

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	662
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-03-30
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted, three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All falsi, undeum nil veri non videtur deesse." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

FRENCH MAIL.

The French steamer which arrived yesterday morning, brings dates from Paris and London up to 25th February, and from Lisbon till the 29th February.

It appears almost certain that England intends again to enter into friendly relations with the Brazils.

On the 18th February, Mr. Hunt, in the House of Commons, asked Mr. Layard, Sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs, if the British Government had accepted the proffered intermediation of the Portuguese Government in the Brazilian difficulty, to which question Mr. Layard replied in the affirmative, stating, however, that it was not yet known if the Brazils would accept it, and that he had read, with great surprise, the speech of the Emperor of the Brazils, in which he says that he cannot agree to the proposed intervention until he know whether Great Britain would do so also or not, and that the Portuguese Minister had told him that so soon as the British ministry gave a direct answer to the proposal, an envoy would be sent to the Brazils to arrange matters.

The attacks of the Opposition are beginning to tell upon Earl Russell, who is accused of embroiling Great Britain with all Foreign Powers. The German-Danish question is the principal topic of interest in England at present. England is obliged, by the treaties of 1715, 1720, 1726, and 1852, to sustain Denmark in all her integrity and sovereignty in Schleswig. The present interest of England is in accordance with these treaties. She could never allow of the annexation of the provinces by the German principalities, but, on the other hand, the general wish of the nation is in favour of peace. What makes the affair more complicated is, the private relationship of the Royal Family with both the belligerent powers—the late Prince Consort and the present Princess Royal are connected with the German Powers, whilst the Prince of Wales is allied to Denmark, and naturally upholds his father-in-law.

The Cabinet is not in a very pleasant position. Earl Russell is particularly disliked by the Emperor of the French. Rumours are current that the present Cabinet will be dissolved, and that the Tory Administration will come in; but this is only a report, and likely to be a ruse of Lord Palmerston's to receive from the nation strong proof of their confidence in him. Reform is still agitating the House, as also the law of primogeniture, some of the members wishing to introduce a new bill for the equal division of property amongst the different children of the landowners. This last is a most important subject, and affects the basis of English society. In Ireland, agitation for Reform is again springing up. Disraeli has been questioning the Government about the misery and destitution of that country.

In France all is quiet, and in the Chambers there have been no discussions of any importance. The Senate has rejected a petition for liberty to the press to publish, at greater length, the discussions in the Chambers.

The French Government is preserving a guarded silence on the subject of Denmark and Germany. Canards of the Emperor's intentions are, as usual, flying about, but he has mentioned his ideas to no one. In the next elections, which take place in the department of the Seine, the workmen of Paris intend to propose a candidate of their own class.

The Imperial journalists disapprove of this candidature; however, it is supposed that the Emperor is in favour of the step.

The Belgian Chambers are about to meet, and it is expected they will be soon dissolved.

Russia continues making liberal concessions to the provinces: in Finland, a law of free press. Meantime, unhappy Poland groans under her fetters. Several members of the National Government were seized with important documents. In some places the rebellion smolders, but there is no sign of submission: the rebels of Radom attacked the city of Kuskie, and the garrison sallied out a battle ensued, in which the Russians lost heavily.

UNITED STATES.

A DISSOLVING VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

On the first page of the New York Herald our readers will find the most interesting, and we dare say the most acceptable war map which we have presented them since the opening bombardment of Fort Sumter. It furnishes a dissolving view of the rebellion, which covers, at a glance, the territorial results of the war from the beginning to the present day. It shows the work we have accomplished towards the suppression of the spurious Southern confederacy, and the comparatively light work still required to finish it.

On the 1st of July, 1861, the military line of the rebellion covered a compact geographical area of about eleven hundred thousand square miles, embracing a population of nearly twelve millions of people. Two-thirds of this territorial area and two-thirds of this population have since been reconquered and restored to the "old flag," and all that which the rebellion has lost is so much added to the strength of the Union. But this is only a superficial view of the extent to which the rebellion has weakened, and the extent to which the Union has been strengthened, from these transfers of territory and population. The States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the States upon which the rebellion depended for this subsistence of its armies; and in losing these States it is like an army cut off from its base of supplies. In a military view the Western section of the rebellion, as depicted on our map, may be properly omitted in an estimate of the present military strength of Jeff. Davis; for that immense gap which has been made down the Mississippi to the Gulf cuts off this Western from the Eastern section of his usurped dominions as completely as if divided by the Mediterranean Sea.

