

The Standard

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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. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Ali iusti auditas ut rati non audiendas dicere." — Cicero.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

THE FLORES BANDITI.

A band of 80 men, well armed and equipped, under the command of a retired officer of the Buenos Ayres army, is, according to our information, regularly enrolled for active service on all the highways leading to the capital: its head-quarters is in Flores. Any persons who are sceptical enough to call in question our statement may have practical proof of the same by taking a quinta in Flores, or attempting to go out of town after nightfall. Yesterday we gave three cases of house-breaking, which accidentally came off in that neighbourhood since last Sunday, and we expect to make up a formidable list by next Monday.

The Chief of Police good soul, laughs at the credulity of people who read the 'Standard.' President Mitre has his concerns of state to look after in town, and family cares in San Isidro. Gov. Saavedra thinks it is certainly not his business to hunt up banditti; Dr. Acosta is occupied in election matters; Sen. Dominguez is perhaps revising a second edition of his Argentine History; and the other public functionaries leave such disagreeable subjects to those whom it may concern.

Meantime these outrages are committed so openly, that we should at first sight suppose they had the tacit approbation of some persons high in authority, who derived a percentage from the black mail. The National Government will fall into just odium if things be allowed to continue so. It is useless to say that Flores pertains to the Provincial Government, and that our city police cannot pursue the malefactors. We do not understand such hair-splitting excuses, for it would be easy to place a cordon of military on the district and seize the 60 banditti.

It is most disgraceful and unfortunate that a small army of freebooters should establish itself at the gates of our city, and that both the National and Provincial Governments should be powerless to repress them. Verily, we have 'slipped twixt the two stools,' and these conducting administrations only serve to place life and property in jeopardy.

The Robin Hood of this Flores fraternity is a fine, gentlemanly-looking individual, who wears a sword and pistols; his 60 men all wear pistols. One day, last week, he presented himself to a gentleman who was walking with his wife, and in that matter-of-fact manner, so free from the absurd formalities of other public characters said, 'Sir, my case is simple, I want money, and do not mean either to offend or molest you.' We need not add, that so polite a request was acceded to. A gardener was coming in from Flores, on Tuesday morning, when he saw on the high-road, near Almagro, some 'chevaliers' despoiling a poor fellow, who was on the ground and crying out, 'For God's sake, don't kill me!' Our informant at once turned back, and one of the bandits pursued him, inquiring where he was going? The former, pretending to have seen nothing, said he had forgotten something in the quinta, which he was going to fetch into town.

As some of our readers may doubt such hearsay statements, we will refresh their memory with a list of the recent outrages, some of them committed on individuals well known in our society.

1. Man murdered on the Caballito road.
2. Two milkmen stripped near Flores.
3. Two estancieros dismounted and robbed.
4. Sr. Biesta's quinta fired into.
5. Sr. Lanuz's quinta attacked.
6. Dr. Eguna, chased near Flores.
7. Gentleman and wife robbed.
8. Man waylaid at Almagro.
9. Two boys rubbed of hides.

* Our authority is the gardener mentioned, at Almagro.

A TALE OF BLOOD.

If our readers will, for a moment accompany us to the Carcel, we will unveil to them one of the most hideous tragedies and its hero, that have occurred since murder set its gory stain upon this country, without an avenging justice to purge away the same.

About two years ago a young servant girl was employed on an estancia few leagues south of this city, and it chanced one night that the owner was absent, and only the capataz to keep her company. At dusk one of those murderous-looking ruffians, so commonly seen in camp and town, came up to the house, intimating that he would pass the night there. The girl, not liking his looks, playfully showed her dexterity with the pistol, by firing a blank near the well. He observed that she was a crack shot, to which she significantly replied that she always kept her hand in practice. On her retiring to rest she secured the door and window, leaving the capataz and gaucho to sleep outside. Next morning she was a little alarmed at not hearing the capataz as usual rousing the echoes with his lively whistling; she went out and found him murdered, and the gaucho gone.

Subsequently, it was ascertained the strange visitor had just fled from Lobos, after committing two barbarous murders, and betook himself to the Fortín de Areco, his native district. The Basque girl had a sister employed at a fonda, in the last-named place, and a short time after the above occurrences, two men came in together to the house, and being quizzing the girl, one of them asked her to hand him some matches, which she refused; he then asked his comrade to do so, and while the latter was reaching for them, struck him in the back with a knife, which grazed the victim's heart.

