

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. What 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.

"Nil falsi andem nil veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.

There is not a spot upon the habitable globe where business or commerce is more harassed than in the River Plate. There is a nefarious business going on at present between the outer roads and the Beca, which is enriching the Italian boatman and robbing the foreign merchants.

Robberies of the most stupendous character are going on under our very nose, confounding consigners of goods in Europe and North America are cheated, and the most wholesome system of swindling ever known or heard of is perpetrated in the harbour of Buenos Ayres.

For years our friends at home have found that, notwithstanding all their care in shipping goods, the measurement of the cargo here has always proved short.

Now-a-days, however, the purloining system has assumed such dimensions owing to the impunity which heretofore existed, that lawsuits at home and abroad have been the consequence, and our friends at home have begun to form the most prejudicial opinion of the commission merchants in the River Plate.

Within the last week a cargo of pine, of between 200,000 and 300,000 feet has been found wanting seven thousand feet. This cargo was measured in the States before shipping; the number of boards shipped had been found correct, but the measurer here who is an upright and honest man, has found it his duty to advise the consignees that in measuring the cargo he has observed numbers of boards recently cut in two.

Some time ago another cargo of pine was found short fourteen thousand feet. Sworn declarations and what not were made before consuls, letters and explanations were made by the consignees; meanwhile the lightermen knew more about the matter than any one else, but none dare say so.

We however who profess to care little about the lightermen, feel it our duty to call public attention to the matter.

The patrons of these lighter-boats are informed only receive as salary some 500 or 600 dollars per month. They have for the most part large families to support on this miserable salary; expenses are high, and we all know the sequel.

We are informed by parties who are intimately acquainted with the lightermen of Buenos Ayres, that a trip on board of one of them to the outer roads is as pleasant as a shooting excursion to Colonia. The very best wines and brandies are to be had ad libitum, and one's appetite for dinner is enhanced not only by the river breeze but by the fact that the dinner is cooked by the best English cook.

No wonder that cargoes of coal invariably fall short in measurement, no wonder that kegs of brandy and port wine are found wanting—they evaporate in crossing from the outer to the inner roads.

Who knows what goes on between the outer and inner roads, all hands are paid, and when cargoes such as pine fall short seventeen thousand feet, it is to be wondered that unknown parties who have corollaries in this city become millionaires.

If we had a vigilant river police such things could not go on to any extent, but when even in the streets of Buenos Ayres the most wholesale robberies are committed, we leave it to our readers to imagine what pillage goes on nightly in the river.

PARAGUAYAN TOBACCO.

It is greatly to be regretted that a staple of so much importance as tobacco should be so little attended to in the River Plate.

The advice which we received 'per last English packet' as to the duty on tobacco from shipping even the

best Paraguayan tobacco to Europe, as it has literally ceased to have any quotation in those markets, and the holders of bales exported from Buenos Ayres last year are unable to dispose of them at any price.

When we recollect the brisk business which was springing up some years ago in Paraguayan tobacco, and the brilliant prospects entertained by all those connected with the trade, we naturally feel surprised to find so unlooked for a result.

On a minute investigation into this matter we learn that the fault lies entirely with the growers of the plant in Paraguay, who instead of curing the leaf with care, send it when half green into the market of Asuncion for sale; the consequence is, that although experienced tobacco merchants admit the leaf is as good as the Cuban, still for the want of proper care, it is almost worthless in the English market.

It behooves the Government of Paraguay to take immediate steps in the matter, as the markets of the River Plate are utterly insufficient to consume the whole crop.

There are at present some fifteen hundred bales on hand, which we are informed meet with the greatest difficulty of sale, even at declining prices.

It should be the care of the Government of Paraguay to procure some experienced tobacco curers from Cuba and the States in order that the most approved methods of curing and manufacturing the tobacco leaf be at once introduced.

The extent of the crop this year is estimated at close on a million of arrobes which will hardly be worth the freight from Asuncion to Buenos Ayres if not properly cured.

It is to be regretted that a staple of so much importance should be lost through the grossest negligence. It is directly we all have an interest in this question, since the import trade to this place has so much increased, our exports are found insufficient to afford homeward cargoes to foreign vessels.

