

## The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

713—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 Interest for the current month. In account current, specie. For balances in our favor 12p. 8 For balances in favor of customers 8p. 8

Maui Bank. Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. 2nd. Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th. Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th. Bills or letters of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter. 7th. Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month 6p. 000 Charged .. .. . 12p. 000

FIXED DEPOSITS. For Sixty days .. .. . 7p. 000 " Ninety days .. .. . 8p. 000

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum. Ds. As., 31st December, 1863. J. H. GREEN, Manager.

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, Harbour, Barclay, and Co. CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13. Sept. 50.

British and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.) Life Assurance association chief offices West Strand London W.C. Capital 3,000,000 £ sterling. Proposals for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.

George Wilks 7 Calle Mayo 7— Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorized to collect same.

La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters. G. WILKES, No. 7 Calle Mayo.

MESENGERIAS NACIONALES. Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223 Leaves for Pilar every day. Capilla del Señor every day. San Antonio de Areco, all eleven days. Zarate, all eleven days. Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pilar, every day. Capilla, every day. San Antonio, all eleven days. Zarate, all eleven days. Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Conductors and Owners: MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809. Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorized 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 to Bates Stokes & Co. 55—Maypu—55.

Five Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the reduced tariff rates. j 29 m.

FIRE. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,600,000, fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS: Chairman—Henry W. Peek, Esq. (Peek Brothers and Co.) Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

John Boustead Esq (Price and Howland) George Thos Brooking, Esq, 1a, St Helen's-place Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman) Charles Curling, Esq (Charles Curling and Co) Edwin Fox, Esq, (Halliday, Fox, and Co) Nchemiah Griffiths, Esq (N Griffiths, Tate, and Fisher) S Hanson, Esq (S Hanson and Son) F W Harris, Esq (Dixon and Harris) S Harrison, Esq, (Harrison and Crossfield) D Hart, Esq (Lemon, Hart, and Sons) F Hicks, Esq (T and F Hicks) J Hodgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co) J G Homer, Esq, Gresham House S Humphrey, Jun, Esq (of Hay's Wharf) M Joshua, Esq (Joshua Brothers & Co) F Larkworthy, Esq, Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand William Leask, Esq, Eastcheap A Sim, Esq (Churchill and Sims) J Adam Smith Esq (Smith, Widdall & Co) J R Thompson, Jun, Esq (J R Thompson and Co) John K Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co) James P Woodhouse, Esq (J and C Woodhouse) Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson. Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and tetent in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals. Calvert's Phenyline and Terebauc. In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing soreheads and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals. Apply to HESS Brothers & Co. calle Rivadavia No. 234, or to WESTON & Co. Recoba Vieja No 3

ALSO ON SALE A few of Collard and Collards celebrated pianofortes. Apply as above. 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. 30 Calle 23 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.

Chas. Hornsador, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Tatay, Carmen de Areco. a 1, 0 m To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate. Wines superb Table d'Hote on European style. Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day. HOTEL DE LA PAIX, (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.) J 26.

For Estancieros in the Banda Oriental. For Sale, a light Camp Wagon, four-wheeled, moveable top, strong springs, seats for four persons, pole, shafts and double or single harness. Entirely new, just received from the United States, and in good order. Address Bate y Cia, Calle 25 Mayo, 369, Montevideo.

The Standard Printing Office. All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paper-cases, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$20 per hundred.

For Caruols, Monte, and Las Flores. Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portefa. Correo del Estado. Office—Rivadavia 411 and 413. From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month. From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month. Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting. MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Photographic & Solar Studio. LUIGI BARTOLI takes Cartes-de-Visite, life size likenesses by camera solar, and landscapes, with photographic lens. He has also for sale the set of inauguration pictures, and views of the public squares, &c., of Buenos Ayres. Please visit the studio. 78 Recoba Nueva, Plaza Victoria. a 8, 2 m Sheep for Sale. From two to three thousand fine sheep to be sold. Inquire at 181, C. P. Parque, or at Mr. George Wilks from Moreno. X. 422

Argentine Diligences. 189 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189. Leases for 1864. Quilts del Senor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arcochito on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of each month. Leave for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Areco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 28th of each month. Leave for Montevideo, in the Capilla del Señor, passing by Pilar, on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 28th of each month. Price of Passage and Luggage per Anno. To Pilar ... 40 dolrs. ... 10 dolrs. To Capilla del Señor ... 20 ... 10 To San Antonio de Areco ... 20 ... 10 To Arcochito ... 10 ... 5 Conductors and Owners, PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ.

American Dentist, DR. N. O. CORNWALL. Calle Rivadavia, 275. Artificial Teeth. Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs. Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

JOHN KEMSLEY, 140—CALLE PARQUE—140. Public and Official Translator, Land Agent. Orders from England promptly attended to. On sale the right to 3 3/4 leagues of Government land in the partido of Bragado, seven leagues from that town and a smaller quantity of land will be sold if so required. Also three leagues in the partido Veinte y Cinco de Mayo. Ten and a half leagues of land in Corrientes, facing the River Paraná.

Wanted. An Englishman of some years' experience in sheep-farming here and in the colonies is desirous of making arrangements to take the management of an Estancia: understands French and German. Satisfactory references given address X Y Z al cuidado del Sr Don Joze Dungey Fray Bentos. 1 m 17 m.

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, #19 204 Calle Venezuela.

Diligence Agency. The Mensagerias Nacionales, 127 Calle 25 de Mayo. The Coaches for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Juji, and as far as Bolivia, which formerly left Rosario every Friday, will in future leave that place every Saturday at ten a.m. 1 m, m 15

Notice. The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of 'Woss and Claypole,' has been dissolved by mutual consent, under this date. Mr. William Claypole is entrusted with the general liquidation of the late firm. Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1864. H. M. MOSS, m 4 WILLIAM CLAYPOLE.

In consequence of the preceding advertisement, the undersigned beg to inform the public that they have, under this date, formed a Partnership in the Grocery business, under the firm of 'Claypole, Brothers,' and will continue, as heretofore, paying the greatest attention to the orders received from their Town or Country Customers. A first-rate assortment of Goods, Clothing, &c., always on hand, at very moderate rates. Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864. PETER C. CLAYPOLE, WILLIAM G. CLAYPOLE.

