

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.

"Nil latet-andam nil veri non andam dicitur."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

THE BUDGET ANALYSED.

Nine millions of silver dollars may be considered a small revenue for a country twenty times the extent of England, but it is very heavy in comparison with a population of a million and a quarter, and extravagant in ratio with our industry and commerce. Some time ago the organ of President Mitre undertook to disprove our complaints on the subject, but afterwards contented itself with simply saying our statement was untrue. Figures are facts, and if we compare the budget before us with those of some small European States, the inference will be obvious. Belgium is one of the richest and most flourishing nations of the day, its population being four times ours, its manufactures rivaling those of England, its commerce known in every seaport, and yet with all the cost of royalty and a standing army of 40,000 men, the revenue is under £5,000,000 sterling, or 5 patacons per head. The States of the Church, in normal times, with three millions of inhabitants, yield a little over one million sterling, less than 2 patacons per head. Austria, Prussia, Spain, and other countries maintain large military forces, yet the public outlay is far less per head than here, for M. Gonzalez's budget gives 7 dollars per head. England and France nearly come up to the Argentine figure, but when we take into account their colonies this is at once explained. Be it further observed that the budget before us only imperfectly represents the amount of taxation, for the Contribution Directa (except of this city) and other provincial imposts are not included, although such always form a part of English estimates.

Our customs returns show: imports, 34 millions pounds sterling; exports two millions pounds sterling. This means practically that every Argentine produces 8 patacons, consumes 13½ patacons, and is taxed (as we have shown above) 7 patacons. If we include local imposts, the revenue exceeds the total exports!!!

But it is easier to show that the taxation is exorbitant than to specify the items which might be retrenched. By a strange occurrence, the people, always so susceptible in such matters, do not groan about oppressive imposts, and there is infinitely less public distress in this republic than in countries lighter taxed. The fact admits two inferences; 1st, the National revenues are more than sufficient for the good government of the country; 2ndly the people pay cheerfully enormous amounts, which should be directed to the rapid development of the republic and its resources.

In the Ministry of the Interior there are some trifles especially calling for notice. Congress costs 300,000 dols. per annum, but owing to the poverty of our politicians, we can hardly expect them to legislate gratis as in England. The city police requires 126,267 dols., equal to £2,000 sterling per month; this department requires wholesale reform. Let us double the present cost and have an efficient police; but if the present system remain, why not support itself on the fines levied off indiscreet snailers or mandarin ravers. The Board of Health only gets 2,000 dols. for which it gives good value in gratuitous vaccination, but we would increase its revenue and duties, placing the markets under its peculiar care. The sum of 14,000 dols. for Immigration is miserably in the extreme, but we will speak of this anon. We read—Contracts, 100,000 dols., and suppose it includes steam-boat and mail-boat subsidies. Roads and public works figure as 118,000 dols., although we thought the Million dollars in Bonds was to include all such. The sum of 200,000 dols. in subsidies is not much, and would be money well spent were it invested in ploughs, seed, &c., instead of serving to uphold pauper Governors, mendacious officials, and other so-called dignitaries as remarkable for idleness as rapacity. The total cost of the Ministry of the Interior is little more than one million dols. Dr. Rawson

puts down nothing for cotton planting, although it would have been worth while to vote 10,000 dols. for this object.

There is nothing to find fault with in Dr. Elizalde's expenses, the total for the Foreign Office being only 89,000 dols. We regret, meantime, that half a dozen Consuls, with liberal salaries, are not appointed in Ireland, to promote emigration, and keep Buenos Ayres in contact with that country which has enriched the United States, Canada, and Australia, by supplying that most necessary element, physical labour.

The Finance Office shows but two large items, 800,000 dols. for the debt recently contracted with the merchants of the city, and 511,000 dols. for the Custom House; we believe the latter admits room for economy. The total of this office is—1,412,000 dols.

Dr. Costa charges 137,000 dols. for Public Justice, and this commodity is very dear at the price, our tribunals, in many cases, being badly managed. The Alameda reform code has never appeared, and we suppose the eminent lawyer gave up the task, in despair. We are not in a position to know whether the sum of 115,000 dols. is suitable to the religious necessities of the country. But, the amount for National Education is lamentably insufficient, for 142,000 dols. is only half a dollar to each child in the Republic. In young countries, education should be the great care of Government, as in the United States. In Paraguay every one can read and write, not so in this country. Dr. Costa's total is 441,000 dols.