At this moment our weeks and bales are almost exhausted, and but for a few saladeros which are still working in the rivers, we should have nothing now to send home save Martin Garcia rocks. How convenient would it not be if we could now at this usually dull season fall back on the tobacco crop of Paraguay, which at the rate going will shortly ascend to one hundred thousand bales.

It is to be hoped that these observations will meet the eyes of President Lopez, who has given already proof of his great anxiety for the industrial development of Paraguay. During the two months of January and February of this year the imports of tobacco into England were—tobacco stemmed, 304,210 lbs.; unstemmed, 3,786,728.

We call the attention of Paraguayan tobacco growers to these statistics, not one pound of which came from Paraguay.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

Governor Saavedra, it appears after all, was one of the most active peace makers last Friday. We call attention to a letter from a well known foreigner in this city signed Justicia, which explains how the peace between the Cruces and Cocidos was brought about. It reflects the greatest credit on Señor Saavedra, M. Riestra, Dr. Segui and the President. So long as we have men occupying such exalted positions really and truly opposed to revolution, there is every hope for the country, but the Cruce and Cocido dispute was being carried to such a pitch that we began to think that the Argentine Republic was under the especial curse of Providence and blessing of Flores. Now that this knotty question is at last settled, we ought all to apply ourselves towards putting down Flores, restoring peace to the Banda Oriental, for next to having the fire in one's own house is to have one in the neighbour's. Flores is bringing about serious complications in the River Plate. Time will yet prove the truth of this assertion.

Mr. Wheelwright we understand will be out in July; at least so he has written to some of his friends in Buenos Ayres. We hope Argentines will take steps to give him a proper reception.

We regret to inform our readers that the barque "Nancy Riley," which left here for Bahia Blanca about a week since, is said to have been wrecked off the mouth of the river. It may be remembered that she had on board a fellow countryman (Capt. Tennant) who left for Patagonia for the

purpose of purchasing all the wheat in that locality. We are happy, however, to say that no lives were lost.

The latest we hear from ex-Governor Sarmiento is from the top of the Andes. When his Excellency reached the summit he called for pen, ink and paper with as much coolness as if he was in McKean's book store. He wrote to President Mitre, and, we believe, to the editor of the "Nacion Argentina." As soon as he sealed and despatched his letters, he resumed his journey, observing that when he next passed that spot he hoped to find a railway station.

We call our readers' attention to an able article on Garibaldi in the "Economist" of the 9th of April. We shall try to republish it when we have space.

The Paraguayan steamer leaves today for Asuncion. She takes up an able article on Garibaldi in the "Economist" of the 9th of April. We shall try to republish it when we have space.

The "Forte" we hear will be paid off. We bid her officers a long farewell and wish them a pleasant voyage.

We hear that there is a magnificent ball to be given on next Monday night. The invitations number over five hundred.

The greatest peace and harmony now exist between the Cruces and Cocidos. Yesterday it was amusing to see these out and out politicians enlacing each other in the streets. The girls, however, we hear, are out and out Cruces still.

The preparations for the May festival occupy the attention of our policemen and sugar a brilliant celebration. Mr. Wells' balloon will be the principal feature; the first ascent will be on the 24th, when ascent will come down by a parachute. Next day he will go up with an Anglo Argentine young lady. The Municipality agrees to pay for three ascents the sum of 5000 dollars.

The ghost exhibition at Colon, by Mr. Wells, has been postponed for a week; the spectral mechanism will first be brought into play in the performance of Mariages.

Next Monday is fixed for the opening of the new section of the Western Railway, to Villa Lunas. The invitations have not yet been sent, but we expect to see President Mitre, Governor Saavedra, and a large muster of the extinct factions, in fraternal harmony, attending on the happy occasion. The foreigners will probably be few in number.

M. Palliere's album N° 1 was delivered on Saturday; it is beautifully got up, and not only reflects credit on the artist, painter, and skillful lithographer (Pelvina), but is a patent sign of the advancement of B. Ayres. Two pictures are delivered fortnightly: those of the present number are 'Id sands' and 'The Portefa at Mass.' Had we a painter's soul, and poet's pen, we might describe these charming productions, which entitle M. Palliere to enrol himself as a painter of La Plata, but we feel it is impossible to do them justice, other than by advising our readers to inspect them.

