

The Standard

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The Standard.

All that audent nil veri non audent dicere. - Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

ARGENTINE INTERESTS.

Our present system of Government seems so identical with that of the United States that at first sight it would appear that our constitution was framed in Washington and not Buenos Ayres, but a minute investigation of the obligations of the ruled and the duties of the rulers would soon convince the impartial foreigner of the wide and important difference which exists between the two systems.

The Argentine nation, ruled as it is at present, never can progress in any branch of industry or manufacture which requires the fostering care of legislation or national protection, and this is simply because our institution have been framed more with the view to rule a people than build up a nation.

The present National Government is so admirably adapted for a country thickly populated and in a most flourishing condition, but for a nation such as this, in, as it were, the very morning of its existence, it is not only unsuitable but actually tends to retard the progress of the country at large.

In the United States of North America the most important branch of the executive is the agricultural department, the very one which is unknown in this country. Until the revolution broke out the workings of that department were seen from Maine to Florida, from Long Island to the Rocky Mountains; the secretary of this department was, after the President, the most influential man in the Union—and let our readers bear in mind that although Argentines have imitated North Americans in their institutions, they have studiously omitted this most important of all.

Any man to judge the Argentine Republic by the debates going on in Congress, which is alleged by some historians to be a very safe mode of judging a nation or a people, would be led to believe that the industry of this country was so advanced, that our manufactories were so numerous and flourishing that these subjects required no further legislation, and that the Congress men who sit every day in the Plaza 26 de Mayo were not the representatives of miserable half starved provinces, but of a powerful republic boasting of forty millions of inhabitants.

Why, we take up the records of the North American Congress, and we find these Argentine legislators are at present occupied discussing subjects which only in recent years were even mooted in Washington.

The cold, cruel, systematic indifference of our senators and deputies to everything that concerns the industrial progress of the country has inflamed our animosity against this Argentine Congress, which wastes its time in long windy discussions on rights and privileges which are neither comprehended nor appreciated beyond the paved streets of Buenos Ayres.

Of one thing there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that is, that either our legislators are too far ahead of the people whom they rule, or the people are too far behind our legislators; in either case the result is the same—Congress makes laws which are never carried out, and the people adopt customs which never become laws. Thus in fact the beneficial influence of a constitutional house of representatives is utterly unknown in this country, for the Congress is going one way and the people another.

In our anxiety to call attention to these matters it is to be hoped that we will not be deemed hostile to the institutions of the country, for such is

not our intention, but when we see the same jog-trot proceedings going on in Congress every day and every year, we cannot withhold from making these few cursory remarks.

We have a minister of government, a minister of war, a minister of education, a minister of finance, and a minister of foreign affairs, and then we have a minister to the Court of St. James and St. Cloud, we have another minister on his way to the United States, and if we are rightly informed we have some half dozen others in embryo; and where does the money come from to pay all the salaries and outlays for these ministers, their attachés and secretaries? Go ask the starving gaucha of the interior—ask the unfortunate Argentine who is torn from his home and his family to defend the frontier—ask the miserable farmer in the provinces, whose industry is limited to a few cobs of maize, for the want of seed, for the want of capital, for the want of proper legislation.

We call the attention of Argentines to the great want of an agricultural department in our executive; we can dispense with diplomatic dinners for the present, we question even if we would feel the want of the ministers who give them; but one of the most beneficial reforms for the country would be to turn half our ministers into agricultural agents empowered by Congress to distribute seeds and farming implements amongst the neglected provincianos.

We hold that there are too many engaged in the administration of public affairs in this country, and that the condition of a nation is dangerous in the extreme where three-fourths of the community are engaged in ruling the remaining one-fourth. It may not become us as foreigners to attack too severely the introduction of expensive habits so hostile to republican simplicity, but if the Argentine Republic was even not so poor as it is, it would, with all our ministers, &c., require more than the genius of Mr. Chase to make both ends meet.

Few in Buenos Ayres are acquainted with the impoverished state of the people in the interior. It is high time that Congress should do something for them; the people want seeds, want money, want farming implements—why does not Congress supply them?

THE PALLIERS ALBUM

This fortnight's pictures are interesting in subject, being purely characteristic of the River Plate, and well-conceived in grouping and expression.

The Vigil of the Dead represents a custom of Christian piety, on the eve of All Souls day. The scene is laid in the churchyard of Victoria, Entre Rios, and the sunset of a summer evening throws a soothing mildness over the surrounding landscape. In the middle of the picture stands the emblem of Christianity, encircled by a small railing on which are hung funeral garlands. To the right is a group of an old woman and a boy praying beside a grave, and a young man and girl placing lanterns and fresh flowers over a stone; the deceased was probably brother and son to the mourners, and the flowers and lighted candles are strikingly figurative of the perfume of a good name, and the light of immortality. In front of the cross is a rural maiden, with her infant sister, come to pay the annual tribute of filial remembrance to a departed parent; the child has a wreath of flowers, and five candles are burning over the grave; an old black servant, kneeling by the orphan, reminds us how domestics came to be regarded as members of the family, among the old Spanish residents. To the left, at a low hillside marked by a cross, is kneeling a poor widow with two children; how sad she looks!

For there is no one now, To press her hand within thine, Or wipe away the tear.

A little chapel concludes the picture, which is so sad, that M. Palliere gives us a great contrast in its companion.

