

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

All falsi uideantur non veri non audiant dicere. — Cicero.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

SYMPATHY WITH PERU.

Great demonstration at Colon.

The doors of our great theatre were thrown open on Sunday at noon, and the edifice was soon filled in every part by over 3000 respectable citizens assembled to protest against the Spanish aggression in the Chincha Islands.

The chair was taken by General Zapola, around whom on either side were grouped some 20 veterans of the Independence, the back part of the stage being occupied by a military band and a number of gentlemen.

He said—The sacred cause of Liberty has called forth many heroes but none more worthy than, a Guido whose genius directed the War office in the crusade of 1816, a Martinez whose sword flashed in triumph on the fields of Chacabuco, Junin and Ayacucho, and an Olazabal whose entire family perished in the effort to redeem this continent.

General Guido briefly repeated, "that while he thanked the last speaker, and the public for their kind appreciations, he was ashamed that his name should in any way figure before that of their great hero, San Martin, to whom was really due all the glory of the triumph."

Don Pastor Obligado junr. then came forward, as secretary to the committee, and read several resolutions; he recommended same to the meeting in a fiery discourse on popular sovereignty, American freedom, European tyrants, and other topics of Retiro style which elicited rapturous cheering, but were rather common-places than proper to the question, and more tedious than interesting.

General Tomas Guido, being loudly called for, addressed the assembly; his speech was decidedly the ablest and most sensible of the day. He said:

Fellow citizens. It is a cheering idea for my comrades of the Independence to think that their toils have not been in vain, and to find the rising generation as jealous in guarding the liberties of the continent as their fathers have been. We are the remnants of an age now almost extinct, but when the hour of danger comes we will take our places in the ranks, and if we fall gloriously we shall be avenged by the gallant youths who stand by our side.

Only a few days ago you assembled at the foot of the statue of our great hero, San Martin, who headed the revolution across the Andes and helped the Mexicans win the independence of Chile—the generous city of B.

LEA & Co of S. American Liberty so selfish as to be conspiring to expell the foreign dominion of the Spanish arms held by part of the Continent.

CONNOISSEES was this enterprise, that the to be of Chile expressed his amazement when I was sent with de-ces to him he said to me, "What madness has seized your General to come and deliver himself into our hands? But the patriot arms were irresistible, and we ultimately had the happiness to see Liberty triumphant from Panama to Patagonia. The heroes of Belen succumbed to the valiant followers of Bolivar, and Spain learned at Ayacucho the vigor and strength of young America. The monarchies of Europe looked with displeasure on the growth of democracy and a secret conspiracy was organized to crush the rising power. Thirty years have now elapsed since I wrote from Europe to apprise these Governments of the danger. At the conference of Vienna and congress of Verona the representatives

of the great powers formed the scheme of converting all Hispano-American republics into monarchies. I am happy to testify that England held aloof from the coalition; England is the freest country in Europe and her generous people refused to join in any plans aimed at the independence and self government of these countries. I will not now advert to the epoch of civil war and bloodshed which existed, converting this continent into a battle field of fratricidal war. At last, thank Heaven a period has been put to such disgrace, and henceforward Argentines will know no colors but the blue and white which form our National banner (tremendous cheering). The speaker here received an Argentine flag which he held aloft, and continued: "Within its ample folds there is room for all our countrymen, and we will rally around this splendid 'insignia' as an emblem of peace and fraternity. If the question of the day arouse varying opinions, let us discuss them in the arena of a free press, but never again shall our arms be raised to slay our brothers in insane contentions. Pleading is it to see this grand demonstration, of a free people, but sacred is the duty which calls us to huckle on our swords when our homes and altars are threatenp with the invasion of a foreign host.

The gallant orator was saluted with continued rounds of applause and obliged to come forward and bow his acknowledgments to the meeting. The Band played the Peruvian Hymn.

Sor Eujardo, author of La Indigena, stood up in one of the boxes, and said: "They call me a poet, but in the present emergency I would also show myself a soldier. Not only my pen but my sword will be at the service of Peru, and I have confidence in the present movement when I see men of such talent and such services leading it on (cheers)."