The undersigned, being duly authorized, respectfully requests all parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Moss and Claypole to call and pay their accounts, without delay, at Calle Defensa, No. 23. Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1864. WILLIAM G. CLAYPOLE. 8 p. 12

Notice. During the absence of Federico Wanklyn, Mr. Alfred Lumb will take charge of the business of Wanklyn and Co., for which we have granted him full powers under date of 18th of the present month. WANKLYN & CO. B. Ayres, March 10, 1864.

Sherry, in Octavos, Of superior quality. Havana Cigars—genuine. Brandy, in Cases, of the celebrated brand, 'Brandenburg feres.' For Sale by ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS, and CO No. 7, Calle de Bolivar. M1

Guaqueyachu, Steam Navigation Company. For Guaqueyachu, Fray Bentos, and Higuieritas, The New National Steam-packet 'E R A,' First Trip. This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for Guaqueyachu on every Wednesday, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, calling at the above mentioned Ports. This is a most desirable conveyance for persons going to the first-mentioned destination, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transboarded to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES. Cabin. Steerage. Higuieritas \$6 \$3 Fray Bentos 8 4 Guaqueyachu 8 4 Concepcion 10 5 Paysandú 12 6 Concordia 18 9 Salto 18 9 Parcels and Specie received in this Agency up to Two o'clock in the Afternoon of the day of sailing. For further particulars apply at this Agency, Calle de Cayo, No. 1. HENRY DOWSE.

Just Published, price \$10. NEW TABLES OF EXCHANGE. By M. G. Rom, Containing the various rates of paper currency, doubloons, sovereigns, francs, condors, &c., and forming a complete ready reckoner. On Sale, At Messrs. MACKELIN'S, 24, Calle San Martin.

Notice. Private Lessons in the Spanish and English languages, also rudiments of Drawing, any sort of translation from Spanish to English, and vice versa, literature, political correspondence, &c., will be taken charge of. A note addressed R. F. Suipecha, No. 26, will be attended to immediately. m 31 6p

Wanted. A comfortable House, with five squares of Plaza Victoria, with at least five rooms. Answers to be directed N. N., at his Office. 6p. M 20

OFFICES AND ROOMS. Some very fine apartments, with bed-rooms, kitchens, pantry, &c., suitable for offices and for a small family—Apply at this Office.

Banco Maua and Co. The Public is hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of June, 1864, this Bank opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 3 p.m. 1 m, J 1

Frankett & Merry, Butchers and Provision Dealers, No. 52 Paseo de Julio, Buenos Ayres. Vessels supplied with the best meat and vegetables from the market on the shortest notice. 62 PASEO JULIO, 25 May 30, 1864

Choral Society. The Members of the B. A. Choral Society are reminded that the General Meeting for the Election of Officers for the year ensuing, will take place in the Schoolroom attached to the English Church, on Friday evening, 5th inst., at Seven o'clock, p.m. Active and Passive Members are requested to attend. 8 p. 12

Subscription to the Standard 830 per month. Advertisements. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

All falsi nudaum nil veri non nudaum dicitur.—Cicero. SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

IMPUNITY FOR MURDER IN CORRIENTES.

We have another repetition of the disgraceful farce enacted with the Paraná pirates, first condemning them to be shot, and then releasing them on a nominal military service: we extract from the Congreso de Corrientes, May 19th.

Chamber of Justice, March 2nd 1864. Whereas Donato Silva, now in prison, has been convicted of having treacherously assassinated a Brazilian citizen named Manuel Acosta on the 20th April 1862 in the town of Curuzú Cuatiá, as the murderer confessed, and he has been proved by various eye-witnesses. Moreover the circumstances are aggravating, for it appears that Acosta was scolding and boxing his black servant, when Silva came behind, and drawing out the knife that Acosta wore in his belt stabbed him in the back therewith. The assassin then slowly walked away carrying the reeking knife in his hand. The said Donato Silva is therefore ordered to be shot, and his corpse hanged for three hours in the town of Curuzú Cuatiá.

Superior Tribunal, Nov. 11, 1863. Whereas the case of Donato Silva has been tried on appeal and re-heard, the sentence of death is hereby confirmed and ordered to be executed.

Criminal Appeal, April 28th 1864. Whereas the two foregoing decrees have been duly considered and compared with the evidence, the sentence is hereby revoked and commuted to 10 years military service on the frontier, allowing the murderer full salary and rations!!!

Here we have a most flagitious encouragement to crime. A barbarous murder is committed in April 1862. After eleven months the assassin is brought to trial, and pleads guilty to a crime termed in Spanish law 'alobosa' and therefore beyond the power of any court or magistrate to exempt from capital punishment. Accordingly he is sentenced to be shot, but allowed to remain eight months longer in lazy captivity fed at the expense of a society which he has so heinously outraged. His case is again tried, and the judges can find no plea to commute his punishment, but confirm the sentence of death.

More than nineteen months has been already wasted in the mockery of trying this ruffian, who should have been hanged from the nearest tree. He has been twice condemned to death, but only out of respect for appearances, since it was probably never the intention to execute him. After his second condemnation he is kept six months in custody, during which he makes another appeal, and the court suddenly reverses the two former sentences without any extenuating evidence being alleged, and lets the assassin again loose on society, for we all know that military service in these countries is the most utter liberty, even placing arms in the hands of the most dangerous class of ruffians that has ever disgraced and afflicted humanity.

Corrientees need not solicit foreign immigration after this scandalous affair. In England we punish assassination by death, and the wildest dream of a Utopian could never hope to improve society by converting assassins into soldiers.

THE PERUVIAN QUESTION.

The following sensible and important leading article on the Peruvian question appeared in Friday morning's 'Nacion Argentina.' As that paper is the organ of President Mitre's Government, the article in question may be regarded to denote the policy of the National Government on the Peruvian question.

"The great excitement produced by the recent events which have occurred in Peru; has led the public to form two very erroneous opinions—

Hostility between America and Europe. War between the Republican and Monarchical system.

An antagonistic feeling between Europe and America is contrary to the very principles of common humanity, universal fraternity, and civilization, which have been the direct means of forming the nations of the earth.

Those who call themselves democrats should not forget that one of the principal dogmas of democracy is fraternity amongst all.

Principles are universal, and all men are brothers, no matter what the race or country may be.

True republicans shout, Long live Republicanism in every quarter of the globe, and do not confine it to any particular continent.

Regarding the matter in this light, we neither could nor should declare war against all Europe, that is to say against France as well as England, Russia as well as Germany, Italy as well as Spain.

