

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	737
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-06
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

Subscription to THE STANDARD

800 PER MONTH.
 ADVERTISING PRICES.
 Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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The Standard.

"Nisi fides audient non videtur dicitur."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.



The 4th of July Anniversary

On last Monday the friends of the United States met at the American Minister's, pursuant to invitation. The saloons were crowded. We noticed the following persons present:—His Excellency Bartholomew Mitre President of the Argentine Republic, his Excellency Mariano Saavedra Governor of Buenos Ayres, his Excellency Dr. Rawson National Minister of the Interior, his Excellency Dr. Costa Minister of Education, his Excellency Dr. Cardenas Provincial Prime Minister, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, General E. Mitre, General Guido, G. Posadas Postmaster-General, E. Zimmerman, W. Jacobs, F. H. Polmar, C. Nolty, W. H. Minturn, H. F. Varela editor of the "Tribuna," Messrs. Coffin, Forrester, Glover, Upson, Bliss, Stone, Mahon, C. Zimmerman, G. Perry, R. H. Helper, United States Consul, Sr. Cavenago, Professor Dal, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, American pastor, H. H. Moore, Walker, Murray, Jacobs, Jun, Rev. Mr. Carter American Chaplain, —Bowers, W. L. Livingstone, —Gowland, Ayres, Halback, and some fifty other distinguished American gentlemen. A most superb dinner, a la fourchette was laid out in an adjoining saloon, and the best wines the River Plate could afford streamed on all sides.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk rose to propose the health of President Lincoln. He said, he felt bound to make some remarks on the nature of the struggle at present going on in the United States, a struggle which, no matter what the consequences may be, must and will continue, until the object is effected; that noble object is the liberation of our fellow-man, and the establishment, on a permanent and lasting basis, of the great and inviolable principles of Republican Liberty (hear, hear). Gloomy forebodings, as to the fate of his beloved country, were held out by enemies at home and abroad, but he would tell his fellow-countrymen that the Republic, which has proved themselves in time of peace, they were still greater in time of war. He proposed, "Prosperity to the American Union."

Mr. H. Varela then came forward, and in his usually eloquent style depicted the sublimity of the banner of the North. The Liberty of Man. He graphically described the danger which threatened the Republic, but let the world be aware that republicans were ready for the struggle come when it will. Mr. Varela was greatly cheered during the delivery of his truly eloquent speech.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall then came forward and proposed the memory of the brave and noble Washington. Drank in silence and standing.

Mr. Daly was introduced by Mr. Kirk as one who had fought at Pittsburg Landing, and in an amusing manner recounted his personal adventures; he convulsed the company with his graphic description of the many difficulties which he encountered. He had heard that Lee was retreating, then why not let him go. Mr. D. was greatly cheered.

Mr. Upson proposed success and victory to General Grant.

to be (tremendous applause.) Fellow-friends, I give you the health of the President of the United States (drank with three times three.)

The Hon. Mr. Kirk then proposed the health of His Excellency, Gov. Saavedra. (The President had not arrived at this time.) Gov. Saavedra returned thanks, and stated that he was delighted to hear such noble sentiments respecting the liberty of the world as those enunciated by his host. He would, therefore, in return, propose the health of the Hon. R. G. Kirk, American Minister. Mr. Kirk's health was drunk with all the honors.

Gen. Guido rose and said, that, for him it was one of the highest honors to be present at this auspicious celebration. The noble enthusiasm of Mr. Kirk, as the champion of Republics, had sunk deep into his heart, and all he regretted was that all the people in this country had not enjoyed the same privilege as himself in listening to so great an orator as the President of the United States, and his Ministers here (walked in). Gen. Guido stated that out of compliment to the President, he would give his place to President Mitre. A fierce attack now ensued on what are termed the good things of life. Champagne corks were flying about all sides. After a while

Mr. Kirk returned thanks for the kind intentions of President Mitre, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of Republican institutions.

Dr. Rawson then came forward and said—My friends, I am impelled to make a few observations by the enthusiastic speech of our American Minister. I give you, as a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the United States of North America. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Kirk returned thanks for the kind intentions of President Mitre, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of Republican institutions.

