

# The Standard

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TO THE STANDARD

630 PER MONTH.
PUBLISHERS.
Reading six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Can be taken of anonymous communications.
Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by name and address of the writer, necessarily for publication, but not necessarily for good faith.

The Standard.

Will send you all the news and news of the day.
Tuesday, June 29, 1864.

THE ORIENTAL PEACE.

The Flores' revolution is at last played out, without any of the alleged objects being accomplished; the Government of Montevideo at last made terms with the man whom they were unable to subjugate; the terms of the treaty have been already made public, and regarding as we do, peace in that Republic cheap at any cost, we cannot think that the rebel chief has, after all, been exorbitant in his demands. But though peace is made, and civil war at last at an end, it is a delusion to suppose that political concord and harmony are established. True it is, the general Flores is entrusted by the Government with probably the most important position under that of President. True it is, that exiled Orientals are welcomed back by a decree of Government to their native country; but all this does not prove that the Blancos love the Colorados more, or that the Colorados hate the Blancos less.

Had the present peace been the result of a regular pitched battle, it would be more in accordance with our ideas of lasting treaties; but concessions made to a government to a rebel who has been victorious, or pledges given to a revolutionist who has never submitted to defeat, can, to the impartial observer, be only regarded as durable as the phantom pretext which was their cause.

Let it not be supposed, for one moment, that we are displeased with the present treaty, since it grants nothing, and guarantees less. Peace, as we said before, at any cost, is cheap; but dear, doubly dear, has this unsuccessful revolution cost the Banda Oriental; and the Oriental of the present generation will reason to remember the costly peace to avenge a cruelty, not to avenge a principle. The present peace has been rather a convenient pretext for bringing about peace between two parties, neither of which were careful to fight; but it is blinding the world in the distance to suppose that the danger of Peru brought about the safety of Montevideo. We applaud the fact of the Foreign Ministers in sending on the present occasion to justify Colorados and pacify Blancos.

The Flores' rebellion has at least been successful in proving one or two facts; first, the debility of the present Government; and, secondly, the necessity of a flying hero to carry on a mythical revolution in countries such as these. It is said, with some truth, that the man who has no enemies can have no friends. Judging our Republican Governments by the same rule, to accept it not one of them where a Flores would not find a welcome; but though the precedent is established, that by instantly running about the danger of the rebel is lessened, and the difficulty, on the part of the Government, troops are augmented, still it is worthy of notice, that to raise a revolution is one thing; to upset a government another. This experience will prove serviceable to South America, although the poor Banda Oriental has to pay rather heavily for it.

The rulers of these countries would do well to profit by these facts; and it should be more the care of the present Government of Montevideo to establish its authority on a firm basis than to consolidate its enemies.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Mariano Acosta has resigned the portfolio of Government in the Provincial Cabinet. The evil genius of these countries would seem to raise, such men to power, in order to throw ridicule on republican institutions. To compare Acosta with Palermos or Dr. Moroy would be manifestly unfair as the aristocratic principles of Franco and England would have condemned our late minister to continue all his life in the management of cattle. But even in the United States, where an unenlightened wood cutter succeeded, by talent and perseverance, in gaining the chief magistracy of a great nation; and even there the street urchins would laugh, and old women prognosticate misfortune, if such an individual as Sr. Acosta should be elevated to a higher rank than tide waiter or sheriff's assistant. Dr. Mariano Saavedra, it is true, was elected Governor merely as an 'old fogey,' who knew little about politics or statecraft, but was at least a practical man, as his bank experience and self made fortune testify. The future historian will be at a loss to know why he chose Dr. Mariano Acosta for his minister, unless he was a namesake, or that he was nephew in law to Bishop Escalada. But we are not blind admirers of intellectual brilliancy, and although the Minister might not be able to spell, he was sufficiently versed in camp matters to give room to hope that he would introduce laws for the proper security of life and property. The history of the last three years shows the fallacy of such expectations, for one might as well try to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, as a statesman out of a gaucho; or a senator ultra erudito.

We will not horrify our readers with a catalogue of murders, we will not talk of camp-justices winking at crime, we will not rehearse electioneering barbarities, we will not uphold the Provincial Government house in its true colors. Let us if possible throw a veil over the disgraceful past. Let Dr. Day, Kithy, Davero, Scally, Connell, and the rest, sleep in their graves. Let Sr. Acosta skulk away in his primitive obscurity, and seek forgiveness from his reverend uncle for his manifold sins of omission.

