

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

830 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audent nil veri non audent dicere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The trial-trip of the Payon, we hear, will come off to-day or to-morrow. We are informed that she has undergone the most thorough and complete repairs and is in every sense of the word as good as new. The cabin has been newly refitted, the sofas all covered with new velvet, the beds and bed linen all new; even the very table service is new. We believe that she will take her old place in the river, and run as usual, to Rosario and back.

The Barraca diligencia has at last reduced the fare from ten to five dollars, as the roads have got so much better since the frost set in.

The finest building at present going on in the city is M. Lezama's quinta. However democratic this gentleman may be in his professions, he is determined to have a regal residence, for the magnificent house he is erecting in Calle Defensa is more like a palace than anything else. There is positively nothing in Buenos Ayres to be at all compared with it. Palermo, or San Jose, in Entre Rios, are far inferior to it. The only thing at all approaching it is the new palace which Mr. Taylor is building in Paraguay for President Lopez. Had we the Paraguayan marble and granite here, probably M. Lezama would have used it, instead of the crumbling stucco.

The engineers of the Northern Railway are up at Zarate, surveying for the proposed extension. We cannot doubt that if the Northern Railway is prolonged to the thriving town of Zarate it will add ten fold to the importance of this line, as the richest sheep farming districts of the north will thus be connected with Buenos Ayres. The Provincial Government, we understand, has promised a grant of seven per cent. guarantee on the capital invested. The line should be extended, therefore, at once, first to Pilar, then to the Capilla del Señor, and then to Zarate.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that Consul Hutchinson's new work, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings, with Extracts from Journal of Salado expedition, 1862-1864," is about to be issued by the publishing house of Edward Stanford, Geographical Establishment and London School Library, Publisher to the Ordnance Department of Her Majesty's Government, 6 Charing Cross, London, W.S. It is to be published in one volume, crown octavo, and to contain illustrations, maps, appendices, and statistical tables of this country's commerce, as well as topographical descriptions of 'locales' in the upper Provinces, comparatively new to English readers.

Urquiza's subscription for one thousand shares of the Argentine Central Railway throws all the great Buenos Ayres capitalists completely in the shade, and proves that this much abused man has, after all, the advancement of the country at heart. Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' gives a sort of faint praise to the ex-Governor of Entre Rios, but we say that this patriotic liberality of General Urquiza redeems a deal of political crimes, and we salute General Urquiza as the largest shareholder and consequently the best friend of Mr. Wheelwright in the Argentine Republic. It is all stuff and nonsense to say he is the richest man in the Republic; he may have thousands of square leagues and a million of horned cattle, but Pastro Obligado has more ready money than Urquiza, and yet with all his protestations for the advancement of the country, the Entre Rian Caudillo has outdone him in practical patriotism. Don Vazquez Sarafiel, the intimate friend of Montesquieu Piferno, can lay his hand on more ounces than the abused Urquiza, yet how many shares has he taken? On Argentine capital, how some future Gibbon will cut you up!

Since the celebrated attack of Piferno in the House on the Argentine Army, this Senator has been looked up to by his fellow legislators, as a sort of modern Julian. There is a report that he is studying Gibbon, and if he can get a coat with a pocket sufficiently large to hold the whole work in one volume, he proposes taking down the American edition and making another Decline and Fall oration on the state of the streets.

The celebrated traction engine, El Buey, will soon be on shore and a trial trip made. We caution Mr. Bear against the Barracas road, as the mud and holes are truly awful, and several 'bueys' have already gone to grief on that muddy road. Apropos, we hear that there are two traction engines already in R. Jancery and both are for sale, having proved utterly useless in the Brazils.

The Provincial legislators are beginning their old trick again of not attending the Camara. The 'Tribuna' threatens to publish the names of the absent members, and we think it very right and proper. If they will not attend, then let them be called, like the grand jury, at home, on a fine of £100. If this plan were adopted the House would never want a quorum.

The news from Montevideo is, after all not so alarming as given out. It appears that Pantaleon Perez, who had gone out to Flores, to witness the disarming of his men, by order of the Government, had not taken with him the treaty signed, consequently Flores refused to comply. Meanwhile Flores, suspecting some treachery, insinuated complicity on the part of Messrs. Elizalde and Thornton, and then high words were exchanged. Elizalde got very indignant and ran right off to the Government House and at once demanded his passport. Mr. Thornton was less impetuous; the President sent for him, and a long "pow-wow" ensued. We believe that at last it was decided that the treaty would be signed first, and then Flores was to throw down his sword. Things have been most monstrously hot in the Mount these last few days: one moment it is all peace, harmony, cocktails and tertulias—the next instant it is fire and bloodshed, war to the knife and no surrender. Such an exciting state of affairs never before was known. No one knows under which flag to sail, as if he comes down rather hard on Flores while peace is probable, ten to one but he gets walked off to secure quarters, and again, when war and fighting is in the ascendant, if he says a word in favor of the rebels he is down for a rampant Colorado.

The telegraph to San Fernando is at last concluded, and we believe is handed over to the Government, for what purpose we know not, as the despatches from San Fernando are not to say of a very political character. We hear that some of the fair 'doncellas' of Las Conchas and San Fernando have made a bid for the wires, as in summer time they will be in great request.

The in-Felix Colon has at last arrived. We hear that she is going to get an English boiler put in.

