

The Standard

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Plans and Ornamental Castings and Iron Works, such
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"All things endemur nil veri non eudemur dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY

The present lamentable condition of the Banda Oriental, and the dangers which now threaten her independence, justify us in presenting to the public the prejudicial consequences of Argentine neutrality.

It is now nearly a year and a-half since the man who possessed Argentine sympathies, set off from the Gas-house, accompanied by two followers, to raise the standard of revolution in his native country, and under the pretext of avenging a wrong, to overturn the best Government which the Republic of Uruguay ever enjoyed.

We are willing to admit, for the sake of argument, that at the commencement of the revolution, President Mitre's Government was in a rather critical position, and that any hostility displayed towards the rebel Flores, whose cause was so popular in this city, would have jeopardised the National Government itself. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Argentine neutrality is, if not the immediate, the remote, cause of the present state of affairs.

We do not now attempt to defend the 'Blanco' Government, or the 'Colorado' cause, but to call public attention to the danger of neutrality, the errors of neutrality, and the possible chastisement of neutrality, in a struggle unworthy of the name of war, underserving of the title of rebellion, and in which, every principle that should influence a sound Government, demanded from us action, strong, powerful, energetic action.

How much better would it not have been for both the Oriental and Argentine Republics, had we, instead of pursuing a neutral policy, raised some question with President Berro, and declaring war against his Government, joined heart and hand with Flores. The struggle would then have been over in fifteen days.

How much nobler, however, would it have been, and with what lasting advantages to both countries, had our public men, inspired by those lofty principles of morality—which, we are forced to say, are so inconvenient in democracies—steadfastly opposed the first breath of revolution, sided with the cause of the legally established Government of the country, and extinguished the embryo of insurrection, before the torch of rebellion was kindled. President Mitre might possibly have had to contend with a clique of rebels in this city, and increased the juvenile animosity of the 'Crudo' democrats to his Government, but he would now, instead of suffering from acute nervous political apprehension, enjoy the exquisite delight of beholding the general happiness of a kindred people, and the permanent re-establishment of peace in the River Plate.

There is a political thunderstorm gathering over the Banda Oriental which all the sophistry of Argentine neutrality or all the power of Argentine intervention cannot avert; the foot prints of a new invader are now fresh on Oriental territory: who can say that that they will not prove indelible?

If a revolution had taken place in Bolivia, if the neighbouring republic of Chile had been invaded, if even in this present question of Peru the Argentine Government had maintained a strict neutrality, we could find no room to blame the discreet policy of the President and his ministers, but it is far different in the Oriental case, a country so intimately connected both by commerce and nature with our own neutrality in the present question can only be compared to a man who stands motionless gazing at the flames in his neighbor's house, and totally heedless of the imminent danger to his own.

If we are to believe report, there are now three different armies fighting for three different causes, traversing the Oriental territory. What brought them there?—shall we say it? Argentine neutrality!

The ties of society are sundered, the ideal democratic institutions of the Oriental Republic have ceased to command respect, the knife of the murderer

and the bayonet of the soldier are the law of the land; we question whether the liberty of the press will allow us to say how far Argentine neutrality is to blame for all this.

Were we Orientals we should certainly call upon President Mitre to take up the cause of one or other party, now even at the eleventh hour; beighted indeed are the politicians on either side of the Plata if they fail to see the melancholy sequel of a persistent Argentine neutrality.

To our mind Argentines have as much interest in the independence of the Uruguay as Orientals themselves; we therefore regard with suspicion a policy which is fraught with the greatest danger to the liberties of that country.

A Few Remarks on the Currency, Ad Populum.

All violent changes in the Commercial world should be avoided if possible. The Currency of the country, being to the commercial system what blood is to the physical constitution of man, should be dealt with as carefully as is consistent with true health—never to be disturbed except on urgent necessity.

Thus, even humors in the body are to be indulged, rather than too great weakness by excessive depletion.

The circulating medium of Buenos Ayres may well, therefore, be compared to diseased circulation in the human veins, in which the patient runs great risk of being hastened to his end by the imprudence and ignorance of physicians—wise in their own conceit, but not the less quacks in reality.

For, that disease exists, figures may well prove. Par in 1828; 29 for 1 in 1864; 21½ for 1, with a circulation of 211 millions; 28½ for 1, with 332 millions emitted.

And this depreciation springs from other sources than decline of trade, for seldom have the prospects of the business world of Buenos Ayres been brighter than now, and for a time past. Comparative peace throughout the Republic, increased immigration, extension of cultivated lands, greatly enhanced value of real estate, and large yearly additions to the number of sheep and horned cattle throughout the province.

This disease, then, arises from other than the natural results of demand and supply, that almost universally rule in the commercial world. For, having no real basis, and being dependant upon use for the little value that still remains to it, the paper dollar is simply an article of merchandise, which may lose that value entirely by the substitution of gold, as wood for fuel loses its value by the more convenient supply of coal.

And, therefore, much of the present depreciation of paper may be easily proved to be the effect of the employment of gold instead of paper in the important receipts of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres.

But, much may also be safely laid to the charge of those who have sounded the notes of alarm, in order to prepare the public mind for the admission of crudely digested schemes, which have perished under the process of analysis.

Such as it is, however, the evil exists and must be met, and since many schemes and projects exist and are continually brought forward, it behooves all who have an interest in the matter to look earnestly into that well where truth lies hid, if haply she may be found and brought to light.

For we, in this province and city, are all intimately concerned in giving a fixed value to, and re-monetizing this merchandise, which should never have lost its character.