Capt Lacasa essayed to offer a few words but was received with shouts and confusion, the audience not wishing to hear him a second time. At length he was enabled to speak:

I wish to add but two words, and these in rectification of Gen. Guido's: I am a political opponent of that gentleman, but I cannot allow his civic modesty to conceal an historical fact. It was General Guido who planned the crossing of the Cordillera, and his proposals, on receiving the sanction of the War office here, was sent to Gen. San Martin and successfully carried out by him. But for the wise inspiration of Guido, it is hard to say whether Chile and Peru should have gained their Independence (Viva Guido and loudcheers).

General Guido briefly repeated, "that while he thanked the last speaker, and the public for their kind appreciations, he was ashamed that his name should in any way figure before that of their great hero, San Martin, to whom was really due all the glory of the triumph."

Sor Raggio (Italian) said: The present aggression of Spain is not only against Peru, but against this whole continent, and even against all friends of liberty throughout the Globe. I belong to a nation which has undergone great trials, and all Italians will stand up in defence of an oppressed nation in either the New or Old world. If a subscription be got up in this city, my purse will be freely opened, and if an Italian volunteer corps be formed I will enter the ranks, and do battle for these republics, against the corrupt ministry of a piratical Government. Let us however bear in mind that our war is not against any European people, for most nations of Europe wish us well, but the despotic ministry of Queen Isabella has menaced the home of republican Liberty (cheers).

Sor Guido (son to the General) said: Countrymen, let us take courage, when our councils are guided by those renowned veterans (pointing to the stage) whose hoary locks are as it were a crown for well-spent lives, and remind us of the snowy heights of the Andes which they crossed when marching to liberate our brethren of the Pacific. As the icy cloak of Tupungato cannot quench the volcanic fires beneath, so the chill of age cannot stifle the patriotism of those who may be truly called the fathers of their country. Arouse, then, and arm in the good cause and let us shew the world that the sons of those who vanquished the lion of Castille at Maypu and Ayacucho are worthy of such heroic progenitors (enthusiastic cheering).

Dr. Argerich said: Two great heroes can we boast—Columbus who won a new world from the bed of the ocean, and Belivar who freed us from colonial bondage. For half a century we have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of self Government, and now the piratical agent of a decayed throne seeks to enslave anew the ancient Empire of the Sun, but Peruvians are all heroes, and the hour has arrived for us to aid them and to fling the gauntlet in the teeth of the united tyrants of Europe (loud cheers).

This speech was followed by great confusion, hisses, and uproar, and it would seem some individuals were disgusted at the turn the debate was taking. Some one cried out "turn out the foreigners," but this was received with a perfect storm of hisses, and it was necessary for the band to play the Argentine Hymn ere order could be restored.

Mr. Bilbao said: It is my painful duty to remind you of the urgency of the present danger. When Mexico was invaded, the sister-republics looked on heedlessly until that heroic and virtuous nation fell beneath her executioners. Even at present the island of Haiti combats valiantly against overpowering odds, for even its title of St. Domingo has not availed to save it from martyrdom at the hands of the inquisition of Ferdinand III. The Haytian maidens may weave funeral wranths for their murdered negro fathers, but alas! there is no hope of aid from the South American republicans, and the struggle is useless. Mexico has fallen, St. Domingo is already beneath the fangs of the Spanish lion, and Peru is about to share the same fate. Yet you look on idly! I ask you will you suffer these republics to be defeated in detail (shouts of "Never"). It is foolish to rely on the goodness of our cause, as we shall learn to our cost if we allow foreign domination to defeat our neighbors. Let us take active measures, and as we have had enough of declamation, I will propose to the meeting a few resolutions which I have drawn up, as seemingly appropriate:

1st. To organize a rifle volunteer brigade.

2nd. To form an association for far get practice.

3rd. To make a large Album petitioning Congress to make a law considering the case of Peru as ours.

4th. To urge on the National Executive the necessity for equipping regiments and sending artillery to aid Peru.

5th. To deposit quantities of arms at the four printing offices (Tribuna, Nacion, Nacional, and Pueblo) for gratuitous distribution to all who will go fight the Spaniards (cheers).

Let these resolutions form the programme of the meeting, and be voted. I am tired of hearing so much talk and seeing it resolve itself to nothing. I want to give for our motto, "Deeds, deeds, deeds."

This speech drew forth tremendous cheering, after which the confusion again began, and the assembly being excited to fever heat, contending calls for Alsina, Emilio Mitre, Chassaign and others, prevented for a time all the proceedings.

