

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

719—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1884

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUVA BANK
Calle Carraño No. 101-103
opened for the current month
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SERVICE:
For balances in our favor 15%
For balances in favor of customers 8%
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY:
For balances in our favor 15%
For balances in favor of customers 8%
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1865.
P. MAUVA & Co.
William Leslie.

Abierta Bourse.
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 guarantees are discounted on conventional terms.
2nd Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved by the Manager.
3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants and 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 loaning 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 checks part or the full amount of their wish, even when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.
7th Bills or letters of credit 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.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.
P. P. MAUVA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

THE "STANDARD"
Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly until with Fleet Edition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Weekly Standard, 2s per Annum.
Daily Standard, 2s "

AGENTS.
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Receiver's-Telegram Office, Southampton.

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.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £10,000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £ 10s, per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand laborers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse hire, and washing, £1 10s per month, with the certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep in 13 or 14 years on a flock.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop boys.

REPORT on the project of Law for the redemption of the paper currency of Buenos Ayres and other Provinces.
The currency and the necessity to fix a value to our circulating medium (paper currency) and to provide for its redemption—is not now for us a question least it is a common persuasion. Consequently the only point to discuss, is the most expeditious and practicable way to effect it, in the form the least possibly injurious for the country. The one proposed by the two annexed projects of Law, meets, according to my belief, those requisites, and it would be for me a matter of congratulation if it was considered so, by those who are entrusted with the solution of that important question, or at least that out of the debate my project will create, should rise the idea and most advantageous means for its solution.

In treating of the amortization of the present paper currency, it is very essential and indispensable to keep in mind and to provide for the satisfaction of the currency so suppressed, by adopting another circulating medium, uniting the express conditions, of being—convenient, in its use,—fully guaranteed in its value, and economizing at the same time to the country the greatest possible sum of effective Capital. The means can only be, convertible paper currency at sight.

If the paper currency to be suppressed was not simultaneously substituted by another paper currency, such as proposed, it would be then, necessary for the commerce to use its private gold and silver to provide the gold corresponding to the suppression employed in it, easy to understand the confusion and immediate loss it would entail on the industry and commerce of the country, by thus being violently deprived of the means of exchange, and the consequence would be to make money dear in the market, say a rise in the rate of interest.

The means suggested by some, to need the evil consists in leaving or waiting, for the improvement of the paper currency so as it might elude the circulation,—in such way that the desire to have the paper currency left in circulation the joint value represented by it, would be the same.

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impossible any further emission of convertible paper—2nd. To give the law, one a direct and solid basis and thus at all times, be responsible for its written value. The first point is obtained by having the Bank of the Province to its legitimate functions of a "Bank of Deposit and Discount" and withdrawing from it the power of emission of notes, secondly, by acknowledging the present paper currency as a debt to be redeemed with public funds (stocks) to be delivered to the holders of paper money whenever they wish to make that exchange.

It would be necessary, to give credit and value to these public funds, first to refered, to be able to obtain them the holders of the paper currency, find in them a real guarantee for it, affording sufficient stimulus and advantage to effect such exchange; I have thought to procure that object by making the stocks (to be created) the basis of the emission of convertible notes of the private Banks, with the important object of a guaranteed circulation of the notes of the Private Banks, which beneficial effect cannot be doubted, but only by men of science but by any one of the least common sense.

But the free action of the private banks as regards the right of emission of notes, is inconsistent in the Province of Buenos Ayres with the existence and present value of the Government paper currency, now in circulation, and therefore it becomes necessary to adopt means to allow such a step without prejudicing the credit of said Government paper. All such objects are conciliated with the adoption of the projects of Law to be discussed, in which it is determined that the emission of notes of the private banks shall not exceed the equivalent sums of the present paper currency, which may be gradually retired from circulation by the conversion into public funds (stocks).

By the means so proposed and by the power and action reserved to the holders of the paper currency, to make or not, the conversion of such securities, desideratum will be obtained, to substitute the present circulating medium, gradually and slowly, leaving it entire in the hands of the public, who is the best judge of its own convenience. This means avoids also, the dangers of, and inherent with, a sudden transition and a violent change in a matter so vitally affecting to us, as interests and being intimately related with the habits and wants of the people in their smallest daily transactions.