But, "All violent changes in the commercial world should be avoided if possible."

And, in this city and province, all those monetary transactions which influence domestic life are based upon the paper money, and at a value of 2½, approximately.

A change, therefore, from this basis, if sudden and violent, would materially affect the vast majority of transactions in which paper money is concerned.

Laws which are enacted with the direct result of taxing one portion of the community at the expense of another, are oppressive and unjust.

A sudden increase or decrease of the value of the circulating medium would be alike prejudicial, and therefore equally to be avoided.

Nor is there justice in seeking former values for the redemption of the paper; for, in but few instances will those who have lost by the depreciation, be the gainers by the appreciation, except in accidental cases.

But the evil which at present exists is too burdensome to be longer submitted to, and therefore a remedy, effectual and lasting, must be sought until found.

Having thus, as concisely as possible, stated the grounds for the change from an irresponsible to a responsible currency, and the character which that change should bear, I shall briefly place before my readers the manner in which this should and can be done.

And, first—I believe it to be quite within the power of the Bank to effect this grand object, without resource to foreign loans, or sale of public lands, but simply by the capital it now holds and will accumulate hereafter, and by the part to be paid by the Government for the amortisation of the issues of

1839 and 1861—always, provided that no forced rate is put upon it—simply consulting the real value given it by the state of commercial transactions.

I have now before me the "Cuadro Demostrativo" of Don A. Lanus, whose efforts to elucidate this knotty question are so praiseworthy. By this I see that the actual circulation of paper money this year has been greater than at any former time. In other words, that the wants of the community are greater now than at any former epoch. For this there are two reasons—first, the increased amount required for the same amount of transactions by the decreased value of the paper—second, the increased amount required by a larger business, and larger population. These reasons in all probability will continue with additional force for the present and future years, at least while peace is maintained. Certainly, the prospects for the coming season are strongly indicative of increased demand for paper. To supply this demand there exists no longer the resources of previous years. The balance in the Bank has reached its minimum, and can no longer furnish the additional requisite supply, and further emissions are not to be even dreamed of. There remains, therefore, but one remedy—a never failing consequence of over demand and short supply:—an increase of value to meet the difficulty. This evident result must content those who desire so earnestly to redeem the currency at a lower rate for the silver dollar than that now ruling. An evil which has existed for so long a time can only be approached with due caution and prudence; it will not, therefore, be deemed too great a delay to postpone the conversion of the currency to the 1st of January, 1865, not a very long time in the lives of commercial men, and a trifle indeed in the life of a nation. At that date, following the figures of M. Lanus,

For 1st January, 1865, \$3,345,000

35,000 per month for 1865 420,000

The capital of the Bank will be at least four millions of silver dollars.

The amount of currency now supposed to be in circulation, deducting the accidental losses, is 322,000,000

18 months burning at two millions per month 36,000,000

286,000,000

By which it will be seen, that the capital of the Bank, at a valuation of 32½ p. silver dollar will be about 40 p. of the whole circulation, and this capital increasing at a rate which will speedily increase the proportion. A law passed, authorising the Bank to pay and receive on the above named date, at the price which may then exist or at, say the next simple number, must also leave much at the discretion of the Directors of the Bank—for such a change from fluctuation to stability in the currency, must not be entered upon lightly, and failure would be ruin.

But there may be additional guarantees offered, to be resorted to in case of necessity. The funds arising from the sale of the public lands may be pledged as a guarantee, until the success of the experiment is assured—and the credit of the government may be offered for a definite sum if required. But no commercial man in Buenos Ayres would hesitate to add his confirmation of the statement, that with such a guarantee as I have now described, there could be not the slightest difficulty in the payment of all the demands that would be made upon the Bank. At that season (midsummer) gold is never at the rate which induces shipments, and the merchant in his office—the laborer in the country—the artisan in his work would be alike indifferent as to whether he could get gold or not for the paper which he might hold. It would still be the paper dollar for which he was accustomed to work in the vocation which had been his lot, with the inestimable advantage of having no changeable value; and the feverish interest with which all classes now look at the report concerning the magic 'board of the "Bolsa" would cease as if by a miracle, and classes could breathe more freely and unconstrainedly.

For, no violent change would have taken place in the commercial world and no injustice be committed in favor of the one class to the prejudice of the other.

It is true that some would consider themselves injured, but as no possible human law can be framed which will not leave some part of the community less favorably situated than before, so this law could not be an exception—but their numbers would be very few, and their complaints mostly groundless.

That an unfavorable season—an internal convulsion—a severe drought—overtrading—might possibly delay this consummation, is possible—it could be but for a short time.

Should circumstances prevent the fulfilment by the National Government, of their obligation to the province, then it would be necessary for the latter to make a slight sacrifice, and this is easily in their power. The 6 p. stock of the province is at present at par, owing to the reduced amount in circulation, and the proportionate magnitude of the sinking fund. Two millions per month of additional issues, with a slight increase of the fund for redemption, would probably command 80 to 85 p. with the certainty of soon rising again to par, and thus the amount

for burning would be supplied at a comparatively slight cost until the National Government could again fulfil its obligations. But this is an altogether improbable condition of affairs, and the supposition is only made in anticipation of such a criticism.

With regard to the project of granting the privilege of emission to the Provincial or to private Banks, this is a subject which may well be discussed separately. It may or may not have been a hearing on what has been written according to the manner in which such privileges are conceded, but every measure of the kind should be done solely with the view of aiding in the grand object of redeeming the currency without disturbing those relations, which exist between our commerce and the paper dollar.