Two new steam-packet companies have been started, to connect Europe and the River Plate. The French Government will run a steamer monthly from Marseilles to the River Plate direct, in addition to the Bordeaux packet calling at the Brazils. Messrs. Lamport and Holt are agents for the "Brazil and River Plate Steam Co." despatching a steamer from Liverpool on the 8th of each month: the Kepler will be succeeded by the Galles, Copernicus, Herschel, Newton, and Ptolemy. This makes six monthly lines of steamers from Europe.

Telegraph Wires in Paraguay. 500 Miles and 14 Stations.

We are glad to notice the arrival of a German engineer, M. Richard von Fischer, on route for Asuncion, engaged by President Lopez for the purpose of laying down telegraph wires through-out Paraguay. The wires, other materials, and machinery for fourteen telegraphic stations have already been sent to their destination. One line will extend from Asuncion to Villa Rica, 160 miles; another will run along the river from the former city to Itapúa and the confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay, 180 miles. The third line will, we suppose, connect the capital with the ports of the upper Paraguay.

An assistant of Mr. Fischer will arrive by next packet. No fewer than 14 English engineers and mechanics, directed by Mr. Meyer, go up also in the lugger; moreover, the wives of four English mechanics in the arsenal of Asuncion.

Everything in Paraguay now-a-days denotes gigantic progress, and we entirely coincide with the "Presteur d'Anvers" that the Government of that country is earning for itself a character of wisdom and advancement.

THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The greater part of the shares have been taken in London, and Mr. Wheelwright, taking a new position amongst the promoters of progress, had invested his own private means in the shares which should have been placed here, reserving to himself the chance of transferring them.

Mr. Wheelwright has thus invested his own fortune, and as much of his friends as he could induce to join, in an undertaking which will bind them to this country. This is sufficient to guarantee the confidence which is felt in the realisation of the work, and it is also sufficient to show to what extent Mr. Wheelwright has made this country his debtor.

At the sailing of the packet, there were four vessels loading rails and machinery for the Cordoba Railway, and Mr. Wheelwright intended leaving for this country in the middle of June.

A private letter, from an influential man in London, says:—"The indefatigable Mr. Wheelwright has told me, that in order not to hinder the formation of the company, he has had to advance from his private means a sum sufficient to cover all the shares subscribed for in the Argentine Republic, and that he will return there in June next, in order to recover these funds. This gentleman is well worthy of all the support and consideration of the government, as he has done an act of great importance. To show the interest that, as Argentine, I take in the Cordoba Railway, I have just subscribed for 40 shares, besides the 10 already subscribed for in Buenos Ayres, and I am sorry that I cannot take more."

Another letter says, as follows:—"I have only time to tell you, that through the constant energy of Mr. Wheelwright, the Cordoba Railway has been started, and what will not astonish you, that he leaves for Buenos Ayres in the first packet. His personal friends have assisted him greatly with subscriptions, and at the same time, he has not hesitated to sink a large part of his fortune, in order to comply with the promise he made the Argentine nation. There are few men who have inspired such confidence in his honesty and good faith as Mr. Wheelwright; and, I am happy to say, that owing to this confidence, Messrs. Brassy and Wythe have joined in this enterprise with the greatest cordiality, lending all their weight to crush the opposition which has lately sprung up against this undertaking."

With respect to the last lines, we ought to say, that Mr. Robertson opposed the railway at first, perhaps owing to false information which was circulated among ourselves. One of the most influential persons in Buenos Ayres, and on whose judgment Mr. Robertson depends, has written to him, explaining his views and showing that the fate of Buenos Ayres is bound up with the future of the other provinces, and that those most interested in the credit of Buenos Ayres should be the first to attend to the credit of the Nation. The Central Railway may thus be looked upon as a fait accompli.

We shall soon have in our ports the vessels which are bringing the plans for the Central Railway, and soon also shall the works be commenced.—*Argentine Argentina.*

CONGRESS.

During the present session, we will devote a portion of our space to report the proceedings of the National Legislature, and make comments thereon. As yet, it may be said, the Chambers have done little more than appoint committees. We regret to see the hostility of M. Pizarro (National) so soon declare itself in a proposed vote of censure upon the National Executive, relative to the neglected state of the Corrientes frontier and the Indian invasions. M. Vaguelino, who has just been named head of the "Public Credit" Department, joins the former in attempting to throw discredit on President Mitre.

