

# The Standard

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**ESPECIAL TO THE STANDARD**  
400 PER MONTH.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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## The Standard.

"All that is good and all that is evil  
dwellers."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

### Montevideoan Independence.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of independence of the Oriental Republic. We wish we could select the siter State under more favorable circumstances, and hope that next year will see Montevideo in progress, and rivaling Buenos Ayres in progress.

It is a melancholy fact that of late these Republican Independence days awake the most gloomy forebodings. The Brazilian war has now crossed the frontier, and events are crashing round which lead the republicans to fear lawless democracy is hurrying many a nation to its grave. The Oriental ancestral barque has been tossed upon the breakers of revolution. She may yet escape, but the impartial observer cannot fail to discern that if things go on any longer as they are going in the Republic of the Uruguay, the State vessel will be dashed into atoms. Time alone will tell whether there is wanting in South America some tyrant wrecker, to coin from her shattered planks a diadem and a throne.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dr. Carreras leaves this morning in the Paraguayan steamer as Oriental Minister to Assunção. Mr. Hopkins, who was so well known in this city, and whom President Mitre named as Argentine Consul-General to Washington, has we are sorry to say not been received in his diplomatic character by President Lincoln. The motives of the North American Government for not acknowledging him as Consul-General arise, it is supposed, from his previous Paraguayan complications.

The steamer Corticeras arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning all covered with flags. She brought the glorious news that peace was at last made. We expected that President Mitre would have ordered one hundred guns to be fired in honor of the peace, but nothing of the kind; the next move now is to get the Brazilians out of the Banda Oriental.

The German concert will take place on Tuesday evening at the German church. Tickets are on sale at Messrs Mackern's book store.

The great musical invoice which Messrs. Mackern has received from England is the talk in English circles, over three thousand English, Irish, and Scotch songs and airs.

Senores Calzadilla and Pestalardo are still at loggerheads about the death of Flotow, the former asserting that he is dead and buried, the latter that he is alive and kicking. It is rumored that Captain Masella intends to make an armed intervention.

The New York 'World' of the 10th of May contains rather a gloomy communication from Buenos Ayres; one would suppose from the great importance which is attached to Indian invasions and frontier soldiers that the correspondence in question emanated from some Indian commissioner. He is evidently better posted up on Indian than commercial affairs, as he quotes American lumber at \$9 pats, and flour at 7 1/2 per barrel. Respecting emigration he says, "It is not occasioned as in the United States by well to do emigrants writing to their friends at home or sending them money, but by speculators in colonial settlements, or by agents for sailing packets circulating unfounded statements of the fertility and opulence of this country." This statement is so manifestly incorrect that we are bound to contradict it—two

thirds of the passengers brought out within the last twelve months by the Liverpool steamers had their passages paid by their wealthy and independent friends in this country.

The rumours through town, yesterday were to the effect that General Moreno had himself made peace with Flores, and many people begin to think that there is much truth in the report; of one thing there can be very little doubt and that is, there is a disposition on the part of both sides to make peace.

The little town of Gualeguaychu is making rapid progress, and the custom house figures prove that it is going ahead; the exports, for this month, of pine, were nearly double the amount of imports. General Urquiza it is said is about to start a company for the purpose of cleaning the mouth of the arroyo, and we suppose all the merchants in that town will take shares in so important an enterprise.

The Spanish ship Doctor Cruzat, which left this port bound for Havana, put into Montevideo in distress; her cargo, 10,000 quintals of jerked beef will be sold by auction in Montevideo on the 21st inst for account of all whom it may concern.

The Brazilian brig 'Maria', from Paraguarí, which was wrecked the 8th inst. on the English Bank, had nearly a thousand tercios of yerba on board, forty-one rolls of tobacco, and some lumber. On a lamentable accident which occurred in Montevideo the other day at the house of Mr. J. J. Bladon. A little boy, eight years old, fell into the 'aljibe', and notwithstanding the instant efforts to extricate him, was drowned. We hope our readers will take the precaution of putting covers on the aljibes in all houses where there are children. The mail we learn that the Dutch sheep farmers have declared their independence and elected a President. We notice also that the Prime Minister of the Cape Government is a namesake of our own, W. R. Watson.