Things are coming to a pretty pass in the River Plate when silver mines are sold by auction to the highest bidder. It seems incredible at first, yet it is positively the fact, that on the 31st inst. two silver mines are advertised to be sold by auction in this city. They are said to be situated in the Province of Catamarca, and we suppose are enormously rich, but, some how or other, people in Buenos Ayres are rather suspicious of this description of property, and we doubt not that the mines in question will, if sold, go for a mere song.

An accident occurred in the Custom House on Wednesday. One of the clerks fell out of the window. There was a time in Ireland when these accidents were very common, as the window was considered the shortest way down stairs.

The rumored robbery by the capataz of the Southern Railway has given us the greatest proof of the extreme vigilance of Sor Cazon, who, when he heard it, had all his prisoners closely examined to see if any of them might have cut off a railway gauger about him, he also sent to the Company private advices of the steps he had taken. Mr. Santamaria, one of the directors, called upon us yesterday to say that the rumor in question, took its rise from the fact that a Frenchman had received a large sum of money to pay some men very far out, and that, as the roads were very bad, he did not arrive until as soon as he was expected. The men, therefore, who were waiting for their money, very possibly believed that the Frenchman had taken French leave, that it was not so, as in a day or two the missing Frenchman turned up with the money. We are gratified to be able to testify to the sleepless efforts of the Chief to catch the robber.

LAND SALES IN ROSARIO.

So much importance is paid now to the value of real estate in the province of Santa Fe that we think the following sales which we find in the "Reforma Pacifica" will interest our readers. The most important sale effected in Rosario has been that of four thousand five hundred yards front, by a league and a half depth, in twenty thousand

bolivian dollars; the buyers are Englishmen, and are about to stock it. The land is situated in the Carcaraba district. Camps lying 25 leagues from Rosario in the district of Molinuco, which last year would not realise 500 bolivians per square league, are now worth 1500 bolivians. An estancia half a league in front by half a league in depth, four leagues to the West of Rosario has been sold for 300 ounces. A piece of land 189 yards in front and depth, facing the river Parana, and another piece of land adjoining it of 150 yards front and depth has been sold to Messrs Ledesma and Casado in 3390 bolivians. A quinta adjoining the San Francisco, 300 yards front by 409 yards depth to Messrs. Imara and Sampo in 100 silver dollars. A piece of land in the suburbs 136 by 134 to Messrs Baro y Casado in 40 ounces. A piece of land eleven squares to the east of the plaza 25 de Mayo, 162 square yards in 92 dols. 4 reales. A quinta in the suburbs 410 by 200 in 1340 dollars. A piece of land opposite the Jardin de Recreo, 20 by 35, in 340 dollars. A piece of land in the suburbs, two squares from the plaza del Mercado 23 by 50, in 230 dollars. Another piece 70 by 75 in 700 silver dollars. Another piece 30 by 15 in 307 dols. 4 reales. Another piece of land in the vicinity of the intended railway station 69 by 71 in 1187 dollars. Another in the same locality 20 by 40, in 339 dols. A small estancia on the Payon 1200 yards in front by a league and a half deep, with a fine house on it, 6000 dollars. A very fine two story house with garden 19,170 dols. A small strip of land at the arroyo of Frias, 400 yds. front by half a league deep in 200 dols. Another piece in the district of the arroyo Seco, 444 yards front by half a league, in 555 dollars. Another piece in the same locality 151 by 300, in 185 dols. A piece of land adjoining the Protestant cemetery 255 yards by 6725, in 1500 dollars. Another 200 by 6000 at the arroyo Fria 200 dollars, and several others too numerous to mention.

We think it right to call attention to the fact that the dearest piece of property above mentioned is worth ten times the price in Buenos Ayres, and the province of Santa Fe offers just as many advantages to the estanciaero as either or both of them. Not many years since estancias which to day are worth a deal of money were sold at 10,000 dollars the league in the northern partidos of Buenos Ayres. A better investment than Santa Fe lands at the above price we don't think can be found in either North or South America.

MONTHLIES FOR JULY.

M. Palliere's album No. 4 contains two charming pictures. 'The Cathedral of Cordoba' gives a characteristic view of our 'city of churches' so famous for learning and devotion in the days of the Jesuits. The building seems of an Arabesque order, with its numerous minarets. It is said that in Rosas' time some Unitarios fled hither for refuge and being pursued up the belfry threw themselves off, meeting certain death, sooner than slow tortures. The picture also takes in a part of the Municipal house. 'The pulperia' is a graphic history of Gaucho life: in one of those rude shanties devoted to Bacchus, so frequently met with in our *campagna*, is a group of gauchos drinking *caña*, while the owner of the place reads the latest news from an old number of the *Tribuna*. The dress and pose of the figures are admirable. We learn that M. Palliere has ordered to be made a large number of nicely-bound albums, into which his pictures fit, as those of 'cartes de visite'; so that subscribers may now preserve the valuable collection from dust or injury.

Mr. Brill has sent us the last number of Godley's Lady's book, which comes with its usual supply of engravings, fashions and light reading. This periodical is so entertaining and useful, and the subscription (30 dols. per annum) so small, that it is becoming a great favorite, although some married men say it costs enormously by inciting their wives to lavish expenditure in dress.