Capt. Mansilla next spoke. The flag of a corrupt monarchy is again reared on American soil, but we will chase the invaders from this continent. The nation which is unable to repress a few revolted negroes in Santo Domingo pretends to overawe this republican coalition which broke the fetters that held us for three centuries. If ever all Europe menace us with invasion, let us show the enemy something worse than Moscow; they may overrun the continent with their armed legions, but we will die rather than surrender, and the tyrants must raise their palaces on human bones. There is at present a league between the rotten thrones to crush democracy, and the genius of Republicanism after being tossed about, like the frail caravels of Columbus, by the four winds of heaven, has taken refuge in this continent. Do not suppose that this is a war of reconquest. No! it is a subtle conspiracy to no marshall the New World, by siding with one of the local factions and then imposing a regal Government. Maximilian has set out for Mexico, and soon he will find his laurels converted into a crown of thorns, if the gibbet of Iturbide do not await him in his capital. The same policy will be tried here, and among our European guests will be found traitors sent here as spies, who betray the hospitable welcome we give them, and serve as instruments for foreign intervention. Nay, there will not be wanting an Almonte (hisses) to sell his country for the graces of the conqueror, as in Mexico where a portion of the army bravely fell beneath the walls of Puebla, another portion treacherously joined the invaders, and a valient few still hold out under their immortal President, Juarez. But let us remember what has given rise to this scheme of foreign invasion: it is our own sad disorders, wars, and bloodshed of fifty years' duration. We must put a stop to this carnage, and unite for our common country. Those who are too old to fight can give their sons, and those who give neither their own blood nor any sons, will give their wealth. If any recreant hold back let his name be an execration of infamy so that he shall be regarded as unworthy to be called American or republican. When the invaders touch our soil we will make a rampart of our breasts, and if we fall our bones will fruitfully produce heroes, to teach the decaying nations of Europe that our heart is warm as the volcanoes of the Andes, our spirit ample as the plains of the Pampas, and our courage impetuous as the mighty rivers of this continent. Let our motto be "Patrius mori quam fedari!" (Death before dishonor). The talented speaker sat down amid a perfect hurricane of applause.

Dr. Navarro Viola (Revista de Buenos Ayres) said: In order that my words should not partake of the heat of extemporaneous oratory, I have written them down. We are all of accord in the object of this agitation. The foreign press, alone, of this city, has thought fit to oppose it, on the grounds that no danger really exists,

but an inspired writer (Job) says—"I am no prophet, but when I see red clouds at sunset, I know that it betokens a stormy morrow." And certainly our political horizon is overcharged. Mexico and St. Domingo have fallen, and Peru is menaced. But this storm has been gathering for 30 years; in 1814, at the Congress of Verona, the great Powers agreed to labour for the suppression of democracy and representative governments, and the protocol was signed by the Ministers of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. I am glad to say the British envoy declined to sign, and his conduct was not only ratified by the English Government, but the latter actually sent intimation to the United States of the secret convention. The advocates of 'divine right of kings' were checked in their designs against South America, by the generous opposition of Great Britain, and the growing importance of the Great Republic. A Congress was convened at Panama, at which Chili and Buenos Ayres failed to assist; the North American envoy arrived too late. Had that Congress succeeded in forming a general alliance, we should not now be menaced. But European tyrants take advantage of the present war in the United States, which God grant may soon terminate, to awaken the giant from the stupor of death in which his enemies seek to poison him. Alas! for the country of Washington, now torn by civil war; the men of 1786 died for the Southern States as well as the Northern. Citizens, let us give a bravo to the United States (shouts of "bravo.") Spain has arisen from a lethargy of 45 years, and provokes us to renew the struggle of Independence: the danger that threatens us is greater than that of 1810, so be ye resolute in the great and glorious task (loud cheers).

The confusion that ensued was so great that a gentleman proposed to turn out every one making a noise, which produced great mirth.

At length the talented editor of the 'Tribuna' got a hearing. D. Hector Varela said—It is a good omen that we are met in the theatre which bears the name of the discoverer of this continent, the Genoese marine, who wandered about from court to court begging his bread until an illustrious woman (Isabella) took up his project. The cause of the people is in danger, and we have before us the sad cases of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, so that if the Spanish cannon booms in La Plata we must imitate the example set us by the heroic Spaniards themselves at Elen and Saragossa (cheers).