The telegraphic despatch to Lisbon reporting the defeat of Leo seems to raise the stamp of authenticity, and from what we can glean of our American exchanges, not at all unlikely, inasmuch as it was currently believed in England, at the sailing of the steamer 'Butler' had cleared the river of all impediments, got the gabobuts up and would take Richmond in the rear. In further proof of the probability of this fact we may state that the Confederate Treasury has been removed to Montgomery, an important city in Alabama.

Building high houses in Buenos Ayres is becoming so monstrously inconvenient that we are glad to see Mr. Serna, a member of the Corporation, has taken the matter up. He proposes that a law shall be introduced prohibiting all parties from building their houses higher than the width of the street in which such houses are to be built. We regard this as a most necessary law, as in some parts of the city the sidewalks present an eternal danger owing to the fact of the extreme height of the surrounding edifices.

Our colleagues, the 'Tribuna', very properly calls attention to the outrageous valuation which Government is putting on house property in this city, and which is raising the rent on the valuations appear to be agreed with the most despotic power. They walk into a house, look at the rooms, which, if well papered and furnished, justifies them, in their estimation, in doubling or trebling the previous valuation of the premises. The consequence is, that the landlord finds himself obliged to pay double or triple last year's taxes, and so to save himself he comes down on the tenant and raises the rent. So mortons has been the valuation this year, that there is a general burst of indignation at the arbitrary conduct of the officers of the law, and yet this is natural, since the higher the valuation, the greater these gentlemen's pay.

#### Central Argentine Railway.

We have enrolled in this office two more subscribers for stock, one for five shares, the other for two. An Irish estanciaero has also promised to take ten. The latest reports from Rosario mentioned that some Chilians were investing; one, we believe, took 40 shares. But all other subscriptions in these provinces fade into insignificance beside the princely sum of £20,000 sterling given by General Urquiza; he is evidently moved by the highest patriotic motives, although we make bold to prophesy that the stock in a few years will prove like that of the Illinois Central, a splendid investment, instead of a sacrifice, as the shabby Argentine capitalists seem to regard it. It is rumored that Mr. Wheelwright is

getting up a grand emigration scheme in London; but as yet we have no authority either to confirm or contradict such report. The present is, indeed, a most favorable time to promote Irish emigration, when the vessels cannot book the passengers fast enough; also that he possesses the gift of good fortune, success being with him the invariable attendant of enterprises. We are glad to see him again among us, and in the possession of excellent health; he is accompanied only by Mrs. Wheelwright, and other members of his family having remained in England. Our statement of his landing on Thursday was premature, the weather preventing him until next day, when the state 'falán' was sent to convey him ashore. He is stopping at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, and was visited on Friday by the Vice-President, Prime Minister, and other notabilities native and foreign.

We are invited by the President to publish Gen. Urquiza's letter, although somewhat late, it having appeared in the native papers some days ago. It is as follows:—

San José, Entre Ríos,  
July 9th, (Independence Day), 1864.  
To the Provisional Directory of  
the Central Argentine Railway.

Dear Sirs,—  
I have the honor to hand you here with a cheque for the amount of the first call on One Thousand shares, for which I have subscribed to the great work of the Central Argentine Railway. Being invited by the President to subscribe to an enterprise, in the initiation of which I had the good fortune to take part, and in the accomplishment of which the whole country feels an interest, as calculated to form the best bond of union between the provinces, and guarantee for the tranquillity of their inhabitants under a system of law and order, I could not refuse to make a very great effort, especially as I also consider myself bound thereby by a sacred obligation.  
I am grateful for the flattering sentiments contained in your letter, and seize the present occasion to offer you, gentlemen, the assurance of my special esteem.  
I remain, etc.  
JOSÉ J. DE URQUIZA.

#### ANGORA GOATS' WOOL.

The following interesting letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Montevideo will be read with pleasure by those who foster the introduction of new industries.