The *Revista Pharmaceutica* contains several papers written by Mr. Charles Murray, who advocates the creation of degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Pharmacy, these however not giving the holder a right to practice medicine as a physician. There is a well founded demand for a Board of Public Health, an institution which may be said not to exist in B. Ayres. We have treatises on the Toja balsam, and other drugs, highly useful at times, but foreign to a general review. Mr. C. Murray is now President of the Society which boasts 44 active members, and 46 honorary do. and correspondents.

Next month we are promised the 1st No. of the *Revista del Circulo Literario*, a polyglot production, compiled by the 180 gentlemen belonging to that Club. Without incurring a charge of egotism, we may predict that so

varied an assemblage of literary efforts must prove interesting. Most of the papers will be in Spanish, the rest in French, English, German and Italian; and all on matters of the day, or subjects involving classical research.

The *Revista* de B. Ayres for July has not yet been given around, but we will review it as soon as received.

HORRIBLE! OH, HORRIBLE!!

The Municipality ought to be locked up 'en masse' in the Policia, for the barbarities at present occurring, thanks to the shameful neglect of this body. We have it from eye-witnesses, that the road is so bad from the southern killing ground to Plaza Constitucion, that the meat carts are frequently obliged to throw out the flitches of beef into the mud, in order to extricate the vehicles from the cess-pools, 'pantanos,' and holes into which they fall. The scene which ensues is the most disgusting and barbarous that can be imagined. While the greasy and scarlet-colored butchers are laboring to get the wheel out of the mud, the cartman calls to his aid a number of black women, who commence rubbing the beef with soiled rags, to take off the mud and filth. What poisonous contamination may be so engendered, we leave our readers to judge; but it is no wonder that doctors boast a splendid practice, and Buenos Ayres is afflicted with unknown disorders. There is no Police, no Board of Health, to rescue us from these horrible inflictions. We understand the road was quite good until the Municipality ordered all the old shoes, tin cans, and filth of the city to be discharged near the killing ground. Yet 300 yards of pavement would unite the place with the city, and save us these awful revelations. Is there no Mutius Senevola to rid us of these Sabines, by accusing them of high treason? Or must we be decimated by slow poison, merely to gratify the Council of Ten?

DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

Camp murders are the order of the day, so that no one can affect surprise or annoyance at the title of this notice. We hear that the 'capataz' of Sor Machado's estancia at Salto, in this province, has been murdered. No further details are given except that the assassin also beheaded a little boy, on the estancia, judging that "two heads were better than one." This will be a standing joke for some days in the Government house, for we see there is no effort to check such occurrences, these being now regarded as "a practical joke." It is consoling to know that the matter is viewed so philosophically, and we are about to abolish capital punishment. 'Punch' relates the case of a Frenchman, condemned for the murder of his father and mother, who prayed "the clemency of the court for a poor orphan." Hurrah for the march of intellect!

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The murders took place on the 2nd inst. on Mr. Hastings' estancia partido de Salto. It is supposed the assassins were deserters from the army, as they left a rifle on the ground. The capataz was an old man whose family reside in this city: 30 stabs were counted on his corpse. His name was Evaristo: he was in the service of D. Juan Machado, and his only companion was a little black boy: the latter had received 30 wounds, and perhaps life was not extinct, for the murderers also cut his throat fearing lest he should give information of the crime. They then burned the canvas tent in which Evaristo lived: we do not know if they carried off any property, nor what was the motive of the crime. Evaristo was a very peaceable man, a native of Cordoba, and had formerly kept a grocery in B. Ayres. The Justice of Peace has taken charge of the sheep, but there is no trace of the murderers. Sor Machado is the owner of a music-shop in calle Bolivar, and bears testimony to the inoffensive and respectable character of poor Evaristo.

SR. OLIVERA'S LETTER

Our Postmaster-General has received the following letter, dated Poson (Prussia), May 20th, 1864—

My dear Posadas,
Your favor of February 26th, overtook me on the 13th ult. in a sheep-fold of Eastern Pomerania. I am glad that you have received the bundle of informations from our friend Billinghurst, but I have been travelling about for the last three months, which prevented my writing sooner. I have visited 100 different sheep establishments, and seen 120 fine flocks, assisting also at their classification, and picking up useful knowledge for the advancement of our country. I firmly believe that the sheep is the basis of our agricultural progress, which will give us the necessary capital to rank as a civilized place, and foster 'habits of order' in which we are so lamentably deficient. Our citizens at present seek only to imitate Parisian fripperies; in Buenos Ayres we begin to build palatial edifices, when we have not got the means, whereas here in Europe

they don't attempt such structures until the country is possessed of great sources of wealth, 'and developing' the same by assiduous labour.

The foreigner arriving in B. Ayres must be struck with the splendid efforts to rival Paris or London, and may ask with reason what are the sources of wealth? Does the Argentine cultivate his soil? No! Does he raise cattle? Yes! in abundance, but he has neither pasture nor provision against the droughts which happen so frequently. Has he manufactures? Some of lucifer matches. If the foreigner goes into the camp, he will find thistles and cattle, the latter living on the Divine mercy, and dying by millions at times, without any effort to save them.

And yet hereon depends all the wealth of the country, for what is B. Ayres without her commerce, and what is her commerce but hides and wool? Reduce the amount of our live stock, and all the 'air-built castles' decorating the streets of our South American Athens tumble by enchantment, breaking like soap bubbles blown by children. Then the pure Argentine citizen, devoid of an education suited to this age of iron or of progress, in which we live, rushes into politics, the grand profession in all S. American republics, to seek a fortune and a name by upsetting everything that comes in his way, for he has no experience of practical life.

