

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

---

<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	741
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-07-12
<b>Lengua:</b>	Ingles
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periodico

---



# Subscription to the Standard

400 per month.  
 ADVERTISERS.  
 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 accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

"All right, and all very good, and all very good."

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

## THE ORIENTAL DRAMA.

It is popularly believed that the last act in the great Oriental drama is about to take place—that the scene will now open with Flores and Moreau dodging about, the Brazilian squadron firing on the Montevideo custom-house, Paunero standing on the mole-head haranguing his men before they jump into the boats, and President Aguirre getting ready his luggage to embark by the steamer Paraguay for Liverpool. This is more or less the view which is now taken of the Oriental question. We however regard the matter in a very different light, and instead of this being the last act in the so-called Oriental drama believe that the melodrama has been played out, and now we are treated to a new play entitled "Perilous Intervention," but in treating of the said state of affairs in the Banda Oriental it is useless to speak in figurative language; far better to set before our readers' eyes the working of the inimitable laws of Divine Providence, that we may be prepared for consequences which we regret to say appear almost inevitable.

The Brazilian Minister arrived here on Saturday, but the weather was so stormy that he could not land. Superstitious persons may possibly attach importance to this circumstance, but no matter what may have been the incidents attending his landing there cannot be the slightest doubt that his arrival here, after the orders which he sent to the Brazilian generals and his admiral, affords room for the greatest speculation on the future not only of the Uruguay but of the River Plate.

We are told that his Excellency has come here with the object of soliciting the co-operation of the Argentine Government in the Brazilian movements, that President Mitre is only too willing and happy to afford it, and that the importance of Brazilian intervention in the Oriental Republic is such as to justify the occupation of the country by Brazil until peace is made.

We of course decline offering any opinion on the new phase which matters have taken, but it is not altogether impossible that some fine morning we shall hear of the capture of Montevideo by the Brazilian admiral, and then who will bother themselves about the Chincha Islands?

The intervention of Brazil is only a necessary consequence of the Flores rebellion, and although Argentines plainly saw that such would ensue, they never properly estimated the subsequent difficulties.

Now at last we have arrived at the long talked of crisis, and what is the public feeling? The Orientals who are in Buenos Ayres and who have been the mainstay of the revolution, openly avow that if the Argentines invade their country they will join the Brazilians, that Flores himself must do the same, and that the plain fact of the matter is this: the revolution which began by the invasion of two men in a small boat is apt to terminate by one of the most sanguinary episodes in South American story.

Again, if Argentines join with the Brazilians, who pays the expense? It is clear that our own Government cannot, since we have a deficit staring us in the treasury, and the national resources are so straitened, that a reduction of the national clerical salaries is needed. As for the idea of the terms of the last, nothing, therefore, remains but "an emission of paper dollars," and here we come at the real question. The Flores rebellion has almost ruined the Banda Oriental, and now it is beginning to tell on our own.

To allow the Brazilians to overrun the Banda Oriental, and sweep both Flores and Colorado into the River Plate, might seem bad policy, but it is what is in the long run for Argentines, but in mind Flores and his men over to Colonia, unless the Napoleonic system of warfare is to be adopted.

If the churches and other public buildings in the Oriental Republic were overflowing with gold and silver, or the extenders were able to pay a war tax, like the inhabitants of Jutland, nothing would be more convenient than to invade that republic; but the country is in the most impoverished state, and unless our Government is willing to gather up old bones in payment of the expenses of the proposed armed intervention, we are at a loss to see how the heroic Argentine General will be able to recover the expenses.

Since matters have gone on so long in the Banda Oriental without our intervention, the wisest and safest plan is to pursue the same policy, and let Orientals "arrange" their own affairs with Brazil, by themselves. It is time enough to bid a certain character good morning when we meet him, and if the Brazilians have sinister intentions in their proposed intervention, the less we help them in the present movement the better.

Besides, President Mitre should bear in mind one fact, that if he sends his Generals over to the Banda Oriental, the probabilities are, that the paper dollar barometer will run up seriously, and that every victory gained on the other side will lead to a corresponding defeat on the Bula.