I will now speak of the Angora goats, some particulars respecting the breed being interesting to your friend M. Lecoq. Some days ago I wrote to our Consul in—begging them to send me all the information they could procure about these animals. For the present, the following is all I could learn:

The town of Jusli-casari (Syria) produces the finest kind of goats, and their wool is most esteemed for superior quality. The Angora goat is found in a radius of 20 or 30 leagues of said town. Rivier-ris and Trongara, two villages about 20 leagues from Angora, produce large numbers. The wool is almost always white, silky, and brilliant; that of kids of one year old is reckoned the best, but when the animals reach 4 years old it grows coarser. The Angora goat generally lives to the age of 7 or 9 years. Shearing takes place in the month of April, the yield of each fleece being usually one Ocque (14 lbs) but sometimes reaching double this amount, according to the weight of the animal.

When full grown, the Angora goat weighs 12 to 15 Ocques (30 to 37 lbs), gives little milk, and is not milked, and the order that the kid may be better nurtured. Very little care is taken with the flocks of Angora, which are reared just the same as any other. During the great heats of summer a little salt is mixed with their food. The time of pregnancy is very uniform, as they bear but once, and seldom give twins.

They graze on hill sides and slopes and seem to have no liking either for the plains or craggy mountainous heights. The animals are about the size of ordinary goats, but with shorter legs. The cross breed between Angora and common goats has given very satisfactory results. The province of Angora produces annually from 400,000 to one million 'ocques' (100,000 arrobas) of uncleaned hair-wool, of which the greater part is exported to England. This amount does not represent one twentieth part of the quantity required by manufacturers. The price, in Syria, is about 25 to 30 piastres per 'ocque' (three shillings per lb). The best season for transporting the goats is September or October. The sample of fleece sent me by M. Lecoq, and which I submitted to the Acclimatization Society, has been judged remarkably fine and excited the greatest interest. The Society has requested me to beg of the producer of the information that he can supply so the means employed by him to arrive at so happy a result.

Seeing M. Lecoq's sample the Society has come to the conclusion that goats can be much easier adapted to the

climate and soil of Montevideo than to ours (France), and it is ready to forward by every means the introduction of these animals on a large scale into the River Plate territories.

The quantity of Angora wool at present produced falls far short of the development which might be given to this industry if a large supply could be obtained, and for this reason the English at present hold an exclusive monopoly of the article.

Please remind Mr. Lecoq that I expect the few pounds of wool which he has promised me for experiments in weaving and spinning, should be glad that he would enter the Acclimatization Society, in which case ask him to write me a few lines on the matter.

#### NORTHWARD HO!

This should be the watchword of farmers, not yet having taken root in their own. They who wish to become estanciaeros should arise and with a firm determination steer north, now or never; no farmer, however small his capital, need be without a stout estancia in Santa Fé or Cordova. Arouse then, now or never, for when the railway within twenty leagues of the station, the marauding gaucho in Santa Fé, it will then, perhaps, be too late; remember that it is only twelve years since land was sold for fifty thousand paper dollars a square league. Buenos Ayres can offer no inducements—which are not to be found in Santa Fé; within a few leagues of the station a person is as near a market for his produce, &c., as he would be were he living in Chacabuco; he will find better regulations, and as much, if not more, security for his property.

Buenos Ayres is no longer the El Dorado for small farmers—he who has not his nest feathered can only expect to make a living, not in Santa Fé, but where he goes there while land is cheap, he will find better regulations, and as much, if not more, security for his property. Buenos Ayres is no longer the El Dorado for small farmers—he who has not his nest feathered can only expect to make a living, not in Santa Fé, but where he goes there while land is cheap, he will find better regulations, and as much, if not more, security for his property.

It is a well known fact that money has a peculiar way of making men wise, most mortals need a good deal of a thing or two, consequently my remarks are only intended for those not pestered with the perpetual clink of a certain metal, and I venture to say that my opinion is the best way to buy land in Santa Fé, would be to club in parties of eight or ten, each man purchasing according to his means. After all arrived on the land it could be divided with due regard to quality &c., by themselves, then if they could not agree as to which part A should take, the fairest way would be to cut lots.