The declaration of war against all Europe would not only injure the fountain springs of our civilization, but also our very brother republicans in the old world.

Therefore, as a question of antagonism between the new and old world, it cannot be justified, nor can it be adopted by a free and enlightened democratic nation.

Let us now consider the question as one of principles, the Republicanism against the Monarchical, and which affects some of the projects which we have to day discussed.

We have already said that one nation has no right to force on another any particular form of Government, but it is pretended that the simple refusal to acknowledge a nation, is not attacking the rights of the people who have formed the Government, and what follows? A Government which refuses to acknowledge another Government, thereby declares that it has no representative amongst the nations, or it must either go behind its declaration, or regard all the acts of such a Government as piratical, because in international rights and laws there is no medium.

We have remarked the profound absurdity of refusing to acknowledge new monarchies whilst old ones are recognized.

What does a declaration of this kind amount to? It is perfectly ridiculous. We cannot take upon ourselves to make a universal crusade in the name of Republicanism, because we are bound to respect the wishes of other people, let us take, for example, England. The English freely sustain the monarchical form, and believe that they consult the welfare of the people by so doing.

We therefore cannot, nor do we think that it has ever entered the brains of any sensible Argentine, that we should declare war against all existing thrones. But there is another powerful reason, which comes to the point in dispute, and which proves indisputably that people take a wrong view of the Peruvian Question. For the present we shall not explain this reason, but reserve it for a future occasion, in order to settle the question.

Let us now suppose that it is not intended that a war should ensue between Europe and America, nor between the monarchical and republican systems. What then is the question? The independence of the South American States is menaced by an officer of a European power, and which has refused to acknowledge the Peruvian Sovereignty after he had laid hold of a part of its territory.

This is the question: The Republics, and not only the Republics, but also every State in South America, should unite in combating the reactionary movement, because all have been heretofore European Colonies, and against all is the present danger. We hold, therefore, that amongst the South American States and Powers there should be no disunion. An alliance forced in case Spain ratifies the act of Admiral Pinzon, should be signed by all, without the exclusion of any South American Power.

From such an alliance neither Paraguay nor Brazil can be excluded without committing the greatest of all blunders, and yet if we make it a question of Republicanism against Monarchy we must necessarily exclude both Paraguay and Brazil.

This is the reason which we above mooted, and this is the most powerful of all reasons why we should not rise up against Europe, and, as a provincial deputy urges, fling down the gauntlet to all the crowned heads on the face of the globe. But we should study the question carefully, and prepare ourselves for the real, not imaginary, danger, and that is the attack on the independence of the American Republics, no matter who the aggressor may be.

The Argentine Nation, if inspired by a noble enthusiasm on the present occasion, should also be influenced by a sound discreet policy. Argentines should not raise the standard against civilization and genuine democracy, neither should they make useless declarations which are hostile to the very principles which they profess to sustain. They should march seriously in the way which leads to the salvation of those principles which are really threatened, uniting for this end all the means which are available, and which naturally respond to the same impulse.

The 'Standard' has not one word to add to the foregoing article. A Government true to such a policy can not err in the present painful position.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are happy to see that Sr. De Marchi, the popular druggist, has at last got his account ratified by Congress. It is a matter of regret that his claim should have remained so long unsettled. The payment of the debt due to Brazil, and which we mentioned some few weeks ago, had been arranged by President Mitre, has also been ratified. Next week we expect to see Congress take up the Budget, and despatch it in a few days. The system of spending a day, in discussing every item, is highly pernicious.

Public attention is at last being called to the contemptible system of night watch in this city. The 'serenos' are utterly useless, and our colleague, the 'Nacion,' at last has taken the matter up. People residing six or seven squares from the Plaza Victoria, cannot go to the Opera without securing an escort; such is the shocking state of our city after nightfall. Revolvers and life preservers are more saleable now than in the worst times of rowdyism in New York. We want a good night police, we pay for it, and we think Government ought to see we have it.

The other night, in Calle Defensa, near the black barracks, a young man was attacked by three ruffians, but he was armed, and made the villains 'skeddaddle.' Had he trusted to M. Cazon's 'serenos,' he would now probably be in the Recoleta.

Respecting the comic revolution in Salto, we learn, on undoubted authority, that Governor Uruburu had nothing whatever to do with it, and that he was popped into prison in order to keep him out of the way of interfering with the party of his nephew.

Mr. Rom, the popular secretary of the Bolsa, has received from Mr. Phibbs, Argentine Consul in Liverpool, a small quantity of 'pedigree' wheat. We hope our subscribers will apply in time for some of this valuable seed, before it is all disposed of.

The new 'literary society' is the talk of the day. Great good may come of it, if properly managed. We understand that several of our countrymen have promised to join it, provided it is restricted to purely literary topics; but if there is any Crudo or Cocido tendency amongst its members, foreigners, as a matter of course, will at once leave it. There is every room for the formation of such a society, which probably will result in the formation of a first class circulating library of several hundred thousand volumes, which is badly wanted in this city. The national library is of little utility, as it does not lend out its volumes, and the British library is hardly of the dimensions of a commercial traveller's at home. We want a first-class cosmopolitan circulating library, and we want a cheap and easy copyright. The new society may probably be the means of supplying us with these.

A great murder trial is at present going on before the courts. We shall publish the trial when the case is heard. It is to be lamented, that the proceedings of our courts are so terribly secret. Not one of our colleagues keeps a reporter.

The National Government, it appears, is in want of horses. Any of our subscribers having eight thousand sound, tame horses, can dispose of same at a good price, by sending in a tender to the Minister of War's office, before the 8th inst.

The captain of the Fairy placed the Government in a rather awkward fix on Thursday last, by formally advising them of an expedition of some 300 men from this city to aid Flores President Mitre, when he heard of the news, gave immediate orders to arrest Fausto Aguilar; but whether he was obeyed or not, this deponent cannot say. Of one thing there can be no doubt; if Fausto leaves these shores at the head of such a force as that specified, all the water in the River Plate will not wash out the stain which will be on Argentine neutrality. We have, however, every confidence in the sound common sense of the President, and we feel certain that the authorities will stop this expedition. Flores, we hear, is completely done up, if the auxiliaries do not arrive. President Mitre holds the destinies of the Banda Oriental in his keeping; he is bound, as the President of a neutral country; he is forced, as a man of honor and principle, to stop M. Aguilar and disperse his followers. Captain Panasco, the master of the British steamer Fairy, has acted becomingly the flag under which he sails, by notifying the Argentine Government of this wholesale invasion.