Mr. Billore next came forward and made an eloquent address on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and the great cause of republican liberty. He was greatly cheered.

Mr. Argier made a few remarks on the grandeur of the principles for which the North is fighting, and stated that, great as the North American Republic had proved themselves in time of peace, they were still greater in time of war. He proposed, "Prosperity to the American Union."

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Mr. Minturn then proposed the health of "General Guido and Mr. Billore" (drank with all honor.)

Mr. Walker then rose and proposed the health of "Mr. Helper, United States Consul" (drank with vociferous applause.)

Mr. Livingston addressed the company in a feeling strain, showing the sad state of his country on this 4th of July, and hoped that on the next anniversary peace would be realized on a sound basis, and his country again prosperous and happy.

Mr. Daly then played—Hail Columbia, the Star-spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, The Last Rose of Summer, and John Brown, all present joining in the chorus. At half-past five o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

PEOPLE'S PARK AT PALERMO

The public has for a long time felt the want of a city Park, and no one ever rode out to Palermo to whom the idea did not occur that it was exactly the site for such recreation. All the papers have suggested the thing over and over again, but the *vis inertia* of our Provincial Legislature, the law suit about the municipal property of Palermo, and above all the want of a practical man to give shape and substance to the project, caused the once beautiful residence of the late tyrant to fall into speedy and wholesale decay. Nevertheless, in summer time, it is the favorite resort of wealth, beauty, and fashion; when the setting sun bathes the scene in mellow tints, and booted cavaliers and gentle maidens wander through the leafy avenues, or listen to the cadence of the ripples of La Plage after the heat and dust of a summer's day, what do we do if we had not Palermo? Ask the thousand coachmen who roll out their lovely freight to the Bois de Boulogne every evening.

Since the Fiscal, however, has handed over Palermo to the municipality of Palermo, the Goths of the latter place seek to plunder us of so valuable an appendage, and convert it into a school, what was it?—a few honest upright men had assembled in a small house to make the declaration of independence; it was put up in the very street, and yet so what enormous consequences has this republic ultimately grown like unto the geological formation of a rock which for centuries is growing at the bottom of the sea, until last it reared its head over the waters and ultimately becomes known to the world by the beacon of the lighthouse. So also is the Republic of North America a beacon light to the republics of the earth; for years and years it has been quietly progressing, whilst Europe has been fighting and squabbling—even this very day look at Europe convulsed by anarchy.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived at M. Video bringing dates from Liverpool up to June 1st, and New York May 18th. The news from Europe respecting the awful struggle going on in the States is of the very highest importance.

The Conference was still sitting in London, and people were beginning to be nervous as to the result, fearing that hostilities would be recommenced before terms could be arranged.

The Bank of England is about to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The greatest interest is taken in England in the American struggle, as it is thought that now the question will be decided one way or the other by a fearful battle in a few days.

The Cardinals in Rome are busy in naming a successor to the Pope, whose health we regret to say is very precarious.

Prince Alfred had arrived in Lisbon. The Uruguay brings 40 passengers, mostly Irish. We have not yet received the list.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

No serious fighting has occurred between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces since the engagement on Thursday, the 11th instant. A suspension of hostilities was renewed, necessary in consequence of the heavy rains on Thursday, which rendered the roads impassable for artillery.

On the 13th Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory order to his troops, commending them for their valorous conduct on the 11th, and for fighting a desperate foe in strong positions, and had compelled him to retire with a loss of 19 guns, 23 colours, and 8000 prisoners, including two general officers, still their work was not yet over. The enemy must be pursued and overcome.

On the evening of the 11th the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire upon Lee's position, but it failed to elicit any response. General Grant's losses up to the 13th have been estimated at 35,000, as follows:—1100 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1400 missing in the 2nd Corps; 1200 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1300 missing in the 5th Corps; 1000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 1200 missing in the 6th Corps, and 1000 missing in the 9th Corps.

The Richmond Despatch of the 12th states contains the following:—
 "The Honorable Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th General Grant's army is entrenched near this place on both sides of the Brook road. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and today, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on the left, held by General R. H. Anderson; the result of which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from the position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established on the left, recovered. A large body of the enemy moved round our left on the evening of the 10th, and took possession of the road leading to the Spottsylvania Courthouse. Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties were small."