The available forces and resources of the rebellion, therefore, are really limited to the Eastern section, embracing a white population of about two millions and a black population something over two millions. From this white population there have been drawn over two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, two thirds of which number we will assume, are still in the field. Add to this force the new conscripts recently raised, and the troops remaining with Lee, Longstreet and Joe Johnston from the recaptured States, and the whole military force of Davis in the Eastern section may, perhaps, be set down as now amounting to two hundred thousand men. The sweeping conscription of the rebel Congress may swell this force to two hundred and fifty thousand men; but it is more likely to fall short of this increase than to exceed it.

The spring campaign, then, will open with a Union force of at least five hundred thousand men, against a rebel force, in this Eastern section, of two hundred and fifty thousand men; and we have said nothing of the powerful co-operating forces, on the Union side of our iron-clad and gunboats. Considering then, the disgusted, demoralized, half-finished condition of the rebel armies, and the heavily oppressed, deranged and exhausted condition of the rebel States, from Virginia to Mississippi, we may reasonably expect that short work will be made of this remnant of the so-called Southern confederacy with the resumption of active military operations.

We rely mainly on General Grant to finish it. Our illustrative map very strikingly exhibits the vast amount of substantial work that he and his co-laborers have performed in the West, and the scanty results of President Lincoln's strategy and tactics as our direct military genius in the East. If Mr. Lincoln will still insist upon mugging the movements of the Army of the Potomac, let him confine himself to his peculiar programme for the protection of Washington, if he will; but let him provide General Grant the men and means for an aggressive campaign from Chattanooga to Charleston, and the results will satisfy the country. True, the heroic Army of the Potomac may thus fail to secure its well-merited reward for all its arduous labours, of the crowning and decisive victory of the war; but the rebellion will be speedily extinguished.—*New York Herald.*

THE DANISH WAR.

Latest intelligence reports the Danish army in full retreat before the Austrians and Prussians, after abandoning their fortification of the Danneberg, which was deemed a false step on the part of the Danish Commander, the people of Copenhagen being greatly enraged against General Meza for the same. The Ministers sought to exculpate themselves before the Chambers, declaring they had not ordered the retreat, and dismissing Meza from his post. It seems, however, the General was not to blame, as the entrenchments were too extended to admit of defence: he had at first counted on the aid of a Swedish force, when he meditated holding the Danneberg, against the allied arms. The Danish forces are

now in the island of Als, and the fortifications of Dopper, covering the rest of Schleswig. The latter form an excellent strategic position, and the Danes lately made a sally which cost dear to the Austro-Prussian army. The invaders are destroying the Danneberg, 500 men being engaged in the work. The Danish Government has declared a blockade of the ports of Schleswig-Holstein, which are now in power of the allies.

A telegram announces that the Prussians had seized Kolding, in Jutland, which forms a part of Denmark proper: this caused a great sensation in Paris and London. Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that he had no official news of the fact; but France demanded explanations, and the allies gave a satisfactory reply, withdrawing their forces from Kolding. England proposed a diplomatic conference to which the belligerents severally acceded, but Denmark refuses a cessation of hostilities. In Holstein, some tumults have taken place between the Hanoverian (Federal) garrisons and the allied invaders: the Federal commissioners have protested against the Austro-Prussian occupation. All Germany is opposed to the policy of the allies, and the latter are themselves at discord, as Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, for the sake of the port of Kiel.

The 'Presse' of Vienna reports a conference of the ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar and Nassau to consider what must be done in the Duchies seeing the attitude of Austria and Prussia. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel refused to attend. The Emperor of Austria declared to the Austrian Chambers he had no ambitious designs in Holstein.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We publish the prospectus table of Mr. Hopkin's new project which has just come out in London, with every success. We also extract an article from the *Brazil and River Plate Mail*, which states that all the shares have been already taken up. Justice Haliburton, better known as 'Sam Slick,' is vice president. San Fernando will now gain increased importance.

The French packet brings some startling news about Denmark, and union matters of interest. We regret to notice the demise of one of our oldest and most respected merchants, J. C. Thompson, Esq.

B. Ayrean Securities have slightly risen: Six per Cent 91 to 93, Three per Cent 35 to 37; Northern Railway 4s to 15s premium; G. Southern, 1/2 dis. to par; River Plate Bank £8 to £10 premium; new shares £2 to £2 5s. premium.