The 'Tribuna' states that the English Bank on Thursday paid over to the National Government twelve thousand ounces, being the part of the loan contracted for and taken by this institution. We think it right to say, that the brokers on the Bolsa flatly contradict the statement; we, of course, know nothing of the matter, not enjoying an *entre* to the bank parlour of this establishment, but as we understood the payment of this celebrated loan was to be in instalments, we feel somewhat surprised that the affable manager should be so verdant as to pay in advance.

Our matutinal colleague, the 'Tribuna,' has thought proper to return us thanks for a critique which we published the other day on Sr. Mansilla's tragedy, 'Atar Gull.' It is right that we should say that the critique in question was communicated, and not editorial. We are delighted to find a talented Argentine devoting himself to the school of Shakespeare. 'Atar Gull' merits our highest eulogiums; but as in even Shakespeare's writings there is a wide difference between his first and last plays, so also we argue that if the Argentine who penned 'Atar Gull,' confides his attention to the study of so noble a master, he will yet produce a play which will find its way to the London boards. Our readers would do well to see 'Atar Gull' performed, because reading and seeing a play performed are two very different things. The scenic effect of 'Atar Gull' makes up for the want of those apostrophes, which, we regret, the author omitted.

An English estanciero, just returned from Paysandu, tells us that Flores is completely 'non est inventus' about his 'parts'; not the sign of a 'colondo' is to be seen in the district of Paysandu. This is good news, and we hope the day is not far distant when we can say the same of the whole Banda Oriental. The camps are in excellent condition, and the sheep and cattle fat; but things are at a terrible stand-still, owing to this lamentable revolution, and newcomers are scarcely ever seen now.

We are authorised to contradict the report that Flores intends becoming broker in this city. We understand that the members of the Bolsa view with such disgust all revolutionary attempts, that General Don Venancio de las Flores, or in plain English, 'the man Flores,' would not be admitted a member.

Mr. Wells, we hear, will ascend tomorrow in his balloon, at two o'clock, weather permitting. He has expressed a wish that the wind would prove favourable for Peru, as he is anxious to have a glimpse of how affairs are going on over there, in order to report to Argentines on the matter.

A grand 'terruño,' we hear, was to have come off last night in Luxan, but the weather was so bad that it was postponed.

The celebrated case of Claudio Fontanelles, which had been going on in the courts of Barcelona for some time, and which created such sensation in Spain, is at last near a conclusion. It may be recollected that this young man represented himself as the son of a wealthy Spaniard in Barcelona, who had been murdered in the Don Carlos wars, owing to his horse taking flight in a wood. The claimant escaped with his life, fled the country, and when next heard of, was serving as an officer under Urquiza, calling himself O'Donnell; subsequently he returned to Spain, and laid claim to the property. He was immediately arrested. Dr. Don Alsina has been retained by the present owners of the estate, to get up evidence to prove imposture, in which we hear he has succeeded. It has turned out that the present claimant was a 'mozo' or waiter, in one of the coffee-houses in Paseo Julio. Next packet, we suppose, we shall hear the result.

The Club Pueblo meeting will take place to-day, in the *Retiro*, at noon; Mr. Wells makes his ascent from the Plaza. Which will draw the greater crowd?

The National Congress met yesterday, but merely made up a list of matters to be discussed next day of session (Tuesday).

The Argentine Central Railway Company.

Respecting this Company, we take a most decided interest, not so much that it is an English company as that we believe the future of the nation depends upon its prosperity. We regret sincerely that a few casual remarks the other day should have given offence to any, but we felt that parties who must obviously profit by the realization of the project should at least subscribe to support it. It is our pleasing duty now to announce to our readers that the subscription to the stock continues, and we are happy to hear that men such as M. Anchorena, Llavallo, Pena, Ocampo, Cane, Pereyra, Obligado, Casares, Chas and others too numerous to mention, are about to subscribe or have already taken several hundred shares.

We think it right to give publicity to these facts, inasmuch as it will convince our friends at home of the real and sincere interest which men of capital take in the prosperity of the nation. Our countrymen are oftentimes inclined to prejudice the native capitalists, and

condemn them because they do not figure as large shareholders in most of our railway companies, but we must do these native gentlemen the justice to say that their abstinence from speculation in such companies speaks highly both for their prudence and judgment.

Now however a thorough good company is formed, and shares to the extent of two millions of patacons have been appropriated to this country. The credit and reputation of Mr. Wheelwright, may the very honor of the National Government be pledged to the extent of these shares, and we certainly think that it is the duty of all those native gentlemen who hold large properties in these countries, and who must necessarily be benefited by the realization of this scheme, to subscribe.

Charity begins at home, and no matter how praiseworthy it may be to subscribe for the defence of Peru, it certainly is a prior duty to subscribe for the Argentine Central Railway, for if this company is not carried out, no one can answer for the result. Mr. Wheelwright's confidential agent here has informed us that the bridge which is to be erected over the Caracaña is already made, and will be immediately shipped; it is of solid iron. This bridge will be erected some twenty leagues distant from Rosario. We understand that there are three thousand five hundred shares unsubscribed for yet: we hope that before the arrival of Mr. Wheelwright these shares will be all taken up.

We purpose shortly to publish a list of all the subscribers to the Stock in the River Plate, in order that the public may know who are the native capitalists who have declined to subscribe to so necessary and so important an enterprise.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOBA.

A New Frontier Town.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we learn that Government has at last succeeded in establishing a new town, out in the very heart of the Indian territory. It is called Fort las Tunas, and is situated on the southern frontier line of Cordoba, in the very desert. Commander Villar, who has a regiment of cavalry with him, has been the officer who superintended the building of the little town and fortifications.