The rail, depreciated state of our currency is regarded by many as an evil; but, after all, the olive branch in the River Plate is now a day's rotten paper dollar of Buenos Ayres: for come what will, we cannot go to war until its value is fixed.

## THE JULY FESTIVALS.

The fetes of Argentine Independence would have been unusually brilliant this year, were it not for the untoward weather, which rendered them a miserable failure. The Municipality had gone to considerable expense, and wisely abandoned the swindling method of blank lotteries; while the theatres got up attractive lists, and the arrangements of illumination &c. were magnificent.

On the afternoon of the 8th (Friday) the merry-go-rounds, "tompes-cabezas," and soaped pole caused great diversion among the little boys, and the Plaza Victoria was crowded. The soaped pole was a novelty, and the prize at the top was a suit of clothes and \$200 depreciated paper: the successful aspirant was an English sailor (name or vessel unknown) who was enthusiastically cheered. The stir in tailor's shops on Friday evening was something to be imagined not described: the aristocratic members of the *Progreso* were getting new vests or cleaning their body coats, the plebeians were rigging themselves out for the holidays. At seven o'clock the various public buildings, Cathedral, Policia, Congress, University, Correo, and Bank, were illuminated "al giorno." The fireworks in the Plaza were very grand and largely attended. The opera *Coque Macbeth* with great success, were about 1000 persons present. The French *Belle* had also a good house, Mme. Pauline and M. D'Heuteville admirable "fun caprice" and scintillating potpourri. The Club Ecce-grege hollowed off with usual *coquet* lasting till 7 a.m. several distinguished foreigners were present: the supper was first-rate and provided by the *Confiteria del Aguila*.

Several persons had prepared for a camp excursion, but the weather was foretold heavy rains, as Colonia was visible on Friday. In effect our city was deluged with successive showers, and the morning of Independence was ushered in unfavorably. Some of the troops turned out in new uniforms, but were obliged to shelter under the *tebeas* (or blocking up the only thoroughfares). The procession of Corpus Christi, and military review, were of course abandoned, but the *Te-deum* came off at the Cathedral, the President, his dignitaries, and Foreign Ministers assisting.

Saturday was a wretched day, but did end up towards evening, and the police let off a fire of balloons and several rockets. The theatres gave their functions in spite of the weather. Some boys were arrested for causing disturbance in the Plaza.

Sunday was a lovely day, and crowds of well-dressed people assembled in expectancy of Mr. Wells' balloon ascent, opposite the Policia. The barrels and other preparations were ready, so was the crowd, but the Municipality forbade him to make the ascent, alleging that ladies could not come out in such muddy streets. There was no wind, and a fine day could not be chosen, for to postpone (as was coming down in a parachute: the crowd exceeded 6000 persons, but Dr. Torres was inexorable, and we were doomed to be disappointed. Several *tebeas* were given in the evening to wind up the July festivals, and President Mitre has

a select reunion. We forgot to mention that the soaped pole had its aspirant also on Sunday, and an Italian sailor contrived to reach the top and carry off the flag as a trophy, but the Municipality refused him the prize until he went up a second time.

We hear of only one serious accident, Dr. Peralta's coach, turning at the corner of Defensa and Victoria, came suddenly on a group of men, and the pole struck one of them in the chest; it is supposed he was killed.

As a conclusion to the season of rejoicing, Mr. Wells is to make his ascent, next Sunday; but we have grave doubts about the weather, which looks very broken, and it is quite possible we may be victims to repeated postponements. It is thought the procession of Corpus Christi and military review will come off next Sunday.