Sor. Palacios said—The recent Saraina mission was preceded by military preparations, and it seems monarchy was declared war to republicanism. I propose that we cut off all commercial and diplomatic relations with France and Spain, until Mexico and Peru be restored to independence (cheers).

Dr. Chassaign (Pueblo) said—I did not want to speak, but as the chairman has requested me to say something, I would beg of you to turn your eyes to the Prophet of America; he (Bilbao) foretold the danger (shouts of 'he lies'), he gave the alarm ('he lies'), and you should seat him with the committee of veterans. [Here M. Bilbao went on the stage.] This meeting should adopt his resolutions, but it seems to me you answer his cry for 'Deeds, deeds,' with 'Vanity, vanity, vanities.' There has been too much talk. Let us adopt the resolutions of Messrs. Bilbao and Palacios get up a volunteer corps, cut off all relations with France and Spain—

Here a gentleman exclaimed—Enough of this edifying humbug, remember my friends that we are not a legislative body, and have no right to usurp the duties of Congress and President! (Shouts of 'you are right!')

The confusion became so great that he withdrew, but the assembly soon after proceeded to General Mitre's and the President, taking a Peruvian banner in his hand, made a speech of vague generalities.

The meeting broke up at 3 pm.

ARGENTINE CAPITALISTS.

Our last remarks, respecting these uninfluential magnates, has, after all, been productive of some good, inasmuch as it has wrung from one Argentine millionaire a subscription for 'fifty shares' of the Argentine Central Railway Company. So magnificent a subscription, from an Argentine capitalist, merits our warmest praise. People at home will no doubt laugh at the idea of turning 50 shares a magnificent patronage, but it must be remembered that rich men in these countries hitherto locked up their fortunes in iron boxes, and hid them in the bowels of the earth. In dealing with the capitalists of the present day, of course, we must admit we have men of far different ideas, but as a general rule, the native capitalists have earned for themselves a reputation for 'stinginess,' only creditable in a pawnbroker.

We cannot be persuaded to follow the example of our colleagues, and let these Argentine nabobs escape the

apathy which they exhibit in the Argentine Central Railway scheme, leaves them open to the imputation of narrow-minded selfishness. Blind to their own interests, they cannot comprehend how their reluctance to invest in the shares of this company, is the most damning proof of their utter want of confidence in the Government or the country.

Enterprise is a word which our capitalists cannot comprehend; their sole ambition seems to be able to build a splendid house to live in, and keep a carriage to take their families to the 'Progreso Ball,' or the Opera, but beyond that their ambition does not soar. Fifty shares in a company which, when carried out, will double the value of every square foot of land in this country. Why, a commercial clerk at home would be almost ashamed to put his name down for less than one hundred.

If there was any proof wanting to demonstrate the miserable character of the capitalists of this country, it is, we insist, now placed beyond all doubt by the share list of the Argentine Central Railway Company. Ten thousand shares, which in Europe would be at once taken by ten men, of more spirit but less capital, than Srs. Anchorena, Lezama, Cobo, Saavedra, Alzaga, Atucha, Cano, Pastor, Obligado, Pena, Elias, Lilavallol, Pereyra, Casares, Lezica, Martinez, Fernandez, and some fifty others, whose names we have not room for. This trifling of ten thousand shares, embraces a list of subscribers as long almost as that of the 'Reforma Pacifica' when faced some years ago.

The agents of the company having exhausted all the sergeants, ensigns, and officers of the Argentine army, all the public clerks who eke out a livelihood on a miserable salary: all the shoemakers, tinkers, barbers, a tuffi cordova, at last come to the native capitalists, the men who should have been the very first to subscribe for so deserving an enterprise.

We are all fuss and feathers at present about the Chincha Islands, all are boiling over with indignation about Pinzon; but meanwhile the agent of the Central Railway goes his rounds to get subscribers, knocks at the doors of the wealthy Argentines, and is most politely bowed out.

Accustomed as we are to believe that 'charity begins at home,' we are somewhat surprised to witness the great sympathy expressed for Peru, and apathy for Mr. Wheelwright. Arms are to be bought, ships constructed, and money subscribed for Peru, whilst yet the share list of the Central Railway wants some three thousand five hundred, of being filled up. If this is not the greatest farce that has ever attempted to be perpetrated on a free people, we know not what to say.