There are 75 yards of ranchos already constructed, and around which is a large fosse or ditch of over 500 yards in extent, besides which there is a large field (Potrero) 400 yards ditched in. The fosse is three yards wide by two deep. 20,000 bricks are already burnt, and about 40,000 cut, which are not yet burnt. A burial ground 200 yards in circumference. In the centre of this Cemetery a tomb-stone has been erected to the memory of the unfortunate Commander Carranza, whose remains have been interred there. Within a few weeks there will be several brick houses built and squares laid out. The wall round the fortress is already half built, and a big iron gate is about to be put up. A lofty tower will be erected in order that the guard can watch the pampas. To finish the town a few more houses have to be built for the families of the soldiers, but before another month is over the town will be completed. But the most interesting intelligence from this fort is that besides building houses and making ditches, about 60 squares (180 acres) have been ploughed up and are now ready for seed, and much more land would have been cultivated had there been oxen. Furthermore, the soldiers have made 'jastucuel' (large wells) along the road from the Saladilla to Las Tunas, besides these several have been made in the new town, in one of which a sad accident occurred; part of the bank having given in and buried four men beneath. Thanks, however, to the heroic conduct of Col. Villar, the poor fellows were saved, having been dug out from under the earth. Jaquiles, in these districts are very laborious, as the water is some fifteen to twenty yards from the surface. The greatest praise is due to the officer in command, who personally worked in everything.

Collego 'cemento' in Uruguay. The miserable state of discipline in our National colleges is every day giving worse evidences. Not long since, we heard the attempt to murder the vice-rector in B. Ayres by a hand grenade thrown into his bed room. Now, the Uruguay relates a revolution in the college of that name. It seems the professor of Philosophy, one Sor Vico, had become odious to the students either by reason of strange dogmas or unphilosophical conduct.

Sor Vico's last syllogism was as follows: all obstreperous students must be expelled, two of my disciples have been disorderly, therefore out they go. To this the philosophy students opposed a sophism: our professors are a humbug, all humbogs should be publicly chastised, and in fulfillment hereof they provided themselves with a large supply of potatoes, oranges &c. and, on Mr. Vico's next appearance, saluted him with such a well discharged volley that he had to beat an ignominious retreat, leaving his hat, stick, and toga behind him, on the scene of conflict. The Governor attended by a guard at once proceeded to the College, but the students would admit only His Excellency and one of the Ministers 'to arrange the terms of peace,' making the expulsion of Vico an indeclinable basis.

General Urquiza had previously exerted his good offices, backing up the demand of the students for the re-admission of the two who had been expelled. Sor Vico absolutely refused such conciliation, and Urquiza withdrew his interference.

Things being come to this pass, the students deputed one Campos, of their body, to present himself to the National Government on their behalf. Meantime Mr. Clark has been named Director *pro tem.* notwithstanding his reluctance to accept the post: in this condition the difficulty now remains.

The spirit of revolution is so strong that it is likely the refractory students will gain their point, which must prove a serious wound to collegiate discipline. But, as Rivadavia says, the revolution of these countries has utterly demoralized society. Apropos we hear nothing of Dr. Costa's protegee, the Reverend Father Curcio of San Francisco celebrity.

On Wednesday the Managing Committee in Rosario held a meeting composed of the following members: Messrs Freyre, Corvalan, Lamas, Lejarza, Casado, Hutchinson, Wild, Grognet, Zubelzu, James Duguid, and Perkins. The two first were named President and Vice, Mr. Casado treasurer, and Mr. Perkins secretary. We are happy to learn that several persons who entered their names last year, have now come forward to double and even treble their subscriptions. The 'Ferro-carril' states '5000 shares have been taken up in Buenos Ayres, and only 5,000 more remain to be allotted in the Provinces, of which number Santa Fe is likely to take one-half.' The Directors in Buenos Ayres have authorized Mr. John Duguid to go on a special mission to Rosario and Cordoba, for the allotment of shares. As President Mitre proposes to Congress to take 2000 more shares, it is likely Mr. Wheelwright will have more applications for shares.

Messrs. Ruscheweyh have received 546 cases machinery to be forwarded to the San Juan mines.

MARTA. SECOND REPRESENTATION. Friday evening was unlucky for the new opera, on account of the rain, as few could assist but families which keep their carriages. Nevertheless the performances were eminently successful. It was remarked that the audience was almost exclusively foreign: most of the boxes were filled by English who had come to hear the favourite Irish melody, and numbers of our countrymen were also in the pit. The ladies gallery was very thin, almost empty, and we observed that a few of the fair sex continued the occupation of the front seats in the Platea. If this invasion be allowed it is but fair that men should be admitted to the Cazuela. But to speak of the opera, the plot of which we sketched lately.

Briol and Mollo sang the first act admirably and played so imitatively as to merit being called before the curtain. Celestino's acting was also quite the thing. Lelmi was rather heavy and out of voice. The quartette 'son duc gemme' was loudly applauded. Act II, the finest in the opera, was magnificently rendered: the spinning song was encoored, bringing into full play the splendid vocal figures of Briol, and enchanting talents of Mollo. A waiter acquitted himself with great credit, and the improvement in Lelmi was extraordinary. At the first notes of 'Qui sola, virgin rosa' Briol magnetized the auditory, for the familiar notes of 'The last rose of Summer' brought a thrill to many a heart and as it were melted all senses into rapture. It is almost incredible that an artist who has never seen the green hills of Erin can throw her whole soul into this divine ballad with all the fervor which inspired its first composer, or its poet, the immortal Moore. The house rang with applause, and by acclamation demanded an encore which request was graciously acceded to.

The beer sung in Act 3 was well executed, although Walter's voice is not powerful enough for the refrain 'Viva il beichter'; the chorus of men was in favorable contrast with that of the women throughout the opera, the latter being the weak point in our company. Mollo certainly appeared most beautiful in her hunting habit, her figure being set off to great advantage. Lelmi captivated the house by her rendering of 'Marta, Marta, tu spariati' which was quite a triumph of vocal and mimic efforts. Briol sang 'Qui tranquilla' with much feeling.

Walter opened the last Act with great effect, and Mollo played the coquette most winningly, showing a veritable talent, since her Lady Macbeth last week had seemed to us her *chouet de bataille*. Briol sang in the closing scene 'i sogn' with infinite

taste, and when the curtain fell on the last bars of the Irish Melody, the house by one accord called out the four performers for an ovation. We suggest that *Marta* will become a favorite in B. Ayres, and we hope to see it often repeated.

**LATEST from the PROVINCES.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE PAVON.**

The steamer Pavon arrived yesterday morning, bringing us files from the interior. In Cordoba there seems to be a sort of incipient row getting up. The Governor, on the 25th May, liberated several prisoners in honor of the day, amongst whom were Posse, Morillo and Euncs. When the criminal judge heard of their liberation, he immediately sent an order for their arrest, which was executed: the poor fellows were again put in prison. The Governor, when he heard of it, became furious, and sent an order forthwith for their liberation; but the gaoler refused to comply, stating that the criminal judge had given express command that no orders should be obeyed but his, and thus the matter stands. Meanwhile the unfortunate men are still in prison.