General Flores' army is a motley ragged-looking set of ruffians, not quite so civilized as Salvador Rosa's brigands nor so barbarous as the king of Madagascar's body-guard. All heights, colors, ages and conditions are romantically blended one with another, and the variety of uniform (excuse an Irish phrase) would indicate that the army had not been equipped with strict regard to military rule, and the troops were of various "irregular" or a species of Argentine Hathi bazouks.

A company of infantry is drawn up on the right, and the officer in command is calling the roll, while two black drummers stand behind him, and his lieutenant is paying compliments to two ladies seated in the corner of the yard and introduced to relieve the savage effect of the muster. Although Flores' army is almost all cavalry, the artist has preferred to sketch his small infantry corps; the men are armed with frowlocks, and also carry knives in their belts. A few have pantaloons, but the most wear chiripás; boots are scarce,

many being bare-foot, and others, including the captain, have untanned "botas de potro." The foreground is occupied by three cavaliers, with lances, two of whom carry the red cross which gives their army the name of Colorados, and seems a burlesque on the crusades. The third is evidently a General or the like, and is receiving despatches from an officer on foot; his horse is a fine animal, caparisoned with silver mountings, and the rider wears a handsome white poncho. The ensigns carry lasso's which may be considered their real emblem, for the present war has been directed entirely against cattle and the lasso often used than lance or musket. The background shows the suburbs of Paysandu, the picture having been taken during the hard and last unsuccessful siege by Flores' rebel followers.

Articles for the Paris Exhibition (Continued.)

31. Pedigree Wheat. This sample was brought to Buenos Ayres by Mr. Phibbs, from Europe, and is supposed to be very prolific. Nevertheless, it has not been tried in the River Plate, the name 'pedigree' being offensive to Republicans, and suggestive of aristocracy, monarchy, &c.

32. Ready-reckoner. The casket bearing this name contains a revolver and 100 patent cartridges; it is very useful in attending meetings, elections, or evening parties, enabling the possessor to settle accounts *à la Tulumbo*, with any one making an unreasonable claim.

33. Meat-cutter. The machine so marked is an American invention, patented by Dr. Cornwall; the upper and lower rows act simultaneously. Visitors requested to take care of their fingers when the operator shows the machine in motion.

34. There are two kinds: those used in the National Congress, and those adopted at camp elections. The first are worked by a backward movement of the left hand, and must be kept well-oiled. The second require a horse's tail, and are usually managed by alcaldes.

35. Digger types. This is a pretty collection—"The pirates of the Paraná," "The Cabildo patients," "The garrison of Bahin Blanca," "The San Juan Rifles," "The Flores bauditti," "30. Mezo-tinto. A live mulatto, stationed near the entrance to take charge of sticks and umbrellas. Some people would term this shade, in English, "half and half;" in any event he will serve for porter.

37. Preserved beef. This method is not the Olden or Braden, but one invented by a German land surveyor who lately succeeded in saving his bacon in a wonderful manner on the Indian frontier.

38. Camp cooking apparatus: This exceedingly simple contrivance is only an iron bar, called an "usador"; it is so portable that it may be used as a walking stick, when you go out of your house at night. meantime it will serve for cooking any joint however large.

39. Argentine Salt. Very unlike the Attic, and found mostly in large beds near Patagones. As the Indians take the credit of these deposits in the Colorado banks, they often draw on us three days after sight, but these transactions have been protested by Sr. Píñero. Many old salts are to be found in Buenos Ayres. That kind imported from Gibraltar is called Rock-salt.

40. Indian Arms. A bow and quiver exhibited by Sr. Sarmiento, Cacique of San Juan, who is very expert in pulling the long bow. A lance belonging to Juan San. A lasso and bolas worn by the late lauded General Cimcho, of the Indian cavalry brigade.

DEPOSITS TABLE

We are happy to hear that there is the greatest demand for boxes and seats in Colon for the benefit on Friday night. The Buenos Ayrean agents of the United States Sanatory Commission will, after all, be able to remit home a respectable sum for the poor wounded soldiers and their distressed families.

The latest novelty in town is, that there is a regular split between the Judges and the National Executive, concerning the emancipation of some slaves brought by a Brazilian gentleman to Buenos Ayres, en route to Matto Grosso. The 'Defensor de los Minores' insists on their emancipation, and the Brazilian Minister has applied to M. Elizalde for the slaves in question. We understand that the Argentine Minister talks of surrendering them up to their master and owner, but the 'Defensor' states most positively, that no matter what order M. Elizalde may give, they shall not be given up. Here, then, is a pretty row about nothing. If the Brazilian loses his properly, then Brazil will want to know why. And again, if the 'Du-

senor' delivers up the niggers, he ought to be tarred and feathered. The best way to settle the question, is to get the Brazilian to put a value on his slaves, and then start a subscription. We feel certain, that the people in Buenos Ayres would willingly subscribe the necessary amount, and thus save us from getting into a difficulty with Brazil about some half a dozen niggers.

