

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	718
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-06-11
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

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

The Standard.

"All hail androm all hail our standard
dies."—*Clara.*
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

AMERICA IN DANGER.

A certain Chilean gentleman, remarkable for extreme views, in which he supposes philosophy to consist, has startled the scientific and political world by announcing that the continent discovered by Columbus is in imminent danger. It is not a Mendoza earthquake, but a shock between the two hemispheres, which threatens to destroy this great portion of the earth. Perhaps we should pay a little attention to Sor. Bilbao's vaticination as to the dangers impending of comets, or Doctor Cumming's Millennium, were it not that this new prophet has gained many believers, and nervous patriots may commit suicide, if we do not slay them the fallacy of this Dodona oracle.

Europe versus America: here is the great question of the day. The monarchies of the Old world are jealous of the superior progress, liberty and civilization of the republics of the New. A conspiracy of kings or tyrants (words supposed synonymous) has been entered into, the first fruits whereof are apparent in the downfall of democracy in Mexico and St. Domingo, and the annexation of the Chiriqui Islands. Therefore it is time for all republicans to stand up and fling an indignant challenge in the face of the rotten coalition. Such is brief, substance and argument of the Bilbao doctrine.

It is indeed true that Mexico, the first of Spanish-American republics and almost equal to all the rest collectively, has been converted to the monarchical system through French influence; but the retirement of England and Spain from the Vera Cruz expedition seems to contradict the existence of a conspiracy in that case. Moreover if one of the "rotten monarchies" was able, without any extraordinary effort and single-handed, to subvert half the republican strength of Spanish America, how infinitely greater must have been the rottenness of the republic which succumbed, or can 200,000 rotten royalists avail more than nine millions sound democrats.

But we will suppose that Messrs. Bilbao, Varela, and Gudiño apply the term in a moral not physical sense, and in this case the most robust American virtue has reason to tremble, not at the European combination, but at the simple frown of any corrupt-minded monarch who can command a dozen steel-plated frigates and 100,000 demoralized bayonets. Therefore, it would be unwise to bring down Russia, Prussia, France, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, &c. all on our heads together, since one of them has done such damage in Mexico, and another looks stiff on the West coast.

Happily, the South American republics excite little interest at Paris or in St. Petersburg, not being rich enough to tempt cupidity, nor strong enough to afford food for glory. Frederick William will hardly turn aside from Duppel to attack Chazcomas, and the Czar would laugh him sick if he heard that the citizens of Valdivia were preparing to resist a blockade from the Black Sea squadron. Moore represents a man laboring under the delusion that he was made of butter, and fearing to come out of his cave lest the sun should melt him, the extreme nervousness of our South American friends seems to us quite as absurd.

But it will be said: America is really in danger if her sons cannot cope with one or all of the powers of Europe, and if her security be merely like that of Turkey or Central Africa. As well might any small, second-rate kingdom of Europe keep up a continual feverish agitation respecting the designs of her neighbors, until the continental world, weary of Bilbao and Varela, should have forgotten that the great bulwarks of security for people are, the balance of power, and international law.

Great Britain and France view with such jealousy any acquisition of territory on the part of the other, that the *entente cordiale* was almost dissolved by Napoleon's taking possession of the little islands of Tahiti; and neither would consent to have her neighboring dominions increased by the sacrifice of some South American Republic. For the same reason, these two powerful States will prevent any combination by other European Powers. It is, however (for argument's sake) we view France and England as usually *raisonnable* and bent on subduing a nation's independence, whenever opportunity offers, the barrier of international law would indeed be weak, but also would be the patriotism of all South American States to resist the united forces of two countries, each of which is infinitely more powerful today than any Republic that the world has ever seen.