The assassin coolly walked out, with the knife dripping blood, the girl rushing from the door to raise an alarm. An officer, with two soldiers, happened to be in the town, and he at once sent his men in pursuit, telling them to take the murderer, or answer with their own heads. Such energy is generally successful, and the azaña was soon overtaken; he drew his knife, and vowed not to be taken alive. Rushing on his pursuers, he stabbed the hero of one in the chest, but was finally overpowered, and after the usual delays sent into town. This happened in 1862, and the identity of the murderer with the visitor at the estancia, was soon discovered.

A few days ago one of the Basque sisters had occasion to visit some one confined in prison, and what was her horror to see the assassin, who has already murdered four persons, still enjoying the light and air of Heaven! Of course it is only a question of months when he shall be again free to complete his diabolical mission, as he says 'he is anxious to get out as soon as possible, to kill some one he has sworn to despatch.'

Last month six notorious murderers escaped from our city prison, and are probably now a part of the Flores banditti. A week later it was found a great hole had been bored in the wall, to render a wholesale gaol delivery. A third attempt still riper was reported some days after, and we must not be at all surprised if 300 murderers and robbers are soon let loose on us.

This demon in human form, whose infamies we have related, is waiting his opportunity for release, and yet, reader, you, as well as we, pay a *Government* to maintain order and vindicate justice.

DETENTION AND RELEASE.

Mr. Flower is rotting in prison, for having shot a gaucho after the ruffian had stabbed him. Months and years roll over, but *Habeas Corpus* does not exist in Buenos Ayres, and the poor fellow who defends his life from an armed assassin, may lie in a dungeon for an indefinite period, as his trial cannot be immediately enforced. If our countrymen had a spark of patriotism or generosity they would call a meeting to take into account this remarkable case, and the best means of procuring a remedy.

The gaucho who shot the robber near Quilmes (the story of the robber in the well) is still in prison. He has suffered over twelve months incarceration, for defending his property from a house-breaker. No hope of his release.

On yesterday the prison doors were thrown open to a desperate character, who stabbed the German ostrich-egg seller, some months ago. The wife of the unhappy victim went to complain to one of her protectors that the fellow was let free, while her husband is still an inmate of the hospital, labouring under the effects of the deadly wound he received.

We believe the alcalde and his gang when Burnengo accused of shooting at and wounding him, for refusing to sell two dozen of beer on credit, were all suffered to go scot-free, without trial. Nay, they are still, as we learn, guardians of public tranquility.

Good God! and this country claims to be considered civilized. No wonder we have all the maledictions of Heaven daily and hourly afflicting us, as they did Sodom and Gomorra.

EDITO'S TABLE.

The barque 'Jhelum' is at last almost discharged, only about one ton of coke being now on board. The law-suit still goes on, the vessel being now 182 days in port.

Mr. Wells (improperly called Janks by the native papers) will exhibit his balloon in Colon theatre on Sunday; admission \$5. It is 40 feet high, 120 in circumference, containing about 9,000 cubic yards, and made of 9,000 yards of the finest Irish linen, provided by Messrs. Duguid. It will contain 500 feet of gas, but on Sunday will be inflated with air. The first ascent will be from San Fernando on tomorrow fortnight.

We have been requested to do an act of justice to the rebels of l'anda Orien tal, by testifying their generous assistance to save the cargo of the Royal Dane, wrecked near Cape St. Mary. Many of Flores' officers waded into the surf, and laboured strenuously to relieve the ship-wrecked vessel. This news was not published in the Montevidean papers, out of a natural animosity to the rebels.

There are stories current about town respecting the late shipment of arms on board the Salto, for Flores' troops. It seems the Englishman, Mr. Oliver, came to this city procured large military supplies and landed same at Fray Bentos, the rebel General being on camped 15 leagues distant. As soon as the 'colorados' got this supply they abandoned Fray Bentos, which is now abundantly free from friends and foes.

We learn that a gaucho has been arrested for attempted violence to an Irishwoman in the camp; but we are ignorant of the particulars.

On last Sunday night some gentlemen in the Plaza Victoria were shocked at a repetition of those police outrages in our public thoroughfares. An unfortunate foreigner was fearfully cut and battered by the fellow's sword, and calling out for 'mercy.' The victim, we believe, had been expelled the theatre for disorder, but nothing can justify arming the vigilantes with such deadly weapons.

On 'I-had-day' evening a gentleman was conversing with some friends on the Mole, when three fellows came close and one of them attempted to pick his pocket. Catching the ruffian in the act, he was not so foolish as to go in search of a policeman, but levelled the offender with a stunning blow from his stick.

To night at the Lyric, & will perform La Straniera at Colon: the opera is new to our public, and we believe set to music from Sheridan's version of Kotzebue's play.