We read in the 'Nacion' a very mysterious case just brought under the notice of the police. On last Sunday the Commissario was called to visit a house, No. 463, Calle Estados Unidos, which was shut up for some time. The last tenant was named Jacinta Almeida, who had disappeared some two months ago, leaving the door of her room locked up. The Commissario sent for the Alcalde and witnesses, and then smashed in the door; he noticed that the mattress appeared to have something in it, and therefore had it ripped open, and there, to the horror of all present, was discovered a small child's coffin, and the corpse of a child, 6 or 7 years old, wrapped up in rags. None of the neighbours knew what became of that woman. By some receipts found in the room, it was discovered that this woman previously lived in Barracas, and here lies the greatest part of the mystery, for only a few weeks ago we heard that in a cellar in a house in that locality, the corpse of an infant was discovered, which had apparently lain there for years and years.

The diplomatic dinner passed off very well. President Mitre, and all the Foreign Ministers, with the members of both Houses of Congress attended. The toasts were numerous and the speeches splendid.

Another interesting letter from Mr. Lauze, on the paper dollar, appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' and proves, in the clearest manner possible, that the paper dollar is every day becoming less current.

The state of the roads is again becoming so truly awful, that the diligences cannot get into town without the help of bullocks. Towards the Paso de Burgos, there are several carts hopelessly stuck in the mud.

The blacksmith's yard, from whence issued the far-famed Felix Colon, is to be sold out. This is a bad sign for Argentine industry.

The Italian Minister, Sr. Barbolani, has come up from Montevideo to see President Mitre, and try if possible to make peace between Flores and President Aguirre. The rumour amongst the politicians is, that now there can be nothing done, owing to the peremptory instructions which Sr. Saravia has received, per last packet. He leaves to-day, but every one says that the Argentine Government is all right, and has arranged everything with the Brazilian Minister.

Yesterday, a fine little German boy was sent down to our office, having got lost in the streets. He is about seven years old, and says his name is Edward Franklin Epland, speaks English a little, German fluently, and states that he recently arrived from New York with his father, who is stopping in some hotel where only Spanish is spoken. He has a fine, intelligent countenance, blue eyes, fair hair, dressed in jacket and trousers, and says that he was brought up in Pennsylvania. For further particulars apply at this office.

Our readers can form some idea of the great increase of River Plate commerce, by looking over the list of vessels which arrived in Europe from the River Plate from the 8th to the 22nd June. Sixty seven vessels, all with full cargoes, arrived during that time. It seems almost incredible.

We are happy to report that Mr. Crawford's attention to the wants of the men working on the Great Southern Railway is everyday showing itself. Besides the Reading-room and Library recently provided, a Sick Fund has now been started; the men pay 2 per cent out of their wages, and are entitled to half-pay when sick, besides medical attendance free.

Mr. Armstrong, jun., member of the Cotton Supply Association has presented a quintal of cotton seed to the Bolivian Consul. We presented, at our own expense, a sack of Cotton seed to the Manager of the Bolsa, but have not heard whether there were any applications. It is still difficult to persuade people that Argentine cotton, like Argentine law, is not a humbug. A Dutch vessel, with unintelligible name, arrived yesterday from Newport with rails and materials for the Central Argentine Railway.

The French war steamer Lutken entered port yesterday.

We have to report the arrival of the John Risson from Liverpool, to Messrs. Bates, Stokes and Co., with 10 English emigrants.

Some families, anxious to take boxes for the American Benefit, complain to us that they have been forgotten by the messenger who took around the invitations.

Montevideo Editor's Table.

The all absorbing topic of conversation here now is the Amateur Concert in Solis on Thursday evening; for particulars of which you have only to look over our city papers. Everything was

in splendid style, and every seat was taken. Entrance one silver dollar; boxes, one gold ounce, and there were many who could not be accommodated.

A very beautiful effect was produced by the artificial descent of a pure white dove upon the shoulders of one of the most favorite performers, Sta. Reyes, and called forth tremendous applause. There was a strong sympathy amongst the English part of the audience in favor of Sta. de Cassalla, owing in a great degree to her very great assistance at the dramatic performance given by the officers of H. R. M. Ship Forte, and others, some time since, also in the same theatre. And a subscription was got up and some costly presents purchased and presented to her on this occasion. After the concert was over she was drawn home in the carriage of an English gentleman, by exchanging the horses for themselves. She appeared to enjoy the fun, and you will see a very picture-que view of the affair, as she appeared on Calle 25 de Mayo at 1 a. m. the evening after the concert. The person with his hat cocked behind, represents her *papa*, who was bringing up the rear, cheering on the crowd. It is the first time the 'Olivarivi' has shown a little wit.

The Mersey did not leave until Sunday morning at 7 a. m., owing to the dense fog.

To show you how general the interest is in behalf of the Sanatory fund and its good deeds, I have only to call your attention to what has been done in Buenos Ayres. At the Anglo-Argentine Seminary, under the direction of the very able and respected Mr. J. N. Grogton, the school boys have created a Sanatory Commission, and elected President and other officers, and not only have not confined their benevolent work to their own school, but have been around to all the principal schools in Buenos Ayres, and are likely to raise a respectable sum. I hear the President is a son of an American but born in this country.

We are almost completely blockaded at present from our neighbors at a few leagues distance, from the shocking state of the roads. To get to the Union, about four miles distant, one has to get his life insured, or provide himself with a life-preserver. The omnibus is frequently four and six hours making the voyage, thereby placing the passengers' lives in jeopardy. The long talked of rail road is still a project in prospect, but only to be realized when revolutions and filibustering are out of vogue, until then, 'paciencia.'