The latest mails from Valparaiso have brought the gratifying intelligence, that what Argentine capitalists failed in, Chilians are about to accomplish. Several of the leading Chilean capitalists have sent respectable orders for shares, so that the probabilities are, that the Argentines will be deprived of the opportunity of investing their surplus ounces in a gigantic industrial enterprise, and will be at liberty to put them down in a well as heretofore.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The heirs of John Joseph Simon are notified by the Escribano Demacia to present themselves to receive their share of his property.

A fellow named Manuel Perez, who is charged with having committed homicide in San Nicolas, has fled. He is now called upon to attend, or his bail will proceed in his absence. We regard it as a foolish thing to try a man who is not forthcoming.

The question of losses incurred by the owners of the British barque 'Sultans,' in consequence of a decree of Rosas, prohibiting the entrance of English vessels into this port, in the year 1845, has been decided by the Fiscal, who asserts that the Argentine Government is not responsible for such losses.

We perceive that, according to the bank statement for the month of May, that the money lent out in San Nicolas up to that date is nearly a million and a quarter, in the Villa Mercedes a trifle over a million, and in Dolores only \$1,770. The amount of money due the bank by the Western Railway is twenty-nine millions and a half.

The great steamboat debt due by the old Parana Government to Sr. Cabal, has at last been allowed. It may be remembered that some two years ago this claim caused the greatest excitement, as it was said this debt was contracted to vanquish Buenos Ayres, and should not be recognized; however, they have changed since then, and people of all political shades scorn the idea of repudiation on any grounds.

The non-arrival of the "Mersey" yesterday left us rather hard up for news, but as the Colon meeting had to be reported, we were rescued from the dilemma.

Sunday was a great day in town. Owing to the scandalous condition of the roads, people could go nowhere beyond the pavement. The balloon man and the Peru friends had the city divided. Colon was crowded, and as for the Plaza, when it was known that Mr. Wells was on the ground, the rush was awful.

Sr. Herrera, of Barracas, has most generously offered a site in his splendid quinta for the building of a church. The neighbors all round promise to subscribe handsomely, and, as the location is probably the best in Barracas, we hope the Bishop will give his sanction.

One of our National Ministers has lately invested in a snug little quinta on the Barraca road. It is a rather unpretending homestead for so great a man as a minister, but it was sold very cheap, \$12,000.

Don Fermin Bastaldo, a native estanciero, who was half ruined by the soldiers at the battle of Cepeda, has presented a claim to Government for damages, which has been disallowed on the plea that the soldiers who committed the depredations acted under no authority, and consequently the Government cannot be held responsible. This is a poor excuse, and we regret sincerely that this unfortunate native estanciero should be so victimized.

Up to the hour of going to press nothing was known of Mr. Wells and his balloon. It is popularly believed that he went across to the other side to see what Flores and the ministers are doing. Meanwhile we have not heard if his proposition to go to Chile has been accepted or not. It is more than probable the plan will not be considered until some of the water schemes are passed.

Palermo, it seems, is about to be turned to some account. The Belgrano municipality are making an arrangement with Sr. Reviro for opening a School of Mechanical Arts on the premises. The great dining hall is to be converted into a carpenter's shop, the splendid drawing room into a sort of blacksmith's forge, the old empaneled bed room where "of the tyrant sleep" is to be armed with latches, &c., even Manuella's sweet boudoir where --if report be true-- the pounded maize, is to be the saw room. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Our colleagues very justly complain that the members of the local legislature are most careless in attendance. Days and weeks pass over, and no session is held, simply because, there is no quorum. Several very important measures are at present before the House, but there they lay until people cease to take interest in the measures. The Senators and Deputies should every morning be called, on a fine of five thousand paper dollars to come and attend, then we promise the public we should never come short of a quorum.

The steamer arrived from the Uruguay, but brought no important news. Flores, when last heard of, was at Marti Chico. He has two hundred riflemen, we hear, and a thousand cavalry. The people about Carmelo complain terribly of the "auxilio" which is levied.

The Salta revolution seems to have been a much more important matter than what the people at first thought. The 'Nacion' published a long account of the matter, by which it appears that all the deputies and senators opposed to young Uruburu, were shipped into prison and the city held by him with about 40 men. We believe there was a sort of reaction, however, the next day, and the author of the coup de Province had to escape. This Saitanian business is rather disreputable, and shows the real footing of these Provincial Governments.