The great desideratum of every farmer is to become settled permanently on his own land, where his improvements will be profitable and not a useless outlay. Three or four years rent of a single puesto in this province will purchase a quarter of a league of land in Santa Fé; according to the Buenos Ayres rates a quarter of a league will maintain three flocks; certainly no one with a flock of his own can find much difficulty in handling the present value of a quarter of a league, even allowing that he has no title cash, which is not at all probable; if so, then he would, in my opinion, do well by purchasing even a quarter of a league, but to do this it is necessary to join other buyers, to be on a par in the same business, and it should be done before land is driven beyond the reach of small farmers; as for the rich, we will leave them to their peculiar wisdom and patronizing tools.

#### Horrible Occurrences at Luxan.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

La Chozza, July 14, 1864.

Gentlemen,  
As you have no doubt ere this received many different versions of the sad tragedy which has occurred within the past few days in this neighbourhood, and since many of them are likely to be erroneous, I beg to lay before you a full, true, and correct statement of the circumstances connected with the affair.

On last Sunday evening the victim of this sad and bloody tragedy, Villu Luxan, shortly before sunset. On arriving within about a league of my house, my companion got off his horse for the purpose of 'chiligras,' leaving me to jog alone by myself. As he was longer than I considered necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose, I looked behind to see what was detaining him, and observed him driving a 'point' of cattle towards him. Shortly after I perceived the same native in familiar conversation with him, and apparently on such terms of intimacy, that I considered it no longer necessary to wait for him, and consequently rode home. The unhappy man had been in my employment, in the capacity of a breaker, for a number of months, and as it had not been un-

usual for him to remain at one of my 'puestos,' on his return from the Villa, I concluded, since he had not returned to my house, he had made the afore said 'puesto' his home for the night. About noon next day, the news of his sad condition reached me through a cousin. I immediately yoked my horses, and proceeded to his assistance, and there I witnessed a scene that would curdle the blood in one's veins. The victim was crawling on his hands and feet, more resembling a wounded and helpless animal than a man, and unable to stand erect. The 'caridos' knife cuts, one over each eye, and he was literally saturated with his gore. He was perfectly conscious of his situation, and even in this weak state was dragging himself towards my house.

On first seeing him I could scarcely believe him to be the same man whom I had left on the previous evening. In the first place, he had been robbed of coat, hat, and saddle, his remaining garments were wet through with blood, and from the effects of the severe frost of the previous night were attached to his body as if part of himself. His eyes, and another in the front of his head. There were large cuts, that over the left eye in particular, which covered a space of two inches, and resembled more the incision of an axe than anything else. In this pitiable state he had to remain all night, divested of his coat and hat, and unable to move through loss of blood. I removed him at once to the Villa, and having obtained the necessary medical assistance, proceeded to the Juzo to lay before him a statement of the case as represented to me by the sufferer. He received me most graciously, and entered with such ardour into the matter, that had one of his relations been the sufferer he could not evince more sympathy or commiseration. The sick man's representations of the suspected person, of his probable age and general appearance were so clear, that on them the Juzo immediately gave instructions for his pursuit, with orders to the soldiers not to return without him. Next morning at daybreak they were off, and in the afternoon of same day he was conveyed to the Policía a prisoner. The 'teniente' who apprehended him, after some opposition, searched the house in which he was arrested, and there found the missing coat and hat. The injured man is and has been for some time acquainted with the prisoner, and from his statement of the matter, there exists not a doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Up to the present the sufferer's state is very critical, so much so, that for a few days it will be difficult to calculate on the ultimate result. I have a full description of this affair without returning thanks, through your medium, to the humane and generous-minded Juzo de Paz of this town, for the arrest of the suspected party. He has acted all through the affair the part of a most upright judge, and evinced as much pleasure on seeing the prisoner brought into the Plaza as I did myself. This you are at liberty to insert at your pleasure.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. B.

#### ARGENTINE MINES.

Gentlemen;

As I perceive you take an interest in the development of the Argentine mineral wealth, I trust you will excuse my impartiality a little and lend me for the following mining items, taken from that great repository of news, "an American paper."

San Juan, Guatamarca, Cordoba, in fact all the provinces, not excepting Buenos Ayres, are so teeming with mineral wealth, that if one is to believe report, Argentines tread unconsciously on untold riches. I happen to have some few shares in Argentine mines, and fearing lest through Mr. Chacon, or some other leading miner's influence, Mining Companies may become as popular here as in North America, I beg you will publish in your popular journal the following amusing communication from an experienced Californian miner.