## A Model way of Parting Cattle.

One of the greatest nuisances which the Buenos Ayres estanciero has to contend with, is the great difficulty which is experienced in getting what is called "a parting" from distant neighbors. During the cold winter nights, and the scorching summer days, horned cattle, no matter how well "querandado," will stray away, particularly in seasons of drought. There is then no keeping a "rodco" of cows together. Estancieros at the moment console themselves with the reflection that all the cows and heifers are marked and sealed, and that when the camps get good, their pens will find them out, but this has proved to be a total delusion, and estancieros know it to their cost. Rarely, if ever, the cattle which are recovered in distant parts are sufficient to pay the expense of a whole troop of peons, at twenty-five or thirty dollars per day. We have known estancieros to keep running about from one estancia to another, asking for a "rodco" or parting, and invariably be refused, some convenient excuse being always given, such as, the "patron" was absent, or that the cattle were too poor, or that only the day previous a parting had been given. Some such excuse is never wanting, and the unfortunate estanciero, who is in search of his lost cows, has to return probably twenty leagues with his peons, horses, etc., at no trifling expense. Days sometimes pass, and still "the cows don't come home." Off he starts again, and probably on the road learns that the butcher has been at the very estancia which he is going to, only a few days previous, and made a large troop; how many of the unfortunate man's cows are now on their way to turn? Such cases are of every day occurrence. Our attention has been called to this matter by the rather novel way in which they part cattle in the Banda Oriental.

"Eco del Rio Negro," a little newspaper printed in Mercedes, in the B. O., arrived yesterday, and we notice with pleasure the following advertisement:

## "ESTANCIA MAUA.

The undersigned invites all parties of the department to attend a general parting which he will give in the fields of cows and mares belonging to this estancia. The parting will commence on the 13th, and terminate on the 20th inst.

BRITOS JOSÉ DE LAMA.

Estancia Maua, July 1st, 1864. Now here we have fifteen days public notice given in the newspapers, of the parting. We call Dr. Albana's attention to this. If estancieros in Buenos Ayres would adopt a like course there would be less recrimination and more pastoral honesty.

## ANOTHER WORK ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following is the title of a new work, written by T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., English Consul at Rosario—"Buenos Ayres and Argentine Glories," with Extracts from Diary of Sa. Judo Exploration of 1862 and 1863."

It is being published by the house of Edward Stanford, Geographical Establishment and London School Library, publisher to the Ordnance Department of her Majesty's Government, Charing Cross, London. It will be published in an octavo volume, large size, containing maps, plans, and illustrations, appendix and statistical tables of the commerce of the country, and also topographical descriptions of some of the upper provinces, comparatively unknown to the European reader.

We have much pleasure to announce in the "Ferro-Carril," the publication of the above work; and it affords us an opportunity to congratulate Dr. Hutchinson for his untiring efforts to advance the material interests of this country. This gentleman, without any permanent residence in our country, as his Government can remove him to any other place at will, has

displayed more zeal on behalf of this country than even Argentines themselves. He has laboured, without ceasing, in his correspondence and in his communications to the various European societies to which he belongs, to impart correct views of these countries; and, we can well say, that few have done more in this respect than Dr. Hutchinson.

The work which we now refer to, is the result of a tedious journey in the Gran Chaco, Santiago, Tucuman, and Cordova, and contains most important information respecting these remote territories, their rivers, and adaptability to the wants and requirements of European emigrants, also very beautiful sketches of the people and their customs and manners.

The tables which the work contains have been compiled with the most admirable care. But that which reflects the greatest credit upon Dr. Hutchinson, is the fact, that the author had no pecuniary view in question when writing the work. The only remuneration which Dr. Hutchinson will probably receive, is the satisfaction of having helped to develop the industries of the country, where he temporarily resides.

We comply, therefore, with our duty in returning thanks to Dr. Hutchinson, in the name of this country, for his disinterested labours for the welfare of the Argentine Republic—"Ferro Carril."