If there be any one not fully aware of the awful state of disorder to which the camp has been reduced under the late Minister, let him not consult Grados or Cocidos, but enquire of the Irish sheep farmers, and native estancieros. The province of B. Ayres has been inundated with vagabonds, pass-ports have been abolished, the camp justices do just what they please, and crime has ceased to be considered such. Yet this man has the temerity in his letter of resignation to say 'I have fulfilled my duty in the most satisfactory manner.' Verily his trumpet is dead; no man ever resigned office with such unshameful vanity. He does not tell the motives for his retirement; perhaps he has good reason for his silence on this point, but Gov. Saavedra is perfectly satisfied and sends his congratulations to the Minister. We offer the vacant ministry to Dr. Pastor Obligado; the latter declines the honor. It is in like manner rejected by Santos Segui, and when subsequently offered to Sr. Quintana we can imagine the disdain of a really clever man on being invited to take Acosta's empty seat. The portfolio is dragged about amid wind, rain, and mud and finally falls a person to accept it in Dr. Pablo Cardenas, Fiscal of Government. The Tribuna is indignant at the nomination, and begs Sr. Cardenas to show his patriotism by refusing an office for which neither Nature nor Art has fitted him. The following are the Tribuna candidates: Dr. Adolfo Alina, Dr. Cosme Becar, Dr. Manuel M. de Oca, Dr. Tejeador, Dr. Norberto Riestra, Dr. Jose Maria Col, Mateo Martinez, Felix Frías, D. Antonio Obligado, D. Emilio Castro, Col. Martin Guizán, D. Ventura Martinez. Some of these gentlemen we think would feel insulted at an invitation to accept the ministry, unless Sr. Cardenas to show his patriotism by refusing an office for which neither Nature nor Art has fitted him. The following are the Tribuna candidates: Dr. Adolfo Alina, Dr. Cosme Becar, Dr. Manuel M. de Oca, Dr. Tejeador, Dr. Norberto Riestra, Dr. Jose Maria Col, Mateo Martinez, Felix Frías, D. Antonio Obligado, D. Emilio Castro, Col. Martin Guizán, D. Ventura Martinez. Some of these gentlemen we think would feel insulted at an invitation to accept the ministry, unless Sr. Cardenas to show his patriotism by refusing an office for which neither Nature nor Art has fitted him.

The disturbances in Salta have given rise to a prolonged debate in Congress during the next week. A question as to the right of the National Government to interfere has been ably discussed. It is believed, however, that the next advice we will receive from Salta will be of such a character as to render the interference of the National Government unnecessary.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The disturbances in Salta have given rise to a prolonged debate in Congress during the next week. A question as to the right of the National Government to interfere has been ably discussed. It is believed, however, that the next advice we will receive from Salta will be of such a character as to render the interference of the National Government unnecessary.

In the statement of the Central Argentine railway, published by the Tribuna, the other day, respecting the subscriptions for the shares of this company, we think it right to say that of the 700 and odd shares subscribed by Argentines, 250 are belonging to the Provincial Government.

On the 1st of next month a new branch of the Mauá Bank of this city will be opened at Gualeguaychu. This we believe will make the eleventh banking establishment which the Baron has in the River Plate. From private advices which we have received from Gualeguaychu, we are induced to believe that this branch establishment will do a large business. The town is the most thickly populated in Entre Ríos, and the great want of such an institution has been seriously felt. Moreover we learn, with pleasure that the bills of the Bank in Rosario, which are now so current in the interior, and which are convertible at sight, will henceforward be freely circulated in Entre Ríos, a province naturally rich, but hitherto destitute of any sound circulating medium.

One of our great Argentine capitalists who, we believe, up to the present has not subscribed to the Central Railway, is about to build a large block house upon the Barnea road, near to that historic spot commonly called the 'Banderita.'

The steamer Paven, we learn, will not be ready to resume her place on the line between Buenos Ayres and Rosario for at least two weeks. We understand she is undergoing a thorough repair, under the able management of Messrs. Saunders and Lodge.