From Mendoza we learn that the Indians have made another invasion, having come in within five leagues of San Rafael, and driven off the cattle belonging to D. Ilario Correa and his son-in-law Sr. Navarro. The Indians it seems are destroying this province. On the 1st inst. they came to the estancia Pintado, only five leagues from the cañal of the Grenadiers of Olascoaga. This officer called together his men, and after a lengthened chase succeeded in coming up with some savages, cutting them to pieces and re-taking the cattle, but it appears they were a different tribe, and the Government officer, Perez, having suddenly expired, the troops returned. Meanwhile the other Indians escaped, taking with them some 3000 head of Mr. Correa's cattle.

**CORRIENTES.**

Governor Lagraba has passed a very useful decree, ordering land-surveyors to register a copy of every survey they may make. The convention continues its assemblies in reforming the Provincial Constitution. Messrs. Vivar and Romero have been elected Deputies for the capital.

The Chief of Police has introduced a reform, ordering four policemen to do duty in the streets every day.

The Governor acknowledges having received a present of two cotton-gins from Messrs. Drabble, Bros., of Buenos Ayres.

A respectable old gentleman, named Miguel Garrido, was assassinated at Curuzú Cuatia, under the most shocking circumstances.

D. Felipe José Cabral has been named Minister of Government, by decree, May 21st: the 'Progreso' states that he is popular, intelligent, and laborious. The estancieros of Goya are rejoiced at the news of M. Delnar's having purchased Holterhoff's saladero. Mr. Ingouville presented to Government the Maua project for liquidating the Corrientes Bank, amortizing the paper currency, and establishing a Bank for deposits with right of emission. It is ardently hoped and generally believed that his terms will be accepted.

The May festivals were very brilliant, the National Guards and their band turning out in the Plaza. The school children sang the National Hymn at sunrise, and one of them pronounced a graceful oration, probably the composition of Mr. Zinny.

By latest dates we find that Dr. Cabral has declined the honour of Provincial Minister, and as yet the post is vacant.

The Governor has abolished the post of 'Comandancias militares,' and given public thanks to general Caceres and Colonel Reguera and Alsina. The Convention closed its sessions on the 24th ult. The Postmaster, Sr. Alvarez, gives account of his burning 400 letters of the Dead-letter Office.

Paper dollars, 238 per doubleton; silver dollars (Cordoba), 20.

**AN ENGLISH THEATRE.**

The French have their Theatre, and why not the English too? We believe that if we could get out a good dramatic company we are well able to support it, besides, arrangements might be made with the Buffos to have their theatre three nights in the week at a very low rent. We hope some of our enterprising countrymen who are looking about to do something, will turn this matter over. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the English speaking foreigners in Buenos Ayres are sufficiently numerous to fill the Argentine Theatre, twice a week. A Christy's Minstrel Company, or a small English company similar to the Buffos, would do better here than even in London.

**THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.**

The Germans have been able to take Duppel, but they can never take our favorite Irish Melody. This true German composer has borrowed it to enrich his composition, and we should gladly lend it to our Teutonic brethren, if they did not attempt afterwards to claim it as their property. On Friday evening we had almost a Schleswig-Holstein question with one of Mr. Flotow's countrymen, who asserted that only the words belonged to Ireland, the Last Rose of Summer having been written by Moore and set to music by Flotow.

This is simply absurd, since Moore merely adapted the words about the year 1830 to an air of an old Irish ballad, 'The Groves of Blarney,' which was sung in Ireland before M. Flotow's great-grandfather was born. The music is the composition of some old Irish bard of the Cromwellian epoch. Moore's Melodies were intended to preserve the national airs of Ireland by clothing them in the charming language and varied imagery of his English poems, which are sung in every homestead of Great Britain and Ireland.

A word about Herr Flotow. This talented composer is not even a contemporary of Moore, much less of the "Groves of Blarney." He is a gentleman of noble family in Mecklenburg, and his opera of *Marta* was composed as late as 1849. He laid his scene in England, and therefore borrowed the Scotch Air of Act 1st, and the Irish Melody of which we speak. Of course it is an anachronism for him to make an English girl of A. D. 1700 sing the 'Groves of Blarney,' the song being then unknown in England. If there be yet any doubt on the matter we must refer sceptics to Father Prout, who translated the 'Groves of Blarney,' to the same air and metre, in Latin, Greek, French and Italian, about 30 years ago.

**THE WAR IN DENMARK.**

**The fall of Duppel.**

The assault on Duppel has been delivered with the force and inevitable result. The defenders, outnumbered by five to one, have succumbed to the fortune of war. In the estimation of the King of Prussia this is a "glorious victory," and he celebrates it in a strain of piety which it is difficult to distinguish from blasphemy. The Prussians have now only to take Alsen to make themselves masters of the whole of Schleswig. The material guarantee which the German Powers sought will then be in their hands: though whether it will avail to secure them anything which they might not have had without it, is more than ever doubtful. Since they insolently invaded Denmark tramping down every kind of right, the special political circumstances on which they relied for superiority have tended to disappear. The mission of the Earl of Clarendon to Paris will enable England and France to appear at the Conference, united to oppose the ambitious pretensions indulged at Berlin and acquiesced in at Vienna. Whoever may profit by their agreement, the Prussian Court will receive a check.

The assault upon the Danish works at Duppel was delivered on Monday at ten in the morning. Redoubts No. 1 to No. 7, together with the communications in the rear, were occupied by the Prussians, while the Brigade Haven took redoubts Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and the *tele du pont*. The bridge was destroyed. Fifty-one Danish officers and 2,000 privates were made prisoners.

Up to the 4th the Prussians had thrown 50,000 projectiles into Duppel, representing an expense of at least 112,000. The day upon which the artillery fire before Duppel was heaviest, one third more projectiles were fired than upon any single day during the entire siege of Sebastopol, to which must be added that the artillery employed upon the present occasion was partly of heavier calibre, and, in some instances, possessed a far greater range than any used during the Crimean war.