The Russian frigate Vauak, which arrived a few days since from Cuba on her way to the Pacific, will soon be followed by another much larger. The officers and crew, in large numbers, are seen every day in the streets, and can be easily distinguished from the other foreign naval officers, as they are not so tidy or neat in their dress.

The notorious R. H. Robinson, who was the ring-leader of the attempted conspiracy on board the national steamer 'Gen. Artigas,' and sentenced to four years' banishment outside the Cape by the military court martial, was sent in a Brazilian steamer to Rio Grande. It is a great pity that he was able to induce quite a number of others to join him in this piratical adventure, which was the most foolish in the extreme. He has claimed to be an American, but the only real ground for his claim was a few months' residence in the United States, and there is a protest noted at the American Consulate here against receiving him to claim protection as an American citizen. He has also made affidavits and signed himself a British subject, but the truth is, he was born in the East Indies. He was famous for lawsuits and litigation, and the lawyers will be almost the only persons who will regret his banishment. He has left a wife and family quite destitute here.

The Rev. Mr. Adams preached a charitable sermon on the Festival of St. John's Day, and a collection was made for charitable purposes, amounting to 136 silver dollars for the Escuela Philanthropica, and 30 for the British Hospital. The German Vocal Musical Society, led by the talented Mr. Seeger, assisted with 45 voices to make the services more interesting.

I send you a circular issued by Don Gabriel Penilla, Chief of Police of Paysandu, in which you will see what a laudable act he is engaged in. I do not remember right if I have seen any mention of it in the 'Standard.' He is a most excellent man, and has been the means of making great public improvements in the Department in which he presides, such as erecting a well-arranged hospital, a fine spacious and elegant building for the Police and other Authorities, and the erection of one of the most splendid Churches in the Province—second only to the Matriz in this city. He has also rid the country of a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing vagabonds, and made them either soldiers or at work on the public buildings. He is just such a man as you require in many of the Departments of Buenos Ayres. You will see by this circular that he has a project for a Cemetery for foreigners, and it is much needed there, as the principal estancieros in that Department are English and German.

No arrivals to-day, Aug. 1.

Yours truly, AMATEUR.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Plata ball will be given on Saturday night. There will be a large attendance, including President Mitre and family.

The second lecture of the British Library will be given next week by the senior Scotch chaplain, Rev. Mr. Smith; we have not heard the subject. The ensuing one will be given by the American pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow. It is also proposed to get up a series of lectures at the American church.

The third meeting of the Literary Circle took place last night: one lady (Mme. Noronha) has been elected honorary member and attends the Club. It is hoped that others will follow her example.

On Monday evening the editor of the 'Tribuna' gave a grand ball. On Tuesday the English *soirée* took place.

A concert for the British Hospital will be given at the grand saloon of Colon theatre on Tuesday evening 9th inst.

It is expected the American Sanatory Benefit will be a great success on Friday evening.

Nothing positive is known about Mr. Wells' balloon ascent, as the required amount (\$20,000 nre.) in bets cannot be made up.

A morning paper mentions as a sign of the times that six fashionable marriages were celebrated on Saturday.

The Elizabeth white-bait dinner on Monday evening was quite on the European style. President Mitre, Dr. Rawson, Sr. Gonzalez, Dr. Costa, and General Gelly-obs, all the foreign corps diplomatique and several other guests were present.

The 'Nacion' mentions two grand tournaments to come off this week, in calles Saipacha and Maypu.

The obsequies of the late Dr. Victorio Peña were celebrated on Monday in presence of a large concourse of friends.

On Saturday a private concert was given in calle Cuyo, which is said to have been most successful. His Excellency Count Ulysses Barbolani, Italian Minister to the courts of B. Ayres and Montevideo, arrived here on Sunday aboard the Italian war steamer Fulminante.

The Chevalier Cruz, Spanish Minister to the Oriental republic has been also accredited in a like capacity to B. Ayres.

Mme Curtis teacher of music and singing, has grown as popular as we anticipated, in her profession. She has changed her residence to No. 79 Tucuman.

Byron's poem of the Giaour has been translated into Spanish by an Argentine writer named Pedro Espinosa. We shall be obliged to any fair reader who will favor us with a review of same.

The foot-race will take place at Palermo on Saturday between our three English friends, for £20 a side. We incorrectly stated that Mr. B. ran 100 in 22 seconds; the time was but 10 seconds.

Parties now are all the rage; that on Friday evening was well-attended, but we regret to learn that one of the gentlemen was slightly injured by slipping from a form which overbalanced.

His Excellency Sr. Saravia, Brazilian plenipotentiary leaves for Montevideo to-day.

By next mail we may expect the engineers of the Central Argentine railway.

The traction engine El Bucy got up steam on Monday and proceeded from the Riachuelo wharf to the baraca.

RIO NEGRO.

The Eco brings dates from Mercedes to the 30th ult. On the day previous a man named Maximo Perez, commanding a small force of rebels, made a descent on the neighbourhood of Bischoff, and carried off all the men and horses that he met in his march. The agent of the Mauá Bank in Mercedes, Mr. J. P. Bitter, advises his customers that their correspondence must be in one of the following languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English, French or German. This gives us an idea of the babel of tongues prevalent in a town of 8,000 inhabitants; we regret to find that Mr. Bitter does not understand Guarani, it is a sweet language.