PATAPSCO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There was a rumour afloat yesterday, said to proceed from ministerial quarters, to the effect that Lucas Moreno had disbanded his army, and the Government of Montevideo abdicated, in view of the countless enemies and troubles with which it was menaced on all sides. The report is probably premature, and seeing its alleged author, we suppose the wish was father to the thought.

To-day the Pávon is due; she will probably bring us news from Chile, and we expect to welcome our untiring friend, Samuel Renshaw Phibbs, returned from his tour along the proposed route of the Grand Central Argentine.

Speculation is rife about Mr. Wells' balloon ascent to-morrow, but the weather seems worse than on the two former occasions of disappointment. Mr. Wells (*posos*) has a very aqueous name, and it is a strange fact, that every time he proposes to go up we have had weather. The clouds conspire against him, to punish his audacity in invading their dominions.

The state of our streets is awful, and the question is in everyone's mouth, "What does the Municipality do with the 20 millions mte per annum?" The Calle Belgrano is almost impassable, and requires paving much more than Don Lorenzo Torres' barranca. The Calle Victoria is now torn up opposite the 'Tribuna' office: riders will please take care.

There is at present an unusual number of young Englishmen looking for situations, of course without success. None of them understand Spanish. They had better go to the camp.

Our packet edition will be published on Tuesday morning, 26th inst. The Mercury will leave next day. (See advertisement.)

Some people have met with trifling accidents at night, crossing the Plaza Victoria. It is said the poles are left standing for Mr. Wells' benefit, but if Sr. Cazon is afraid to suffer the balloon to be attached to the clock-tower, why not let the aeronaut use the Recoaba arch: if by chance he carried off the whole Recoaba it were a clear gain for the city.

Whatever claims Flores may have as a revolutionary leader he has none whatever as a military writer; his proclamation to native and foreign residents is more in the style of a country pulpero than an experienced military general.

Our colleagues are all furious about the Provincial Deputies not attending the Chamber on Wednesday night. We find every excuse for them however; in the first place it was freezing hard and the streets were covered with mud, and in the next the subject which was to be laid before them, the subdivision of the camp partidos, is a matter which they and almost everyone else considers should be laid on the table for the next five years.

The great automaton is well again getting out of order, some Argentine officer having given one of the wires such a pull as really to displace it all together; in fact the automaton has never been itself since the Monteguicu catastrophe took place.

Our camp friends will hear with pleasure that a flock of sheep has been sold, the other day, in the partido of Quilmes at the very high price of 48 paper dollars *al corte*; the sheep were not to say the best, and yet they sold for this very high price.

Some idea of the horrible state of the roads down south can be formed from

the fact that there are carts which have been loaded five months ago for Ranchos, and which have not yet arrived at their destination. After this, who says we don't want railways in the south!

The Casa de Moneda made a great haul the other night. A fire took place in the apothecary shop of Sr. Giovannelli, at the corner of calles San Martin and Corrientes; the place was not burnt down owing to the timely assistance rendered by the neighbours, but the damage was nevertheless enormous. The fire originated by a light falling on the office table, in the drawers of which was the trifling of 25,040 paper dollars, and also the bank book of the Pharmaceutical Society. The table and its contents were burnt to a cinder—the poor apothecary as a matter of course loses, and the bank gains 28,000 by the fire. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The new custom-house valuation of goods is full of errors. We advise our mercantile readers to make a call on the revisitas, who have detected the mistakes.

The 'Tribuna' and 'Progreso' still carry on the paper war; it is most convenient in the present dearth of news to get up such discussions. The 'Nacion Argentina' is 'chawing up' Sr. Bilbao for his political tergiversations, but we think it the very height of bad taste—the sooner our politicians let 'byegones be byegones' the better. Few of our public men enjoy such a spotless purity as to entitle them to throw the first stone.

The Native Clerks' Provident Association is at last about to prove a reality. The British clerks have set these young gentlemen a very noble example, and, we trust, that the Native Clerks' Society will prove as successful as the foreign, which is suffering from a plethora of funds.

Minister Cardenas has taken up the question of the University, and, we are happy to say, is trying to introduce many useful reforms. The present University is a sort of head school, and altogether below the mark of European Universities. Little boys, seven to ten years old, are to be seen in the halls, whereas, properly speaking, no students should be admitted under fifteen. There is also a great want of convenience in the present establishment; and, indeed, we think it would be money well spent if the Government would build a handsome University for the city of Buenos Ayres.

The indecorous letter of an army officer, published in the 'Pueblo,' regarding Senator Pinero, meets with our most unqualified disapprobation. Such extremely personal attacks should never be admitted into the columns of a respectable journal.

Yesterday was a dull day in town. No steamers, no sailing vessels, no chasques. Things could not be duller. Our office was crowded with friends from the camp, who have come into town to buy sheers and twine. They are all in the best spirits, as wool is high, sheep are fat, and the camps are good.

Our new 'Handbook' for 1865 is at last under way. We would feel most thankful if our friends send us in all useful information in their power. Advertisements are coming in fast, but we will only take a limited number.

The Directors of the Foreign Club, we hear, are about to have a nice clean crossing made in front of the ballroom of the club. This has been badly wanted, as the mud at times is hideous in front of the Club house.