A recent sale of public land has taken place in Cordoba, by order of the Minister of Hacienda. The land sold was some four or five leagues in extent, and was bought in, as a great bargain, by a foreigner.

A subscriber from the district of La Cacañá informs us that the verdant banks of this rapid stream are covered with flocks of fine mexican sheep from the province of Buenos Ayres. He states that where some twelve months ago nothing was to be seen, save scotch and wild deer, and nothing heard except the unmelancholic jargon of Santa Feino gauchos, now on all sides are Buenos Ayres sheepfarmers daily making their appearance.

The bridge of the Southern Railway over the River Riachuelo in Barracas promises to be one of the greatest triumphs of art ever executed in this country. The borings are to be made and continued until the firm earth or 'tozas' is found, large hollow iron pillars are to be inserted by means of steam pounders, the cavity in the pillars filled up with Roman cement and pieces of granite, to be pounded by the steam pounders until made into a solid mass, which is generally believed will last as long as the river which surrounds it. The bridge itself comes out from England ready made and only has to be put together here. It will rest upon these massive pillars.

Mr. E. Lomb has at last got an order from Government for the payment of the million of dollars which he deposited in the bank as a guarantee for the commencement of the works of the Salta Railway. The gains which the bank may have made on this deposit cannot be regarded as commensurate with the discredit which so unprecedented a transaction has cast upon the Government.

On St. John's night we hear, that in the country districts numerous bonfires lit up the camp. It is said in town that the cause of this unusual display was the resignation of Minister Acosta, who enjoys a rather unenviable reputation among our fellow countrymen and all respectable native estancieros in the camp.

The greatest anxiety is felt to know the news which the Salta troops will bring. There is a strong belief that the political news from England will be of a warlike character. It is also thought that the bank rate of interest will again have risen, and unless the Conference which, at last dates, was sitting in London has succeeded in re-establishing peace in Europe, a commercial crisis is anticipated.

been spared to render these houses everything that can be desired as a private residence.

We are happy to inform our readers that by letters received yesterday from Paraguay we learn that the statement made the other day as to respecting the arrest of an English merchant, is altogether incorrect. The Paraguayan Government merely seized the books and papers, but not the person, of the party in question. The cause of this unjustified seizure, it appears, is that the foreigner in question purchased a portion of a Paraguayan without previously notifying the Government, which is contrary to the laws of Paraguay, but we believe that our informant attached more importance to the matter than it really merited.

We hear of the arrival of an English gentleman, par Paraguay, who comes out to make large purchases of land for a London company. We believe that he intends to buy land in the Argentine Republic to the extent of two millions sterling.

The supposed long lost Nancy Riley has at last arrived, and brought with her, two speculative Englishmen who went down to buy up the wheat crop; they were the only ones to be seen of wheat. One of the gentlemen has promised us an account of what he saw and felt during the trip.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

It would appear that President Lincoln had received some superior information respecting the intentions of Spain concerning the South American Republics as will appear from the following which we extract from a leading New York paper.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The message from the President, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution that is only calling for information in relation to alleged projects for establishing monarchical Governments in Central and South America, covers a communication from Mr. Seward, who reports to the President, that various and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our Representatives abroad; but there is no correspondence or other form of information, which furnished any reliable facts showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the objects mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication would be incompatible with the public interest. The communication was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The Spanish papers state that orders have been issued to the steamships Alerta, Vigilante, Ceres, Santa Teresa, and Buena Ventura, to leave Malaga for the port of Valencia to avoid orders.

GO AHEAD.

The returns made under the United States census, which I know in reference to some of the States, as nearly correct, stand thus:-

Table with 2 columns: State, Actual value of property in 1850, Increase per cent.
Ohio: \$7,135,780,228; 16,159,616,089

This is almost incredible, but an examination of details will show it is not far from the truth; Ohio, for example, is a great Central State. The increase of the products of industry, from 1850 to 1860, were over 100 per cent. The number of immigrants which reached this country from 1850 to 1860, were over two and a half millions, making an enormous increase of the labour applied to the arts of industry. The states and territories west of the Mississippi (all of them newly settled) increased 1,600,000,000 millions of dollars, the five states, which comprise the original Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi, increased two thousand millions of dollars! Here, then, we have elements which show precisely how this enormous increase of wealth has come about. There is nothing in human history at all like it. We have no precedents for it, and European antecedents cannot be quoted as examples or parallels for us? We must, in this, as in all things, make out our own precedents and judge by our own standards.