The best news we can give our readers is the arrival of seven hundred and twenty-nine gold ounces from New York, per Eagle. What between cruades and coicidos, droughts and revolution, people in this country have hardly time to remark how our trade with the United States is falling off. There was a time when Beebe and Co. of Wall street, the greatest bullion brokers in America, bought doubloons solely to export to Buenos Ayres. In that good old time ounces ranged from 300 to 335 dol. mje. Whether through our own or our friends fault we cannot say, but certain it is that of all the vessels which arrive from the States now-a-days, scarcely one brings us a gold ounce: the Eagle therefore deserves a welcome from us all, and we hope Pres. Mitre and Gov. Saavedra will entertain her auriferous captain at a public dinner, if the brokers don't give him a spread on the Bolsa.

Another good piece of news is, that the barometer is falling fast, at least so we have been assured by the popular watch makers, Messrs Jacggit and Diavet, who sell the best watches and barometers in town. We may shortly expect rainy weather for a month.

The Boca at present is something like Riga or Odessa—what on all sides. Four vessels arrived from San Nicolas laden with nothing but wheat. This renders it good news also.

But we have bad news also for our readers which we are sorry to be obliged to publish. The roar about the elections still goes on in the papers, and the drought continues in the camp. Along the banks of the Parana, where during last summer the camps were in splendid condition, the grass is now completely burnt up, and not a blade to be seen from San Nicolas to Zarate; the catancias are in a miserable state.

Paper money is so steadily falling in value that the French and Italian operatives in town are talking of a

strike; this is a bad business. We hear that the French shoemakers complain that, although they do more business than ever, they can now hardly support their families: twenty-five paper dollars a day is now no longer able to keep a workman and his family. Seventy Frenchmen who emigrated to this country recently in the Coriolan, have returned on masses to their native land, having tried this place for a few months, and all unanimously come to the conclusion that a country where politics were so high and paper money so low was no place for them to try their fortune. The French shoe makers we hear have taken the matter up, and state that unless some stop is put to the depreciation of the paper money the sooner they get out of the country the better.

On Saturday night a terrible row occurred in the Plaza Parque; but, as a matter of course, no policemen were to be had. The cause of all the row, it seems, was, some fellow, who returning from a club meeting, shouted out 'muera,' to either Mitre or Saavedra, or both of them. A regular rough and tumble scuffle ensued. A peaceably-disposed 'sereno,' who apparently detests his avocation, came strolling along, vociferating 'las once,' when one of the belligerent politicians pitched into him for making a noise; the 'sereno' whistled, down came a whole troop of watchmen, the club men skeddaddled down Calle Parque; but some of them were overheard to say, that they would settle the matter with a certain individual that night. Whether the unfortunate man was murdered or no, we have not heard.

BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

The days of Bannockburn are past, but the name of its hero is not forgotten. We wish, however, to call attention to a Bruce of the present day, who has done signal service to this country. His address to the prime minister was denied even the courtesy of a reply, and the *N. Argentina* noticing his letter to the *Standard* declares total ignorance of his offered terms, although briefly expressed in said letter. Moreover the Argentine official paper should be well informed in all matters of such a kind, and honestly tell the intentions of Government. Never has Paraná steam navigation been carried on with such punctuality, good management, and satisfaction to the public as under the present regime, and we do not hesitate to say that any change is likely to be for the worse. It is rumored that Government intends to sell out all the steamer to relieve the distressed exchequer, in a trifling way. We will not dispute the economy of such a step, but why not admit Capt. Bruce's petition to import materials duty-free for the construction of a steamer in the Boca foundries. When a man of energy and capital devotes himself to the material interests of the country, he deserves better treatment than a contemptuous disregard. Capt. Bruce has therefore acted right, in withdrawing both his proposals, and trusting to his own head and purse rather than to Government patronage, to maintain his enterprise. He is gone to Rio Janeiro to purchase a steamer, and he will thus be wholly independent, before the close of his contract, May 31st.

Since the above was written, we gladly notice a second and more favourable paragraph in yesterday's *Nacion*, apropos of M. Matti's letter on the subject. This is, perhaps, a good augury of the honest and laudable intentions of Government to treat Capt. Bruce as his deserts require.

QUESTION.