"R. E. Lee."
 A despatch from the Confederate Major Slaughter, dated Gianey's May 11, says—"There was some fighting yesterday near Spottsylvania Courthouse. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter."

Advices from headquarters of the army of the Potomac state that heavy reinforcements were coming in for General Grant, and it was believed that General Lee was also receiving large reinforcements. The position of Lee's army was not definitely ascertained up to the night of the 17th, in consequence of the dense woods in front of their lines. Lee's position is, however, known to be very strong; his lines extend half a mile north of Spottsylvania Courthouse. General Grant had determined upon an effort to take the Confederate army, but whether the attempt would be successful was questionable, as General Lee had, in anticipation of Lee's assault, his troops on his right, where they could be made immediately and dangerously available. All efforts to turn General Lee's flank thus far had proved fruitless.

The roads were rapidly drying, and battles probably even more desperate than the recent ones might take place within a few days. Lee's headquarters are said to be at Spottsylvania Courthouse.

A courier was captured on the 18th, in Tennessee, and upon his person was found a copy of Lee's official report of the recent battle in Virginia, claiming

a great Confederate victory. The courier was on his way to the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi.

Despatches from General Butler up to the morning of the 14th state that Gilmore, with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th corps, made a flank movement on the right of the Confederate works at Fort Darling on the 13th, and assaulted and took them with little loss. The enemy was driven from his first line in the morning by General W. P. Smith, and at eight o'clock they fell back on their redoubts, upon which the Federal artillery was beginning to play.

Later advices indicate that the siege of Fort Darling has been suspended, and that Butler's forces had fallen back to their intrenchments.

Secretary Stanton announces the receipt of despatches stating that on the morning of the 15th the Confederates in large force attacked General Smith's lines, and forced them back in confusion with considerable loss, but that General Smith ultimately reestablished his lines, driving the enemy back. A simultaneous attack on the rear of Butler's army was also reported. It is claimed that on the 15th the Federal still held a position on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

An official despatch from General Sheridan, dated Boston's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 18th, states that on the 9th his cavalry command marched round the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of the following day reached the North Anna River without opposition. During the night General Sheridan destroyed the depot at Beaver Dam, three trains of cars on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway, two locomotives, and over a million rations intended for Lee's army, also the railroad and telegraph for nearly ten miles. General Sheridan recaptured nearly 600 Federal prisoners, who were being sent to Richmond from the North Anna. On the 11th he destroyed more property and six additional miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. On the afternoon of the 11th he encountered a force of cavalry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of defences of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force of cavalry and infantry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of defences of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force of cavalry and infantry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy.

Richmond papers claim that in the fight between Stuart and Sheridan the Federals were repulsed and retreated rapidly, closely followed by the Confederate cavalry under General Gordon, who inflicted severe loss upon the retreating column. The same authority says that all the damage done by Sheridan had been repaired, and that Lee's communications with Richmond were intact.

Despatches from General Sigel report that on the 13th he was attacked by the Confederate forces of Lee and Ewell, and that he was forced to retreat over the Shenandoah to Strasburg, where he was a very long time, 600 killed and wounded, and about 50 prisoners. Breckenridge's force was estimated at 7000 infantry and a large force of cavalry. In consequence of the very long line of the trains, which were brought off safely, to guard, General Sigel was only able to get a portion of his force into the station.

Secretary Stanton announces that after two days of severe fighting, during which the Federal loss had been 3500, General Johnston had been compelled to evacuate Resaca on the night of the 15th, with a loss of 1000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Johnston's force is estimated at 60,000, was in full retreat towards Rome, Georgia, closely pursued by General Sherman.

Advices from Louisiana indicate that General A. J. Smith's army will be compelled to fight its way overland to the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter had been endeavoring to construct a dam, to get the gunboats over the falls at Alexandria, but had been compelled to abandon the scheme as impracticable. The Confederates declare that they will destroy the entire fleet and capture Grant's army. A Confederate infantry at Fort Du Ross fired into and sunk the steamer Emma, and nearly destroyed two other Federal transports.