Whatever jealousy there may be of other kingdoms, England should consider nothing but confidence. English gold and English volunteers might easily establish their colonies in the Pacific, and when the Peruvian President sent to improve the assistance of the British Admiral, last April, we feel assured he made no allusion to European consular aid, or to "rotten monarchies." England it was who rescued the Banda Oriental from Brazilian annexation. And if we review all the great works of England in S. America, we shall find that they are due to English enterprise. In a word, as President Mitre has been forced to confess, G. Britain is and ever has been the best friend to these republics. We may therefore exult that S. America has nothing to fear from an Anglo-French or European coalition.

Sor Bilbao is not a man to be trifled with. America is in danger of itself. The Scripture says "whomsoever divided against himself cannot stand," and the divisions between some of these republics, as well as civil wars, and the ravages of the late civil wars, have reduced them to the lowest stage of "rottenness." Liberty has become a by-word and a curse for every outrage committed on the name of liberty, and the rate of inflation, and corruption among the public men of some of the South American Republics has reached heights unprecedented in any country existing then to the time of the French Revolution.

Europe is not to be despised, but the insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.
JOHN DILL.
A short time since Mr. Haslewood, a member of the London Stock Exchange, submitted a proposition for buying up the whole of the lands of Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela, a territory embracing about one-sixth of the whole of Europe; and he justified his proposal on the ground that the present possessors were continually expelling life and money in attempts to settle the question of their respective limits, and as the Republics did not know their own boundaries he thought it would greatly simplify matters, and save them much trouble and sorrow, if some arrangements could be made for buying up the whole in one lot, for the purpose of establishing upon it four new nations, new laws, and new life. At the present time the three States just mentioned have a public debt of £17,610,000, and as these Republics have failed to keep faith with the foreign creditors, the gentleman whose name we have mentioned proposed to apply to them one standing rule which could be applicable to all peoples—viz., that "whenever a nation is unable or unwilling to raise sufficient income to pay the interest on its public debt, from that moment it ought to be considered that the rod of power has fallen from its hand." Had such a rule been acted upon in past years about the whole of South America, the whole of the continent would have been taken possession of as a defaulting State. At the present moment attempts are being made to raise a fresh loan for Venezuela in London. Bolivia tried a few days since, but the attempt failed, in consequence of being met with very small success. We are informed that had the loan been obtained the first act of the Bolivian Government would have been to declare war—if, indeed, such a declaration could be considered necessary before commencing hostilities—against its neighbor Chili, by way of carrying out what we presume they consider "those industrial enterprises" to which the proceedings of the loan were to be "exclusively applied." The West Indian mail, just arrived, brings the confirmatory intelligence that di-

plomatic relations have been broken off between Chili and Bolivia, and that the minister of Peru of the United States have preferred their good offices between the two Governments. The question in dispute is connected in some manner with the guano deposits in the Magallanes Islands. We would suggest to the advisers of the South American Republics that they should make at least some effort to be honest, and discharge some portion of the obligations already contracted before they again show forward as borrowers. A little effort in the direction of raising a portion of the new loans to the liquidation of arrears of interest is possible, that if the Government of Venezuela should be successful in the present application, the proceeds of the loan will be faithfully applied to the carrying out of works of an industrial, and if judiciously planned, of a remunerative character. Judging from the past the conduct of the Republic of Venezuela is not of the most reassuring character, and the terms upon which the loan is proposed to be raised afford a serious cause of concern. The issue of Six per Cent Stock under 55 may be a tempting offer to many persons, but it is not one which a prudent person desiring a safe investment would at once select. The payment of the interest on the loan is said to be secured by the hypothecation of the whole of the export duties leviable at the ports of the Republic, which duties are to be collected by British consuls, and transmitted faithfully to London. We have heard of arrangements of a somewhat similar character with respect to Mexico, but notwithstanding their promises to pay, there is over ten years' arrears of the interest due on this latter loan.