Cause of the Depreciation of Paper Money.

We have so frequently called attention to the real cause of the depreciation of paper money in this country—the excess of our imports over exports—that we would not now refer to the matter but that we find in a leading financial paper of New York our remarks corroborated. If people will only take the trouble to read the following they will soon learn why, in the absence of fresh emissions, paper money still keeps depreciating:—

During the week just closed, the imports of foreign goods to the port of New York were to the enormous amount of \$4,468,968 dollars in gold, and nearly \$3,171,000 dollars in

currency. Of this imports, 1,840,634 dollars were in dry goods and 6,128,899 dollars in general merchandize.

The exports from the port during the week were of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie) 3,669,907 in currency, and of specie, about 8,000,000, or equal to 8,920,000 with gold at 75 per cent. premium.

Thus our imports in a single week were, in currency value equal to about 13,171,000 dollars, and our exports to about 8,920,000 dollars, leaving us indebted on the week's foreign trade to the amount of 4,251,000 dollars.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of these facts, and of their bearing on the public credit. It is obvious that such an extravagant use of foreign productions must embarrass our financial system very seriously, and bear hard on our national currency. If our people were as thrifty as they should be, in 'the trying times' which are upon us, we would export more than we import, and save ourselves from the perilous consequence of heavy indebtedness to Europe.

Surgeon-General Stewart.

The last mail from Asuncion brings intelligence that Dr. Stewart has been named Surgeon-General to the Paraguayan army, by order of His Excellency Pres. Lopez. The importance of this promotion may be inferred from the fact that the army placed under his charge amounts to 40,000 men. It may be interesting to give a short sketch of the career of this rising Scotchman.

William Stewart was born of a respectable family in Perthshire, in 1831. He made the usual medical studies at Aberdeen and Edinburgh and took out his diploma of M. D. at the latter university. In 1853 he was appointed to the medical corps of the Osmann House-articles, and afterwards joined the British-Bazouls at Scutari. He was medical adviser to General Vivian, and crossed the Balkan mountains to serve in the hospital at Schumla. At the close of the Crimean war he came out with the Anglo-Italian Legion, which was destined to form a colony in the Gran Chaco; this enterprise having failed, he was engaged by President Lopez for the army medical service, in 1857. Since that time he has been a great personal friend of General (now President) Lopez, and raised the medical service to a high state of efficiency.

Accompanied by Doctors Barton, Skinner and Fox, and Mr. Masterman pharmaceutical officer. During seven years Doctor Stewart has devoted his energies to the exercise of his profession in Paraguay, where he has gained the good-will of all, both the natives and his countrymen. He is not unknown in B. Ayres, having been commissioned by General Lopez, when the latter acted as mediator (1857) between Gen. Urquiza and the Government of B. Ayres.

We sincerely congratulate our friend and countryman on his good fortune. It speaks also for the progress of Paraguay that Englishmen of acknowledged talent are promoted to the offices of chief importance in that country. We believe that Dr. Stewart's present post is worth about £2,000 per annum.

The Government has also instructed him to write to Professor Laycock for three medical practitioners to whom will be given the rank of Captain, with a liberal salary, house, horses and attendants. Dr. Stewart resides in Asuncion, and has a splendid cotton and tobacco plantation at his country-place near Bitney, some 30 leagues from the capital.

RIGOLETTO.

This opera was played on Sunday night at Colón theatre, before a full house. Lelmi was as usual poor in the commencement and brilliant towards the close, his best pieces being 'bella figlia, and 'la donna o mobile,' he dressed with more than ordinary taste. Briol sang throughout with great taste and effect, although a little hoarse; her 'dell'io amor,' was encored, the singer being quite a triumph. The fourth act brought out the musical strength of the company; Mme Mollie received a beautiful bouquet; Celestino was much applauded, his singing being excellent, but his acting a little overdone. On the whole the opera passed off with great success.