Statistics and the study of practical economy, in national products and commerce, are unheeded, for the great men of B. Ayres only study 'ideas,' and are totally ignorant of the value of our rural or commercial interests, leaving such things to Maxwell and Pordiel. Hence our statesmen are always in the dark, and often crush an industry they should have protected.

The Rosario Exhibition ought to be supported; the site is good for industrial display, being new ground: no palaces are needed, even in the open camp would not be amiss. I write now from the Exhibition at Poson, and I have seen Exhibitions at towns in Prussia smaller than the Villa Luján. Each district has a local Exhibition and then sends some remarkable articles to that of Berlin. The same method might be tried in B. Ayres.

The organisation of Pomerania is strange. Each establishment covers about half a square league, with 100 or 150 inhabitants, who have their church, school, and village, but never come to own the soil, which belongs to a noble, usually much more wealthy than the richest men in Buenos Ayres. As the population increases they must emigrate: formerly they went to the United States, but now they go mostly to Rio Grande do Sul, where there are flourishing German colonies. The Government and land owners of Brazil work hard to foment immigration. They have their agents all through Europe, scattering pamphlets, in all languages, and holding out the advantages of settling in Brazil. I have just seen 10 families setting out from one village, for Rio Grande, besides numbers of single men enlisted for the colonies of Sta. Francisca (belonging to Prince de Joinville) and San Lorenzo in the same province. These people have never even heard of Buenos Ayres: a gentleman said to me the other day, 'you can't imagine how I have racked my brains in trying to find out where is Buenos Ayres, since I heard of your arrival.' Another said, 'we only knew of Buenos Ayres, respecting the tyranny of Rosas, or hearing that one Governor was hunting another, so that I am surprised to find you a civilised man!!' I tried to show them that Buenos Ayres possessed even more advantages than Brazil: it is all useless. When your elections are over, please send me the information I required.

Alas, the Spanish race is the same everywhere: we do not understand practical life. For instance I wrote to Spain for statistics about sheep, and after several months received the following document: "we calculate 24 millions, but the annual of 1860 only gives 74. As to the breeds, we cannot say how many. We believe the annual production of wool must exceed 120 million lbs." What do you think of such statistical accuracy? Spain is like Buenos Ayres, paying no attention to material interests. In Prussia it is just the contrary, I have been supplied with the fullest statistics.

I beg you will try and forward something from Buenos Ayres to the Paris Exhibition of 1865; if nothing else send some wool, to show our name in the rank of civilised countries.

Give my best regards to our mutual friend Mr. John Hammah, for his kind letter from Ranchos, with such valuable information about the Merino breed introduced into B. Ayres. I have now to travel 120 leagues to Muecklenburg to visit the famous flocks before shearing, and after the Paris Exhibition, I hope to have a long chat with you and him.

Yours sincerely,
EDUARDO OLIVERA.

The Danco-German Question—The Conference.

The Times says:—"As the month of suspended hostilities which it required so much negotiation to obtain passes away, the prospects of a satisfactory result of the Conference do not im-

prove. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the German Powers attended the Conference with a pre-determination to elude all terms and conditions, even those to which they gave the mockery of their assent." The *Morning Post*, after congratulating the country on Lord Palmerston's return to his seat in Parliament says:—"There is—it is no use denying it—an impression abroad that this country may be played with. We have been trifled with, and there are those who are now trifling with us. It is evident that we have been taking a somewhat too contracted view of our national interests without perceiving it; and without meaning it, we have been drifting into a policy which, if carried out, would leave England very few interests to care for. We have made almost every sacrifice save the one which, once made may never be recalled, and more cannot be expected for us. We must act at last, and there should be no hesitation or halting about it. Nor will there be any as far as the people are concerned. It has not been without difficulty that they have restrained their indignation so long, and they look with unabated confidence to their old leader, now happily restored to health, to see that justice is at last done as between this country and the Governments that have, with high-handed might, conspired against the independence of a friendly nation, and defied the public law of Europe." The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"We are getting weary of the King of Prussia. We are sick of denouncing the dogged, merciless, and brutal policy which he pursues, and forces Austria to pursue, towards the Danes; but obstinate as the aggressors may be, we have yet to learn that they are quite so demented as to defy the growing opinion of all the peoples of Europe except the Germans. They must know that whoever causes this shameful conflict to recommence will be virtually an outlaw in the events that are approaching." The *Morning Herald* heartily congratulates Lord Palmerston upon his convalescence, but remarks that "he will need all the strength he has regained to preserve his administration from a disgraceful fall. His personal popularity and the confidence felt in him by some members of the Opposition will no longer suffice to protect the Cabinet. A storm of indignation is gathering throughout the land, which can only be avoided by the adoption of policy diametrically opposed to that which the Ministry have pursued during the last few months. The country feels that it has been betrayed by the Government—it writhes under the insults of Europe. Straws will show how the wind blows; and the singularly unprecedented circumstance that Earl Russell was received at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund with hisses is a very strong proof of the public dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government. Lord Palmerston must at once vindicate his position as Prime Minister and directing leading spirit of the Cabinet."

£20,000.

Some days ago we noticed that Gen. Urquiza had promised, in 1861, to contribute the above sum for a railroad to Cordoba. We have now to announce that in fulfilment of his word, he has paid the deposit on 1,000 shares, or double the total number taken by Argentine capitalists in this city! The 'Tribuna' skittishly notices the fact, the editor of that paper having taken two shares. Almost all the shares have now been subscribed for, these not being 100 unallotted.