The Italian Consul and Sr. Pezzi

The rumour so prevalent in town on Monday to the effect that Signor Astengo was dead and buried is manifestly untrue. In yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina' he publishes several documents explanatory of the quarrel, which we learn arose out of playing the Garibaldi and Sardinian hymns at the late benefit of the Italian Hospital. The Consul's friends, Sres. Pennano and Barros, insisted that Pezzi was guilty of a personal insult against those benefactors (the latter, Sres. Francini and Serrafini, maintained the contrary. A jury was then named, of the editors of the 'Nacion,' and Pueblo' and D. Manuel Argerich (all fire-eaters), who decided that there was nothing personally injurious to the Consul, but merely an appreciation of

party spirit. This decision was dated July 28th, yet three days later Sig. Pezzi published a kind of challenge in the morning papers which it was said led to the rumoured fatal encounter at Belgrano on Monday morning.

Erin's Visit to the Patagonian Indians.

Misther Editor, Sure I'm not lost in the Nancy Riley after all, though it's yourself who sent home word to my friends that both myself and all on board were lost, but there is little fear of their believing you, for there is an old saying at home, that "a man that's born to be hanged will never be drowned."

I would not be after troubling you now with the particulars of my last adventure, but that I hear there is great work going on in Congress about the state of the army, the frontier, and the Indians, and as I believe I know more about these subjects than all the President, Governors, Senators and Deputies, &c., in this blessed country, I hope you will make room for my Patagonian adventures.

You of course know that since my arrival in this country I have been pretty busy in everything that was to be seen. I wandered about the camps near Machinos on a shooting excursion, and if you want to know what I shot, why it was a gaucha, because the fellow could not understand English, and wouldn't tell me which was the way to Mr. Hannah's estancia—I got into a bit of a stream, and had another awkward misunderstanding with a fellow without boots, what he said to me, and what I said to him, the d—l a one of us knew, but the next morning the report in Ranchos was that there was a mad Englishman in the arroyo hard by.

Well then you recollect the row I had with the coachman in Entre Rios, and how I took Minister Costa and his secretary out of pure charity in my own coach to General Urquiza's, and how hospitably the General received the Minister and the secretary when he saw them in my company.

Then again you cannot forget how I figured at Captain Bruce's picnic in Rosario, and the unpleasant mistake which arose from my showing some Argentine friends the mouth of the Paraná from my old campaigning map of the Gauchos.

Since my arrival from Europe I have been looking at everything, and I really think that few things have escaped my attention. I could write a book twice as big as your handbook or Consul Hutchinson's Shaves, but I confess after all that my travels and excursions in and about Buenos Ayres and the rivers were nothing to my last adventure to that accursed land called Patagones.

I am surprised that in your anxiety to prove Irish antiquities in this country you have not discovered the great probability that some fellow named Paddy Conroy from the old country first settled there, because it's no one but an Irishman could have had such monstrous big sons as the claps I met with in that land of loaves and starvation.

Don't suppose, Mr. Editor, that it was any desire to learn the geography of the Rio Negro or the lie of the camp in that neighborhood that induced me to go down to be set up by the same savage fellow-citizen of President Mitre, — no, by the law, Harry I'll be candid. I was in a bit of trouble here along with throwing some bottles of beer across the street and breaking a fellow's windows, which I in my ignorance, thought was the proper way for an Irishman to play Carnival with a tailor in Calle Mayo. I cooked his goose, but he said 'Policia mufiana,' and I cleared out. Hearing that a fine vessel was about to start for Patagones, and liking her name — for I am very tender about names — I took my passage in the "Nancy Riley." She was the most lively Nancy I ever met with, for she was always rolling and tossing about, and I spoke but the truth when I say that she didn't give me a moment's rest until I left her. Before leaving sweet Buenos Ayres I looked out for a companion, — a great difficulty, as, instead of sheep on halves, I could only offer a flock or two of Indians. Will you believe it? I caught a canny Scotchman. Now this fellow believed there was more money to be made in a flock of Indians than sheep, and therefore was most anxious to join me in the adventure. He told me besides, that if things looked bright he would open a moveable River Negro Bank, (limited), amongst the natives, as from his experience of banking in Buenos Ayres he felt convinced that with a sharp active savage manager much money was to be made — particularly if he could persuade the unenlightened Indians that 25 paper dollars was good value for a silver patacon. In such case he was prepared to completely outdo the Bank of Glasgow, and even the Bank of England, by declaring an interim dividend of skins once a week. This Scotchman said, 'Let Maun have Buenos Ayres and the Province, but give me Patagonia.'

and the Straits. We sailed on the last Saturday of April. The particulars of the voyage I will send you in my next Yours, ERIN.

* When this letter would be well able to pick them up, and might perhaps bring us in some of a Saturday night, though my old friend says that I may not know of such matters as to how and what country when I said him on the subject, but at the same time his right hand would be over his left shoulder, and I don't see how it can be so and forwarder, and I don't know the name of the Scotchman.

A Female Federal Spy The 'Detroit Tribune' narrates the adventures of a Miss Pauline Cushman who has been engaged as a Federal spy. It seems that Miss Cushman is an actress, and fell under suspicion at Louisville, from having consorted with 'rebel' officers. She was arrested, but she stoutly denied that she was a 'rebel'.