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ball at the *Progreso* was the best attended for many years. We are told that there was a regular squeeze—dancing was kept up until it commenced to rain on Saturday morning. It was a great relief to all the public functionaries that Saturday was a wet day, as there was no procession. The 9th of July was a horribly wet muddy day; the majority of the people who had been up dancing the night before kept their beds all day. The decorations on the Policia were so terribly saturated that they were unbecomingly in the extreme, the splendid blue and white flags looked like solid linen; in all the rain however the merry-go-round in the plaza was crowded with boys, and the greased pole which the municipality had put up in the plaza with a splendid suit of ready made clothes bought of Mr. Parody in Calle Cangallo, and placed on the top with 500 dots, in one of the coat pockets, was crowded; several seedy looking customers tried to climb it, but all in vain, they "slithered" down before they got half way; at last an English sailor made his appearance, and having made a slight rotation to the gapping multitude in English with a strong Corde antique, jumped on to the pole and ran up it in two seconds when he grasped the splendid suit and the bran new hat and boots there was a tremendous cheer from the folks below.

On Sunday the day was very fine, and the Cathedral crowded with the fashion of the city, the general belief being that Mr. Wells would go up and come down at that time, thousands promenaded the plaza, but although the weather could not be more favorable, the popular Mr. Wells did not make his appearance, and people were greatly disappointed. We understand that the reason of his non-appearance was positive orders which he received from the municipality not to go up if there was any mud. Our friend who walked off with the suit of clothes and the 500 dots, was seen in the plaza again on Sunday and recognized; he stated that he wanted to see if the municipality would try the game again, but there were no more greased poles, so he amused the crowd by walking on a rolling barrel round the plaza, which he said he did out of pure diversion, and to amuse the people free gratis and for nothing.

An Irish sheep farmer just arrived from Luján stated that he was elected at Luján \$45 instead of \$38, for a ticket from that station to the Plaza Ocho de Setiembre; he has requested us to call attention to it in the hope that the clerical henchmen will be more particularly, he said he didn't like kicking up a row for the sake of 6 dots mje.

The Provincial Government has thought proper to commute the sentence of death passed on a man named Jose Cabrera to that of ten years military servitude; we have not heard the reason which led the Government to exercise its prerogative, and think that it would be well they were published in a country like this where it is so hard to catch an assassin, merely a nuisance, and a crime. We call upon the Government to satisfy the public curiosity, and give the motives for commuting this man's sentence.

The next issue of "El Mercurio" is about to be published. Dr. Albana is hard at it at night and day. There is a story current that the distinguished Coliflor purposes abolishing all the jueces de paces in the camp and also the alcaldes and tenientes. We suppose then that Dr. Albana intends to institute stipendiary magistrates and trial by jury.

The employees of the National Government, owing to its great deficit in the treasury, are about to suffer a reduction in their salaries. We hope that the Congress members will reduce their own stipend also, as the payment of nine millions of paper money per annum to the legislators is the very heaviest impost on the country, besides legislators cannot possibly be so hard up as custom-house clerks, and it would be a very equitable arrangement if each province could be made to support her own representatives.

## Tile-Breaking Association.

In these days of joint-stock companies it is no wonder that the young wages of the city should associate for mutual enjoyment and risk, to pass the long winter nights without "ennui." Unfortunately, there are some who cannot enjoy themselves without becoming a nuisance to the public, and the "Suma-Boyas," or tile-breaking association playfully undertook to smash all the hats which come in their way after dark. Such proceedings soon brought on them the odium of the police, and although they really did no more than roughly handle some people who attempted to defend their head-gear, it was rightly presumed that after a while the practical joke might extend itself to knives, and something more valuable than hats fall a prey to the "seccadores." Sir Caton was fortunate enough to entrap the ringleader, one Brites del Pino, a "gentleman" already famous for achievements of a daring, but nowise commendable character. As he is, however, of a "highly respectable family," it is to be supposed his friends will interest themselves to release him from duress vile.

About two years ago a set of sparks calling themselves "Asociacion Cruda," carried their pranks so far as to attempt scaling the walls of the French nursery, and subsequently they shot a sereno and stabbed an alcalde. The public voice was not slow in pointing out the performers, who, in such backward countries as Paraguay, would have been penalized for their lives, but the matter was hushed up and the young gentlemen sent to rusticate. Not many months ago a Frenchman was killed in Calle Parque, coming home from the opera, and two Italians were stabbed: the authors were never discovered.