It is proposed for the same reason that the new paper or notes emitted by the private banks, may be subdivided into the small value of a 1/1000 (1-1210) part of a hard dollar—say, corresponding to the value of one cent of our present paper currency. By this means the substitution of a paper currency for another equally convenient for the people will be obtained with greater facility and harmonized also with the idea of a customary value. This concession will be moreover a stimulus for the Banks of Emission, not only because, by this small subdivision the use of their notes becomes more extended, but also because it generally the circulation that offers the best sort of profit for such banks, in which institutions the whole of the bank is undoubtedly interested.

The free action of the private banks, respecting the emission of notes, is not only a vitally affecting to us, as interests and being intimately related with the habits and wants of the people in their smallest daily transactions, whether a private or a Governmental one. Neither do I think that such liberty is to be extended without the authorities taking such precautions and guarantees, consistent with the protection of the public, against any abuse or frauds which, under the pretext of the small subdivision of the note, it is at least of sufficient importance in amount, and certainly much larger and sounder than the one proposed, is sufficient (and legal) in other countries, and which consist of obliging the bank of emission to keep in its vaults a metallic reserve equal to one third of the amount of its notes in circulation. A guarantee which, in itself, I consider illusory, chiefly if we bear in mind that the

banks of emission are also banks of deposit at the same time, and that no distinction being made about it by the law, such metallic reserve answers generally for both purposes, thus ensuring the use, to meet the payment of the deposits called for and of the notes to be paid on demand.

All this is as refers to the direct and indirect guarantees. Respecting the moral and intrinsic ones, they consist in the investment of the capital, which only would produce to them in the public funds or stocks (at one cent taken at 75) 8 per cent interest annually, in a country where the capital employed in discounting bills returns easily 13 per cent, having then to look forward the profit announced with the right of emission, the compensation for that loss of interest, and also of the one caused by the unproductive metallic reserve, that it is indispensable to keep in hand, to meet the payment of the notes at sight. This relative division of profits is really the best security of the responsibility and means of the companies, which might come forward to use the privilege of emission so conceded.

Respecting the important point of fixing a value to the present paper currency, I must observe that, as far as I am concerned, in no case such necessity has ever been put in doubt, and particularly if the settlement of that great question was to be carried out—even if the immediate conversion was not spoken of. How then could it be left to the action of time and circumstances, the determination of the amount of the debt, the Government would have to acknowledge and to pay, at any future day? What would be the advantage to leave in the hands of speculators the power of determining and ruining gambling to alter the value of the circulating medium, as it might suit their private purpose, that is to say to have the arbitrary power to alter every day that passes the amount of the public debt, and the amount of the obligations between private individuals, to a lesser or greater figure?

By so doing the question would not certainly be settled, but to the contrary, it would be to use Government assistance, to encourage and increase the speculation, aggravating the evils it already produces.

I make these remarks as regards the simple acknowledgment of the debt of the paper currency but, having also to look for the delivery and payment of the debt, and the "immediate" beginning of its conversion, it cannot be doubted that fixing a value or standard of conversion, is indispensable, and that the more or less value to be fixed is the only point to consider.

To determine the value or rather the standard of conversion of the paper currency, it is necessary to bear in mind the following considerations:—1st. The obligation contracted by the Government towards the public when it issues its paper currency, is, in fact, the effective value that Government has reserved of the public for what may be named a forced loan, taking the average value of the paper currency in the various epochs of its emission and its respective amounts as to discharge the debt, reimbursing the creditor justly and in an equitable manner. 2nd. The necessity of circulating as much as possible that determined value: with the current one, so as not to cause a perturbation in the amount of the private obligations between debtor and creditor, bearing in mind that the aggregate of these obligations is infinitely greater than the amount of the Government debt, that is, of the paper currency in circulation. Any error committed in this respect would entail grave consequences to the general interests of the country. If the Government acknowledges and pays something more or something less than what it really owes to the public, it is of very large consequence that the Government is only the administrator of the commonwealth. By fixing the paper currency at a value excessively greater or in excess lower than its real value, in certain circumstances, or to what corresponds with the outstanding obligations between private persons a great injustice is perhaps less or more, but a great injury to the creditor or debtor, at the same time.