"In order to test the love for the old flag she was asked if she would enter the secret service of the Government. She readily consented, and was at once employed to carry letters between Louisville and Nashville. She was subsequently employed by General Rosecrans, and was for many months with the army of the Cumberland. She visited the rebel lines time after time, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the country and roads in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, in which sections she rendered the Federal armies invaluable service. She was twice suspected of being a spy and taken prisoner, but managed to escape. At last, however, she was not so fortunate. After the Federal forces had captured Nashville, Miss Cushman made a scout toward Shelbyville to obtain information of the strength and position of the enemy, and, while returning to Nashville, she was captured on the Hardin Pike, eleven miles from the latter city. She was placed on a horse, and, in charge of two scouts, was being taken to Spring Hill, the headquarters of Forrest. While on the way to this place she feigned sickness, and said she could not travel any further without falling from her horse. Her captors stopped at a house on the roadside, when it was ascertained that a Federal scouting party had passed the place an hour before. Knowing that her guards had important papers for Gen. Bragg, she quickly witted and seized the fact and schemed to use it to her advantage. Seeing an old negro who appeared to commiserate her unfortunate plight, she watched her opportunity and placed \$10 in Tennessee money in his hand, saying, 'Run up the road, uncle, and come back in a few minutes, telling us that 400 Federals are coming down the street.' The faithful negro obeyed the order literally, and soon came back in the greatest excitement, telling the story. The 'rebels' told him he lied. The old coloured man got on his knees, saying, 'Massa, dey's cumin, sure nuff; de Lord help us, dey is cumin.' The scouts at this believed his story, mounted their horses, and 'skedaddled' for the woods. Miss Cushman, seizing a pistol belonging to a wounded soldier in the house, also mounted her horse and fled towards Franklin. She travelled through the rain, and after midnight lost her way. Soon came the challenge of a picket, 'Who comes there?' Thinking she had reached the rebel line, said 'A friend of Jeff Davis.' All right,' was the reply; 'advance and give the countersign.' She presented the countersign in the shape of a canteen of whisky. She passed five pickets in this way, but the sixth and last was obstinate. She pleaded that she was going to see a sick uncle at Franklin, but the sentry could not see it. Sick and disheartened, she turned back. Seeing a light at a farmhouse, she sought shelter. An old man received her kindly, showed her to a room, and said he would wake her at an early hour in the morning and show her the road to Franklin. A loud knocking awoke her in the morning from her lethargic slumbers, and upon arousing she found the horse saddled and the two guards from whom she had escaped the previous afternoon. She was taken to the headquarters of Forrest, and he sent her, after a critical examination, to General Bragg. Nothing could be found against her until a Scotch woman stole her garters, under the inner sole of which were found important documents which clearly proved her to be a spy. She was tried and condemned to be executed as a spy. She finally, after lying in prison three months, sent for General Bragg, and asked him if he had no mercy. She received from him the comforting assurance that he should make an example of her, and that he should hang her as soon as she got well enough to be hung decently. While in this state of suspense the grand army of Rosecrans commenced its forward movement, and one fine day the rebel town where she was imprisoned was surprised and captured, and the heroine of this tale was released."

The subject again occupied the National Senate on yesterday. After several speeches, pro et contra, the House divided on the report of the Committee, which was to negative the proposition. For the Report, 11, Against, 13. Major Calvete will therefore be prosecuted by the Chamber, but we believe, according to Argentine law, the paper 'El Pueblo' in which the defamatory article was published is not amenable.

Things on 'Change to-day were dull enough. The brokers are eternally talking about the Government project, but merchants are so tired of the subject, that they have fairly cut the speculators, and gone over to the producer brokers, to talk about sheepskins and hides.

The great delay in bringing the project before the public, gives rise to the most cutting remarks, as it opens a field for speculation to all who have superior information. We, of course, would be the last to hint at the Finance Minister speculating on the possible depreciation of the paper money, although if he did he would not be the first who laid himself open to such a charge. But the sooner this celebrated and long talked of project is laid before Congress and the public the better, as the present uncertain face of the paper dollar is most perplexing to all engaged in legitimate business.

We heard to-day on the Bolsa that the Cordoves Government had refused to grant the right of emission to the proposed English Bank, on the ground that it had not the power to give such a privilege, and that the law for must go to Congress.

The most important business transaction of the day was the sale of a large estancia in Entre Rios, in the vicinity of Quaqueyacu—three square leagues, in the round sum of twelve thousand eight hundred patacons. The purchaser is a native, but we believe he only acts as agent for an English gentleman. The land is full of squatters, and they will give much trouble to eject. Three hundred dozen of sheepskins were sold to-day at from 170 to 180 dol. per dozen. The arrivals to-day were heavy; two steamers and light vessels, one of which brought a cargo of railway iron for the Argentine Central Railway Company. The state of the Bolsa water-closets, which we called attention to yesterday, is caused more by the slovenly habits of those who frequent them than any want of care on the part of the popular manager of the Bolsa. The closets are very badly located, and we must say that, having inspected them, we can't find they are too small and only on a par with kindred establishments throughout town. The sooner they are torn down to make room for good sanitary seats the better. We can attach no blame, however, to the manager, as he has the posters continually at them.