Under these circumstances it is not only reprehensible but dangerous for a band of youths, however innocently disposed, to assault people after dark. Some people may fancy they want their watches, and draw a revolver: a life is easily lost, and the recollection would be painful in the extreme, while the public will hardly shed a tear over the coffin of a young man, though bright his prospects, cut off in so ignoble a manner.

## Argentine Cotton in Liverpool.

In a letter received per French Mail by Consul Hutchinson of Rosario from Messrs. Stotholm, Sons and Co. of Liverpool, those gentlemen observe—"As mentioned in our last, we have had an opportunity of testing the efficiency of Albion's gins in cleaning some seed cotton highly valued in Montevideo. This was done very effectually, and the cleaned cotton realised 3 1/2 p. lb. The bale sent us from Buenos Ayres by Messrs. Mulhall is a very different style of cotton to the other, being more like Perama—less fine and silky, but of better colour and a good useful description. We obtained 28 1/2 p. lb. for it, and could readily sell to-day as much more at that price, as they could send. Good staple cottons such as Brazils, Egyptians, and Americans, are getting scarce, and are much wanted—the chief increase in production being in the short staple and less useful Surats, Chinas, and Smyrnas. Our market is quiet to-day (23rd May) and has been for a week past, awaiting the issue of the tremendous conflicts now going on in the States."

## CHEVALIER EBORALL.

The King of the Belgians has conferred on Mr. Eborall, General Manager of the South Eastern Railway, the distinction of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

Mr. Eborall has many near relatives in this country, who we have no doubt, will learn with pleasure the great honor His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, has conferred on him.

## SOCIEDAD DE BIENEFICENCIA.

This truly charitable society has elected a new board of Lady Directors, viz: Mrs. G. Cuzon, Lady President, 2. B. Zells, Vice Pres't. 3. P. Nougouier, Secretary. 4. A. Acuña, 2d do. 5. C. Garrigos, Director. 6. P. Sillier, do. 7. A. M. Albana, do.

## An American glance at the House of Commons.

The House is divided into four sections: 1. The Government (supposed to be liberal) and its straight-out supporters; 2. The partial supporters of the Government; 3. The Opposition and its straight-out supporters; 4. The partial supporters of the Opposition. The Government with Lord Palmerston and the Cabinet, sit on the speaker's right, the officers occupying the first seat down on the floor (for the benches rise higher as they recede to the well). This section attracts the greatest attention; although perhaps the first inquiry of every one who enters the House is, "Which is Disraeli?" Lord Palmerston occupies the center of the bench, where he seems to have been carved to stay quiet as much as that very dog-like lion in oak at the door. His seat there by night—that shrewd, ready-witted, red-tail, white-headed old Premier. There is not a sparkle about him, not a taint of romance, not a trait of heroism, he is the fair representative of England in her so staid; of England with no future before her except to hold it as long as she can to her past. On his left sits Mr. Gladstone, with strong features and a darkish look. He speaks with nerve, and as it were, sends out little bullets of speech—one of which was his famous declaration that "the King of Naples has erected Atheism into a system of Government." Next is Mr. Layard, a solid burly old Premier, with a flat voice, grizzly hair, large mustache and beard, and a "pruned-up" dress. He has a good deal more humor than his position allows him to display. Mr. Layard has just asked him if the Government has heard of the report that a ship is going out from Liverpool to capture the *Alabama*, and whether the Government will take the same care to prevent that it has to prevent the departure of ships for the Confederacy. Mr. Layard rises and says he has only read something of the kind in the newspapers. The paper in which he read it, he had asked whether it was a Confederate dodge. In that case, the gentleman (Mr. Horseyman) would know more of it than the Government. There was a drolery in Mr. Layard's tone as he said this, and an involuntaries in the laugh that followed it, which made Horseyman a thoroughly snubbed and uneasy man for the next ten minutes.