President Mitre, we hear, has promised to act as president of the new literary society, which will shortly hold its first meeting.

The ground rent of Colon we hear is to be raised to sixty ounces a month. Nothing could be more unjust or extravagant than such a sum. Not even in the finest cities in Europe would the ground rent of such a building be so enormous as £1,500 per annum. There cannot be the least doubt that if any such measure was introduced into our legislature the members of the house would at once throw it out.

The college row in Uruguay, Entre Rios, is completely suffocated. Six or seven students are still in prison, but the Director is back again discharging his duties. It appears that only for the police of Uruguay the college would have been fired or torn down.

Profound politicians say that Brazil wants to invade Paraguay in company with this Republic, and that the Brazilian Minister holds President Mitre to the terms of a secret alliance made with Urquiza in 1859, by which the Argentine Republic engaged to supply 6,000 men and Brazil 12,000 men to attack Paraguay. We learn on this

highest authority that no such secret alliance exists or existed, and that President Mitre views with displeasure the Brazilian pretensions.

Sr. Guido, the manager of the Entre Rios Bank, has made a second call for 25 per cent on the shares. The stockholders think he is calling rather fast.

Flores, it appears, as soon as peace is restored and the terms agreed on, intends to become a sort of South American Hannibal, as he proposes raising a Peruvian legion, crossing the Andes in the dead of winter, and fall like an avalanche upon the unsuspecting Pinzon.

The different tone of the orators on last Sunday at Colon has excited great surprise, and shows that Argentines were far from endorsing all the bosh about rotten monarchies. England is now regarded as the friend of South America, and the English monarchy as sound and firm as any of the republics in the world.

Mr. Rushaway, who has for so many years been connected with the trade and commerce of Rosario, left per Saintonge for Europe.

PARAGUAY

The review of our colleague, the 'Semanaire,' is deserving of peculiar attention. We extract the following:—

It affords us the greatest pleasure to remark the numerous projects and improvements undertaken by Government, because it proves most indisputably the genuine interest which the Government takes in the prosperity of the Republic. Government has fixed its attention upon the development of the riches of the interior, by means of riverine communication. The rich rivers which flow through the Gran Chaco, and particularly the Pilcomayo, which unites the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, will shortly, thanks to the efforts of our Government, be open to the commerce of the world. The realization of this scheme promises the most splendid results, not only to Paraguay, but to the whole of the River Plate. Our Government is having constructed in England two steamers, built expressly for this purpose, and is determined to make an experiment in a matter of such importance. It is to be hoped that Bolivia will second our efforts, as it will be of mutual benefit. This highly important project is seconded by another of almost equal benefit. Telegraph wires are to be run from all the principal towns to Asuncion: the wires have arrived, as also the engineer. In fact, every measure calculated to advance the country, meets with a ready support from Government. Our political system has been made the object of the most violent attacks, but we ask impartial men to judge our country and Government by our deeds, not promises; and this political exasperation, which is tried to be fomented by parties who apparently have nothing else to do, can lead to no good result. Another event of some importance, and which proves how we employ our time, is the opening of the railway to Pirayun, which is distant some 14 leagues from Asuncion. The greatest activity reigns in the railway works, which are now more than half finished for the whole length of the road. The earthworks are now pushed on to the rocky mountains of Sapucal. The great convenience of the railway is now beginning to be felt, and planters are sending in their cotton and tobacco by rail. The day is not far distant when the locomotive will steam into Villa Rica. It is to be regretted, owing to the continued heavy rains, many parties were unable to attend the blessing of the new church, in the picturesque town of Paraguari; notwithstanding, however, the unpleasant weather, the attendance on that memorable occasion was good. Crowds went to see the new encampment at Cerro Leon, which has, as if by the wizard's wand, been converted into a well-regulated barracks. The officers' and soldiers' quarters attracted particular attention; they were so well-built and commodious. The recruiting still continues unabated, and each day batches of raw soldiers are arriving at the encampment. The anniversary of the Independence of Paraguay was celebrated with the most unprecedented eclat, not only in the capital, but in all the towns in the country. In consequence of the unpleasant events which took place in the harbour of Montevideo, Paraguay demanded satisfaction for the insult. We are happy to say that the Oriental Minister, Sr. Sagastume has, in the most amicable manner, afforded that satisfaction, and friendly relations between the two Governments have been re-established. President Mitre's Government has at last abolished the inconvenient port regulations which were so unfair towards our steamers. We readily acknowledge this act of that Government, which proves that at least in this question the Argentine Government was influenced by a spirit of justice towards us—'Semanaire.'