The Prussian loss in killed and wounded in the assault upon Duppel amounts to two Generals, sixty officers and 600 privates. The Prussians captured thirty three cannon and many Dannebuigs.—*London W. Register.*

**LOCAL EVENTS.**

**New buildings.**—During the month of May there were 61 new houses commenced, and 33 houses repaired or altered.

**The opera.**—To-night Traviata will be given in Colon: owing to the state of the weather and the streets, the Casucua in Colon has been empty the last few nights.

**Sixty horse power.**—A diligence arrived in town the day before yesterday drawn by no less than sixty horses, it was an affecting sight to see how the unfortunate brutes struggled to drag the heavily laden coach through the mud, and such horses, one would imagine from their appearance that they had not got anything to eat since the opening of Congress.

**Brazilian Admiral.**—The Brazilian Admiral leaves immediately for Montevideo on business of importance.

**Old Eagles.**—We read in a naive paper that the combined ages of the few officers from the war of Independence, who attended the meeting at Sr. Zapla's the other night amounted to 1335 years, also 74 medals, and decorations and 93 wounds.

**THE PORTUGUESE SQUADRON**

The following particulars, respecting the Portuguese fleet, we extract from the 'Reforma Pacifica,' as we believe it will interest our readers—

STEAMERS	
Don Pedro 5th (building.)	Horse power
Estefania	400
Bartolomeu Dias	400
Sagres	200
Donna Antonia	200
Sa da Bandeira	200
Infante D. Joao	140
Da Mariana	160
Da Anna	160
Duq' de Palmeira	220
Duq' de 8	220
D. Joa de Castro (building.)	
A. de Albuquerque do.	280
Mindello	
Infante D. Luis	6
Baron Lazarin	6
Ganduzal	4
Lince	
Argus	
Napier	
Rio Mlinho (building.)	
SAILING SHIPS	
Vasco da Gama	80
D. Fernando (fragata)	53
D. Joao I (corbeta)	18
Damao	18
Goa	18
Villa flor (bergantin)	16
Pedro Nonos do	14
D. Joao de Castro do	6
Sando	
San Pedro (lugro)	
Martinho de Mello (barca)	
Adamasor (patacho)	
Cabo verde (goleta)	6
Angra	6
Bissau	
Caclien	
Serra de Pilar	3
Ligeiro	4
Vindello	3
Lince	3
Conde do Penafirme	
Algarve	

**ARRIVALS**

Bordeaux, Austrian barque Conservatore  
Uruguay ports, Italian str. Tevere.  
Montevideo, Italian war steamer Fulminante.  
Montevideo, English war steamer Triton.

**Camp in the North.**

Wanted, from two to four leagues in the Partido de San Nicolas or Province of Santa Fe, with permanent water and good grass for sheep. Apply Calle Parque 140.

**Al Publico.**

Teniendo que ausentarme del pais suplico a las personas que tengan cuentas contra mi se sirvan presentarmelas a la mayor brevedad en el Consulado de Diamanca, Calle de Rivadavia, No. 329.

**GUILLERMO N. HARRNS.**

Buenos Ayres, Junio 1, 1861. J4p8

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**COLON THEATRE.**

**ITALIAN OPERA.**

Tenth performance of the New *Norman*  
Sunday, 9th June.  
TRAVIATA.  
At Eight o'Clock

**Théâtre Franco-Argentin.**

**BUFOS PARISIENSES.**

Sous la direction de M D'Hoté.  
*Dinanehi 5 Juin.*

**Inc. representation de l'abonnement**

**Première representation de**

**L'OMELETTE FANTASTIQUE**

Vaudeville en un acte. Mme. Julia débute par le rôle de Nathalie. Les autres rôles par Mmes. Irma, Céline Dulac. MM. D'Hoté, et Noury.

**On commencera le spectacle par**

**LE GAMIN DE PARIS**

Comédie vaudeville en deux actes. Joué par Mmes. Pauline Lyon, Irma, Célestine Dulac, Mlle. D'Hoté, Saint Aubin, Léon, Alexandre et Volt.

**A 7 h. 4 précises.**

**THE BURNING OF THE CURRENCY**

(four millions) is to take place early next week, but, strange to say, the destruction of such a quantity of paper money

**ON CHANGE.**

June 4, 1861.

Paper price of Ounces \$460 1/2

Patacon declined to-day, paper money being in great demand. The first price paid was 28.90, after which patacons fell as low as 28.75, but near the closing hour they stiffened and closed at 28.80. Cash sales \$133,574.

**TIME SALES.**

Saturday,	7,400	at 28 80
Monday,	1,250	28 85
June 3d,	22,000	28 80
" 15,	7,000	28 80

Total sales, 171,233.

The business on the Bolsa was very limited, considering that this was Saturday. There is no denying that the sales in Specie have of late fallen off considerably.

The navigation of our river was the subject of conversation to-day. All agree that it should be buoyed by the National Government. It appears, however, that the vessel we referred to, as having been recently wrecked in the Parana, was not going to load at Sr. Senoran's saladero, but some establishment further up.

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**STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL**

**BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.**

	Tons register.	Captain.
KEPLER	1499	Carroll.
COPERNICUS	1371	Godroe.
GALLIO	1325	Russell.
HERSCHEL	1315	Hogart,
NEWTON	1171	building.
PTOLEMY	1171	building.

**FOR**

**BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BURNOS AYRES**

(Calling at Lisbon),

The New Screw Steamer

**G A L I L E O,**

Captain TURNER RUSSELL,

1525 tons, will sail from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 5th July.

Cargo taken by special agreement only. Has good Passenger accommodation.

Apply to

LAMPORT & HOYT,

21 Water-street, Liverpool.

seems to have little effect on the price of specie.

Sr. Riestra's scheme, for redeeming the paper money, it is thought would be more acceptable to the public if Article 28 was passed, as then the bonds which he proposes to exchange for the paper money would be saleable in the English market. It is the opinion of the most experienced foreign capitalists that if this is not done the whole scheme will prove but an illusion, as, although the Law might pass the Chambers, it must be remembered that it has to pass the Public too.

We are happy to see that John Duguid Esq., of this city, who is now travelling in the provinces, has received power from the Directors of the Argentine Central Railway Co. to collect subscriptions to the stock of that company.

**FREIGHTS.**

The Italian barque 'Rosa' to load in port for Antwerp, salted hides and bales, at 27s. 6d. and 5 per cent.  
The Austrian brig 'Byra' to load for London in the round sum of £100.  
Nacional barque 'Carolina,' to load in Paraguay, hides and tallow for orders, 52s. 6d.  
Nacional Barque 'Germania' for same place at same rates.