Palmerston's right Sir George Grey, in build and appearance very much like Horace Mann during the last years of his life. He is, however, a poor husky voice, which Horace Mann has, Sir George is evidently a sincere man, and a laborious Minister. Two seats behind Palmerston is Sir George Boyer, the great Roman champion. He has the manner of a scholar and the whole air of a fanatic; and he no doubt expects to see Grand Miss celebrated in Westminster Abbey yet. But certainly the most striking man in the House of Commons is Disraeli, on the opposite side. I could well see how the authors of "Countess" should have found him as a public being of a protean power for her novels as Rubens found his wife for so many pictures. That face so transparently deep and dark, those thin cold lips, cruel and soft as those of a panther, that eye shadowed by a better measure of that upon which he is about to spring, that unconsciousness of the eye, ever lying in wait for the speaker, the superior knowledge over each eye, the singular sharp cliff which is all of the rather narrow forehead, which is not a narrowness but the intermediate stretch of the forehead backward, the deep black hair, with the one strange Medusa's lock which curls down in front—all these rivet the attention. Disraeli has no other man, but his face is full of lines and changes. Physiologically one may say that his enormous powers of observation are the greatest strength. He evidently has many an undertone which the speaker must not be heard. Late in the debate on Schleswig when Palmerston was trying to soothe the apprehension of those who fear that England would be involved in war, Disraeli detected that this soothing was for a special purpose, and that in reality the Government was on the brink of a war. He arose, and to the astonishment of all, he so pressed this view, that Palmerston could not deny it, and so the fact that the country is drifting into war became for the first time expected by the country at large. But Mr. Disraeli is almost the only man with any attractive about him on that side. The opposition seemed to me to be men of very narrow and weak faces and heads; and Disraeli looks strangely out of place among them. They are all supposed to be Tories; and yet on the Liberal (and indeed lunacy) case, I was glad to hear from one of them, Sir F. Kelly, a most impressive declaration against capital punishment. It was somewhat of an anxious case, as Lord John Manners is known to the world entirely by that couplet of his—

Let Love and Reason, Aid and Customs die,  
 And Law will kill our civil liberty.

And then he is a rather handsome, foppish man, dancing here and there and everywhere, side-whiskers and mustache. It does not take a great deal of observation to see that if all the blessings enumerated in the first line should die, the Lord John M., would not be any poorer.



# MR. WELLS' GREAT BALLOON

The daring aeronaut has already set three machines at work with the intention of making it to form the great trans-continental balloon. It will be rather larger than Mr. Nadar's balloon, being over 100 feet in height and 75 in circumference, with a capacity of 250,000 cubic feet (30,000 more than Nadar's) being the largest ever made except Lowe's Great Western. The last named was over double this size, and just ready to start from Philadelphia for Europe, with six passengers, when it burst. Mr. Wells has purchased the material from Messrs. Duggan, The pamphlet just published, with a portrait of Mr. Wells, by Mayer, and a picture of the great balloon, is very interesting and on sale at Messrs. Mackinnon's, and the other book stores, price \$20.

It has been suggested that our Government might turn aviation to great profit by sending some one to treat with the Indians, who would descend in their 'toldies' and persuade them that he had come from Heaven with regulations for their conduct. We understand that Captain Manilla expresses his readiness to undertake such a journey, and already half a dozen are willing to accompany Mr. Wells in his overland trip.

## THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Notwithstanding that there is both an English and Italian Hospital in this city, still the number of English and Italian patients every month received in the native Hospital is steadily on the increase. The present state of the native Hospital is such owing to the great influx of patients, that the doctors can hardly make their way through the dormitories, and yet each day new beds are called for. We have been requested to call attention to the matter. The returns of the native Hospital for the month of June have been sent us. Number of patients in the Hospital on the 31st of May, 469 1,070. Left during June 368 Died 39 402. Still in Hospital on July 1st, 671 of various nationalities.