It affords us no small gratification to give publicity to the foregoing plain statement of facts. That Paraguay is going ahead none can doubt. The Government of that country seems to have no other object, save internal prosperity and national greatness; and though the forms may be different, liberty, in the proper sense of the word, is fully enjoyed, and life and

property protected. Comparisons are alike invidious, as they are impolitic, but the man who rules in Paraguay has never stained his name with any act of cruelty, or sullied the character of his Government by arbitrary decrees. It is our pleasing duty to say, that notwithstanding all the abuse which is hurled on Paraguay, M. Lopez is more European than American in opinion, and if educational attainments are regarded as any adornment to a ruler of a nation, let it be said that he is probably the only ruler in South America who speaks fluently English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

ENTRE RIOS.

Already we have two Cotton Societies established in Parana, one of which will begin to reap its first harvest soon. The other, organized but lately, is preparing two thousand squares of land to be sowed during the year. Cotton plants are easily cultivated in this country, as the experience of many shows. The results obtained by the first association organized to cultivate this branch of industry, which at present is so important, is another proof calculated to encourage those who labor and devote their time to the business.

The harvest at present gathering, which amounts to over "70,000" cotton plants, will induce numbers of men to sow, who can no longer have any fears as to the recompense for their toil. Besides these two centres of industry of which we have spoken, to-morrow next day many more will rise, and the day may come when our province, devoted as it is exclusively to pastoral labor, will achieve activity and perseverance in cultivating a soil so well calculated to yield the same products of climates mild as our own. On the coast of the Parana the land is superior for this object. The harvest of wheat inside at the end of the year shows how the taste for agriculture has spread. In the district of Diamante solely were gathered 80,000 fanegas, and the harvest in Parana amounted to no less.

Argentine Central Railway Co.

The Provincial Directory of Parana, in the meeting on Thursday, named the committee which is to search for names. With this object the city has been divided into four parts, running through the streets of Puerto and Rioja.

1st. District, steam mill, Messrs. Zuhelzu and Hutchinson.
2d. District, the plaza, Messrs. Duguid and Wild.
3d. District, National District, Messrs. Corvalan and Caselli.
4th. District, the market, Messrs. Grognet and Lejara.

The President and Secretary have formed a fifth commission to gather the subscriptions already realized in the country, and to endeavor to raise more.

Great Central Argentine Railway.

All who take interest in the progress of this country will be glad to learn that the directory is taking active measures to cement the above enterprise.

Our readers were already informed of the arrangement of a local commission in Rosario, and we now have the satisfaction to announce that similar steps have been taken at Cordova. A meeting of shareholders was held in that picturesque city on the 5th inst. The Governor of the Province, Don Roque Fernyza, was also present. Mr. John Duguid, of our city, in virtue of power from the directory here, confirmed in their office of collectors of shares, the fifteen principal citizens originally chosen by Dr. Rawson for the purpose, and the meeting elected from that body three gentlemen to act as local directors, viz: Don Jose Maria Mendez, Don Antonio Alvarez, Don Julio Fraguero, Don Santiago Gowland to act as secretary.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor, strongly recommending the active co-operation, and stating that he was about to take the necessary steps to obtain from the Chambers power to subscribe on behalf of the Government of the Province.

able addition to the previous subscription was made on the spot. We venture to say not only to our readers are aware of the rights of Cordova and the neighboring provinces. Our present space will not permit us to enter into them, but we hope to return shortly to the subject and throw some light on these almost un-discovered regions.

CONGRESS.

Central Argentine Railway.
Congress met yesterday. The Minister of Education has sent in his report. The law authorizing the National Government to subscribe for 2,000 shares of the Rosario and Cordoba Railway (£ 0,000) was passed without opposition, on a technical amendment of the wording.

The bill for changing Art. 18 of Mr. Wheelwright's concession was read, and the Chamber retired for consultation but it was expected to pass.

News from the San Juan Mines.

Hilario, May 22.
The works are progressing fast. The furnace has been smelting for the last three days, and gives most excellent results. All the machinery will be up in four or five months, when the establishment will be here the best of the kind in South America.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 13.
Paper price of ounces, 459 1/2.
Business on 'Change was remarkably dull. Patacons seem very firm, but there is nothing doing at all in specie, and the ounce brokers hardly care enough to pay their way. Patacons opened and closed at 23.75, Cash sales, 8,489.