On a former occasion I thought, and still think, that the Government should have indicated then equitable to be fixed, for the acknowledgment of the debt of the paper currency, and its conversion, a standard of 100 paper dollars per doubloon, that is, 2 1/2 paper dollars currency for one hard dollar, basing my opinion

upon the consideration that it was approximating to the average value at the various epochs of its emissions, and especially that it was also more or less the value of the paper currency previous to the late emission of 1861.

Nevertheless circumstances, in that respect, have greatly changed. The depreciation that I predicted, and that any person familiar with the question would have, for obvious and, likewise anticipated, has happened in a manner rather important, almost alarming, owing to the want of efficacious measures being taken to settle that question.

Since then, as a natural consequence, if the position of the Government, in its obligations towards the public at large, has not altered—it is not so respecting private persons between themselves, for the average value of the private obligations contracted from that epoch to this date is very different, that is to say, a good deal lower than it was before.

Under such circumstances, and with the understanding already expressed that the private interests so compromised, are of much more, and deserve greater attention, than those of the Government towards the public in general; I infer that to obtain the proper effects of the projected law, it would be now more equitable to fix the standard at 400 paper dollars currency per doubloon, that is, one hard dollar for each 25 dollars of paper currency—having, moreover, in view that although this value would be considered "immediate" for the effects of the conversion in public funds (stocks) it would only be "prospective" as regards the current exchange of the paper for gold in the market. Besides, the conversion is not obligatory for any one, either respecting the time or the quantity—no one can complain of this measure as being arbitrary.

Now, as for the means to pay annually the eighteen millions above reckoned, I don't want demonstrations to convince that, the Provincial Bank, when its administration is regulated as it is requisite, and with the very valuable privileges the establishment enjoys,—added to the total amount produced by the sale and rent of public lands, would be sufficient to pay that obligation in its totality. But, even supposing that it was not, and that it would be necessary to call on the Province or the Nation, for a new pecuniary sacrifice, to settle whatever deficit would not that sacrifice be fully justified when devoted to such a purpose? Would it not be a hundred fold repaid by the benefits which the "wretched country" would obtain, abolishing the constant menace of new emissions and the commercial and social cancer of an unconvertible paper currency, constantly fluctuating in its value? The answer will be given by the good sense of the people.

But going back to what is probable, and rational, I will repeat, I will obtain the representation and responsibility of the Government ought to be limited, or requested by the project of law to check, the emission of notes be emitted, those corresponding to the funds "respectively" inscribed by each bank, and in case of their failing to meet any of their notes at sight, to deliver to the holders of the said unconverted notes, public funds to cover them. I think the Government has to avoid, by all means, to take upon itself the sale of the funds,—which are its own paper of credit,—but to leave to the interested parties (creditors) to dispose of them as they might think proper. The sale might not be wanted by holders, and the consequent depreciation of funds in the market, might so be avoided.

Item	Amount
Let us make a numerical demonstration: The amount of the emissions without funds for their amortization	\$285,000,000
Of which are not yet paid	100,000,000
Remains to be redeemed	285,000,000
That is to the fixed exchange of 25 (\$25) at 1 hard dollar	9,000,000
Which would be represented in public funds or stocks delivered at 75 p. \$ by the capital of hard dollars	12,000,000
Annual interest at 6 per cent amounts to hd.lds	720,000
Or in the actual paper currency	18,000,000