## RAILWAYS FROM PARAGUAY.

### Railways and Telegraphs.

#### DISAGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA.

The Igurey arrived yesterday with dates from Asunción of the 20th inst. Baron Von Gülich had arrived as Prussian Minister to Paraguay, and was bearer of two magnificent porcelain vases presented by King William to President Loyola. The schooner 'Grey', of the 'La Republica' of Paraguay, has been named Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires at Berlin. (This gentleman is also Argentine Consul General at Brussels.) The schooner Africa arrived with 300 rolls of telegraph wires. The railway works on the new section from Pirity to Cerro Leon, four miles, are completed, and will be open to traffic in a few days. This makes three sections opened in six months. A branch line to the cement works, three miles distant, is being also laid down, placing the head quarters within two hours' journey of the capital. An accident occurred on the line, near Pirity, a piece of the engine breaking; the passengers were delayed five hours, but no one was hurt, and the native mechanic, Almiron, succeeded in repairing the injury. The steamer Rio Blanco is now being carrying down timber to the capital for the railway works. The arsenal is very busy, and has lately cast some fine bells for the Brazilian authorities at Corumbá; the new steamers on the stocks are progressing under native shipwrights. The feast St. John and St. Peter and Paul were duly celebrated, the confessor Bishop Dr. Polanco preaching on the 29th. The river Paraguay continues rising.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are very encouraging, and we hear of notable improvements in the method and instruments of cultivation. The tobacco harvest is nearly over, and Government intends to introduce a great reformation in the curing and baling of this staple, for exportation to Europe; some lots sold in Antwerp gave good results. We hear nothing about cotton, but it seems that the crop failed, and of the remainder a large quantity is kept for home manufacture of a rude kind, so that the amount for exportation will hardly exceed a few hundred bales.

The 'Samaritan' mentions unpleasant relations with Bolivia: a company called 'Progreso de Bolivia' under one Antonio Tubas, associate a patent from that Government to cut a highway through the Gran Chaco, from the city of Santa Cruz, which would terminate on the right bank of the river Paraguay between Bahia Negro and Isla Agria, and to establish here a river-port and market. The territory in question has long been claimed by both countries, the frontiers not being clearly defined. Nevertheless Paraguay is determined to oppose such an enterprise, and Fort Olimpo will offer a serious impediment

to the Bolivians. The Government of Tucuman has actually granted the concession, which if they attempt to carry out will involve hostilities. This is no doubt the secret of Sr. Arce's failure in his mission to Asunción last January to open the navigation of the Pilcomayo. The Policy of the Argentine Government is viewed with distrust by President Loyola. New levies of troops from Misiones are hourly expected at Cerro Leon, and there is a camp there has almost sprung up like magic, under the active Brigadier General Lobos. The capture of the Chiriquia Islands caused some indignation, but was judged comparatively unimportant as respects the security of South American independence. Great improvements are going on in Asunción, and the streets are about to be paved. Mme. Azcoena is playing Linda de Chamonix at the theatre. The President's birthday, 24th July, will be the occasion of magnificent feasts at the capital and principal towns. Imports for June, \$2,078,035; exports \$18,305,035; duties on both, \$2,559,035.

## LATEST FROM PERU.

### REINFORCEMENT OF PISCO.

The Igurey has brought mails from Rosario. The Chilean mails had arrived with dates from Peru, May 16th, and Chile June 1st. The Peruvians were, as usual, inactive, but the passengers of the steamer Chile state that the Spaniards had commenced active hostilities, bombarding the port of Pisco because the Governor had refused them provisions. The Peruvian Cabinet visited the fortifications at Callao, and inspected the Monitor, which is being built; they are talking of building a fleet of frigates. Mounting the captain of the French frigate Ponce Imperial caused a panic at Lima by stating that he had just arrived (57 days) from Montevideo, and that there were three Spanish men of war, including the iron frigate Tintan. The President signed a contract, whereby in the Callao frigate is to be converted into a Monitor in four months. Two of Admiral Pizarro's officers took the steamer at Pisco, on route for Chile, and there they proceeded to Spain, via Montevideo. The Peruvian steamer Igurey, made an excursion towards the islands with an English crew, and was captured by the Spaniards. The city of Guayaquil, fearful of bombardment, has sent a supply of Spanish vessels with provisions to the provinces of Arequipa and Tarma about 20,000 volunteers (on dry land), and several gentlemen have equipped companies.