RAILWAY BETWEEN CHILIAN AND TANTANUM.
Mr. Brassey, who it may be remembered, is the principal contractor for the Argentine Central Railway Co., and who is the richest and most influential railway contractor in South America, has an agent inspecting and surveying the proposed route of the above Railway. The Chilean Government, we understand, is about to construct a line of Railway between Chillan and Talcahuano, and intend to give Mr. Brassey the contract. Mr. Bailey, who is Mr. Brassey's partner, is now engaged in this business, and at last has forwarded his plan and sent in his proposals to the Government, which have not as yet been accepted.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling.

The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light.

As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

CALL FOR THE "TO CURE."

Mr. Wells has sent the following letter to the *N. Argentine*:
Believing it is perfectly practicable to cross this continent in a balloon in one or two days, I should be much happy if the Government, Municipality and citizens of B. Ayres, would help me to procure materials for a gigantic balloon, 200 feet in circumference, which would only be a little less than the Atlantic Balloon in which four persons made a trip from San Louis to New York (1500 miles) in 20 hours, being the longest on record. I intend to go upon the 10th of July with one or two scientific men who would accompany me to make observations during the trip over the continent.

The car will be 20 feet round, and covered with canvas, having windows, tables, chairs, fire-place and every convenience, with supply of provisions, champagne, water and coal and candles will be made to heat the place and for cooking. There will be a life boat of canvas 30 feet long, with sails and anchor, and a small car, so that if we should suddenly reach the Pacific while asleep, we may avail ourselves of it.

There will be a collection of books, maps, charts, quadrants, &c. to take altitudes; also lamps, chronometers, barometers, and all accurate appliances. I propose a new aerial apparatus, being a cord of several thousand feet with little steamers at fixed distances, by letting down which I may be able to correct and change my position to take that most favorable in order to communicate with the towns and villages as we pass over them. I will take a number of passengers and let down the latest newspapers from Buenos Ayres. At night time I will employ lights and rockets for signals. To make the voyage more comfortable, I will take some caterpillars and send them with despatches tied to their necks.

The balloon will cost 100,000 thousand dollars, or one-half the amount daily expended in B. Ayres in cigars and sure there is enough patriotism to make up this sum in a city almost rivaling New York.

I have already carried the Argentine and American flags to a height they have never attained, and I wish now to bear them across this continent and over the highest mountains of the Andes, attached to my expanding balloon, the *Republic Argentina*. If Argentina aid me I will start on this expedition on the 9th of July, in commemoration of Argentina and M. America's independence, celebrated in that week.

Although I labored hard to construct the balloons Washington and Buenos Ayres to this for the May Government, I received but a trifling recompense. I will now endeavor to carry out a grander scheme, if properly seconded. I will only for honor and fame, and will with the agent gratify, being provided with all necessities for the construction of the balloon, provided always the balloon remains my property, in case I succeed in reaching the continent.

The last being of aid, and requiring many hands, there is not a moment to lose, if the enterprise be worth carrying out.

But the grand news of the Peruvian meeting, if it is not yet reached the Pacific, will add no occasion to be come a welcome message to the other side of my great voyage, *Republic Argentina*.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

Yours, etc.

ROTEN MONARCHIES.
Gentlemen:
I have been painfully disappointed at the course which Argentina have taken in the Peruvian question. Although an Englishman by birth, having lived many years in the River Plate, I am South American in feeling. The conduct of Admiral Pinzon seems to me, and most of my countrymen with whom I have spoken on the subject, as arbitrary and unjust. Every Englishman in the country sympathized with Peru in the matter, but the gratuitous insults paid to its native country by the Rector orators last Sunday has compelled me to regard the matter in a far different light. As so much has been said respecting the rotten monarchies of Europe, will you permit me to enclose you a few remarks about the rotten republics of South America, which I extract from the "Railway News." Without endorsing speech on the same subject, allow me to remark "that people in glass houses should never throw stones."

not compete with domestic products has not been realized. Seven-eighths of all importations last year were invoiced below the minimum of 18 cents per pound, the whole averaging less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the Treasury and done great injustice to wool-growers. The entire duties last year did not produce more than half a million dollars. The committee recommend that the duty of a per centum on wools under 18 cents be changed to 20 cents, a specific duty of 6 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on wools costing over 24 cents, 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, at the port where the duty is paid. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was 71,852,123 pounds, costing \$12,290,630.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It appears the story about the reconciliation between M. Calvo and M. Elizalde is wrongly stated, and the editor of the *Reforma* did not throw his arms around our Foreign Minister, when he arrived at Montevideo; but M. Elizalde sent him a courteous invitation, which he accepted.