The Minister of War absorbs nearly half the revenue, but the items are ill-proportioned. Our standing army is too small (3000 men), and ought to be doubled. We find that Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, National Guards, and Fleet, altogether stand for less than one million dollars, whereas the Civil Administration and Staff (plum mayer) exceed a million and a half pensions, extra salaries, &c., make up another half million. If our army of 5000 men costs a million dols. mje, let us say two millions for 10,000. We shall then have a sufficient force for all the frontiers, and reduce the budget by half a million dols., the remaining 176,000 dols. being enough for all civil expenses.

On the whole, there is little room for retrenchment, unless in the Ministry of War. It seems absurd that the cavalry, infantry, and artillery, should only appear as one-fourth of General Gelly's estimate. What else do we require but soldiers of these three denominations? Yet the civil administration costs exactly double the whole army, and civil charges figure very oddly in a military budget. This department stands for 3,176,000 dols.

On another day, we shall review the chapter of ways and means. Meantime, M. Gonzalez foresees a deficit of half a million, and as it is likely this budget will not pass Congress without a struggle, there will be occasion to return to the subject.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There was a run on the *Standard* yesterday. Every paper we had in the office was sold. Seldom has the Mercury taken so many Standards before. Between Daily, Weekly, and Packet editions, over three thousand must have gone to Europe.

The May festivals passed off rather well this year. We heard of only one or two mishaps, but no ladder accidents, and as there was no Municipal Lottery in the Plaza, children had more money to spend and less cause of vexation.

Respecting the new De Boots who, according to the letter we published the other day, swindled the English merchants and underwriters to the amount of £40,000, we have to remark that a German assuming in every way the description given, called at our office and stated his intention of opening a baracca in this city. He subsequently went to the camp, and we believe is now in Rosario or Santa Fé.

We hear that during the May holidays a lot of "chaceros" in Chilivoy got up some races on the English system—do false starts. Although they were called English races, there were no English present, neither man nor horse. The betting was very animated, and paper dollars being scarce, wheat and maize by the fanega was freely staked. The sport was good but the running miserable.

The busiest place during all the feasts was the gas-house. There people were hard at work to keep up the supply, in order that the Plaza Victoria should be as bright as day in the very middle of the night; unfortunately, owing to the rain, wind, mud, etc., nearly all the lights in the plaza went out on Tuesday night, to the great consternation of the crowds in the Plaza. The balloon, also, had to be supplied with gas, and now we hear that since the festivals are over, several more streets are to be lighted—Paraguay, Arica, Corrito and Temple.

On Monday next all the proposals sent in for repairing the Steamer *Me-noy* will be opened. We hear that she is to have a new bottom, her boilers to be taken out, repaired and put back again of course, and the vessel to be made as good as new. Persons wishing to inspect the done up steamer are advised to go down to Barracas.

The greatest anxiety exists throughout town at the non arrival of a distinguished character. People will probably think we refer to another Duke, or Peer of the Realm. By no means. We see a homastic advertisement in all the native papers about the probable arrival of the brother of Mr. Lezama's gardener. Mr. Lezama is no doubt an influential man, but his gardener seems to be a shade higher. While talking of gardeners, we remember that M. Billingham sold M. Busebental's trees at auction the other day at very fair prices.

To night the great ball in the Club del Plata comes off. We understand that the ladies prefer this ball to that of the *Progreso*, as the dress worn is not so expensive and the company not so ridiculously rigid.

The Argentine Central Railway seems not to care for the patronage of foreigners in Buenos Ayres, as we perceive it advertizes in every paper in town save the *Standard*. Stockholders at home will no doubt wonder that in our pocket number there is no official notice whatever to the public.

Things have changed wonderfully of late in Entre Rios, as we hear no more fuss about politics. Public attention is at present concentrated upon the building of a new theatre in Concepcion, and a market in Garleguayacu, both very necessary for the residents. The river Uruguay is lower now than ever was known before; it is to be hoped that the recent rains will cause it to rise. The steamer *Salto* arrived on Tuesday, and will continue running as before.