CHARITABLE. The 'Crusader' del Rio to-day jetted beef at 4, 5, and 6 rs. and 5 per cent. for Brazil. PRODUCE SALES. 150 doz cowhides, matedero \$127 m/c 500 do do camp 120 150 do do 110 80 doz sheepskins 160 50 do do 140 60 do do by lump 90 1030 or wool of Santiago (without re-embarkation) 47 s. 1/2.

LOCAL EVENTS

Numerical Misprint.—Our paper is most unlucky about figures: the contract purchase of land in Cordoba was for one thousand square leagues, not 100, as incorrectly set down in yesterday's paper.

El Mosquito.—D. Horacio Varela has given up our local 'Charivari,' and it again falls into the able hands of M. Mayer.

Mutiny.—The Chilean papers report the arrival at Valparaiso of the crew (in iron) who had mutinied on board the British barque John Stephen, and abandoned the vessel.

Mendoza.—The 'Constitutional' treaty of the Pampero frontier-project. Small-pox is decreasing. A committee has been named to collect subscriptions for the Central Argentine railway.

Ballot dances.—The 'Nacional' states that a company has arrived at Montevideo.

Forged Notes.—The 'Banco Comercial' of Montevideo, reports the forgery of one dollar notes in its name. The color of the paper is rather bluish, (instead of green), and for further detection, the letters at the bottom are badly engraved.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 2, 1861. Paper price of ounces \$499. Paper price of sovereigns 140. The sales for cash to-day were small, but on time there was a good business done. In the early part of the day some English brokers began 'bearing' the market, and, as a matter of course, all the small brokers followed suit, but towards two o'clock the Bolsa King began buying, and the market stiffened.

Table with 2 columns: Price, Amount. Includes First price 28 80, Second 28 75, Third 28 70, Fourth 28 75, Fifth 28 70. Total cash sales, 8500. Total sales, 293,912.

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COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA. 11th performance of the Season. WEDNESDAY, 5th AUGUST. I O N A. At Eight o'Clock.

FOREIGN AMATEUR BACKS.

SHIRAZ HORTING, ROY. 1, 1861. Total Sales—Even, Three Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars. Total Sales—Odd, One Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars. Amuseur Sales—Even, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars. Amuseur Sales—Odd, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars. Amuseur Sales—Even, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars. Amuseur Sales—Odd, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars.

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the public, Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from the Hon. Arthur Fremont, Secy. of the War, in reply of which we have accepted the duties of Secy. for the sale of the celebrated Bata Stos.

Important to Sheep Farmers.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing, that he has just received a fresh supply of the celebrated and superior quality, the BATH SHEEP SHEARER, the only one of the kind in the world, which will shear a sheep in less than five minutes, and will cut the wool in such a manner as to be perfectly clean, and without the least injury to the animal.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES. Sole Agents, in Buenos Ayres, for the sale of the celebrated BATH SHEARER, the only one of the kind in the world, which will shear a sheep in less than five minutes, and will cut the wool in such a manner as to be perfectly clean, and without the least injury to the animal.

Land in the Suburbs.

For 18,000 dollars, more. To be sold, the land forming the corners of Calles Chacabuco and Nueva Grande, with 22 varas in front by 56 rear, with trees of the best quality. Apply 42 Calle Bolivar.

Farmer's Manual.

Or Useful Instructions for Rearing and Caring of the Merino Breed, by Don Daniel Pesez Mendoza. Price 60 dollars, more, at 42 Bolivar. Sp. J31

Cotton Gns.

A few have been received, and are on sale at T. B. COFFIN, SON & Co., Esmeralda, 85 & 87. Sp. J31

To Let.

Small Furnished Apartments. Terms moderate. Calle Florida, No. 258. Sp. J31

Mrs. Priorior.

Rosario de Santo Fe. There is a letter to the above address at the British Consulate, FRANK PARISH, Consul, Buenos Ayres, July 31, 1861.

J. T. Dodge, M. P.

SADDLER GENERAL. To the Argentine Republic. Sp. J31 By Order, &c., &c., &c.

The English Dramatic Company

ALAS! THE ALABAMA!! Semmes, we greet thee. S.—Why? Because thou hast chosen 'points' characteristic with the occasion. Alas, the Alabama. S.—The Alabama be d—d! I will shortly 'raise' 60 Alabamas. Say you so? S.—Oh! base tyranny. He who steals my purse, stealth not trash; but he who robs me of — dishonoreth himself.

Look, Look.

Stencils Plates for Clothing, and Indelible Ink at 157—CALLE PIEDAD—157. Sp. J27, 12 p.

Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus

'Hummels' Southern Express Waggon' carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 205 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning. Freight 140 dol. Agents in Chascomus. Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

Wanted

A Maid Servant, at 178 Malpu. Sp. J31

Just received Direct.

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys; heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.

Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do. Boys, youths, and mens' woolen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirt, white flannel shirts with linen fronts, and wrists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 61, 66 and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Brazil and River Plate Mail

And South American Mercantile Journal. This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month.

The 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or at No. 36 Calle 23 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.

Horsos.

Wanted, one or two, price from two to four thousand dollars. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at 99 Victoria. Sp. J31

Wanted

A Boy, to assist in a Confectionery. Apply at the corner of Piedad and Recoquieta. Sp. J31

Wanted

A good man servant to attend table and general house work. Also a lady's maid to go to Montevideo. Apply, No. 65 Universelle, between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. Sp. J31

Land in the Suburbs.