The arrivals of produce coastwise are very heavy; and it is pleasant to perceive that the industry of the country in the interior is increasing; but everything comes down from the province but silver, and notwithstanding all the fabulous accounts of the inexhaustible silver mines of the interior, not an ounce of silver comes down either in the bullock carts, diligences, steamboats, or little river boats. We are almost beginning to believe that the silver of San Juan is something like the gold from Fray Bentos.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

The United Sanitary Commission, when beginning their labors, called on Mr. Vanderbilt and that gentleman offered to give a sum equal to the largest contributed by any other. They then went to see Mr. Steward, who at once said, "Put me down for \$100,000." To exemplify the generosity and riches of these merchant princes, we may observe that Vanderbilt (an Englishman by birth), presented the American Government with the steamer bearing his name, valued at \$800,000 (silver), and 500 tons burthen, the largest vessel in the world, after the Great Eastern. He is owner of twenty ocean steamers. As to Mr. Steward, whom we are proud to call an Irishman, he sent two vessels freighted for gratuitous distribution in his native country, taking in the return voyage passengers gratis for the United States. It is calculated that he has given a million dollars in charity since the commencement of the war. In his two establishments in Broadway, New York, he has no fewer than 700 clerks; yet this man landed in that city a poor emigrant a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt also began life in a humble capacity, being cabin-boy on board a

That they are not ungrateful to the country of their prosperity is evident from their splendid donations of two millions silver dollars. Truly the U. States is a great country, not only in facts and figures, but in the noblest sentiments of generosity.

PROGRESS OF BRAZIL.

1,000 Miles of Railway Voted.

Few people in the River Plate have even the remotest idea of the rapid advancement of our neighbor, Brazil, especially in railways. A concession has passed, prolonging the Dom Pedro line 25 leagues, in two sections; a branch to Porto Novo, (36 miles), and another to Rezule, (40 miles). The estimated cost is £1,555,000. The length of road is but one-third of our Cordoba line, the cost of the former being nearly £20,000 per mile, and the latter only £6,400.

But the projected network of railways will form a grand junction at San Francisco, of the three lines, to Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Bahia, and prolong the San Paulo line to the banks of the upper Parana. The Rio line will be pushed on 75 leagues from Sabara to Entre Rios; the Bahia will be prolonged 55 leagues, the Pernambuco 110, and the San Paulo 75: in all 315 leagues or about 1,000 miles. The cost of the Bahia and Pernambuco extension lines is estimated at £27,000 per mile. The Dom Pedro at £20,000; the San Paulo at £33,000; showing an average cost, based on the lines constructed, of £28,000 per mile. The prolongation of these four lines, as projected, will cost £28 millions sterling, a sum equivalent to five times the annual revenue of the Empire. The Chambers have already authorized the Imperial Government to grant concessions for these gigantic enterprises.

The guaranteed interest on the capital invested, is 7 p. for 30 years, or 5 p. for 50 years: this would involve a heavy obligation on the Brazilian Treasury, of 1½ to 2 millions sterling per annum, in case the receipts, as on the Bahia line, leave no dividend to the shareholders. Besides this, the Government pays a subsidy of £16,000 per annum to the San Francisco river steam-navigation.

The railways at present open to traffic in Brazil are: Bahia and Pernambuco 60 miles, Dom Pedro (Rio Janeiro) 90 miles, San Paulo 60 miles: total 210 miles. Hurrah for monarchy and progress.

THE PERFORMANCE OF IONA

The new opera has been a splendid success. On Thursday night the house was crowded, notwithstanding the rival performance at the Victoria. President Mitre and family attended the latter, but the public, including a large proportion of foreigners, assisted at Colon. The 1st act went off brilliantly.

The chorus of Gladiators being well sustained, and Lelmi and Mollo playing Glaucus and the slave with consummate taste. Mme Briol was quite at home in the role of heroine, but Celestino sang the part of Arbaces without vigor. The tavern scene at Pompeii was truthfully depicted, carrying the spectator back to the days and habits of Ancient Rome. The 2nd Act gave us a very pretty duo between Garbo and Nidia, and the delirium of Glaucus could not have been surpassed. Act 3rd opened with the market place of Pompeii, and a fine chorus. Arbaces improved very much in his soliloquy. The garden scene and shrine of Isis, with the elligies of Iona and Arbaces was one of the grandest feats of scenic representation ever witnessed in B. Ayres, and equal to Covent-garden. Briol was quite inspired in this passage. The splendid Roman drapery so exactly copied, had a fine effect. Glaucus was attired in a splendid tunic and toga virilis. Iona looked the personification of Virginia, or the mother of the Gracchi, or any other female celebrity of the Mistress of the World. The dress of the others was in keeping, and showed that no expense had been spared to render this dramatic opera a complete triumph. In Act 4th the streets and buildings of Pompeii with Mount Vesuvius in the background produced an excellent idea of the ill fated city, and the scene, in front of the amphitheatre was life like. The denouement of a happy union of Glaucus and Iona, and the terrible catastrophe of the city gave a splendid effect; and the finale, with the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and awful earthquake, was a grand scenic spectacle. The house rang with thunders of applause, and indeed M. Pestalardo merited a popular ovation for the spirit, taste, and labor displayed in catering for the public entertainment. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's drama had full justice done to it: the music is not like that of the other masters, and we cannot pass a judgment on it from our present experience. It will be repeated to night, and we are promised a professional critique by an English amateur.

CAMP REFORM.