I am Gentlemen,

A VICTIMISED SILVER MINER.

"From the Eastern papers, and from sundry letters of inquiry, we learn that numerous bogus mining companies are flooding the country with their prospectuses, wherein glowing descriptions of mines of fabulous richness are offered for the smallest amount of money ever for a fortune was realized for. It is a sad thing to say that it not actually bogus, but false value, merita, prospects and realities are mere tales of 'Arabian Nights'—

Yours truly,  
A VICTIMISED SILVER MINER.

—much more poetical than truthful—beautiful to the imagination, very dangerous to the pocket. The people who buy on such evidence deserve to lose their money. That we do need capital to develop our mines is a well-established belief. There are more mines than dollars, and as mines cannot be made profitable until a certain amount of money has been expended in opening and preparing, hence it follows that many good mines remain undeveloped for want of capital to begin. There is a wide and profitable field for capital, but don't put it in on the representations of irresponsible parties or the uncertain promises of a 'circular.' Any man thinking of investing had better write to some friend in San Francisco first, and await his report, and be sure that he don't own a little stock himself, which he would part with if urged. It is a very difficult thing to find a man in California that is not the owner of a greater or less number of shares in mines. Of the latter there are over 5,000 already incorporated, and you could not fit into a circular all the names of the stockholders in the Directors. I fought against honors a whole year—swore I wouldn't be an officer of any mining company—but it was all in vain. I went out of town for a few days, and on my return found myself President of fourteen Companies and Director of thirty-six others. No man occupies—lawyers, doctors, and divines are all in. The man that saves your word, your groom, your cook, your nurse—all own a remarkable number of feet in still more remarkable mines, and in unbeknownst localities. The vocabulary of mines is nearly used up. There are mines for every General ever nominated. All the stars have been exhausted; I breathe mythology when I have to describe a mine. The Union, all the Spanish names, and they have had to come down to individual names. I have even seen notices for the stockholders in the 'Wool Horse,' 'Green Monster,' and 'Stub-tailed Dog' to walk up and pay assessments. The last two remarkable names being the 'Strong Vengeance' Gold and Silver Mining Company, and the 'Fool Chatter' Copper Company. There's no sense in the latter name—but I can fully appreciate the vindictive feelings with which the discoverer named the former 'clim.' He had been down brown himself, probably, and he saw his good time coming, when he was going to take sweet revenge on mankind by selling and speculating. He could scarcely wish them any greater misfortune than to own it. Some day it may be quoted at a thousand a foot; nobody is safe; you are liable any day to wake up and find that you have 'struck rich' in the 'Mary Ann' or some other magnificent investment of yours. The dence of it is, the Irish stockholder, that nearly ruin a fellow. Once a month regularly an assessment is levied to sink a shaft or run a tunnel, until a fellow is harassed to death by those persistent secretaries whom you find at your office, reading your papers, sitting in your arm-chair waiting for you. They are smart; you are the worn and they the early birds. Every man you meet has a pocket full of rocks, and the chances are that you can't sit down in a car without plumping on to some fellow's coat tail containing 'specimens rock' from his claim, or if a broker, simply to sell by and the chances are that your remark that they will cause you to rise suddenly, for it is my experience that the sharp corners of pieces of Washon ore are not comfortable as a permanent seat.

#### THE OLIVEN BEER.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

In your paper of the 8th inst. a Mr. Thomas H. Olden avails at our expense of a new and original article prepared well. We shall feel obliged in your soliciting that circular from which the extract referred to was taken. If it cannot be produced, that he will draw the communication as incorrect. We ask in favor of old subscribers to the 'Standard' to satisfy our curiosity, and not being worth our while to show up Mr. Olden in public print, 'telling undue liberties with the name of our firm.' We are, gentlemen,  
SHIRAZ BOUTROS AND CO.  
Montevideo, July 14, 1864.