Major Richard of San Juan, we hear has sent down an arbo and a half of pure silver, as a present to His Excellency, President Mitre. We are glad of this, as it will convince the stockholders here that the Company is going ahead.

Capt. Harrison and Sor. Manilla's steamboat project is at last before Congress. We understand that there is every probability that it will be passed. The clerks of Congress have sent in a protest respecting the smallness of their salaries. The probabilities are that these agents will get a rise.

Affairs in the Province of Salta are not so gay in the most promising condition. The revolution which occurred there the other day was a far more serious affair than represented, but the Governor had nothing whither to do with it.

The Peruvian sympathizers are quite indignant at the Colon being refused them. The stockholders or proprietors of this building, we are quite certain would hold the Theatre, if the actors could be induced to avoid insulting all European nations.

Op. Velaz, one of the best officers in the Argentine army, is in town. He has recently arrived from the frontier, where he has been, for some time, serving.

Some of our subscribers are anxious to know what opera the "Tribuna" advertised yesterday, as the most expensively ordered opera state that they never heard of "Macbeth" before.

The last mails from the interior brought rather unpleasant news from San Juan. Some would be regenerators, called Agüero and Carrizo, with 14 followers, have invaded Villa Perill, and robbed and plundered the inhabitants.

In Mendoza, we are glad to notice that sugar plantations are on the increase, good machinery, however, is much wanted to extract the sugar from the cane. Government ought to foment this industry, as sugar is one of the best of staples.

Forgiveness come to be on the increase in this city. Our colleague, the "Tribuna" very properly states that the D. B. should reward the police officers who detected the forgers. Compañy Lezabail, arrested two men named Brown and Quintana, proved guilty of manufacturing false ounces.

Police officer Pedraza took a forged of paper money the other day, and seized close on a million of false dollars. This same Ignazabail also arrested two Spanish exiles, who had a large number of sovereigns and pound notes. The Casa de Moneda ought to reward these police officers, as the bank is the real gainer.

We hear of three or four Irish estancieros, who are moving from our northern Campus to a tract of land they have purchased near the San Carlos English house, encharged to invest £10,000 sterling in land, for some friends at home, is contracting for the purchase of a splendid estancia, 12 square leagues in extent, near the Caranca, at 25,000 depreciated paper dollars (£175) per league. Santa Fe is decidedly a gainer by the civil war in Montevideo.

The "Pueblo" editor attacks his former colleague of a National Blanding celebrity (Sig. D'Amico) for having taken the post of Secretary to the Provisional Senate, by being a member of the Chamber of Deputies. It is, indeed, an indignity, and shows how little respect Sig. D'Amico has for the Deputy's title; but D'Amico has his friends, and men have been found to do worse, may, curio their fathers, for 3000 dollars (paper) per month.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY

Wm. MATTHEW & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

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

FOR SANTIAGO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The National Steamer
SALTO,
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Santos, Montevideo, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LOIOPITAS,
Leaves the River de los Naves Vuelcos every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home 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 Paven, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES,
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Guayula de la Esquina, Cailla, de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 2nd June.

FARES:

To Zarate (adult)	8	patatoes
San Pedro do	8	"
Obligado do	10	"
San Nicolas do	12	"
Epilgony do	12	"
Rosario do	16	"
San Lorenzo do	18	"
Diamante do	20	"
Santa Fé do	24	"
Paraná do	32	"
La Paz do	36	"
La Esquina do	36	"
Goya do	40	"
Bella Vista do	44	"
Empedrado do	48	"
Corrientes do	52	"
Nueva Palmira do	6	"
Fray Secotes	11	"
Concepcion	12	"
Paysandu	20	"

Deck Half-price.