6. 'The Progress of Salado Navigation,' by William H. Cook, Esq., C.E.
7. 'On the Battle-field of Pavon, in re-Phoclarmin,' by the Editor.
8. 'Details of a Journey through part of the Salado Valley, and across some of the Argentine Provinces (being a Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society of London during the past session), by Consul Hutchinson O.'
9. 'The Argentine Colonies and Immigration,' by the Editor.
11. 'Heral Economy,' by Daniel Maxwell, Esq.
12. 'Railway Progress, River Navigation, and Cotton Cultivation in the Argentine Republic,' by the Editor.
Besides these, preparations are being made for a monthly synopsis of Argentine commerce, reviews of books, the two first being, 'Mullhall's Cotton Fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,' and 'Perkins' Colonies in America,' with a general commentary on all literature bearing on our principles. We have, therefore, only to suggest that parties having received prospectuses, and wishing to subscribe, will send their names to the care of the Montevideo Legation, 11, Park Lane, London, to the office of Charles William Bean and Co., shipbrokers, 49, Calle 25 de Mayo, Messrs. Mackay's English Library, Calle San Martin, and the 'La Comercio,' Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres; to 42, Calle Rioja, and to 81, Calle Cordoba, Rosario, Santa Fe, in the Argentine Republic.

MONTEVIDEO. The English residents at Lima held a meeting at the British Legation, and resolutions of protest were passed by Messrs. Swaney, Campbell, Jones, Patrick, Stubbs, and Mathison. The French, German, and Italian residents have done likewise.

LOCAL EVENTS.

National Treasury—Hilario de Alvear considered that our friends in North America were the greatest objects of treasury figures; but in the late treasury table published by J. M. Drago, we perceive that this distinguished Argentine beats the Yankees hollow. Mr. Drago states that the amount owing in the treasury on the 1st of May was—16,881,632.036,567—\$7,832,569,973,061,407,26. These are the exact figures. Can any of our enlightened readers say how much cash the Government has on hand?
Rosa Agronomy—The British steamer 'Eugénio,' in her recent down trip to the coast, ran aground twice. When will we get the river buoyed?
Argentine Blunders—That celebrated but unpopular journal, 'the Nacional,' in publishing the interest table of the Bank of the Nation, on Thursday last, the 31st inst., puts a note at the bottom as if coming from one of the clerks of the Bank: 'that on Saturday, the 9th June, the 'Ara Gall' will be performed in the Victoria.' As the editors of that journal are always making blunders, we cannot be surprised that the printers to the same like master, like man. That to make things worse, the paper on the first sheet is dated the 9th, and on the inside is dated the 8th. Oh! on 10th of June.

Exports during the Fortnight. Dry hides, 68,595. Suit do., 28,814. Horse hides, dry, 4,166. Dressed, 6,267. Tallow, pipes, 621. Do. boxes, 530. Wool, bales, 10,850. Hags, 141. Horse hair, bales, 286. Sheep skins, bales, 590. Jerked beef, quintals, 39,073.

Vessels Sailed since 23th May. French ship 'Australia,' to Havre. French barque 'Amelia' and 'Josephine' to Bordeaux. Italian barque 'Zwalow,' to Antwerp. Italian barque 'J. Millo,' to Antwerp. Italian barque 'Padonia,' to Antwerp. Italian barque 'Destino,' to Antwerp. Flemish ship 'Ernst Moritz Arndt,' to England. British brig 'Lauria,' to England. 'British steamer 'Coptor,' to Liverpool. Italian barque 'Polvere Caffora,' to Genova. Spanish brig 'Firma,' to Spain. Ships are wanted at present, as that are in port are already engaged. Danish and American bottoms can be avoided.

Vessels Loading in the River. Hanoverian schooner, Leickla. English barque Carolina. English barque Euryclia. French barque Amelia. French barque Kiteclad. Dutch brig, 'Zeeploger. French barque Neptune. Belgian barque Horstene.

ON CHANGE June 11. Paper price of ounces, 469. Putrons sold, 156,738. Opening price 28 75. Following price 28 20. Saturday, June 18 21 70. Various prices 28 70. Closing price 28 75.

During the past fortnight specie has shown a decided downward tendency, as there are many who believe that Mr. Rivera's scheme will eventually pass the Legislature. The demand for wool has been very animated, large orders having been received per last packet, but as usual, these orders come when there is positively no wool in the country, at least of the best description. The barrels have been emptied of all second-class and inferior wools, at extreme rates.

Salted hides also are very firm, and show an upward tendency; we believe, however, with the exception of one saladero, all the salted hides for the season are already contracted for. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn that all the shares of the Argentine Central Railway have been subscribed for, with the exception of about fifteen hundred, which is hoped will be taken up by some of our Argentine capitalists before the arrival of Mr. Wheelwright, which is expected to be in July.