We are happy to perceive, in the list of subscribers for a new church in Bragado, the names of Messrs. J. Cavanagh and H. Wyatt Smith, each for five hundred dollars.

In Montevideo last week, the ceremony of admitting an English Protestant gentleman, into the Roman Catholic Church, took place with unusual splendour. Sr. Don Tomas Fernandes acted as sponsor.

In Montevideo things are very quiet. A German lady and gentleman have established a new beer factory, and purpose supplying Montevideo and Buenos Ayres with that Teutonic beverage, known as *lager beer*. Substitutes for the army are fewer than in the States. We hear that the current price is 600 silver dollars. A great party took place the other night at the house of Sr. Miniez. All the elite of Montevideo attended.

M. Lafont has bought the saladero at Goya, which was managed by M. del Sar, and owned by Mr. Holterhoff. We have not heard the price. It is one of the finest situations in the Republic for such an establishment. M. del Sar has again taken the management; he has left for Goya, taking up a whole legion of peons.

Minister Rawson has received some very important communications from the engineers who left Corrientes last month, to make a road through the Gran Chaco. It appears that the Indians were most friendly, and that up to the date of writing the engineers met with no difficulties whatever.

We have been informed that the police have succeeded in arresting another of the gang which robbed Mr. Visser's safe. The prisoner, who was caught in Montevideo, gives his name as James Bruce, and states that he is a steam-boat engineer.

We regret to chronicle a most disastrous fire, which occurred on last Tuesday night, resulting, we hear, in the death of three women. The premises were rather in a dilapidated condition, having the appearance more of a shed than a house. It was situated at the corner of Calle Belgrano and the beach, and notwithstanding that the place was so near the river, and the neighbours most untiring in bringing up buckets of water from the river, the place was burnt to the ground.

On Thursday, a lamentable accident occurred, on the Barracas road, to a young native gentleman, who was thrown from his horse, and dragged some distance: happily, however, his wound, which was elastic, slipped off, and thus the young man's life was saved. He was taken into town senseless.

Another nearly fatal accident occurred to a diligence in Calle Buen Orden. The wheel came off, the ladies inside screamed, the horses pulled the old coach along in the mud; such a scene! one young lady fainted, but happily no bones were broken.

It was rumoured through town yesterday that our Minister had no dinner at all on the Queen's birthday—'Sic transit gloria mundi.'

We hear that article 28, about which there was so much fuss last session of Congress, will not now be brought before the house, as the President has stated that he considers the measure now unnecessary. We can hardly credit this, although we have it on very good authority.

The *Pavon*, which arrived on Wednesday, brought us no news whatever about the Spanish invasion of Peru.

Possibly, to-day we may hear, as she is due. The cause, however, of the Spanish Admiral seizing the *Chincha* Islands, it appears, was not what is alleged, but that the Peruvian authorities refused to give any satisfaction for the murder of some twenty Gallegos, and thereupon Admiral Pinzon took the law into his own hands.

We regret that our subscribers allowed the property of the late Wm. Young of Quilmes to be sold for a mere trifle to an economical milkman; the property we understand was worth \$400,000, and sold to the milkman for 210,000 dols.

Colonel Machado has sent an important despatch from the *Tres Arroyos*; he states that a handful of Indians had invaded and got together some 20,000 head of mares and cattle: luckily the Colonel arrived in time, and rescued the cattle—the Indians however all escaped.

We hear that the Western Railway has just received two splendid locomotives of extra power. The cargo of the *Medora*, which arrived the other day, is very valuable, and brings rails for the extension to the Villa Mercedes.

Mr. Cazon it appears is about to turn his attention, now that the fests are over, to paving the streets and planting trees as of old, and the Plaza Libertad is also to get a few shrubs. The state of the Retiro, however, is shocking; we hope that now during the winter a railway will be put around it, and the walks and beds kept in order.

Captain Bruce left for England yesterday in the *Mersey*; he goes home for the purpose of purchasing a magnificent steamboat to put on the line between Rosario and Buenos Ayres—it is probable if he cannot obtain a steamer to his liking in England he will go to the United States. We bid him a kind farewell, and hope soon to see him back with the finest steamer in the Plate.