It is said the new Minister is determined to effect every possible reform in the camp. He has a noble field to work on, and if he confirms this report he will earn for himself a name and reputation that the highest, in the republic may have cause to envy. Placing implicit confidence in the truth of this rumour, and believing the Minister to be both willing and capable of fulfilling his promise, I respectfully call his attention to the present system of *Pases* or Passports. A revised system would, in a great measure, do away with murder and horse-stealing, &c. The decree of June 18th 1863 was believed by many to have annulled passports; perhaps the persons who gave this belief, as their excuse for being found without them, were interested in giving it this turn: however that may be, the law as it stands, even were it strictly enforced, is almost useless for anything, with one sole exception: that of saving the person having it from being taken and made a soldier of by a 'Comision'; it has no other object, nor is it sought for with any other object; but it could be made an instrument of the greatest protection to life and property were a clause or two added to it. For instance, if all persons travelling with more than one horse were obliged to have a 'pase' in which should be inserted the number of horses, their colours and marks; and these persons bound to produce said 'pase' for inspection, to any estanciero on their route who would demand it, horse stealing and its et ceteras would be very seriously checked; those having more horses than the 'pase' stated, or otherwise in contradiction with it, could be handed over to the next alcalde. The principal, in fact the sole check on such delinquents would consist in the estanciero's right to inspect the 'pase' and horses.

Some such clause as this would be a death-blow to all those marauding vagrants, who go about representing themselves as 'reseros,' and 'resero,' peons, under which guise they are always well received by the stockowner, who is naturally anxious to make friends of such gentry, with the view of encouraging them to buy his fat stock, but nineteen of these self-constituted 'reseros' turn out to be spies; they stay a night or two at each house, during which time they see where and how he minds his horses; they learn the ins and outs of the house, they see what he has worth stealing, and they then depart; the robbery, &c., generally speaking, does not take place for some time after the visit.

Another death-blow to travelling gentlemen of this stamp would be, an order prohibiting all persons from giving lodgings to unknown travellers, unless they are provided with a passport, or at least a 'papeleta.'

FIELD-MARSHAL BROWN

The Chambers of Brazil have ordered a half pension to the widow of the late Gustavus Henry Brown, field-marshal in the Imperial service. The deceased officer who attained so high a rank in the Brazilian army was apparently an Englishman.

Public Works.

The sum of \$70,000 mte has been paid by Government for building the new school at José de Flores. For the church of Cafucelas \$20,000 mte has been ordered to be paid. For the new tower of Saladillo \$20,000. For the bridge of Arrecifes \$40,000 (2nd subsidy). It is also proposed to build a school at S. Pedro.

FOUR MURDER CASES.

In the Judicial list for to-day, we observe: Jose Brantone, Justo Gigena, Juan Brunet, and another on charges of wilful murder. We never remember a case in Buenos Ayres of an innocent man tried for murder; in fact nine out of ten assassins escape. Yet we venture to say not one of these four criminals will be shot.

English Arrivals.

The 'Salto,' from Montevideo brought on Thursday 55 English immigrants.

The Uruguay.

The Liverpool steamer 'Uruguay' will leave port on Tuesday. This is a good opportunity for those who think the Royal Mail rates of passage too high. We understand she takes a full cargo.

Charitable Subscription

The friends of the late Captain Sardi have collected 3,458 dol. mte for his widow. A list is open at the 'Nacional' office.

Vincutian Society.

The members of this charitable fraternity will have a grand religious function, to-morrow, at the Merced church, in honor of their founder.

CONGRESS

PAPER-MILL.

The Deputies met yesterday. Committee reported on the Sultana arbitration, and army-flogging bills, which will form order of the day for Monday. A project was read, soliciting for Mr. Perkins (an American recently arrived)

received) a patent during 12 years, for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, also of 'Fuchan' wild cotton, and a kind of gun-cotton to be used instead of powder. Another from Mr. Florence Pond (appropriate name) for the manufacture of fish-oil in Sta Fé, to be exported duty free. Both sent to committee. Sr. Elizalde stated that committee had no objection to pass Mr. Davis's floating-dock bill, provided the concessionaire's name were suppressed.

'NAUTICAL NOVELTY.'—During several days lately a small vessel has been cruising about the port under a rig which by its strange appearance has elicited a variety of remarks from the maritime part of the community. The peculiarity of the 'rig' consists in the arrangement and formation of the sails, &c., the upper ones being triangular, which circumstance has acquired for it the term of 'Delta Rig.' The owner, Mr. J. T. Dodge has fitted this vessel out for the purpose of practically testing the invention, which he conceives to be an improvement on the present mode of rigging vessels; but the Delta is to be considered rather as a model, showing what the inventor proposes as a 'rig' for larger vessels than one suited for the experimental vessel herself. We are informed that she has been inspected by competent naval authorities here and at Falmouth, and that they concur to a great extent in awarding to the new 'rig' all the merits claimed for it by the inventor, among which are economy in the outfit, spreading more available canvass, sailing nearer the wind, &c. These are qualities which our naval friends will better appreciate than ourselves; we shall therefore only remark that an invention which proposes to work a ship efficiently on an economical scale (particularly during these times) deserves the investigation of all interested in our nautical welfare.—*Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph.*

Mr. Dodge at present follows the pursuit of marine artist in this city, and was employed last week to make a painting of a Brazilian war steamer: his pictures are first-rate.

LETTERS

Lying at the Standard office:—Mr. James Fennell, Mr. Peter Kilidurf, Señor Da. Henrique Deery.

ON 'CHANGE'

July 22d, 1864.
Paper price of ounces, 464.
Price of sovereigns, 141.