LETTER FROM MONTEVIDEO

We have seen a letter dated 6th inst stating there was little hope of peace being made. President Aguirre refused to dismiss his ministry, and Flores protested against the admission of Gen. Lamas to the cabinet, as being his personal enemy. It is said that M. Saravia insists on the formation of a new Cabinet, as stipulated with Flores. Nevertheless the extreme Blanco party fears that if Lamas (D. Andres), Castellanos, and Villalba get into power, the Colorados will have it all their own way, and elect a Colorado president. *Redit difficultas.*

STOP THIEF

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Luxan, July 4, 1864.

Gentlemen,
I take the liberty of cautioning my countrymen in the camp, and the public in general, of a system that I thought long forgotten, but is, I regret to say, renewed again.

Five days ago, there came to my house a young man of a very genteel appearance, seeking employment as shepherd, saying that he learned to mind sheep in the Banda Oriental, had left on account of the war, and came over to Buenos Ayres, where he was for six months in a very respectable house as steward. I gave him employment to care a flock of sheep, which he did very well until yesterday morning, when, lo! he disappeared with my 'recondo' and the 'madrina' mare of my 'tropilla.' He had no clothes, with the exception of what was on his back, a large monkey jacket, a white corduroy trousers inside of the boots. He is about 22 years of age, very fair

hair, visage long and handsome, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and made in proportion. The mark is black, with a white star in the forehead. The 're' cado is not new, but serviceable, with a 'maudil' de felpa' for a 'sobrepuesto'.

He has been tracked to the Capilla del Señor. He is a Cockney sailor he says. The mark is branded.

Any person falling in with him, will do the public a service to have him taken, or advise me, through the 'Standard,' where he is to be found.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
VILLERO.

THE 4th JULY CELEBRATION.

Messrs. Mulhall,
Gentlemen,
Permit me to correct two of the principal unintentional errors made in your report of part of my remarks on the 4th instant.

The eloquent speech of Mr. Stephen's against secession was made a few days after the election of President Lincoln, at Savannah, Georgia, to the members of the Legislature of that State, in answer to Mr. Tombs. His other speech in which he declares their new Government for the first time in the history of the world, is based upon slavery, was made four months afterwards at the city of Richmond, when the citizens received him as their Vice-President.

The Hiram Griswold was sent by our citizens, and not by the Government. She was captured and bonded soon after she discharged her cargo, and not before.

Very respectfully yours,
R. C. KIRK.
July 6th, 1861.

MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL.

Dear Sir—A little dispute having arisen between two or three friends with regard to the population of Manchester without Salford and of Liverpool without Birkenhead, I should esteem it a favor if you would, through the medium of your valued columns, enlighten us upon this point according to the census of 1861.

I remain yours very truly,
M. R.
In the Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, published in London in 1862, we find the following returns:
Manchester (alone) 333,665
Salford 105,434
Liverpool (in 1860) 375,955
Birkenhead, over 20,000

OLIVEN BEEF

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
I have read with much concern in your paper of the 1st inst., that some 200 bales of Oliven beef were thrown overboard on reaching England. My chief annoyance is, that the infamous forgers of my name have imposed upon an influential paper like yours, for which I entertain a great regard. I, therefore, beg you will publish the following extract from a circular just received from England:—

"Jerkerd beef is falling into disrepute, especially owing to the large stock on hands. Lots of divers preparations, making up 1000 bales of 5 quintals each, have arrived in the Paraná steamer; they were rolled up in canvas, prepared by Sr. Biraben, and bought by Messrs. Smith, Brothers, but on arrival here (Liverpool), it was thought necessary, for the sake of humanity, to sell them for manure at 25 per ton."

This is the circumstance which my enemies lay hold of to injure my interests. Suffice it to say, that from July 1863, until May 1864, not a single lb. of Oliven beef was exported; this is my answer to the stories about 300 bales thrown overboard at Valparaiso, and 100 at Rio Janeiro, which were falsely said to be Oliven beef, being of quite a different preparation. Persons interested in the matter may call at my residence, No. 120 Calle Biedras, where I will show them the account sales of 7000 quintals of my dried beef, exported from Colonia, for various ports. For these reasons I have published here and in Montevideo that my beef will always bear my signature and the stamp of the gold medal with which I have been honored at the Great Exhibition of London, as also a certificate from the British Consul, to avoid fraud.

I remain, &c.,
THOMAS B. OLIVEN.
Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1864.

MR. BIRABEN'S REPUTATION.
Gentlemen,

The remarks published in your paper of the 1st inst., respecting beef prepared under my method, can only be regarded as a calumny on the part of Sr. Oliven, who charges me with using his name in the exporting of beef to Rio Janeiro and Europe. Respecting this gentleman, I am utterly ignorant both of his person and his system, nor do I wish to know either. I send all beef prepared at my establishment with my trade mark, and with no other having a patent from the Oriental Government for my method, and I have no interest in making any other mark known, save that of my establishment; moreover, it would be unworthy of my reputation to do so.

I have no wish to injure any person, and I am much surprised at the assertions of Sr. Oliven respecting me. I like to see every one work to the best of his ability, without occupying himself with the affairs of others, as the field is wide enough for us all.

A. BIRABEN.
Montevideo, July 6, 1864.

THE VERY LATEST.