Messrs. Marti and Co. we are happy to learn have succeeded in renting the *Pavon* and other steamers, so that the Bruce line of steam communication will still be maintained.

Captain Bruce has kindly taken home for us some samples of Paraguayan and Corrientes cotton to the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester.

We are happy to hear of the safe return of one of our distinguished city bankers, who availing himself of the frost days, took a trip up to his splendid estancia, on the romantic banks of the Parana. 'La Estrella del Norte,' is one of the finest estancias in the country.

The French Packet is due to day. The greatest anxiety is felt to know her news. It is expected that we shall hear of the sale of three cargoes of beef, shipped to England by an English house: the last sale, 54 quintals, realised splendid prices. If these other sales sell well, *Novillos* will soon be worth 500 dols. mje.

The only important news we hear from the provinces is, that great fears are entertained of a riot in Salta, on the election of Governor. In Corrientes the greatest joy prevails, as the National Government has remitted the subsidy due since last January, paid the rent of the premises they occupy, and declared all the peons, who work at the yerba, free from military duty. In Santa Fe, Governor Oroño is about to resign. The treasury, we are happy to say, is overflowing with money, and landed property greatly increasing in value.

The Governor's message has been at last published. We shall comment on it in a day or two.

Our attention was attracted by a notice in one of the native papers the other day from a waterman, who purpose retiring from his liquid avocation. He states that his is the dirtiest part of the town, and his dealers all pay well. He offers his cart, with pipe, cock, buckets, horse, and customers, at a remarkably low figure. Probably the fellow is going to become a municipal, and foresees that Mr. Davis, or Mr. Murray's water scheme, will soon be passed.

Messrs. Peto and Betts have had the kindness to forward a library of 1,000 English volumes, of light and general reading, to be distributed among the workmen of the Great Southern Railway. This is a piece of attention meriting public thanks, as there are over 200 English workmen who will be able to avail themselves of the generous donation.

The Baron Mann, and Messrs. Bento Jose de Lima, G. Drabbe, Pelt, Willem White, and Anthony Prange, have sent to the public Museum of Montevideo the medal awarded to them by the committee of the Great Exhibition.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway.

It affords us no small pleasure to hear that the works of this Railway are progressing with the greatest rapidity. Through the kindness of the engineers of the Company we have been favored with the following data, which may be regarded as official.

On the first section of the road there are fourteen kilometres, six hundred metres finished and ready for the rails.

On the second section there are seven kilometres finished, which makes about fourteen English miles of road now ready for the rails.

During the month there were employed daily on the line 660 men on the first section, and 850 men on the second section, making in all 1210 men employed. Besides this we notice 40 carts, 120 horses and 400 wheelbarrows constantly engaged.

The British barque *Victoria*, which arrived the other day, is, we believe, the first vessel which ever arrived in South America, consigned to Messrs. Peto & Betts. Unfortunately, however, during a very heavy storm the Captain was obliged to throw overboard some twenty-five tons of rails, which is a great loss. There is another vessel expected in daily with some 400 tons of rails. All the materials for the construction of the Riachuelo bridge have arrived, as also some twenty miles of fencing.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Thursday the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the State Schools took place at Colon. At 11 o'clock the theatre was crammed full although the ceremony was not to take place until 2 o'clock. We noticed that our fair countrywomen mustered unusually strong on the occasion. The crush was so great that over one thousand and crinolines were hopelessly destroyed.

President Mitre and Governor Saavedra, with their respective Ministers, attended. Miss Sanchez and Madame Walter opened the proceedings by singing the National Anthem. The chorus was very good. Afterwards the same ladies sang several duettes, Miss Sanchez immortalizing herself by outdoing Mollo in *Il Bacio*. A young Portegño named Alcora played exquisitely on the flute. A fair Portegña played the piano with surpassing feeling.

Mrs. Garrigós distributed the prizes to the girls, who were tastefully dressed in white.

At half past three o'clock this interesting ceremony concluded. It was decidedly the most fashionable and recherché affair that ever took place in this city. At the door of the theatre there was a band of music and half a company of soldiers, to keep order, which looked rather bad taste, as only the elite of Buenos Ayres attended.

Some young fellows who got so jammed in, in the theatre, that they could neither sit, stand nor see what was going on, raised the cry that the balloon was going, in the hopes that some of the ladies would go to the Plaza, but it was no go.

DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

On Tuesday evening, about a quarter past ten, Mr. Watson station master of the Plaza Mayo, Northern Railway, went to the station to see that the porter had extinguished the 500 Chinese lanterns illuminated in honor of the festival of Argentine Independence. He had scarcely knocked at the door when two men with handkerchiefs on their faces glided round the corner of the station, and immediately one of them throttled him while the other caught him by the legs. They then threw him on the ground, and taking out two knives made a savage attack on their victim, cutting his overcoat and pantaloons. Mr. Watson made a desperate effort for his life, and seizing what he terms a "clinker" (a piece of burnt coke) struck one of the ruffians a fearful blow in the face: then freeing himself a little he managed to blow his whistle, whereupon two Englishmen, Messrs. McEachen and Barker, rushed to the spot and rescued him, the robbers running away.

The scene of the occurrence is 30 yards from the Policia, but there were neither Police nor Serenos to rescue Mr. Watson in the struggle with his intended murderers, and but for the immediate aid of our two heroic countrymen he must have been assassinated. The railway porter had it seems left the station to take a glass, and has been dismissed. The custom-house sereno was probably asleep, not rendering any assistance: we learn he springs his rattle only once or twice in the night instead of every half-hour. The robbers were colored men, but there is no trace of them up to the present. We are happy to learn that Mr. Watson received no bodily injury, the thickness of his clothing saving him from the ruffians' knives. His clothes were cut in several places, but he lost neither his watch nor purse. This incident should serve as a caution for people not to go about without arms, after nightfall; and we have to congratulate Mr. Watson on his escape, and offer a public recognition to Messrs. McEachen and Barker.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Under this title Mr. Daniel Maxwell, the popular proprietor of the Commercial Rooms, has published in the 'Nacion Argentina' some very important data respecting the monstrous subdivision of property going on in the camp. Anything from Mr. Maxwell's pen is deserving of note, but call particular attention to his article on

'Rural Economy,' which not only displays a thorough knowledge of the allicting state of small tenures in the camp, but also a praiseworthy anxiety on his part to reform the abuse.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. M. has not thought proper to furnish us with his truly interesting article, in English, for publication, and we must attribute the omission to probably a forgetfulness on his part of the number of foreigners at present in the camp. Mr. Maxwell seems to have derived all his information on the matter from the Government statistics, when if he only read the 'Standard' he would remember that nearly a year ago, we called attention to the prejudicial subdivision of property in the country, and quoted a case where in the partido of Zarate there was an estancia forty-five yards in front with a league and a half in depth, the owners of which were thirteen in number, all of whom had families, and all living on the land in question, with mares, cows, horses and criolla sheep. We thank Mr. Maxwell for thus indirectly seconding our efforts at rural reform, but would have thanked him much more if he had courteously supplied us with a copy of his article in English, which reflects so much credit on himself, and which would have been so interesting to our readers had it been published in their vernacular.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The camps near the Guardia del Monte are said to be covered with water. The lagunas are overflowing and the arroyos almost impassable. The shopkeepers in the South complain of the great scarcity of carts and the enormous freights charged. Diligences are now started to run between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus, not for the carriage of passengers but of goods, as the roads are in such a state that the bullock carts often take fifteen days to get to Chascomus. It is extraordinary the numbers of sheep farmers who are settling down south near Azul. From Dolores to Azul the camps are getting as thickly settled with English speaking foreigners as the most favored partido in the North. Several flocks of sheep have been sold by native estancieros to young foreigners who are starting in sheep farming. Alzaga's camp, which was once such a wilderness, can now hardly hold all the sheep that are on it. Sr. Anchorena's estancia, Camarones Chico, which was made such a model establishment under Don Francisco Letamendi, is, we hear, going headlong to destruction. Along the coast of the Salado the camps are beautiful, and remind one more of a private park at home than wild South American camps. Every one is crying out to renew the old system of passports, as the number of strange gauchos flocking into the partidos is perfectly incredible. Nobody knows where they come from or who they are.

THE REV. CANON FAHEY.