PREIGHTS. We forgot to notice the charter the other day of the Danish schooner 'Catharina,' to load salted hides for England, at 24s. 6d. and 6 per cent. PRODUCE SALES. 1000 ox hides, salted 37 1/2 s. 2000 do. Latre Rio 43 do. 30 bales wool, E. Rio 23

ARRIVED. On the 9th inst. by the Rev. James Smith, Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Entre Rios, to Jenkins Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Donald Campbell, Esq., of Buenos Ayres. N. B.—No Cards.

Just received Direct, A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-1, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets, sheetings and quilts, 1-4, 2-4, and 3-4, all wool plaid, plain and striped laces, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 sheeting, fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c., &c. Lamps' wool vests, drawers and stockings, cotton, do. do. Boys' youth and men's woollen and cotton hosiery, German shirts, &c., &c. Also, pith jackets and suits, boys' and youths' do. heavy coat and neck pants, lined check shirts, white flannel shirts, linen fronts and wristers every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

FALLOON. HEBERMAN HOUSE. 64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDRA. 9, 11, 13. Ex Farana. inde Caspe and Bass' Ale, in bottle and in prime condition. T. FALLOON. 61, 66, and 68, PIEDRA. 9, 11, 13.

Seivants. Wanted, a Cook and Housemaid. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11, to Hotel Provence, No. 30. 3p/7

COLON THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA. 12th performance of the Season. On Sunday, 12th June. DUE POSCERRI. Refraining commencing the second act THE PERUVIAN HYMN Will be sung by all the Company. At Eight.



J. ELWOOD AND SON. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF IRONMONGERY, STATIONERY, &c. &c. 27, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Ranges, Stoves, Portable Stove Boilers, and all descriptions of Gas, Oil, and Lamp Stoves, &c. &c.

For Sale. A compact Portable Steam Engine, seven horse power, with carriage on which she is mounted; the contractor of the Northern Railway having no further use for her. To be seen at the Contractor's Yard, opposite the Gas Works. 6p, J11

The Burgess Number and Box Yard. PLAZA CONSTITUCION, Corner of Brazil and Salta. Office and Sample Depot, No. 131 BOQUENON. Invitacion GEORGE BELLESON.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. On Monday next, June 13th, at 7 P. M., a meeting will be held at the Hotel de la Reunion, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 124, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted in furtherance of the proposed English Theatre. By order. F. WOLFRICH, Sec.

Just Received, Ex 'La Flor del Plata,' Guinness's Extra Stout (trade mark) in Quarts and Pints. Likewise a small lot of Rice, pure Irish Malt Whiskey, On hand, a small remnant of James Watson and Co's celebrated Irish Whiskey at BARRY & WALKERS, 97 Calle Defensa. 1 m, J 7

Superior Port Wine. For sale in small barrels, of the best quality, received direct. Apply to Mr. Aristides Marabona, Calle Rivadavia, No. 5, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 p, J 9

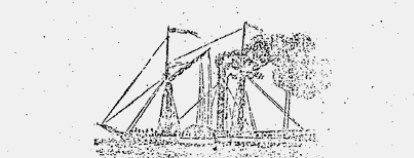
Batancia. For sale, an Estancia in the Partido de la Guardia del Monte, with good Pabellones, Corrales, &c. For particulars apply to Calle de Rivadavia, No. 19 (Plaza 23 de Mayo). 3 p, J 10

Cook. Wanted, a Female Cook. Rivadavia No. 19. 3 p, J 10

J. S. Wyllie & Co., GROCERS AND DRAPERS, and General Dealers in Camp Stores and Calle Buenos Ayres, CHACABCO, 33, 2m.



STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE. Captain Tuxen Russell. KEPLER 1499, Captain Carroll. COPERNICUS 1371, Captain Gadsro. GALILEO 1525, Captain Russell. HERSCHEL 1516, Captain Bogart. NEWTON 1171, Captain Bogart. PIOLMA 1171, building.



RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, 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.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents, HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 85 Regent Street, London, W. 1. 12 p, J 1

Sina, Sina Seed. For Sale, at reduced prices. Apply at Mrs. Oliver's Quinta, on Calle Barracas No. 12. 1m

For Sale. A beautiful piece of land in the partido de la Ensenada for sheep, about half a league square, with mountains, for particulars apply to Adolfo Schlegel in the Corrales del Sur from 8 to 4 o'clock, or leave address in Calle Rivadavia No. 124. 15 p, M 25.

Wants Situation. A young man with some experience in the Country, seeks employment as Coachman or Stevedore. Call or well recommended. Address A. Z., Stand-off office. 3 p, J 9

Camp in the North. Wanted, from two to four leagues in the Partido of San Nicolas or Province of Santa Fe, with permanent water and good grass for sheep. Apply Calle Barque 110. 3 p, J 10

Al Publico. Quisiendo que ausentarse del pais aspirando a las personas que tengan cuentas contra mi se sirvan presentarlas a la mayor brevedad en el Consulado de Danmarca, Calle de Rivadavia, No. 320. GUILLERMO N. HARRIS. Buenos Ayres, Junio 11 1861. 4p8

Just Published, Price \$20. 'The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,' by M. G. MULLER. On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's.

English Photographic Gallery. CALLE PIEDRA, No. 75. Atos. The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.

Portrait of all sizes, with colors. Salted canvas, portraits of all sizes. The same colored in water colors. Views of buildings, country houses, &c. Made to order.

Views of every description made to order on cards and large plates, and all descriptions of work in photography executed on the premises. Terms most moderate. M. A. REEDY, Proprietor, 1m, J 4

Van-driver. Wanted a steady man (married) necessary to drive a van. It is necessary for a few passengers, Calles and Steerage. Apply 1st at this office 3 h, J 10.

For Liverpool Direct. The British Barque, 'La Flor del Plata,' now loading and will sail about the 12th of July, has accommodations for a few passengers, Calles and Steerage. For the particulars apply to 161 Moreno Street. GEORGE BELL & SON, 3p, J 11 Consignees.

Medaneros. Wanted, several Medaneros, on an establishment in the North, 24 leagues from Buenos Ayres, and in the direction of a few passengers, Calles and Steerage. Apply Calle Suquia 214.

The Standard. Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at the Standard Press, 27, Calle de la Victoria, San Martin No. 12, M. G. MULLER.

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, June 11, 1864

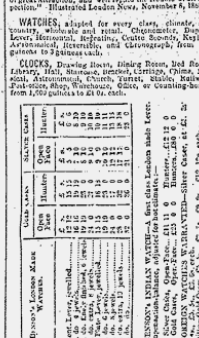
Table with multiple columns: Latest Prices of Produce, Discounts, Freight & Cattle. Lists various goods and their prices.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures. Columns include Name, Type, Origin, and Agent.

Watches and Clocks

Advertisement for Benson's Watches and Clocks, highlighting their precision and quality.



FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE. DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE. Includes train schedules and timetables.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE. PLANILLA DEL SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864. Includes train schedules and timetables.

RICHARD GARDNER & SON. LONDON WORKS, SUPPLY ENGLAND. Advertisement for various mechanical parts and machinery.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Winger. Advertisement for a hair product, featuring an illustration of a woman.

Price Medal. Advertisement for medals and awards, including details on how to obtain them.

LEA & PERKINS. CHESTER PORT SAUCE. Advertisement for a condiment, featuring an illustration of a bottle.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. Advertisement for fire insurance services, including details on policies and rates.

WIND ENGINE. PATENT SELF-REGULATING. Advertisement for a mechanical device used in agriculture.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Advertisement for a range of dyes used in textile manufacturing.

OSTEO GIDON. Advertisement for a medical product, possibly related to bone health.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. Advertisement for various pharmaceutical products and chemicals.

Watches and Clocks (continued). Advertisement for Benson's watches, including details on different models.

Advertisement for various goods and services, including mentions of 'Holloway's Pills'.

Advertisement for 'BULLDOG'S CLASSES' and other educational or training programs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Advertisement for a medicine used to treat various ailments.

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