Peace Proclaimed.

Yesterday afternoon our colleague, the 'Nacion,' circulated a special edition, confirming the rumors that peace was concluded in the Banda Oriental. It appears that after all the blow up the affair settled down and terms were at last come to, viz.:

The Ministry all resign.
The Treaty is to be signed at once.
Pantaleon Perez is to go out to Flores and witness the disarming of the forces.
Sor Lamas to be Prime Minister.
Flores to be Captain General of the Camp.

LOCAL EVENTS

Erratum—The passengers by the Uruguay were placed amiss in our list, those of the saloon in 2nd cabin, and vice-versa.

Congress—The Deputies have thrown out the Sultana claim; and the Senate met yesterday to receive the report of Committee on Dr. Brougne's claim of 76,000 silver dollars, which will form order of the day for Tuesday. Tomorrow there will be no session.

Census for B. Ayres—The new Provincial Minister, Dr. Cardenas, has ordered a census of all the inhabitants of the province (excepting the city).

The Pacificators—The 'Plata' states that Mr. Thornton was to leave Montevideo yesterday, for Buenos Ayres, and Sr. Elizalde next week. Subsequently we learn everything was re-arranged, and Sr. Elizalde has written to General Mitre, assuring him "Peace is finally made."

Rio Colorado—The 'Nacional' states that the garrisons are shamefully neglected, and reduced to 25 men. We have heard the same from other quarters.

Rangueles Indians—We are glad to learn that the Government of San Luis has made a friendly treaty with this formidable tribe.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 7th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 406.

Paper price of sovereigns, 113.

Paper money bettered a little to-day.

Patacons opened at—

First price 29 25

Second 29 20

Third and last 29 15

Cash sales, 31,570.

TIME SALES.

For Friday 6,000 at 29 15

July 31 23,000 29 15

Dec. 31 2,000 28 80

Nov. 30 5,000 27 04

Aug. 15 5,000 27 04

July 15 2,000 29 05

23 2,000 29 05

Aug. 20 10,000 29 05

July 15 5,000 29 15

Total sales of the day, 94,570.

Average brokerage, 31 4 per broker.

As we said only so late as yesterday, the rise in specie was not to be depended on. The bulls changed round to-day, and sold heavily for cash, buying in on time at short dates. Specie was weak, very weak, for cash, but extremely firm on time.

The absorbing theme on the Bolsa to-day was the splendid dividend which the Martinez estate, after two and a half years' liquidation, has at last paid—23 per cent. We refrain from publishing the strong expressions of some of the indignant creditors. We believe this dividend is, however, only the first, and there is reason to believe a second will also be paid. About half-past two o'clock the 'Nacion Argentina' supplement got scattered through the Bolsa, and the brokers, when we left the Hall, were all busily occupied in reading the news.

We have not heard of any freights to-day, and the captain of the steamer Uruguay complains that he cannot discharge his vessel for the want of lighters. The fact of the matter is, that the business and commerce of the port of Buenos Ayres is beginning to be too extensive for the old lighter boats of the 'oca.'

On the 24th June, the period prescribed by law for the completion of one mile of the Southern Railway expired. We are happy to say that owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Crawford there was one mile and a half finished with rails laid, &c.

The new native bank or loan company has not met with a good reception from the merchants, and many believe that it will not do enough of business to pay its expenses. We do not coincide in these views, as notwithstanding all the civil prognostications respecting similar institutions, they have succeeded in establishing themselves and do a good business.

We learn with some surprise that the convertible bank notes of Messrs. Maua and Company of Rosario, which enjoy a currency amongst the merchants and shopkeepers of that city, are not received by the National Government

in payment of Custom-house dues or even postage stamps. We shall say nothing now respecting the injustice of such an act which violates a solemn contract entered into by the late Government, and we apprehend deserving of respect by the present. But we are prepared to show the impolicy of the measure.

If the National Treasury was in such a flourishing condition as that the depreciation of the Buenos Ayres paper money received in the custom-house of Rosario was a matter of slight importance, we could better understand the rejection of the Maua notes, but since, on the contrary, our talented Finance Minister with all his efforts fails to make both ends meet, we think it rather strange that the National Government should persist in a course which results in certain loss, and is only defeated on doubtful principles.

In former days we had piles of bolivianos coming down every month from the Rosario custom-house, but the democratic paper dollar has been pushed into Rosario by the branch bank of San Nicolas, and for the last two or three months the paper money remittances to the National Government have realised a loss of from 5 to 20 centesimos per patacon. Who are the gainers in this business we cannot say, but there can be very little doubt as to who are the losers.

Now it is a remarkable fact that this very same Government which rejects the Maua bills in Rosario, passes a large account current, borrows money, and discounts its bills with the same identical bank in Buenos Ayres, and we apprehend that if the Baron Maua places such trust in the stability of the National Government as to allow the Finance Minister to enjoy a credit for millions in his bank in Buenos Ayres, M. Gonzales, if even there never was a contract in existence, should out of courtesy, at least, receive the Baron's bank notes for a few hundred dollars. Besides as these bank notes are payable in specie at sight, and are unsuspicious of an up and down value like the Buenos Ayres paper money, it is in an economical point of view incumbent upon the Minister to accept them.