RECHARGES:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Anaco, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Bellocourt,
Leaves on the 18th June.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20
Parana	28
Corrientes	60
Anaco	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.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Office—Calle Corrientes 33.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llanos.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio B. Zedica.
" Enrique Domínguez.
" Mariano Caseres.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Land For Sale.
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido de Tupaque, 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class camps for sheep.

Forty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Paraná and ten leagues deep.
Forty-eight leagues in capitalista in Chacabuco Grande, B. Ayres.
Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido de San Juan, B. Ayres.
For particulars apply to
JOHN KEMSLEY,
Parque, 140.

Corrientes de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas, Corrales, Portátiles, de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Vacuna.
Hebedores de Hierro desde 608 vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Pielas de Hierro.
Mojones para estirar Alambre.
Mojones para cortar Abrojos y Carlos.
Mojones de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS,
Ricaa Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES

127-GALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Corrientes every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Corrientes for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Corrientes for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AN 27
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,
57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potots).
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe, J.B.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUS & CO.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great capitals 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 Maus & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe, profitable, and convenient place 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, mechanics, 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, instead of in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maus & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

WILLIAM LESLIE.
CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives all interest free from Twenty five dollars currency or one fifth 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 after the depositor if he wishes can obtain 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:

Ida.

Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Diagrams	Olivos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	14	15	16	17	18	19
6	15	16	17	18	19	20
7	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	17	18	19	20	21	22
9	18	19	20	21	22	23
10	19	20	21	22	23	24

Regreso.

Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro	Olivos	Diagrams	Retiro	25 de Mayo
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	12	13	14	15	16	17
7	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	14	15	16	17	18	19
9	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	16	17	18	19	20	21

de la manana
de la tarde

DIAS FERIADOS																			
Ida.										Regreso.									

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DEL SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864.
DIAS DE FERIA.
DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Salidas.										Regresos.									
ESTACIONES.					TRENES.					ESTACIONES.					TRENES.				
Tarapoto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Culhuacán	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
El Alto	10	11	12																

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 Azuaga, President.
D. Manuel Ocampo, Vice-President.
D. Antonio Marín del Pont.
D. Jacobo Paravicini.
D. Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:
D. Estanislao Peña.
D. J. A. Fernandez.
D. I. B. Wilke.
D. Mariano Alinghult.
D. Estanislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE:
D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. 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 this 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 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 62.—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 3 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annual, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers zealous will be required 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 the general meeting 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 prospectus and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES
CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Grain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braided, embroidery, and gather, without wasting; 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,
Hops to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 8-4, 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, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. V. Hosiery and Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

Dr. F. Borsari,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office—No. 103 Calle de Cangallo.

For Danish woodwork, windows and orphans of the killed in the actual Danish-German war, will be received for the earliest possible remittance on the Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Wm. Laxell, Esq., M. D. K. of D., by the following gentlemen:
Charles Furst, Esq., M. D., Calle Peru, 215; Mr. Christian Sommer, Calle Rivadavia, 205; Victor Lengnich, Esq., Danish Consul, Calle Rivadavia, No. 839; the latter. Granting receipts for the amounts, which will be published in due time.

Dr. F. Borsari,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office—No. 103 Calle de Cangallo.

For Danish woodwork, windows and orphans of the killed in the actual Danish-German war, will be received for the earliest possible remittance on the Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Wm. Laxell, Esq., M. D. K. of D., by the following gentlemen:
Charles Furst, Esq., M. D., Calle Peru, 215; Mr. Christian Sommer, Calle Rivadavia, 205; Victor Lengnich, Esq., Danish Consul, Calle Rivadavia, No. 839; the latter. Granting receipts for the amounts, which will be published in due time.

Dr. F. Borsari,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office—No. 103 Calle de Cangallo.