We remember being present at a very spirited debate in a club of one of our English universities. The subject of the argument was: "Suppose a man had hold of a mad bull by the horns, whether would it be safer for him to hold on or let go. The question was never decided. Our sanction has lately been turned into a debating room, and our countrymen are busily employed in trying to solve the difficult question—whether it is better to kill your assailant or be killed yourself. The majority are in favour of the latter conclusion, and bring forward as a proof the case of Flowers. What they say is very true: if an Englishman commits manslaughter in self-defence—he is a bad loser by delivering himself up to justice; as he lies so long in prison before he is tried, that should he be acquitted, he will find himself a pauper on being released, as all his property will have gone to rack and ruin. Should he be condemned, he can only be shot; the same result, minus imprisonment would have been reached had his assailant killed him.

There is a report current in town that, a few nights ago, a man was stabbed right below the nose of our police, namely on the mole. Verily, what between assassins and holes in that structure, the mole is becoming doubly hazardous, and it is really a very hard case that we can find no place in this state, is, decidedly unsafe, and to Palermo we cannot go, as it is every

bit as bad, if not worse, for, on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock a.m. a foreigner was attacked on the road to that ruin-urbs, and despoiled of his money and watch. Soon our vulgar but expressive phrase 'Go to Jericho' will be paraphrased into Go to Palermo. But let not the innocent traveller suppose that, although he fall in with Levites, he will also meet with Samaritans, as in the days long since happened to a certain man bound to Jericho.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," and we begin to see the force of the saying—it is most likely the perpetrator of the Palermo robbery had been studying President Mitre's speech, and come to the conclusion that foreign capital was introduced into this country for his benefit.

FEIZ COLON.

On Monday last this little steamer started on her first trip with live cargo. She carried for Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and Concordia, eighteen passengers. This is not so bad for such a little boat, and, we sincerely hope, that long may she be equally successful. It is to be hoped that, ere long, we may see the river crowded with these steamers; and if such small craft can be built for the coasting trade, why cannot we have small tenders to carry off passengers to the larger steamers, and thus do away with the horrid amphibious mode of embarking at present in use. Catamarans, as used in the East Indies are had enough in all truth, but a man makes up his mind before hand to get capsized, and prepares accordingly; but here, what between a cart and a wheelboat, in a comparatively speaking mill pond state of water, there is something mean about the idea of being ducked. Small steam tenders, of little draught, capable of coming up to the Vole, would do away with all this inconvenience. There are passengers sufficient who would prefer this mode of embarking, and make the undertaking a profitable one; and, besides, the larger steamers could easily, by adding a very small sum to their present tariff, for taking off passengers and luggage (as in Southampton), keep up a tender of their own.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Mersey took out the contract, signed between the National Government and Mr. P. Beare, on behalf of Messrs. Docray, Wells, and Dawson, the eminent contractors, of London. We shall give a translation of the contract in a day or so, one good feature in which is, that the contractors engage to commence operations within three months, so the return mail will probably bring out one or two engineers and staff to begin the works. We sincerely congratulate the Government in having at last made such an engagement of so great an importance to the country at large.

A Set-off against M. Thiers' Speech.

M. Thiers, who has never, we believe, been in these countries, has thought fit to paint them of a darker hue than they deserve. Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who has been in South America, states that in some of the cities the people are so honest, that bags of gold ounces can be left, with perfect safety, in the streets. In the absence of gold ounces, the Captain of the Port is determined to uphold the character of this people, and show travellers that metal of some sort can be left lying loose, as he takes particular care to have the iron blast of his boats paraded on the Vole every night. On Saturday night, when the boat's crew were engaged hoisting up the oars and ballast, a remarkably sharp quidnunc told us that the iron pigs were to be sent up to some of the churches, to be in readiness for the next day's elections. We believe, there is no truth in this report.

The Circumlocution Office again.

In the custom-house of Buenos Ayres there is a habit about as absurd as ever the maddest inhabitant in Bedlam entertained in his least lucid moments, and what is more strange, no one has ever before taken the trouble to point it out and try to obtain redress.

The custom is the following: the Treasury department of the Custom-house suspends operations every day from 2 p.m. till 3 p.m. for the ostensible purpose of "taking balances," thus causing the doors of that office to be shut from about half-past one p.m. till three p.m., and should any one wish to enter, the porter, stationed at the door, states in a grave sonorous voice of a thousand person power, "They are taking the balances." In other Christian countries, cashiers are accustomed to take their balances after their current duties are finished, and the idea of stopping work in the middle of the day is so monstrously absurd that even the Austrians—true red-tapists could not conceive such an idea.