We have no doubt that it is a matter of very trifling importance to the Maua Bank whether the Government accepts or rejects their notes, since owing to the sad state of our finances the probability of the Minister holding them in the treasury vaults for any length of time is extremely remote. If one paper dollar was as good as another, if the Casa de Moneda bank note were as good as the Maua, then indeed we could understand the preference, but such not being the case it is difficult to explain the obstinate economy of the Argentine Minister.

Respecting the recent loan effected by the National Government with the River Plate Bank and some of our city merchants, we think it right to say that our deficit minister acceded to terms which would damage the reputation of even a third class merchant, and that it has come to our knowledge that the Baron Maua offered to advance the Government the amount of the loan in question at 1 per cent less interest per month than that which the Government now pays, furthermore that the money in question would have been advanced without the humiliating necessity of hypothecating the custom-house.

They say that the National Finance Minister is a remarkably talented man but we confess that we are at a loss to discover where his peculiar talents lie, for candidly speaking he seems to have more a touch of the character of Mr. Harold Skimpole in Black House, than of Adam Smith or Sir Robert Peel.

PRODUCE SALES.
300 dry cowhides, matadero \$130
100 do do camp 120
700 do do do 118
150 do do do 115
120 doz. sheepskins 160
21,000 arr wool at reserved prices.
1000 hides, Entre Rios 43 s rs
60 bales do do 25
50 do kidskins 5
60 do goatskins 44
1000 bundles hair, Entre Rios, at 21 and 4 1/2 dols mpc. 1000 do. from Corrientes 33 dols. mpc.

Wanted.
By a young Man, a native of London, who has resided twelve years in the country, and speaks Spanish fluently, a situation as Messenger or Steward, in an English house. The best of references given.

Has no objection to travel in the provinces, or to Europe.
Apply 'Steward,' at this Office.
6p. J8

Aviso.
Habiendo extraviado en el dia 6 de 7 del corriente mes de Julio un pagaro del siguiente tenor, se previene al publico no desatenderlo, habiendolo tomado las medidas necesarias para que no sea abonado sino a su legítimo dueño. El dia cuatro de Setiembre de Mil ochocientos sesenta cuatro, pagaremos a la Orden, la cantidad de Cincuenta Mil pesos mpc, por igual valor recibido. (firmado) Vicente Gutierrez y Cia.

Wanted.
A man and wife lately come to this country seek a situation in town. The woman is a good cook and the man understands the care of horses.
Apply, 228 Calle Congallo. 3p, J

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

JULY FEASTS.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th performance of the New Season.

Friday 8th,
MACBETH.
Saturday 9th,
NATIONAL HYMN,
TRAVIATA.
Sunday 10th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
At Eight o'Clock

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de M. D'Hote.

Vendredi 8 juillet

12me représentation de l'abonnement.

Ire représentation de

UN CAPRICE

Proverbe en un acte par Alfred Musset.

Mon Isménie

Vaudeville nouveau en un acte.

Le Matelot fil en quatre

Chansonnette nouvelle par M. D'Hote.

On commencera par

Ce Scélérat de Poireau.

Vaudeville en un acte.

Samedi 9 juillet

L'HYMNE NATIONAL.

Comédie en quatre actes en prose, par Emile Augier et Jules Sandeau.

Dimanche 10 juillet

Les Maris me font toujours rire

Comédie en deux actes mêlée de chant.

Un Monsieur qui prend la mupette

Vaudeville en un acte

A 7 heures et demie.

Unfurnished Lodgings.

Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at

194 and 196 CALLE BOLIVAR

1 m J 14

Wanted.

By two young men of good education, lately arrived in this country, situations as Tutors, in English Families, Address Tutor, Standard office. 3p, J7

Important Sale.

TO ESTANCIAROS SHEEPFARMERS, BUILDERS & OTHERS.

Adolfo L. Arriola will sell by auction on account of the Contractors of the Northern Railway, on the 18th inst., at their yard opposite the Gas Works, in lots to suit purchasers, the whole of the surplus materials, consisting of about 12,000 Iron Posts, drilled for three wires, adapted for sheep corrales, etc., etc.

One compact Portable Steam Engine, seven horse power, all complete, with extra crank and handle for working pumps.
A large quantity of Boards; a quantity of Die, square, 3 by 3 and 4 by 4; and a quantity of Poles, round and flat; Bar Iron, Chains, Ropes, Pumps, Iron Monkeys, etc.; one splendid deep well Pump, first class, to work either by steam or horse power; one Steam Derrick, double action; ships' pumps, empty tanks and can, carpenter's benches and screws, blacksmith's tools, bellows, etc., etc., vices and portable small forges, anvils, etc.

A quantity of brass mounted cart harness, saddles and bridles; one four-wheeled carriage and harness complete in best order. J8, 12p

Notice

\$10,000 Reward.
Whoever will produce the 240 Express Horse, either dead or alive, at head-quarters, N. N. W. J. W., Little Western, shall receive the above reward.
N.B. Was last seen in the Defensa, and supposed to be travelling yet.
By Order,
JOLLY BOYS AND CO.
Directors.

Judge and Jury

Some few nights since at head-quarters (Judge O'Dodge presiding), there was 'tried' some of the 240 Express Whiskey, from a most eminent firm in this city.
The trial of the 240 Horse will be duly notified.
By Order,
JOLLY BOYS AND CO.
Directors.

B. Parody,

51—CANGALLO—51

READY-MADE CLOTHING

STORE.