Notwithstanding the advertisement in another column, there are sundry rumors that the Glee Club cannot meet on Monday evening, owing to the sailing of French packet.

The Nación Argentina calls us to account for defending the Northern Highway; but we only mean to clear it of the suspicion of sending troops of men to vote at the elections. Since our article of Thursday we have had some indignant visitors, who charge us with overlooking a public nuisance, and the accounts we hear would indeed go to prove that the service of that line is in a most shameful condition. We believe the principal, and perhaps sole, cause is the want of good locomotives.

Mr. Harrett has favored us with samples of cotton ripe in his quinta: the fibre is beautiful and decided by a Manchester friend as of superior quality. One plant has 150 bolls, and is white as snow. Mr. H. weighed the bolls, and found them to contain 75 pds. seed, 25 pds. cotton.

Among the stories current about the fugitive M. Caumartin, it is said he disappeared from Rio Juncos in a similar manner some 30 years ago. Yet the Tribuna has so much sentimental bush about respectability &c!

STATE OF ALARM.

A few days ago we mentioned that Arriego, the editor of the 'Uruguay,' had published an article in his own paper, informing his respected subscribers, and the public in general, that Urquiza had given orders to assassinate him, but that, in spite of his threat, he still intended presenting himself as candidate for the approaching elections.

Yesterday, the 'Tribuna' of our city, complains that a letter-box, which was placed in its office for the benefit of anonymous correspondents, is filled with documents threatening murder, arson, turning the press into the street, &c. It warns the writer of these pasquinades, that if they continue in their evil and foolish courses they shall be handed up before the tribunals of justice.

We, ourselves, have received an intimidating epistle from some one in the camp, and the following is a copy:

"If you don't get your valuable newspaper the 'Standard,' delivered more regularly in the camp, we'll all go mad: we have not seen the 'Standard' for two weeks."

Is there no protection for editors?

To prevent surprise, we have stationed two boys at the corner of the street, in order to warn us of the approach of any fierce-looking sheepfarmer, who may seem not to have received the 'Standard' for two weeks.

THE NEW MUSIC-HALL.

On yesterday the contract between the committee and architect was signed, for the construction of this projected theatre, so much wanted in Buenos Ayres. The final arrangements were agreed to at a meeting in the Bolsa, on Thursday afternoon. The capital of the company amounts to \$1,200,000 mts., of which sum \$300,000 was paid for the site (now in course of clearance) in Calle Parque, between Esmeralda and Suipacha, on the left hand side; the estimated cost of the edifice is \$650,000; and a further sum of \$150,000 will be required for furniture and decorations.

The Music Hall will cover a superficies of 90 feet by 42, and hold from six to eight hundred seats. The architects, Messrs. Hunt and Schroeder, are well known for several splendid edifices with which they have adorned our city, and they engage to conclude the work within 12 months. The Hall will be peculiarly adapted to musical soirees, and also offer a favourable locale for public dinners, meetings, &c. It has been resolved to make the outer roof of slate, and the whole finish of the building will be rich and tasteful. We are happy to see our countrymen patronise the undertaking, by taking a number of shares: the Germans and other foreigners have done the same, but we believe, only a few Argentines have lent their money to so useful a project. It is certain that the shares will give a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. The works having already commenced, will be pushed on steadily, but without haste, under the able architects.

NEWS FROM RIO NEGRO.

The commander in Mercedes has proposed to supply the garrison with beef, yerba, tobacco and sugar, at a lower price than the hucksters' charge. Up to the 7th inst. there was little of importance in the quarter of Rio Negro. Col. Thos. Perez arrived at Mercedes on the 5th, after a fruitless campaign in search of the filibuster: his men remained on the banks of the Rio Negro, to refresh themselves and get pasture for their horses. It is said that Col. Laguna has given a similar furlough to his Colonia division, fatigued by their late military labors. The Eco states that this breathing time is afforded them by the miserable state to which Flores has been reduced by his unfeeling pursuers, adding that he cannot hold out much longer. Major Pages with the San Salvador cavalry also arrived at Mercedes on the 15th: this town is considered impregnable, being well fortified, and garrisoned by two regiments of Nat. Guards, the Urban Co., the Alabecedores cavalry, Rural Police, and Perez and Pages battalions. Laguna is also considered safe in Colonia.

BARON MAUA'S STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE RIVER AMAZON.

