Oeballos, and several other gentlemen made splendid speeches, which, unfortunately, have not been reported.

An English gentleman, Dr. Goldsmith (who unfortunately is not a subscriber), made a splendid speech, at the conclusion of which he called on the company to sing the National Hymn.

At 8 o'clock the jovial meeting separated.

OVTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

Look Out for the Post-Office.

TWO GERMANS DONE FOR.

On Thursday afternoon one of the most daring robberies was effected in the yard of the Post Office upon two well known German merchants. It would seem as if the robbery was a sort of wizard's trick, from the account we get of it.

Our Teutonic friends were standing in the yard, talking we suppose about Schleswig-Holstein. They never even entered the office where the letters are delivered, and after having discussed the matter left for their homes: when one of the gentlemen in question got half way he put his hand in his pantaloons' pocket for some money, but found to his astonishment that his cash was gone. He consulted himself with the idea that he had left the money at home. When he arrived there he found his mistake, as he had left no money there. Still he could not believe that any one could have taken 700 dollars out of his trousers pocket. Yesterday however he met his friend with whom he had the Schleswig interview, and what was his consternation to find that he also had been robbed of 400 dols. etc which he had also in his pantaloons' pocket.

They have called on the 'Standard' to publish these facts in order to caution other German gentlemen from being similarly taken in. We certainly think that our German friends must have been terribly in earnest in their conversation not to have felt the pick-pocket's fingers in their pantaloons' pocket, but we give the facts of the case as we heard them "nothing, extenuating."

LATEST FROM BARRACAS.

By Signal Telegraph.

Owing to the heavy rain on Monday night, and the previous scandalous state of the roads, Barracas is completely cut off from the city. The following important information was communicated to us by means of a signal telegraphic apparatus from the top of Mr. Vignali's big house in Calle Largo, to the "mirador" on the top of Lezama's palace:

"Rained all night.

Admiral mud returned.

General Pantano committing the greatest depredations.

A Grand Secession Meeting to take place at Montegriffo's—Barracas about to assert her independence.

Fugitive Mud Law must be repealed.

Great excitement at the Bridge.

Crossing of the Riachuelo by a band of heroic Railway Navies—the Admiral took them all prisoners.

Proclamation declaring Bolivar, Defensa and Buen Orden under blockade.

Exciting scenes by some heroic milk men rapping the blockade.

Great victories by General Pantano.

PRES'T MITRE, READ THIS!

The Irish Emigration Committee will assist Fifty Young Married Couples and Fifty Single Young Women to Melbourne, Victoria, on the following conditions:

1. Each married couple to contribute £12, which will defray the expense of themselves and their two young children.

2. Each single young woman to contribute £4, and her age not to exceed thirty years.

3. The application for assisted passages must be accompanied by a baptismal certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the age of each person by a marriage certificate (in the married class), by a medical certificate testifying to the possession of robust health, freedom from any bodily deformity, and that the person has been vaccinated, and a certificate of moral character and fitness as an emigrant from a clergyman. All applications for passages must be addressed to the 'Irish Emigration

Manufactory of Children's Dresses.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS OF FAMILIES.
This old established House begs to call the attention of its Friends and the Public in general to its new assortment of Goods. It has on hand all Goods which the first houses in Paris would be proud to have. Persons of good taste would do well to see this splendid assortment of articles. There is also some very fine French articles, viz:—

CASIMIRE. **ARTICULOS DE LANA.** **SOMBRERERIA.**
Casimire, Tricot, Terciopelo de lana, Piel, Manteles, Reta y terciopelo, Artículos de blanco.
Bata, Quiladas, Capulinas, Capitas de seda, Bata, Mangas, Ombra y guantes.
Sombreros de terciopelo, casimire, paja, Gorras de terciopelo, Gorras de paja, Gorras y de colores, Corbatas y bastones, Camisetas de batina.

Manchones, Zibelines, Ombra, Moravia, Bente.

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 Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

J 1 x

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENSA—57.

(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. J13

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE.

CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C.), CHAIRMAN.

Victor Poutz (Liverpool)
James Adger (S. C.)
H. O. Brewer (Ark.)
Robert A. Clark (S. C.)
Daniel Hubbard (N. O.)
Ferdinand Rodewald (N. O.)
J. T. Welsman (S. C.)
J. F. Blacklock (S. C.)
OSCAR G. Parsley (N. C.)
J. H. Ashbridge (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 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 "privileges, 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 £3,000 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 object 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 " " " " " 0 " " "

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;

J11m

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

DIRECTORES. **MANAGING COMMITTEE.**
D. Miguel Azcuena, President. D. Estanislao Peña
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President. " J. A. Fernandez
" Antonio Marcó del Pont " L. B. Wilcke
" Jacobo Paravicini " Mariano Billinghamurst
" Constant Santamaría " 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 (fincas), 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:—

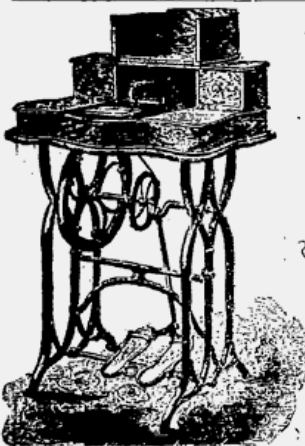
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject 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. BILL,

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 Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;

Linon Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,

Real Welsh Flannels,

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

White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dressing, 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.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parque	10-30	Parque	8-45	Parque	7-45	Parque	10-30
Almagro	10-45	Almagro	9-00	Almagro	8-00	Almagro	11-00
Belgrano	11-00	Belgrano	9-15	Belgrano	8-15	Belgrano	11-15
Piedras	11-15	Piedras	9-30	Piedras	8-30	Piedras	11-30
San Martin	11-30	San Martin	9-45	San Martin	8-45	San Martin	11-45
Monsi	11-45	Monsi	10-00	Monsi	9-00	Monsi	12-00
Moreno	12-00	Moreno	10-15	Moreno	9-15	Moreno	12-15
Lujan	12-15	Lujan	10-30	Lujan	9-30	Lujan	12-30

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Regio.	Belgrano.	Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Regio.	Belgrano.
1	10-30	10-30	10-30	1	7-30	7-30	7-30
2	11-00	11-00	11-00	2	8-00	8-00	8-00
3	11-30	11-30	11-30	3	8-30	8-30	8-30

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Regio.	Belgrano.	Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Regio.	Belgrano.
1	10-30	10-30	10-30	1	7-30	7-30	7-30
2	11-00	11-00	11-00	2	8-00	8-00	8-00
3	11-30	11-30	11-30	3	8-30	8-30	8-30

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Lavadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAYA & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

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

The Bank of May and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

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

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

The Bank of May and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of May and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of May and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P. P. May and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five Dollars currency or One Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.

Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Nejones de Hierro de todo precio.

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

Puercas de Hierro.

Yunas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.

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 Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 26th inst., with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only.

She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,

85 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 Com-

mission—

Bandages

1 inch wide 1 yard long

2 do 3 do

3 do 4 do

4 do 5 do

4 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 comfortables, for

cots.

Contributors will please send articles

to the following addresses:—

Mrs. Livingstone, 373, Victoria;

Mrs. C. Zimmerman, 809, Piedra;

Mrs. Goodfellow, 203, Libertad.

Fire.

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. Im

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M. G. & M. T. MORALES