RESIGNATIONS.

The 'Nacion Argentina' assures its readers that the deputies who intend resigning their posts in the present chambers, in order to be replaced by candidates of the Club del Pueblo, will be the following:

Dr. Don Hilario Salazar, Carlos D'Amico, A. Gonzalez, Dardo Rocha, Manuel Quintana.

These gentlemen are thus made supplicants for their party, for the benefit of the proposed session, but will be fully repaid for their political self-denial, by witnessing another election.

The gamblers' saying of the 'next best thing to winning is losing,' might be paraphrased by Buenos Ayres politicians into 'the next best thing to being deputy, is voting for deputies.' Every Argentine citizen looks upon being senator or deputy, as the 'summa bonorum' of life, a phrase which was once freely translated by a Brazilian man as the 'height of boning.'

THE PROVINCES.

We extract from the 'Tribuna' the following:

With respect to affairs here, the only thing now is the resignation of Minister Gamelin, which was sent in yesterday, he, no doubt, intending to ground occupy his seat in the National Chamber of Deputies.

The Governor's candidate is Dr. Don Felipe Jose Cabral, who it is, as a private individual, most respectable, but how he will do as Minister is another question. It is supposed by some that he will not accept the post which is offered him.

This news is not generally known, but I received it in confidence from Sr. Lagrera.—*Your Correspondent.*

San Juan.

There have been various robberies, and even some murders, in Mediano and the Lagunas.

There are several bands of robbers, headed by a man called Mendos, which have committed an extensive robbery on some travellers from San Luis.

Sr. Zacarias Yauzi had arrived at that capital with a quantity of bar flour, procured at the furnace of the Santo Domingo Mine. This should re-encourage the miners, who are but too apt to lose heart at small discouragements. The Rickard contract has been finally arranged, and we congratulate the province on this happy result. Sr. Sarmiento had arrived at the Andes, whence he wrote that he was on the point of passing to Valparaiso, before going to Santiago.

Tucuman.

Government had contracted with a Señor Geremedia, the representative of a joint stock company, for the construction of a public market.

An Italian, Vicente de Bruza, has requested from the Government the monopoly for 10 years of indigo growing in the province; and the examining committee advises its being granted.

A concert had been given in that city for the benefit of the hospital.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Attempt to Storm Dybbol.

We have received the following telegram from our special correspondent at the Danish Head quarters.

Sonderborg, Monday, 10.8.64. This morning, at 3 o'clock an attack was made on Bastion 6, and on the whole Dybbol lines.

The Prussians were thrice repulsed; at last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officers' command to advance.

The half Kraks fired on the Prussians' right from Wemmingburg. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade continued. One hundred Danes are killed and wounded; 22 Prussian prisoners have been taken. Only four Danish regiments were engaged.

The use of the Danish stamped paper with the King's initials has been prohibited in Schleswig, as has also been the use of the prayer for the King of Denmark in the churches.

The salaries of dismissed officials have not been paid.

Danish coinage has been abolished in Schleswig, and that of Germany introduced in its stead.

A German office for the supervision of the Schleswig postal arrangements has been established in Flensburg, at the head of which is an official from the Prussian post-office.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 14. The report of the abduction of Juárez which had been circulated is stated to be unfounded.

Numerous denunciations have occurred in the Republican army. The head-quarters of the guerrillas of the province of Tierra Oculante are still published in Schleswig, as has also been the case of the prayer for the King of Denmark in the churches.

The seizure of Admiral Bosc has been productive of very satisfactory results.

It is asserted that the Federals have violated Mexican territory by going to Matamoros in order to seize cotton belonging to the Confederates.