Though subsidized by the Imperial Government, the career of this company was for some years far from being prosperous, and the perseverance which has been displayed in overcoming the serious obstacles which from time to time have opposed themselves to the successful prosecution of its operations cannot be too highly praised. The history of the undertaking narrated by Baron de Mauá in his last report to the shareholders, is exceedingly interesting, and shows that so far as the Government of Peru is concerned, the company may have been more sinned against than sinning. From this document we learn that, authorised by the first section of the second article of law No. 166, of September, 1859, the Imperial Government of Brazil conceded to Baron Mauá, by a decree in August, 1852, the exclusive privileges of navigating the Amazon for thirty years, 'on condition of his organising within a period of three months from that date, a company to run two lines of steamers

viz., a line of steamers to ply from the capital of the province of Pará to that of the Amazon, and another to ply from the last-named place up to the port of Nauta, in the Republic of Peru.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the service of the company was inaugurated by the steamer Marajo, expressly constructed at the Ponte P. Arenas, in Rio de Janeiro, which sailed from Pará for Amazonas, under the command of a distinguished officer of the Imperial navy, Senhor Francisco Parahybana dos Reis.

A new contract came into effect on the first day of the following January, and imposed upon the company, besides the continuation of the service of the two lines before referred to, the creation of two more, viz., a third from the capital of Pará to Bayao, in the River Tocantins, and a fourth from the capital of the Province of the Amazon, to Santa Isabel, in the Rio Negro.

The company were also required to undertake the heavy responsibility of establishing twelve European colonies on the banks of the Amazon, and several of its confluentes, the government in compensation conceding 140 square leagues of land, in proximity to the banks of the said rivers, and on those of such others as the Company might select. Believing that the conditions in respect to colonization were of too onerous a character, Baron de Mauá formally announced to the Minister of State that the company were unable to accept them, but a subsequent interview with the President of the Council and the Minister of State, the latter insisted that the Baron should carry the contract into effect, on an assurance that, if the experience of the first year should demonstrate the subvention to be insufficient as the Baron alleged, the Government would have no recourse but to augment it, since it could have no desire to cause a failure. Animuated by these words, though against their own will, the company entered upon the fulfilment of their second contract, and in order that it might be as faithfully carried out as the first, and because the steamer Rio Negro had suffered serious injuries at Sarapampa, five new steamers were constructed for the service and sent to Pará. One of those vessels (the Taquitos) was built by the well known ship-builder Mr. Laird, and on its voyage to Pará received a number of colonists at Oporto, and others were brought out by the company in sailing ships. The experience of a year conclusively demonstrated that the burden of carrying into effect the colonization conditions would prove the ruin of the enterprise, and an examination into the accounts, which the Government caused to be made, manifested the good faith with which the business of the company had been conducted. The Legislative Assembly consequently authorised the modification of the fatal contract of October, 1853, under which, by the importation of colonists, an actual loss to the shareholders had been sustained of £39,377 sterling, in addition to which they had been deprived of dividends during the years 1853 and 1857. The modified contract of October 1857, came into operation on the following November, by which the company were relieved from the obligations relative to colonization, and obtained a concession in compensation for their losses of ninety-two leagues of land, while the fourth line was extinguished, the third limited to Camara, and the second to Tabatinga, when the contract with the Peuvian Government should expire. The Peuvian contract of 1852 expired in July, 1858, in conformity with the desire of the Government of the Republic; but in July, 1859, a new contract was entered into at Lima for the navigation between Tabatinga and a port on the Amazon at its confluence with the Huallaga.

On the 12th of April, 1862, three more lines were created by virtue of a contract with the Government of Pará, for the steam navigation of that province, viz., a line to Caura, a second to Camara, and a third to Soure. It would appear from the report of Baron Mauá that the number of passengers conveyed up and down the Amazon by the steamers of the company during the last ten years has been 39,262, the revenue from this source for the same period amounting to £65,587 sterling. The details show a steadily augmenting passenger traffic, for while in 1853 there were only 69, in 1862 there were 6,156, representing an average yearly increase of above 546. The total receipts in ten years for transport of cargoes for exportation summed up to £1,412,550 sterling, the returns for 1863 being £7,533 sterling as compared with £1,982,261 sterling in 1862. The total revenue derived from the transport of imports amounted for the same period to £2,297,727 sterling, the income from this source in 1863 being £6,849 sterling against £19,352 sterling in 1862.

THUNDERBOLTS.—These meteorites seem to have been going loose on Sunday night, for besides those we mentioned previously, another fell in the quinta of Señor Enrique in San José de Flores, but did no damage.