If the President of this Republic wished to pay a flattering compliment to all classes of Irish and English residents, he could not have devised anything more graceful than the dignity of Canon bestowed on the above-named clergyman. We will not recapitulate the many claims of the Dean of the foreign clergy on the esteem of our readers, nor the numberless services rendered by Father Fahey to his countrymen: suffice it to say that he is an honor both to his country and profession, and public opinion, native as well as foreign, has ratified the decree of the State by declaring him well deserving of the high ecclesiastical dignity. During high twenty years Father Fahey has been the spiritual and temporal guardian of the Irish community, which owes much of its prosperity to his wise assistance: in that interval the Catholic portion of our countrymen has increased to about 25,000 with eight missionary priests, having now a Convent of Mercy with female school, and an Irish College under Dr. Fitzsimons. The growing importance of this section of the foreign community did not escape the eyes of Government: last week Governor Saavedra paid an act of courtesy to Irishmen, calling the new church San Patricio, and now Pres. Mitre elevates our venerable patriarch to the Cathedral chapter. We understand that Father Fahey talks of declining the dignity, but we would strenuously urge on him the acceptance of a post which he has so well merited, and which his countrymen would wish him to hold as a national honor. We believe he is the first Irishman that has been elevated to the rank of Canon in South America, and by a strange coincidence his companion in dignity is of Irish descent, as will be seen by the subjoined decree. On the part of the English residents in general, and of Irishmen in particular, we return thanks to President Mitre's Government, and warmly congratulate the Very Rev. Canon Anthony D. Fahey.

For the information of friends at home we may state that the reverend gentleman is a native of Loughgan, Co. Galway, made his ecclesiastical studies in the Irish Dominican college of St. Clement at Rome, was for many years on the mission in Tennessee and

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Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

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

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Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pava, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

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To Zarate (cabin) 8 patacones

San Pedro do 10 "

Obligado do 12 "

San Nicolas do 10 "

Guall Guay do 10 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

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Santa Fe do 24 "

Paraná do 32 "

La Paz do 32 "

La Esquina do 36 "

Goya do 40 "

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TO MONTEVIDEO, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Paraná 6 "

La Paz 10 "

Bella Vista 10 "

La Esquina 12 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

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MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thipolito de S. Belfourcourt,

Leaves on the 18th June.

FARES:

San Nicolas 10 pata.

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FOR MONTEVIDEO,

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Fifty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Parana and ten leagues deep.

Forty-eight leagues in entressas at Quequen Grande, B. Ayres.

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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 Valparaiso and Santiago.

The Disignes 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.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

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Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

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WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

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

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BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts

Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & 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 Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository 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 or old age, instead of spending them 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 1893.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.

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.

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

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oleas	S. Lito	S. Fernando	de la mañana	de la tarde	de la noche	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Lito	Oleas	Belgrano	Retiro	25 de Mayo	de la mañana	de la tarde	de la noche
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 3	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	1	7 30	8 5	8 15	8 25	8 35	8 45	8 45	8 45	8 45
2	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 50	2 3	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2	12 15	12 25	12 35	12 45	12 55	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
3	3	3 10	3 20	3 30	3 35	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3	3 15	3 25	3 35	3 45	3 55	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.										Regreso.									
Tren	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oleas	S. Lito	S. Fernando	de la mañana	de la tarde	de la noche	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Lito	Oleas	Belgrano	Retiro	25 de Mayo	de la mañana	de la tarde	de la noche
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 3	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	1	7 30	8 5	8 15	8 25	8 35	8 45	8 45	8 45	8 45
2	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 50	2 3	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2	12 15	12 25	12 35	12 45	12 55	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
3	3	3 10	3 20	3 30	3 35	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3	3 15	3 25	3 35	3 45	3 55	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5

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

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, 170,667 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azuénaga, President

Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President

Antonio Marín del Pont

Jacobo Panavicius

Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Peña

J. A. Fernandez

L. B. Wilke

Marjano Lillinghurst

Ladislao F. Martinez

GRUENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,

Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is 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), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 67.—From the 1st of April, 1894, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

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

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

SHIRTING 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, trim, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES,

CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK CALBRAITH,

Hags to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Shawls, Molekin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Under-clothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

AT

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Colegio 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 Soarez, 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.

The largest

freest and

best assorted stock

of Groceries,

Drapery and