Yazoo City was captured on the 9th instant by the Federal forces under General Arthur, who encountered but little resistance.

Advices from Charleston to the 14th state that a general engagement was going on between the Federal fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the Confederate forts and batteries. All the monitors were engaged.

Fort Putnam was maintaining a heavy fire against Fort Sumter, which is again considered as quite a formidable defence of Charleston.

Advices from North Carolina report that nearly all the Confederate troops in the State had gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia. Southern accounts represent that the rim Albemarle recently sunk one Federal gunboat and disabled two others, in Albemarle Sound.

An arrival from Florida brings intelligence that the transport Harriet Weed has been totally destroyed in St. John's River by a torpedo, nearly all on board being killed or wounded. Two other Federal transports were seriously injured.

President Lincoln has called upon the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to furnish as many volunteers as possible for 100 days' service.

The defences around Washington are now mostly garrisoned with Western militia, the veterans having been all sent to the front in Grant's army.

Washington, May 16, five p.m.
 We have despatches from General Grant to eight o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads became passable, that the army is in the best spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The Federal armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Washington, May 18, nine p.m.
 No report of any operations by the army of the Potomac has been received to day.

Washington, May 17, nine p.m.
 The General Dix—Despatches from General Butler just received, regarding the success of his expedition under General Kautz to cut the Danville-road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday morning the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss. But so soon as the fog lifted, General Smith reestablished his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original position. At the same time the enemy made an attack on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. On the afternoon of the 11th he encountered a force of cavalry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of defences of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force of cavalry and infantry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy.

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Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
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Rebadores de Hierro desde 80¢ vara.
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Puertas de Hierro.
Nuevas Máquinas de estirar Alambre.
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Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Córdoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Córdoba 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. J 1 x

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Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
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57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosí)

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COMMITTEE.
CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C.), CHAIRMAN.
Victor Poutz (Liverpool)
James Adger (S. C.)
H. O. Brewer (Ala.)
Robert A. Clark (S. C.)
Daniel Hubbard (N. O.)
Ferdinand McDowall (N. O.)
J. T. Welsman (S. C.)
J. F. Blacklock (S. C.)
OSCAR G. Farley (N. C.)
J. H. Ashbridge (N. C.)
Charles Stewart (S. C.)
C. Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool)
A. H. Perwood (Leech, Harrison, and Almon, Liverpool)
J. M. Tennant (Liverpool)
Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)
James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
John M. Calder (Charleston)
Wm. H. Trapman, Esq.

There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering, which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The merest necessities of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no garment save that which is stark and stiffened with his clotted blood. Horrible as war is in all its features, assuredly it has no greater horrors than the long agony of the poor captive who, when the feverish excitement of the contest is over, is left to the bitter charity of strangers and fees, without one friendly hand to soothe the pains of body or friendly voice to whisper hope and comfort to his despairing mind. These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have peculiar claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon Christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a stern sense of duty and the call of their country in its extremest need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privations, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity.

The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings which cannot altogether be relieved. Within little more than a twelvemonth, nearly \$3,000 have been collected and expended in relief. The managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as the means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in South America will support the Fund to the extent of their ability, and its objects may recommend themselves to all, irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow-men.

Contributions will be received by J. H. Ashbridge, Treasurer, Walmer Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; or in London, by Henry Hote, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. J 181m.

STEAM LAUNDRY. TRES ESQUINAS, LARRACAS.

MELVIN and CARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.
We do the following terms:
Washing, 10¢ per dozen ... 20 dols.
Dyeing, 10¢ per dozen ... 20 dols.
Pressing, 10¢ per dozen ... 20 dols.
We also deliver clothes. One of our men will wear or tear in the process of washing, and will please leave their
Mn. BLUES
de Cangallo and Mayo.

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 Acunagosa, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.
" Antonio Maró del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billingham
" Ladislao F. Martinez

GRHENT.
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 insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the 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 the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finances), 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 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares may 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. Martín (alto), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, blind, fell, run, brand, cutthroat, 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Reg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value.

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

Salidas.				Regresos.				Salidas.			
ESTACIONES.		TRENES.		ESTACIONES.		TRENES.		ESTACIONES.		TRENES.	
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