The English, French, and Chilean Ministers held a meeting at Lima, on the 9th of May, and embarked at Callao on board the English war steamer 'Shearwater' for the Chilean Islands, where they conferred with the agents of Her Catholic Majesty. The latter offered every assurance that Spain would not touch Peru, and only demanded proper satisfaction; they released the war steamer Igurey, and Sr. Mazaredo came to Callao in the 'Shearwater', waiting the return of the Ministers who went by special train to Lima to consult the Government. Nevertheless there is no hope of an arrangement; it is said the mail steamer refused to admit Mazaredo, who is anxious to get home to Spain.

The Republic of Bolivia offers 6000 soldiers to Peru, but as they cannot swim to the Chiriquia, this is only a French compliment. Ecuador and New Granada are perfectly indifferent about the Spanish aggression. The plenipotentiary of Venezuela was well received at Lima, and made a fine general speech about the American continent, &c. In Chile there was so much agitation that the Spanish Minister, Sr. Lavra, demanded an explanation from Government about the meetings. D. Faustino Sarmiento arranged the President, Ministers, and people of Chile on the suspicious occasion.

The Spanish residents were insulted in Panama, and on board the Pacific mail-boats.

## Circulo Literario.—This Club meets on Friday evening at the University.

### ON CHANGE.

July 11th, 1892.  
Paper price of ounces \$468  
Paper price of sovereigns 148.  
There was very little doing during the month of June. Paper money is a scandalous depreciation, and specie could not be finer. Patrons opened and closed at the same price, 29.25.  
Cash sales, 21,300.

### TIME TABLE.

For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday	16,000	29 25
For Thursday	16,000	29 25
For Friday	16,000	29 25
For Saturday	16,000	29 25
For Sunday	16,000	29 25
For Monday	16,000	29 25
For Tuesday	16,000	29 25
For Wednesday		

**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** desde \$08 vara.  
**Mojones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodones, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.  
**Fuertes de Hierro.**  
**Nuevas Maquinas** de estrar Alambre.  
**Maquinas** de cortar Alrojos 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 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 parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

## ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,

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

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.  
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.  
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.  
Terms—Cash.

**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
57-DEFENSA-57.

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

## SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE.

CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C.), CHAIRMAN.

Victor Potts (Liverpool)  
James Alder (S. C.)  
H. O. Brewer (Ala.)  
Robert A. Clark (S. C.)  
Daniel Hubbard (N. O.)  
Ferdinand Rodwell (N. O.)  
J. F. Welsman (S. C.)  
J. F. Blacklock (S. C.)  
OSCAR G. Parsley (N. C.)  
J. H. Ashbridge (N. O.)  
Charles Stewart (S. C.)  
C. Proctor (Rasler, Trenholm, & Co.,  
A. B. Forwood (Leech, Harrison, and  
Forwood, Liverpool)  
J. M. Tennant (Liverpool)  
Andrew Stewart (Liverpool)  
James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liver-  
pool)  
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 North 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 most necessities of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no raiment 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 \$28,000 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 Hotze, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 8 Rue Circulaire; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron.

## 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 " " " " " 7 "

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 steam-washing.  
Parties wishing the van to call at their houses, will please leave their address at

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, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS. MANAGING COMMITTEE.  
D. Miguel Azuena, President D. Estanislao Peña  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President J. A. Fernandez  
" Antonio Maró del Pont L. B. Wilks  
" Jacobo Paravini Marino Billinghurst  
" Constant Santamaría 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 \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

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

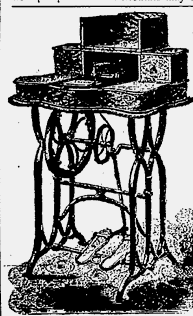
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1854, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers actions will be quoted 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 this 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, embroder, 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,

beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves of quality;

Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;

Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, and

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;

White Shirts, 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.

Salidas				Regresos			
TRENES.				TRENES.			
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

## DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren.				Tren.			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20