The accounts from Mexico are generally sinking, encouraging. I do not know so much to the official reports or correspondence published in the *Monitor* or the Government papers as to the private letters from officers of the army to their friends in France. A good number of the junior officers, the unmarried ones particularly, seem very desirous of remaining in the country and taking service in the auxiliary forces which is to aid the Mexican Government in the establishment of order. They speak favourably of the population of the city of Mexico, and especially

of the Mexican young ladies, so that we will be likely to hear of several marriages. We get, it is true, but little detailed information as to the working of universal suffrage for the election of the Emperor. Six or seven years ago the population of Mexico was about 8,000,000, divided into five different classes. The direct descendants of the Spanish settlers were about 300,000. Those sprung from Spanish and Indian parents, who followed the military profession, or were employed under Government, and who considered themselves as whites, numbered about 800,000. The Indian population, speaking the Aztec or old Mexican, living in villages in a state of servitude and misery, constituted the agricultural class, and counted no less than 4,000,000. Then there are the mixed—the mestizos, who go by various names such as Zambos, the issue of Indians and negroes; Mulattos of whites and negroes; Terzons of whites and Mulatto women; Quadroons of whites and Terzons; Octoroons, &c., to the tenth shade of copper or black—the whole comprising about 1,500,000. We are, really about 40,000 or 50,000 "Gachupines," the nickname given by the Mexicans to the Spaniards and other Europeans, from the spurs worn by the invaders under Cortez. Were the inquiry worth making, we might know what the Zambos and the Indians thought of universal suffrage, and whether anybody troubled himself with explaining the immortal principles of '89 or the theory of the Latin races. We have heard, too, of a vast deal about "nationalities," and of the wars that ought to be waged to set them free; but it would be very difficult for the advocates of the principle to apply to these mongrel populations. So far as mere numbers go, the Indians have decidedly the superiority. When the Government is properly installed, Maximilian would do well to follow the example of the old Kings of Spain, and decree that all these races—*negros, negros, negros*. It will be easy for him to do so, as by the Constitution of 1824 Zambos, Mestizos, Indians, Gachupines, and all, were admitted to the equal enjoyment of civil rights, and consequently washed white.

UNITED STATES.

March 19, 1864. General Fremont was last night nominated for the Presidency by a great meeting. The platform was great. Abolitionist. It proclaimed equality of all men before the law, without distinction of race or colour, and denounced the institution of slavery as a crime against the person of the labourer to the soil.

Gold 162. A great meeting of Democrats, who advocate General McClellan for the Presidency, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The speeches and resolutions denounced the Administration and Abolitionists, and declared General McClellan to be the only man capable of rescuing the nation from disintegration and ruin.

The *Maximilian*, March 6.—The Florida (Confederate) steamer from Brazil, which arrived here the 28th of February, was allowed to receive 20 tons of coal, and water and provisions, and was required to leave the port again, which she did on the following day.

St. Patrick's Day in London.

Our countrymen in the River Plate will be glad to learn that in London St. Patrick's day is not forgotten. We wish we could say so much for Buenos Ayres.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's day the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick (Confederate) held a grand dinner at General Vincent Templeton, C.B., in the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk and responded to, the noble chairman proposed the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to Ireland and to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick." His Lordship gave a brief account of the progress of the society during the past year to improve the condition of the numerous Irish labouring poor in the metropolis. The schools continued full to their utmost capacity, 500 children having been educated and clothed, and during the winter months provided with a substantial daily meal at the society's expense. The conductors of the progress of the children had also been most satisfactory, and the zealous manner in which the superintendents of the schools had performed their duties, requiring as they did no small amount of tact and discrimination, was worthy of all praise. They had much to contend with in the increasing disposition of the part of parents to remove their children at a very early age. For the same reason the number of boys in the school had also decreased. His Lordship then made a feeling appeal to those present on behalf of the society, funds being sorely needed through the daily increasing number of claimants on its favour, and concluded by reading a letter from General Knollys, announcing that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had graciously consented to become a patron of the society. The toast having been drunk with all the honours, the secretary announced that Her Majesty had headed the subscription list (which reached nearly £2000), with a donation of 100

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. MATTIAND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

For Salto and intermediate ports
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO
Callings at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Herrerías, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Onco and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORETTAS,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Payon, and returns each Tuesday by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA.
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Callings at Paraná, La Paz, Osella, de la Esquina, Cañilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ES-ITALIA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Payon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

FARES:

To Zarate (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	12 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guaileguay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Mariano do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	56 "
Fray Benito	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandú	20 "

Deck Half-price.

FOR GUAYAMA,
Callings at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jernentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thibault de St. Boiceant,
Leaves on the 18th June.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	28 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES,
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 68 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drawers also granted on
Moore, Prevost, Grotte & Co. Bankers
LONDON.
And on J. Darned & Co. Bankers
LIVERPOOL.
Tenders application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 95 calle San Martín (opposite the Hotel).