**MARITIME NEWS**

**ARRIVALS**

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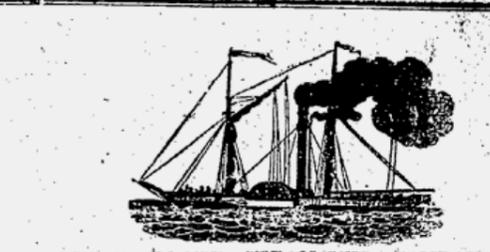
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**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

**NAMES OF STEAMERS.**

**LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, UNA.**

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

The Steamer daily expected is the PARANA, which will leave this port ten days after her arrival.

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.

For further particulars apply to the sole Agents,  
**HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,**  
19 p J 1 85 Recoquista

**Sina, Sina Seed.**

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

**MARBLE OR CAMP CARTS.**

Croskill's Patent Spring Carts on Sale at Calle Florida, m 4, r

**For Sale.**

A beautiful piece of land in the partido de la Ensenada for sheep, about half a league square, with montes. For particulars apply to Adolfo Schickel, dantz in the Corrales del Sur from 8 to 4 o'clock, or leave address in Calle Rivadavia No. 124.

**THE ADMINISTRATION**

Sp. 34

**Andrew White.**

Supposed to be employed on the Great Southern Railway. His anxious wife and relations in Ireland are desirous of hearing of him.

**Other Railway**

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

From Monday next, 6th inst., the following modifications of the time table will take place.

The last mail to start from 25 DE MAYO STATION, At 4.15 p.m.

The last train to return from SAN FERNANDO, At 4 p.m.

**Wanted a Good Cook.**

Apply at 58 Calle Potosi. J 2, 3 p

**COOK.**

A young Man--German--of good experience, seeks employment here or in camp. Apply Z., Standard office.

**IND. COOPE & CO'S**

BURTON ALE  
On Draught.  
Confiteria 25 de Mayo, Rivadavia No. 21.

**Mittagstisdi.**

Eine Gesellschaft von 68 Herrons findeti eine gute deutsche Küche. Nancere, Calle Corrientes, 124.

**Board.**

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY**  
GENERAL COMMISSIONERS  
**W. M. MATTI and Co.**  
30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR MONTEVIDEO**  
The National Steamer  
**SALTO,**  
Leaves every Monday at 5 p.m. and returns every Thursday.

**FOR SALTO and intermediate ports,**  
The National Steamer  
**SALTO,**  
Leaves every Thursday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

**PAVON,**  
Captain Price.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer  
**BOJOCITAS,**  
Leaves the Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA,**  
Sails to, and intermediate ports, the Mail Steamer  
**ESPIGADOR,**  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer  
**ESMERALDA,**  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, May 24, and returns on Friday, 3rd June.

**FARES:**

To Zarate (cabala)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guat-guay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Nueva Palmira do	6 "
Fray Bentos	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Paysandu	20 "

Deck-Half-price.

**RIGHTS:**

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
Uruguay Ports	10 "

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Juncos, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
**MARQUES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipolito de S. Betincourt.  
Leaves on the 18th June.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	25 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	60 "
Corumba	142 "

**FOR MONTEVIDEO,**  
The National Steamer  
**CORRIENTES,**  
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 4 a.m.  
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

**THE ASSURANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, or on their vessels.  
Office—Calle Reconquista 83

**Directors**  
Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.  
Enrique Ochon, Vice-President.  
Felipe Llanillo,  
Edoardo Lamb,  
Ambrosio B. Zedica,  
Enrique Tomkinson,  
Mariano Casares,  
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**Land For Sale.**  
Nine and a half leagues in the Partido of Tapalque, 64 leagues from this city, guaranteed first class camps for sheep.  
Fifty leagues in Entre Rios, five leagues facing the Parana and ten leagues deep.  
Forty-eight leagues in enfilade at Quequen Grande, B. Ayres.  
Seventy-two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.  
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido Loberia, B. Ayres.  
For particulars apply to  
**JOHN KEMSLEY,**  
No. 15 p. Parque, 140.

**Carrales Portátiles** de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
**Carrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos.  
**Carrales Portátiles** de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** desde 60\$ vara.  
**Piezas de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Rodens, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

**Piezas de Hierro.**  
**Muevas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.  
**Maquinas** de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
**Mangas** de sacar Agua.

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

**MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.**

**127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.**  
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances 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 Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.  
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.  
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.  
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.  
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m. for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. J. I. x

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,**  
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AN 27

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,**  
57—DEFENSA—57

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

**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
57—DEFENSA—57.  
(Corner of Potosi.)  
N.R.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. J. I. x

**SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.**  
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. — BUENOS-AIRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & 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 Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & 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 & servants of all classes & 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 Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.  
p. p. Mau & Co.  
**WILLIAM ESSLIE.**

**CONDITIONS.**  
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.  
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.  
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.  
5th. 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.

**61 CORRIENTES 61 ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, (ESTABLISHED 1861), E. J. HASTLER.**

New Goods received Monthly.  
**61 CORRIENTES 61**

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.**

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

**DIAS DE TRABAJO**

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren.	23 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Montevideo.	Olivos.	S. Salto.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Salto.	Olivos.	Montevideo.	Retiro.	23 de Mayo.
1	10	10	10	10	11	11	1	7	8	8	8	9	11
2	10	10	10	10	11	11	2	7	8	8	8	9	11
3	10	10	10	10	11	11	3	7	8	8	8	9	11

**DIAS FERIADOS**

Ida.						Regreso.							
Tren.	23 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Montevideo.	Olivos.	S. Salto.	S. Fernando.	Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Salto.	Olivos.	Montevideo.	Retiro.	23 de Mayo.
1	10	10	10	10	11	11	1	7	8	8	8	9	11
2	10	10	10	10	11	11	2	7	8	8	8	9	11
3	10	10	10	10	11	11	3	7	8	8	8	9	11

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

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.**

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

**DIAS DE FIESTA. DIAS DE TRABAJO.**

Salidas.				Regresos.				Salidas.				Regresos.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.		
Parque	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
La Plata	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Martin	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Juan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Pedro	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Nicolas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
San Carlos	10	10	10	10											