MARKETS.—On the 7th inst., the following produce has entered the various places of this city:—Cowhides 814, horsehides 67, calfskins 182, sheepskins 614 dozen, horsehair 61 arrobas, wool 714 do., wheat 446 fanegas, feathers 24 lbs., mares' grease, 53 arrobas, maize 30 fanegas, sandias 1200 do., melons 3000 do., firewood, 16 carloads.

ELectRICITY.—Like Holloway's Pills, electricity has, of late, been banished upon as a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to; and the guardians of the Church of San Telmo have determined upon trying its efficacy on a large scale. The lightning conductor of that church is broken in such a manner, that should it be struck by lightning, the electric fluid will descend to the public Free Hospital, and it will be a case of kill or cure with the patients.

GRANADA RAILWAY.

Interest being attached by the commercial public to the protection of trade marks, now too frequently fraudulently imitated, it is of interest to notice that an interlocutor has been obtained in the law courts of Germany, by Messrs. J. and R. Taunton, the well-known brewers and bottlers, of Glas-

gow, against Messrs. Deetjen and Schroder, of Hamburg, who are alleged to have been for some time in the habit of supplying several foreign markets with bottled malt liquors, bearing imitations of Messrs. Tennent's labels. The court has decided that the defendants are hereby interdicted from using, in disposing of their liquor, a label, with plaintiff's firm, under a penalty of one thaler (or about 3s.) for every bottle so labelled and then disposed of, either by defendant or by their concurrence,

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W. M. TTI and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30**

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nieve Palma, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO

Captain F. Fidanza,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.

Leaves Paysandu every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the Salto, being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zárate, Bahía Blanca, San Pedro Obligado, La Plata, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Paseo de los Páramos taking Gago and Passengers, the Return Steamer.

PAVON,
Captain Price.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUATEMALA,
The National Steamer
DOÑA EUCITAS,

Leaves every Boca de la Nieve Vuelta every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR BUENOS AIRES,
Santa Fe, and later -dest. Potosí, the Andes Steamer
ESPIGADEL

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday morning to land over, bringing luggage to the Pavon, with passage to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Pava, Correa de la Estrella, Villa de Goya, Bella Vista, and Encarnación, the British Steamer
ELIZABETH,

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday April 1st.

FARES:

To Zárate (cab.) 8 patacones
San Pedro do 6 "
Obligado do 10 "
San Nicolas do 12 "
Gral. Juan do 16 "
Rosario do 16 "
San Lorenzo do 18 "
Diamante do 20 "
Santa Fe do 24 "
Paraná do 32 "
La Pava do 36 "
La Esquina do 40 "
Goya do 44 "
Bella Vista do 48 "
Empedrado do 52 "
Córdoba do 56 "
Nieve Palma do 6 "
Fray Bentos 11 "
Concepción 13 "
Payandú 17 "

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Río Uruguay 6 "
San Nicolás 6 "
Paraná " "
La Pava 10 "
Bella Vista 10 "
La Esquina 12 "
Goya 12 "
Córdoba 12 "
The Utoguay Ports 10 "

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorobas, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thibault de S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

FARES:

San Nicolas 16 patacones
Rosario 20 "
Paraná 28 "
Córdoba 60 "
Asuncion 80 "
Córdoba 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS

Deals on IRELAND are granted by us endorsed, payable on demand, on any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Drafts also granted on
Messrs Peacock, Gripe & Co, Bankers
LONDON

And on J. Barnet & Co, Banker

LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made to the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martín (opposite the Bolea)

THOMAS B. HALL

**DEBTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK**

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Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

Torreates Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.

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Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Mejores de Hierro de todo precio.

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VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden, 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO 127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the Commercial Community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaíso and Santiago.

The diligencias start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Córdoba every Tuesday and Friday.

From Rosario to Santiago, Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.

For the regulations apply at the office of the Empresa. m27

THE CHINESE AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DE FRASA—57

Just opened in the Palace. 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—DE FRASA—57.

(Corner of Potosí.)

N.C.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SAVING'S BANK BANK MAUÁ & C°.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AIRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great empires 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 Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & 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 & servants of all classes & conditions who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness & old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other trifvelities.

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

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & Co.

15% S. B. & C. L. E. S. L. E. S.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank reserves at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar dollar equivalent.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6%] 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 equivalent the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another one paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss to the public news paper.

OPTIC 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.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61—CORRIENTES 61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AIRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 patacones. 18 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Miguel Azcuénaga, President

Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President

Antonio Mareo del Pont

Jacobo Puravicien

Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Eustaquio Riestra

D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

OFFICES—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$6 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's own 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 for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is retained.

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).

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 decided 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 66—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 three particular sections.

By these means the Directory hopes 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 C. Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (almo), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

Prize Medal.

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