Here we must notice the desirable improvement introduced by Sr. Nicolini into the orchestra, which is now composed of 30 first-rate musicians, mostly Germans. Nothing can surpass their execution of Mozart, and they play the other operas with almost equal credit. Professor Daly gave two very pretty solos, on Sunday night, on the clarinet. The curtain rose punctually at eight o'clock, and every note is due to Sr. Donato for the management of the Lyric Co, which we are happy to say is moreover very fortunate in having full houses every or three times each week. We should like to hear the English Reggimento.

FRENCH.

The Tribuna contains an account of the special mission of President Mitro on board the outer roads, under an Armstrong gun, which he held a conference, and that the latter manifested his readiness with the Montevideo, so enraged at the arrangement that he stated publicly in the Chibolo of Buenos Ayres: "our misfortune is that the Colorados have to depend upon so low and ill-intentioned a gaucho as Flores."

As to the conference we believe it untrue, for several gentlemen accompanied Gen. Mitro in his trip to see the Armstrong gun fired, when it was incorrectly stated that this old artillery officer staffed his ears with cotton. If such conference had taken place, many people must have known it, and the matter could not remain so long a secret. The Tribuna, however, distinctly asserts that Flores came from Martin Chico, on board the steamer Hercules, to meet Pres. Mitro in the English gunboats.

Paraguayan Mediation.

Our latest dates from Montevideo mention that the recent extraordinary mail-box from Paraguay brought to that city an aide-de-camp of President Lopez with special despatches for President Aguirre, offering the mediation of that Government in the dispute between Montevideo and Brazil. The bearer was also commissioned to proceed to Rio Janeiro for the same end, but happily the 'entente cordiale' had been restored, and it only remained for the Oriental Government and Brazilian envoy to thank Pres. Lopez for his interested efforts to wards maintaining harmony in the River Plate. The steamer accordingly left Montevideo, to-day, for Asuncion direct.

DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGNING.

When the Ministers arrived at Flores' head-quarters, they found 600 men, a half-naked mob, the whole of the rebel main body. The Colorado General was living in a state of Spartan rudeness, but the men had plenty to eat, killing in one day 750 fine merino sheep, belonging to Mr. Jacubetti. The sleeping accommodation was miserable. Mr. Thornton getting a stake-down on an old stretcher bed (straw), and Sr. Elizalde on a heap of sheepskins. The other commissioners fared even worse. How different from the treatment of the Ambassadors at the Congress of Vienna, when 'Alleyrand's cook came' mitted outside because the fish was, one day, wanting—'La Plata.'

ROSARIO TAILS.

The Vizconde de Ypanema left Rosario on Friday, at 3 p.m., and encountered a great fog coming down the Parana. On Saturday, at 4 p.m. she reached San Fernando, where passengers landed, but were late for last train. The price demanded for coach was exorbitant, and the reason in a state to endanger human life. The passengers therefore waited till next morning, when they went aboard the steamer in a shower of rain, and found the captain resolved not to move till next week. They accordingly reached Buenos Ayres by train on Sunday some who intended to leave by the English packet were unable, their luggage being on board the Ypanema.

There is no news from Rosario, except that the editor of the 'Forero Carril' is sick; the collections for the Central Railway continue. The Godoyvoria continue disputing in Salta; Bodoys seems to be gaining ground, and Urburu on the wine. Sr. Echaguen has been named Governor pro tem of Santa Fe, in lieu of Sr. Cullen. A new paper is to be started in Rosario, bearing the name of that city.

A Uruguayan synodical meeting was held on the 20th of Dr. Salva's residence, and a committee appointed: D. Carlos Paz, Minister of Mendoza, arranged the assembly. No news from Corrientes, except a change of Ministry; peace is fully restored, and Pizarro's army dismissed.

URUGUAY TAILS.

We have the 'Eco del Rio Negro' up to Sunday 20th. There were great rejoicings for the peace concluded at Mercedes. The Uruguayan of the 23rd brings news from Concepcion; six lots of public lands have been put up for sale. The quarrel about the students is not settled; but those expelled are ordered by the Nat. Government to be re-admitted. Professor Clarke and others have resigned.



nothing... dream... republic... MALTA... We learn that... out with... 181 killed or... repulsed...

per... in the seed, which is most... extremely exorbitant. Tobacco is arriv... in large quantities. Prices...

PRODUCE SALES. 250 cowhides, dry \$120 600 do do 83 600 do do 85 400 do do 88 300 do do mixed 73

Important from Montevideo (From our Correspondent.) Since my last, I have heard some...