The motive of this 'mania' is to allow the hard-worked clerk sufficient time to recruit exhausted nature by imbibing with all proper hidalgo gravity a 'matecito.' Now a 'matecito' is in itself a most innocent, rapid and insipid amusement, and is so swinging on a gale and sucking candy—but when taking a 'matecito' interferes with the business of commercial men, who do not care for 'mate,' it becomes a decided nuisance and therefore should be squashed.

We know one house which, the other day, had to clear out a vessel which was ready to sail. The house was unable to attend at the Custom-house on Saturday until half-past 1 p.m., the hour of solemn 'mate' sucking. No admittance, of course; and at 3 o'clock upwards of 40 people were waiting to be despatched, and it was unable to obtain the necessary papers until 4 o'clock, when it was too late for the vessel to sail, thus obliging the vessel to remain over until Monday. A 'matecito' becomes rather an expensive amusement, when it is paid for by the delay of a vessel for 40 hours.

It would be a great gain to the commercial public, and to the cause of civilisation in this country, were the taking balances in the middle of the day abolished. Another thing is, a 'matecito' generally leads to a cigar, a cigar to discussions upon politics and the opera; and all is finished up, by the clerks coming to the conclusion that the public is a bore, and should not be encouraged in its semi-idiotic ideas of business.

We would recommend to these Buenos Ayrean Government gentlemen the perusal of an interesting account of a gentleman in the Civil Service of Great Britain, called Organ Loftus and let them take warning from his fate.

THE BUENOS AYRES BONDED WARE AND RIVER TRANSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of this new company, launched under very favourable auspices, and we believe the shares are already fully subscribed for. One of the disadvantages under which the port of Buenos Ayres labours arises from the shallowness of the water, which compels vessels to lay out several miles from the shore, the lightering on the goods and produce being a very tedious and costly affair. On the other hand the numerous river craft which ply up and down the Parana and the Uruguay are compelled to make a long detour to avoid the extensive sand banks which lie between Buenos Ayres and the island of Martin Garcia, after passing which the main entrances to the two great rivers are reached. Inside the Parana, a short distance from its outlet to the broad estuary of the La Plata, is a small branch or off-set called the Capitan, by means of which the port of San Fernando is at present accessible by small craft, at certain states of the tide; but the stream is so tortuous and narrow that great delay takes place. The new company is formed to deepen and straighten this natural canal so as to render it navigable for vessels of a moderate draught of water, and thus avoid the open roadstead of Buenos Ayres bonded ware-houses being also constructed so as to communicate with the railway already opened from Buenos Ayres to San Fernando, and thus make the great riverine facilities available to commerce in a manner that must materially diminish the cost of transit, and of course cheapen the produce of the country. The Buenos Ayres Government have granted valuable privileges to the company, with the right to levy tolls, which are calculated to be very remunerative, and to yield, in conjunction with the warehouses, a large return to the shareholders. The praiseworthy manner in which the Government of Buenos Ayres is encouraging works so essential to the development of local and internal progress is the best guarantee for their success, and this, coupled with the honourable manner in which all its engagements are carried out will naturally attract capitalists in this country to aid the efforts of a people who look to Europe as not only their best friend and customer, but wish to see an adequate return yielded for the money so employed in their behalf.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank—Mr. John Fair, who has recently returned from the River Plate, has joined the direction of the London Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited), in the promotion of which he was associated prior to his departure.

Presentation of a New Organ to St. John's church, Buenos Ayres.—During a recent visit to this country, Edward Lamb, Esq., a merchant of long standing in Buenos Ayres, ordered an organ to be built by Messrs. Bryceson, of Brook-street, Euston-road, for presentation to the aforesaid church, and the merits of the instrument are to be tested at the factory to-morrow evening, on which occasion Mr. Frederico Archer, organist of the Royal Agricultural Hall, will preside, and the programme of music selected promises a treat to the numerous parties invited to attend on this interesting occasion. We have already borne testimony to the libera-

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Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
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Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday and Friday.

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Calling at Zarate, Bañadero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Mercedes, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

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Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

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Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over the Passengers luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

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Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and El Empedrado, the British Steamer **E. A. ENALDA**
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday April 6th.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	10 "
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Parana do	26 "
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Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Jorjitos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
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Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	24 "
Corrientes	28 "
Asuncion	32 "
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No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

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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.
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WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosi.)

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

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ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

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No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

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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.

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- 4th. Once the amount 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.
- 5th. 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.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

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61 CORRIENTES 61

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2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. 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.

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APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

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

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