For 18,000 dollars, more. To be sold, the land forming the corners of Calles Chacabuco and Nueva Grande, with 22 varas in front by 56 rear, with trees of the best quality. Apply 42 Calle Bolivar. Sp. J31

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Wanted

A Maid Servant, at 178 Malpu. Sp. J31

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices. JOHN SHAW, 204 Calle Venezuela.

For Liverpool.

The first class British Barque "SHARSTON," 353 tons register, Captain King, Has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For further particulars apply to the consignees, Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., Ship Brokers, Calle San Martin, No. 6. Sp. J27, 1w

Book Keeper.

A person conversant with Bookkeeping, and with a knowledge of business in this place, wants a situation in a Mercantile House. Apply at Messrs. McKern Brothers, San Martin, No. 24, under address to W. A. Sp. J27, 6p

J. S. Wyllie & Co.

GROCERS AND DRAPERS, and general dealers in Camp Stores, Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS, 9, 2m.

Fresh Goods - Just Received

Ladies' Colored Petticoats 6-4 All Wool Tartans 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers Extra Fine 3-4 Hose for Children Ladies' Merino Hosiery, extra fine 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets Linen Table Cloths and Napkins Ladies' Kid Gloves White and Coloured Flannels Ladies' Black and Coloured Chenille Nets Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices. 25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27 ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. j 23, 15 p

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000. The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom. Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application. Bates Stokes & Co. 55—Mayno—55. Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates. j 29 m.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, Barbour, Barclay, and Co. CALLE CHACABUCO, 13. Sept. 20.

Notice.

Mrs. J. J. Curtis, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has removed to 79 Calle Tucuman where all professional engagements may be made. Sp. J31

Notice.

ALBERT LARROQUE, DR. IN LAW, Has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened his studio in Calle Reconquista, No. 85. Sp. J31

Wanted

A female Cook and a girl to take care of a child. Apply 93 Calle Potosi. a 2, 3 p

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tucuman to his house 494 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

Restaurant del Banco,

CALLE PIEDAD, No. 117. The proprietor of this establishment begs to inform the public that he has opened a Restaurant and Cafe at the above address, and trusts, by strict attention to the wishes of his customers and moderate charges to merit their patronage. a 2, 3 p

Charles Butfield,

A seaman from the "Moor of Venice," at Buenos Ayres in June 1861, is requested to call at or send his address to his office—or any one who can give any information respecting him or his whereabouts. FRANK PARISH, Consul, British Consulate, B. Ayres, July 30, 1861.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

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

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la mañana de la tarde
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 30	11 40	de la mañana
2	11	11 10	11 20	11 30	12 30	12 40	de la tarde
3	12	12 10	12 20	12 30	1 30	1 40	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.				Regreso.			
Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Olivos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la mañana de la tarde de la noche
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 30	11 40	de la mañana
2	11	11 10	11 20	11 30	12 30	12 40	de la tarde
3	12	12 10	12 20	12 30	1 30	1 40	de la noche

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1861

DIAS DE TRABAJO				DIAS DE FIESTA.			
ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	Regresos.	ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	Regresos.	ESTACIONES.	Regresos.
Parque	10 30	11 30	Parque	10 30	11 30	Parque	10 30
11 Bell'Vie	10 40	11 40	11 Bell'Vie	10 40	11 40	11 Bell'Vie	10 40
Almagro	10 50	11 50	Almagro	10 50	11 50	Almagro	10 50
Caballito	11 00	12 00	Caballito	11 00	12 00	Caballito	11 00
Florida	11 10	12 10	Florida	11 10	12 10	Florida	11 10
San Martín	11 20	12 20	San Martín	11 20	12 20	San Martín	11 20
Morón	11 30	12 30	Morón	11 30	12 30	Morón	11 30
Lujan	11 40	12 40	Lujan	11 40	12 40	Lujan	11 40

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

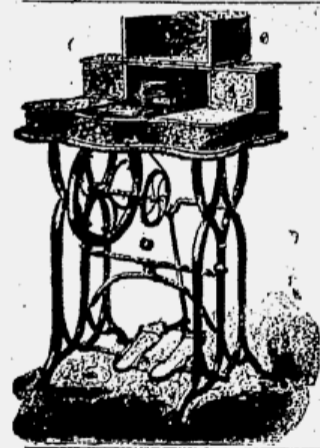
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

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

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$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 (Riendas) 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 55.—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. Martín (altos), here 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,

Do 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, Fluck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Striped 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.

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 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Pietas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Alarjos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

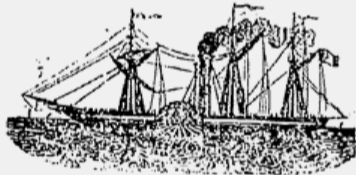
BANK MAYO & CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mayo and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mayo and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine to an odd Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten to Twelve, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The deposits are permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mayo and Co. is respectfully known to the Public by the benefit derived from the cause of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mayo and Co. are also pleased that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.
Pp. Mayo and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency to \$1000 Dollars upwards.
Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. 100) per annum, which is liquidated every month.
Third.—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositors, if they wish, can open an account current, according to the rates established by the Bank.
Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, U. N. A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 26th inst, with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
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127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also 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, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
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 Paven until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.
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Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wines first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters

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Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

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