TR WELLS' HALLCOON. We are happy to find the public... liberally coming forward to aid the... 'aring aeronaut in his intended flight...

CONGRESS. The National Deputies assembled... yesterday. A project of law was introduced to vote sufficient sums for...

Disagreeable Occurrence. We learn that a man went into a... money-changing office, ostensibly to...

NET. Prime... Several members of the late Com... of the P. A. Racing Society, have...

Foreign Racing Club. Several members of the late Com... of the P. A. Racing Society, have...

For Sale. A small estate to the South, about... ten leagues from town, area twelve...

British Hotel. Breakfast from half-past seven till... twelve from four to seven.

For New York. The fast sailing first class British... baroque VOYAGER, of 326 tons register, Capt. Robert Wylie...

Messagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223-CALLE VICTORIA-223. Leaves for Pillar every day...

ARRIVALS. Pataguas, Dutch brigantine Au... Uruguay, national steamer Era...

DAY AND MAZENS' Roal Japan Blacking. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For all kinds of blacking and shining...

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. GEORGE CULLING & CO. Wholesale and Retail Chemists, 16, Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.

OSTEO IDION. PATENT, MARIN 10, 1623. Special preparation for expelling Acids...

WESS-CABRIE'S DENTISTS. 21, Hay St., Overland, Buenos Aires. For all kinds of dental work...

Screw and Faddo Steamers &c. G. H. BARRINGTON & CO., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

To Rent. A small estate to the South, about... ten leagues from town, area twelve...

For Sale. A small estate to the South, about... ten leagues from town, area twelve...

Foreign Racing Club. Several members of the late Com... of the P. A. Racing Society, have...

British Hotel. Breakfast from half-past seven till... twelve from four to seven.

Wanted. A furnished apartment, within 10 minutes walk of No. 121, calle 26 de Mayo...

Visiting Governors. An English Lady, who can impart a good English education, and all kinds...

To Sheep Farmers. A Person having Camp in the Province of Santa Fe, sufficient for from 4,000 to 6,000 Sheep...

F. A. Gartland's ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPH ART GALLERY. CALLE DEFENSA, 345.

English Photographic Gallery. CALLE PIEDAD, No. 75, Altos. The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public...

Dr. F. Bourne, Surgeon Dentist, of New York. He opened his office in the new building, No. 20 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO...

Notice. The Office of Henry N. Hart has been removed to No. 85, Calle San Martin.

For Antwerp direct. Landing in the Inner Roads. The Office of Henry N. Hart has been removed to No. 85, Calle San Martin.

Also for the same destination. To follow the above, The magnificent Italian Clipper Barque...

For Carabina, Monte, and Las Flores. Mensagerias Nacionales de la Posta. Office: Rivadavia 441 and 443.

Brazil and River Plate Mail. And South American Mercurio Journal. This paper, recently established in London...

Wanted. A young man with good recommendations wishes a situation as Coachman or general servant...

Wanted Situation. A young man with good recommendations wishes a situation as Coachman or general servant...

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO. No. 108 calle de Cangallo.

The immense advantage of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two grand emporiums of the River Plate...

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is a society known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of operations which are regulated strictly and soundest principles...

CONDICIONES. 1. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar-dollar upwards.

Grand Establishment Coaches and Coffins. 79-CALLE PARQUE-79. Between Calle Florida and San Martin with branch offices in Calle Belgrano...

Dr. F. Bourne, Surgeon Dentist, of New York. He opened his office in the new building, No. 20 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO...

Sina, Sina Sold. For Sale, at reduced prices. Apply at Mrs. Oliver's Quinta, on the Barracas road.

Wells, Beckhaus & Co. WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS. Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173.

Sina, Sina. A small quantity, very clean, and at a reduced price. No. 27, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA 317 8p

Lloyd's Agency. Masters of vessels are respectfully requested to report, as soon after their arrival as convenient...

Just received Direct. A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season...

Just received, ox Parana. "Sinclair's" Belfast Hams, in prime condition. T. FALLON, Piedad, 64, 66, & 68.

Irish Butter, lot Brand. Just received another lot of the above in fine condition. Mark "Double Rose." HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, & 68, PIEDAD. 1199p