#### Special Oriental Mission.

It is much to be regretted that President Mitre has the right to refuse to see Dr. Requena, who is bearer of a confidential mission from President Aguirre. It is believed on all hands that the latter was really anxious to make peace with Flores on the terms agreed to, but owing to democratic way he was rendered quite powerless. We, therefore, welcome any turn of events which may bring about a renewal of negotiations, although few are inclined to attach much sincerity to them. St. Lauros was closeted several hours, on Friday evening, with President Mitre, but it is understood that Argentine diplomacy will leave the field to other agents. The news brought yesterday of an arrangement, proves wholly unfounded. Several Orientals assert that a mediation by the Italian and Portuguese Ministers, along with Mr.







# THE PERU-17

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.:

CAMISERAS	ARTICULOS DE LA LANA	SOMBREROS
Camiseros de lana	Camiseros de lana	Sombreros de lana
Camiseros de seda	Camiseros de seda	Sombreros de seda
Camiseros de algodón	Camiseros de algodón	Sombreros de algodón
Camiseros de lana y seda	Camiseros de lana y seda	Sombreros de lana y seda
Camiseros de lana y algodón	Camiseros de lana y algodón	Sombreros de lana y algodón
Camiseros de lana y seda y algodón	Camiseros de lana y seda y algodón	Sombreros de lana y seda y algodón

Manabaco, Zibellon, Chulita Manabaco, Berlita.

# 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 Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Salta every Tuesday.

Leaves Córdoba 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 a.m. and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pávon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

J. I. 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 Potots)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. J. I. x

# SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

## COMMITTEE.

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

Victor Pouts (Liverpool)	C. Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool)
James Adger (S. C.)	A. P. Fowles (Leach, Harrison, and Robert A. Clark (S. C.)
R. O. Brewer (Ala.)	W. Tennant (Liverpool)
Robert A. Clark (S. C.)	Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)
David Hubbard (N. O.)	James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
Ferdinand Kiedwald (N. O.)	James M. Calder (Charleston)
J. T. Welman (S. C.)	Wm. H. Trapman, Esq.
J. F. Blacklock (S. C.)	
OSCAR G. Parley (N. C.)	
J. H. Ashbridge (N. O.)	
Charles Stewart (S. C.)	

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 war, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a 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 and hardships 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 £2,000 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 the 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 J. O. Hecker, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire, and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. J. I. x

# STEAM LAUNDRY.

TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN AND CARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.

Washing done on the following terms:

Washing and drying skirts, per dozen ... 20 sh.

Washing plain clothes ... 7 sh.

Dressing same ... 9 sh.

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.

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

M. BLUES, Corner of Calle Cagallo and Mayo.

# LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 shares.

DIRECTORS. MANAGING COMMITTEE.  
D. Miguel Azcuena, President.  
Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.  
Antonio Maró del Pont.  
Jacobo Paravietini.  
Constant Santamaría.  
D. Estanislao Pola.  
J. A. Fernandez.  
L. H. Wilke.  
Martiano Hillinghurst.  
Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASASO,

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 insured. 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 restored.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. 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 Liquidation, 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:

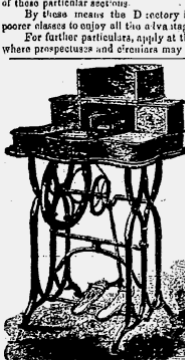
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statute of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in ten annuities, subject to the following 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 Statute, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directors hope to give its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.



# SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

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

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

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU.

# NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres.

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

# GALBRAITH & HUNTER.

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

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

Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;

Linens Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,

Real Welch Flannels,

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

White Shirts, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jacks, 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.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parque 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000	Parque 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000	Parque 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000	Parque 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

# FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

## DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.	Regreso.
Tren.	Tren.
10 de Mayo 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000	10 de Mayo 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

## DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.	Regreso.
Tren.	Tren.
10 de Mayo 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000	10 de Mayo 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

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

SARRE SAUA & 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 of the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Montevideo and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sum 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 literature, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Montevideo 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 p.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 deposits so provided at any time is withdrawn the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

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

The Bank of Montevideo 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 13, 1863.

Pp. Maad 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. 100) 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-four thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars of the depositary if the holder 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 surrendering the same to the public newspaper.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejías.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Cabaños.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Hacienda Vacuna.

Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Hojas de Hierro de todo precio.

Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.

Nuevas Maquinas de esilar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Alrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE-VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.