There was a regular stampede on the Bolsa to-day. Patrons ran down to 28.95, and if any courageous 'bear' had tried the market, he might have driven prices down much more. The Government project is the sole talk on 'Change': the brokers hem and haw, and frown at the whole business, and insist that the Finance Minister will do more harm than good with his project. The fact, nevertheless, is incontrovertible: the interference of Government is bringing down the price of specie.

First price for patacons 29 05
Second 29 00
Third 28 95
Fourth and last 29 00

Cash sales, 33,333.
TIME SALES
For Tuesday 3,375 29 00
Wednesday 3,500 28 95
Saturday 89,400 29 00
July 31st 166,300 28 95
Dec. 31st 16,000 28 65
Aug. 12th 6,800 28 90
Do. 31st 8,000 28 85
Sept. 30th 16,000 28 80
Aug. 2d 10,000 28 95
Total sales, 333,408.

Average brokerage, \$1.08 per man. The brokers were rather busy to-day, and averaged very handsome commissions, but it was an expiring effort. The project has caused the most gloomy forebodings on Change. Some think that the Bolsa will have to be sold at auction when the value of the paper dollar is fixed, unless the brokers can get up some speculation in San Juan shares or Caracra lands.

The ship brokers did nothing to-day, and the produce brokers complain of the weather, and the municipality, as they say the mud in the plaza is truly awful. The only sales in the plaza we heard of is some fifty dozen of fine sheepskins at 250 per dozen.

In exchange on England we hear that some £100,000 has been passed at 49 1/2. Takers are said to be very abundant at 60c.

PRODUCE SALES.

800 arr. wool, good mixed \$75
700 do. do 64
100 cow hides, matadero 130
300 do. do camp 120
100 doz. sheepskins 220
150 do. mixed 200
150 do. do, lump 155
41 cask tallow, mixed, Entre Rios, on board, without re-embarkation 14 1/2 s.
3700 American hides 363
309 salted ox hides, saladero 381

MARITIME NEWS

SAILED.

21st.
Montevideo, Hanoverian sch. Vidar.
Havre, French ship Racine.

22nd
Brasil, national brigantine-schooner. Solferino.
Gualeguay, English barque Catharine Morisini.
Uruguay, Hamburg brigantine Au gusto.
Montevideo, English barque Hound.

VESSELS CLEARED.

21st
French ship Racine for Havre, by Segory, with 1075 dry ox and cowhides, 3082 salted do., 100 dry horse hides, 1278 salted do., 219 pipes tallow, 221 bordelozas do., 195 bales wool, 25 do. urir, 4 do. goat skins, 1 do feathers, 317 fanegas salt.
Hamburg brig Augusto for Uruguay by Rossi, with 329 fanegas salt, 30 empty pipes.
Mecklenburg brig Die Brant for Uruguay, by Boyd and Co., with 150 empty pipes.

22nd
English brig Florence for Liverpool, by Green and Co., with 6126 salted ox and cow hides, 2036 salted horse hides, 84 calf skins, 150 salted calf skins, 272 bales wool, 1 bag do, 2 do. hair, 2 boxes merchandise, 15 bales sheepskins, 354 bales wool, 7,000 shibbons, 7650 lbs bones, 250 fanegas salt.

English Brandy
EXTRACT OF PUNCH
For Sale at Store Corner of Piedad and Reconquista 3 p J 23.

Plate-layer.
An experienced plate-layer who has worked 4 years on the Brazilian railways seeks employment.
Apply at this office to above address 3 p J 23

Green Mandarin Tea
Just received for the first time, only a small lot of this tea, the quality is superior to any other ever arrived here, in China only the Mandarin (Nobility) dare take of this valuable article, its taste is of the finest aromatic flavor and only can be sold at 100 dol. a pound in the Store Calle Peru No 77. 4 p J 23

Wanted
Wanted a house suitable for a small family as 4 or 5 squares from the Plaza Victoria to the north would be preferred. Apply by letter to A.B. at MacKorn's Library Calle San Martin. 3 p J 23

Wanted
A good servant for the service of a small family. Apply 209 Calle Estados Unidos 23, 3 p

Wanted
A Lad of 15 or 16 years of age who understands something of the Drapery business, and who can speak Spanish and a little English.
Apply 74 Belgrano 23, 3 p

English Housemaid.
Wanted one for a small family, at No. 178 Calle Maypu. 23 3 p

JAMESON'S
Real Old Malt Whiskey,
3 years old, and bottled off sherry casks.
T. FALLON,
61, 66 and 68 Piedad.
23, 3 p

Fresh Goods—Just Received

Ladies' Colored Petticoats
6-4 All Wool Tartans
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers
Extra Fine 3-4 Hose for Children
Ladies' Merino Hose, extra fine
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets
Linen Table Cloths and Napkins
Ladies' Kid Gloves
White and Coloured Manteaux
Ladies' Black and Coloured Chenille Nets
Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27.
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
23, 15 p

Medianeros.
Wanted a few with capital, on some of the best camps in the North. For further particulars apply between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock at 108 Calle Artes. 23, 3 p

Tutor.
The Advertiser, who has had some experience as school-teacher in England, seeks a situation as Tutor in a family in town or country. Address J. S.; Standard office. 23, 3 p

D. T. Fortin.
We have received your letters and sent them prepaid to Ireland.

Not co.
Having discovered that a German Importing House in this city has lately received, and is now offering for sale large quantities of common Perfumery with FOKKON LABELS in imitation of Eugene Rimmel's celebrated manufactures, we beg to caution the trade against such a dishonourable imposition, and to remind our dealers that none can be genuine unless imported by us.
MOORE, PUNCH & TUDOR,
Sole Agents to Eugene Rimmel.
23, 3 p

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
8th performance of the Season.
Saturday, 23rd July,
IONA
OR
The last day of Pompeii.
Sunday 24th.
9th performance of the Season,
MARTIN.
At Eight o'clock.