DEATHS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES
AND
RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Unión No. 80.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebedores de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodones, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estrar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangos de sacar Agua.

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

MESSAGERIAS 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 Valparaiso and Santiago.
The Disignees start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario to Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday, at 10 a.m.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa. m27

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 Pototsi).
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in this city, that great numbers of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are now few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidential.
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
The same 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 or old age, instead of spending time in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

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 rates 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.

61 CORRIENTES 61
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
E. J. HASTLER.
New Goods received Monthly.
61 CORRIENTES 61

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO										Regreso.									
Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	15 de Mayo	Rosario	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Pedro	S. Fernando	Belgrano	Rosario	25 de Mayo	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Pedro	Olivos	Belgrano	Rosario	25 de Mayo	de la semana de la noche		
1	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	1	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 15	11 15	11 15
2	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	2	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 15	11 15	11 15
3	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	3	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	11 15	11 15	11 15

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean permanecer en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Conductor de la noche Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Acunaza, President
D. Estanislao Pacha, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marco del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamarina
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. J. A. Fernandez
D. L. B. Wilke
D. Mariano Lillinghurst
D. Ladislao P. Martinez

GERENTES.
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 for 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 endow 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 6 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.—This liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, insure at moderate rates marine risks by sea, or on the river.

Office—Calle Hecoguy 53

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Lhuallot
" Manuel Zamora
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Enrique Tomkinson
" Mariano Casares
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

Law Notice.

By order of the Civil Juez de la 1st Instancia, Don Daniel Maria Ca, there will be put up by public auction, under the Galdito, on the afternoon of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May prox., a country establishment with houses, ranchos, &c., cattle of all kinds, and other appurtenances in the partido of Quilmes, and belonging to the testamentary executors of the late Mr. Wm. Young. The land is composed of 9,000,000 square yards, which make 2000 yards of frontage and 3000 yards of depth of the 3000 yards of frontage by 1000 yards of depth, and is valued at 1,495 mps. For further particulars apply at the office of Don Mariano Cabral to the undersigned.
Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.
SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO.
a 17, m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Colectio Ingles de Santa Lucia, CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

The Director of the English Grammar School has the honor of informing the English community that he will, on the 1st of May, transfer his Establishment to the splendid Quinta Saenz, at the foot of the Barranca, Calle Buen Orden, where a modern and commodious dwelling, large and ventilated classes, and extensive and shaded grounds, will secure the health and comfort of his pupils.
T. PONGERARD.

Hotel Bolgrano.

The undersigned returns thanks to his friends and the public for the kind protection they have favored him with, and begs to advise them that he has removed to the next square, to the quinta known as that of Messrs. Freyre. The beautiful gardens and superior accommodation lend him to hope that the public will continue to favor him with their support.
James Deacon.
20 p. A. 27.

MURDER, MURDER.

20,000 Dollars Reward.

The above sum will be paid either for the arrest of the murderer of William McNulty, late of the Partido of Navarro, or for information which may lead thereto. Said reward will be paid by me when the assassin shall be convicted and condemned to death.
Navarro, March 20, 1864.

LAURENCE CASEY,

Estancia Durazno.

Dr. P. Bousso,

SURGEON DENTIST,

of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 100 Calle de la Union, between the 1st and 2nd floors, and all repairs are made up in the most modern style, and at prices reduced for the sake of the poor. He has received a diploma from the Faculty of Medicine, and is qualified to give all the latest and most improved treatment to all cases of the teeth, and to all diseases of the mouth and throat. He has also received a diploma from the Faculty of Medicine, and is qualified to give all the latest and most improved treatment to all cases of the teeth, and to all diseases of the mouth and throat. He has also received a diploma from the Faculty of Medicine, and is qualified to give all the latest and most improved treatment to all cases of the teeth, and to all diseases of the mouth and throat.

"El Mundo Argentino," printed and published every morning at the Steam Press, Calle de la Union, between the 1st and 2nd floors, and at prices reduced for the sake of the poor.

SEWING MACHINES
CALLE PERU, 47
A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without lifting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.
THOMAS H. BELA,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK GALEBRAITH,

Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of P-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Mole skin and Corduroy, Yarns and Gents' Tread Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L.W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres.

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.