Buckingham, Invernesses, Raglans, Byrons, Over-coats and Double-breast Frocks, Linen Shirts and Cotton do, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, and India-rubber Goods.
Youths' and childrens' clothing, shirts, do. J8, 10p

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Paraná, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds Goods.

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,
THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
THE MADE-UP DRESS DEPARTMENT,
THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,
THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT,
THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,

Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,
THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT,

The Stock will also include

OPERA CLOAKS,
STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size
Childrens' Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits.

GLOTH CAPES,
And an infinite variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of

GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANT OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

61—Corrientes—61

THE AMAZON,

11—CALLE PERU—11.

Manufactory of Children's Dresses.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS OF FAMILIES.

This old established House begs to call the attention of its Friends and the Public in general to its new assortment of Goods. It has on hand all Goods which the first houses in Paris would be proud to have. Persons of good taste would do well to see this splendid assortment of articles. There is also some very fine French articles, viz.:

CASIMIRES.	ARTICULOS DE LANA.	SORDERERIA.
Cuchetas	Batas	Bombaseros de terciopelo
Chudras	Camisetas	" " " " " " " "
Mantas	Capitales de seda	" " " " " " " "
Terciopelo de lana	Capitales de seda	Gornas de terciopelo
Pelos	Capitales de seda	Gornas de terciopelo
Mantas	Capitales de seda	Gornas de terciopelo
Articulos de lana	Capitales de seda	Gornas de terciopelo

Mancheros, Zibellinas, Cuellos de terciopelo, Berthe.

To be Let

To a small family, the House Temple-street, No. 56, consisting of four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, aljibe, and other necessaries. For further information apply at the same house. 3p, j5

J. T. DODGE,

Marine Artist.

No. 11 CALLE CUYO.

j5, 3p

English Photographic Gallery

CALLE PIEDAD, No. 75, Altos.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.

Having furnished his Gallery with first-class instruments and good operatives, comprising the following:—
Cartes de visite in every style.
Miniature portraits of every class.
Copies made from other likenesses, from one quarter of an inch to twenty-four.

Portraits of all sizes, with colors.
Solar camera, portraits of all sizes.
The same colored in water colors.
The same do. in oil, do.
Views of buildings, country houses, &c. Made to order.
The same for stereoscope.

Views of every description made to order on cards and large plates, and all description of work in photography executed on the premises.
Terms most moderate.
M. A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Im. J4

Camilla Rousseau.

The Clerk of this name ceases to be in our employment.

Buenos Ayres, July 5, 1864.

JAGER y ANDRADA,

En Liquidación.

Notico.

The Office of Henry J. Powell and Co., Ship Brokers and Insurance Agents has been removed to Calle 25 Mayo, No. 67, alongside the Commercial Rooms 8 p, j7

Wants a Situation

A young Englishman, of long business experience, wishes a situation in a store (town or camp.) Has a good knowledge of Spanish. First-class recommendations.
Addresses T. B. M. at this office. 3p. J8

To Let.

A LARGE STORE FOR DEPOSITS.

Distant four squares and a half from the Custom House, very dry and commodious. It is capable of containing upwards of 1,200 tons measurement of merchandise. For three ounces and a half per month. For further particulars apply at No. 267 Calle Victoria before 12 o'clock in the forenoon, 3p

Cerros Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Cerros Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Cerros Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60¢ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

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

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

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127-CALLE 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 Chilo every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Suquia, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba 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 Pava until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pava will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. J 1 x

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 Potosi)

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

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

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 Kiedwald (N. O.)
J. T. Welman (S. C.)
J. F. Blacklock (S. C.)
OSCAR G. Parsley (N. C.)
J. H. Ashbridge (N. O.)
Charles Stewart (S. C.)

C. Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool)
A. B. Forwood (Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, Liverpool)
J. M. Tennant (Liverpool)
Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)
James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
James 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 foes, 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 £23,000 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 means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Sanitarian 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 Hotze, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. j181m.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN AND CARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.

Washing done on the following terms:

Washing and dressing shirts, per dozen ... 20 dols.
Washing plain clothes " " " " " 7 "
Dressing same " " " " " 9 "

A van will be sent round town to collect and deliver clothes. One of the chief advantages is that the clothes suffer no wear or tear in the process of washing.

Persons wishing the van to call at their houses, will please leave their names at the laundry.
Mr. BLUES,
Corner of calles 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 Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao 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 25 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

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

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

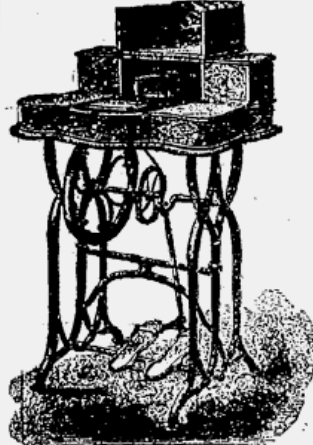
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:

Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

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

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

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



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without 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.

Big 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

DIAS DE TRABAJO. DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas.					Regresos.					Salidas.					Regresos.				
TRENES.					TRENES.					TRENES.					TRENES.				
ESTACIONES.	10	20	30	40	ESTACIONES.	10	20	30	40	ESTACIONES.	10	20	30	40	ESTACIONES.	10	20	30	40
Parque	8-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	Lujan	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	Parque	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	Lujan	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Caballito	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	San Martín	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
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San Martín	8-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	La Cabaña	7-10	7-10	7-10	7-10	Merlo	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30
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