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets: sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linsey, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c.
Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do do,
Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and wrights every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
23, 64x

Advice to the Estancieros.

Yesterday 17 have arrived by the French ship Abd el-Kader from Havre: Eighteen Rams and six Sheep, Ram-bouillet, from the establishment of St. Anne and La Motte, appertaining to Mr. Rouhier Chasseuot.

Their intelligent producer obtained the golden medal in the following courses:
At Dijon (Cote d'or) in 1861
" Mehm (Seine & Marne) in 1862
" Chartres (Eure & Loir) in 1863
" Bar le Duc (Meuse) in the last month of May 1864.

The above-mentioned twenty-four animals are to be sold in the Barraca of P. Guerin and Son Plaza Monserrat No 121 21, 3 p

Wells, Beckhaus & Co.,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS
Have removed their office to Calle Piedad, No. 173. d&wlm, 319

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,
GROCERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Camp Stores, Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS.
9, 2m.

Good Camp
To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

Communication between
Buenos Ayres and
Chascomus
"Rummels Southern Express Wagon" carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 205 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning.
Passengers 140 dol.
Freight 20 " per arroba.
Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

NEWAS
Mensagerias Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pila every day.
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all eleven days.
" Zarate, all eleven days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pila, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all eleven days.
" Zarate, all eleven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Brazil and River Plate Mail
And South American Mercantile Journal.

This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month.
The 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.
Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or at No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.

British Library Catalogue.
PRICE \$5.
On sale at this office or at the Library. Each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as appendix. a x

Mr. Dodge, P.D.
(Artist General to the Brazilian Navy &c., &c.) still continues his professional duties at 11 Cuyo. Hours 10 to 11. j 19 6 p

Notice
The owner of a coop of fowls, received per S. S. Uruguay is requested to call on the undersigned.
H. A. GREEN & Co.
85—Reconquista—85
6 p J 19.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Ritchie Outlaw, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. At Rio de Janeiro the "Mersey" will meet with, and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets. Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz: Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon and Southampton.
Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark, before 4 p.m. on the above-named day, as the Mersey will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board.
For information, as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply to the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.
ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Notice.
The undersigned undertakes to transport sheep or horned cattle to whatever part the owners see fit to order, for which they have the best of vessels and men, answering for all losses.
Reconquista No. 46.
PARKER & CORDERO.
21, 3 p

Wanted
By a respectable young man a situation in a commercial house. Speaks Spanish and English. Good references given, and salary no object. Address M. F., Calle Piedad 66 and 68.
3 p J 21

Buenos Ayres English Dramatic Company.
Advertiser informs the public that he has almost completed his arrangements for inaugurating the above Company at the Franco-Argentine Theatre, in the beginning of August. A few gentlemen of dramatic taste and experience are preparing the repertoire, and solicit the aid of any others who may wish to take a role. Good terms will also be offered for any good amateur actresses who will join.
For further particulars apply at this office. 22, 3 p.

To Let
Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only. Enquire at 34, Calle Chile. j 11 m

Wanted.
By a Young Woman, a situation in an English or American family, as housemaid or general servant—has no objection to go to the camp. Best references can be given. Apply, M. C., Standard office. 6p, J22

Sinclair's Limerick Hams
AND
CORK BUTTER—1st Brand,
Hibernia House, 61, 66 & 68, Piedad.
3p, J22

English Boots.
Strong Leather, double soles, for boys and youths, for camp wear.
61 CORRIENTES. 61
10p, 22J

On Sale.
Glasgow Coal, for steam or house purposes. Apply to
JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
3p, J22 San Martin, No. 66.

Fresh Alfalfa Seed.
Buenos Ayres and Provincial.
64, 66, and 68 PIEDAD.
23, 3 p

Awful Calamity!!
10,000 PEOPLE NOT KILLED,
SAY ONE.

On Sunday last (between Corrientes and Tucuman) "A Man of Straw" in a mutilated condition. The deceased is supposed to have descended from the Balloon.
Funeral will take place at sunset this evening.
N.B.—All interested are respectfully requested to attend.
j 21, 2 p By order, &c., &c.

To Let
Some splendid Rooms to the street, for gentlemen, in No. 24 Cangallo, between Esmeralda and Sanpacha.
j 21, 6 p

Furnished Rooms.
To be let at No. 90 Calle Parqui (together, or separate) a comfortable sitting room, and two bedrooms with or without board, in an English family.
j 21, 3 p

Chas. Hermannseder,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
Estancia del Taty,
Carmen de Areco.
a 1, 6 m

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

The Standard Printing Office.
All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paperlets, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred. a x

Just Published,
Price \$20,
"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"
By M. G. MULHALL.
On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's

Great Reduction.
STREET-VIEWS AT 30c.
Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 30 dol. Recoba nueva, Plaza Victoria. 2 m J.

Governess.
A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.
Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.
Apply to Messrs. G. and H. M'Kern, 25 Calle San Martin.
j 19 1 m

Situation Wanted.
An Englishman who speaks French and German, understands a little Spanish and has had four years' experience of produce in the counting-house of a broker in Liverpool, is desirous of meeting with employment in a Mercantile Counting-house or Barraca. The best references can be given.
Address H. W. B., Standard Office.
3 p J 20

Wanted.
A young Englishman, aged 27, recently returned from Liverpool, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house, saladero or barraca. Is well conversant with the import and export trade, having been for a number of years previously employed in a mercantile firm here, and at Montevideo, from whom he received a first class testimonial; can also speak the Spanish language. Being anxious to procure prompt employment, would accept a small salary to commence. Address Index, office of the Standard.

Notice.
For Sale, a splendid House, with almaceas opening to the street and rear, eighteen rooms, two patios, and a corral, in the Calle Belgrano, No. 126 & 128.
12p, J16
Unterricht in alten und neuen Sprachen, so wie in der Geographie und Geschichte wird erteilt.
Calle 25 de Mayo, Nro. 66; Zimmer Nro. 19 12 p, j 13

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. 1m

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
119 204 Calle Venezuela.

Hotel Harmony.
The proprietor of the Hotel de L'Harmonie has the honor to inform the English and German public that from the 1st of August he will open a Restaurant and Table d'Hôte.
Breakfast—first hour 9 o'clock, another at 10 o'clock. Dinner—first at 1 o'clock, second 3 o'clock. Every Sunday mock turtle soup.
Gentlemen who desire can be served in an extra dining-room, and parties attended to.
Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, or any kind of Dishes for families or companies can be strictly served, with very short notice. Prices moderate.
124—CALLE MAYO—124
j 21, 12 p

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, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Catamarca 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 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pávon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. 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 Potosí)

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

Grand Hotel Du Louvre

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hôte in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wines first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters. J 29 Im.

ENGLISH LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

Land, House, and General Agency.

The undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Land, Houses, Stock, &c., and are prepared to make advances on same.

The want of a formal establishment of this nature has been greatly felt. Emigrants and other parties arriving here will find accurate and detailed information.

The undersigned have Camp for sale in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Córdoba, Santiago, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental; plans and explanations of same may be seen by calling at their Office.

Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67.
1 m, j5 C. SMITH & CO.

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.

- 19 " Overtures.
- 80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
- 35 " Sacred Music do.
- 68 " Quadrilles.
- 36 " Polkas.
- 26 " Waltzes.
- 21 " Mazurkas, Varsóvias, Schottisches, &c.
- 100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glee, with Piano Accompaniments.

Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from \$5 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martín. j 161 m

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JAMES ROBIN & CO." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1861.
JOHN BEST & BROS.

j 5, 1 m

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernández
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martínez

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:—

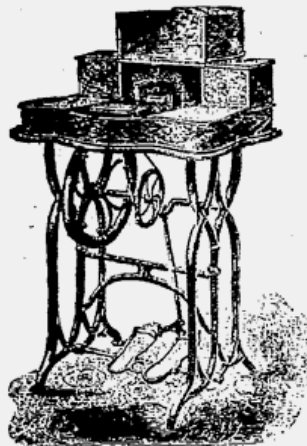
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject 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. 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, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BULL,
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 Welsh Flannels,

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

White Shirts, Huck Towelling, 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.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.
Parque	10-25	10-25	10-25	Parque	10-25	Parque	10-25	Parque	10-25	Parque	10-25
Almagro	10-40	10-40	10-40	Almagro	10-40	Almagro	10-40	Almagro	10-40	Almagro	10-40
Callao	10-55	10-55	10-55	Callao	10-55	Callao	10-55	Callao	10-55	Callao	10-55
Florida	11-10	11-10	11-10	Florida	11-10	Florida	11-10	Florida	11-10	Florida	11-10
San Martín	11-25	11-25	11-25	San Martín	11-25	San Martín	11-25	San Martín	11-25	San Martín	11-25
Morón	11-40	11-40	11-40	Morón	11-40	Morón	11-40	Morón	11-40	Morón	11-40
Merlo	11-55	11-55	11-55	Merlo	11-55	Merlo	11-55	Merlo	11-55	Merlo	11-55
Lujan	12-10	12-10	12-10	Lujan	12-10	Lujan	12-10	Lujan	12-10	Lujan	12-10

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO											
Ida.				Regreso.				Ida.			
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retorno	16 de Mayo	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retorno	16 de Mayo	Tren	15 de Mayo	Retorno	16 de Mayo
1	10-25	10-40	10-55	1	10-25	10-40	10-55	1	10-25	10-40	10-55
2	11-10	11-25	11-40	2	11-10	11-25	11-40	2	11-10	11-25	11-40
3	12-05	12-20	12-35	3	12-05	12-20	12-35	3	12-05	12-20	12-35

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia 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 MAND & 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 Mand and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary 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 lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mand 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 Mand 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 Mand and Co. are also prevailed 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.

P. P. Mand and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency up to \$1000 Dollars 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.

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Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Hojas de Hierro de todo precio.

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Avuercas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Arbores y Cardos.

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VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Májico.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, 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.

To Rent

A small estancia to the South, about ten leagues from town, area twelve thousand yards in length, by one thousand in breadth, or one-third of a league in all, with a fine estancia house, azotea roof, three puestos, corrales, for sheep and horses, montes, alfalfa, elds, and everything requisite for working.

The land is excellent, and is watered by an arroyo which never dries. A contract will be given for eight years. Terms moderate.

For sale, one suerte de estancia, or three quarters of a square league, in the partido de the Azul, bounded on one side by the arroyo of the Azul, with excellent pasture for sheep. This estancia will be sold cheap, as the present owner has come into possession of it, in order to recover an old debt, and does not wish to stock it. The titles are unexceptionable.

For further particulars, please apply to

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

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CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Sept. 20.

The Standard, 173, Calle Piedras.

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