TIME SALES.

For Wednesday	25,000	23.75
Do Thursday	25,000	23.75
Aug. 31st	1,000	28.67
Sept. 30th	8,000	28.66
June 25th	10,000	28.71
Total sales, 52,489.		

The first subject talked about or 'Change to day was the balloon. The brokers seemed to attach the highest importance to Mr. Wells' fortuity; some said he was in the Islands, whilst others opined he fell on top of the Martin Garcia fortifications; nothing definite was known on 'Change about him up to four o'clock.

The second topic was the failure of Civalieri and Co., one of the largest wholesale 'almaceneros' in town, whose liabilities are estimated at some four millions currency. A meeting of creditors was to be held this evening when it is very probable some extraordinary transactions will come to light. This failure has given rise to a rather nice question, how far the right of 'stoppage in transitu' extends. It appears that the bankrupt purchased some flour of an American house on credit, which credit has not yet expired; meanwhile, he has hypothequated them to a private bank to cover advances. In English law the question has been over and over again decided, and the storekeeper's receipt is not only prima facie, but conclusive evidence of property; here, however, goods are held in bond, without any receipt whatever being given, the consequence is that a transfer of the right in the goods is at best by exparte, and can only be held binding against the party who signed such transfer. There is however another view to be taken of the case, and that is, that if the bank has taken the precaution to have the flour transferred on the books of the Custom-house, the right of stoppage in transitu is lost; the flour, it is said, has never yet been delivered, and no legal title can pass without a delivery, but for the convenience of commerce, the formalities attending a delivery have been waived, and we hold that if the bank has had the flour transferred on the books of the Custom-house, the right of stoppage, by the original proprietors has ceased.

There are circumstances attending this failure, which call for increased precaution, on the part of some of our bank managers. It seems that a house, which has an account open in one of the private banks, possesses unlimited credit amongst our merchants. People are now, however, beginning to suffer seriously on account of the credulity of an indiscreet bank manager, and if report be true, this bankrupt has failed for an amount out of all proportion with the business which he carried on. This failure, it is greatly feared, will lead to others who have been making their credit in the bank, their principal credit in the market.

The share list of the Central Argentine Railway, we are happy to say, is filling up, but not so much in the wealthy and populous city of Buenos Ayres, as in our provincial towns. Messrs. Wild and Duguid, in one section of the town of Rosario, got seven hundred shares subscribed for, and from the glowing accounts we got from Cordova, we have no doubt that if the capitalists of Buenos Ayres come forward as they ought to do, Mr. Wheelwright's dream of twenty thousand shares held in the Argentine Republic may yet be realised.

FREIGHTS.
Italian brig Solis, placed on the berth by C. W. Benn and Co., for Antwerp, half her cargo already engaged.
Italian brig Terribile to load in Rosario for Liverpool, hides and tallow at 55s and 5 per cent.

PRODUCE SALES.
300 dry cow hides \$ 122
200 do do 110
100 do do 118
200 arrobes mixed wool 70
35 arrobes from the rivers on board at 25 s. 11s.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
12th
London, Oldenburg brigantine Albert.
Uruguay, Italian steamer Tevere.
Montevideo, nat. brigantine Cauca.
13th
Uruguay, nat. steamer Salto.
Do. do Era.

SAILED.
12th.
Rosario, nat. steamer Viscondere Iporema.
Montevideo, Italian steamer Tevere.
Montevideo, French mail steamer Sa'ntonge.

Unfinished Lodgings.
Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at 191 and 186 CALLE BOLIVAR 1 to J 14.

English Grocer.
Just received ex 'Parana' for sale in Store corner Piedad and Recoquista. J 14 3 p.

To Let.
A Room (papered) furnished or unfurnished for young men. Apply 39 Calle Venezuela. G p J 14.

Removal.
The office of the Administration of the Northern railway is removed to the Retiro station.

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, Cabin or Steerage. For the particulars apply at 161 More no Street. GEORGE BELL & SON, 7p J 11 Consignees.

COLON THEATRE!
— ITALIAN OPERA.
13th performance of the Season.
On Wednesday, 15th June, M A R T A.
At Eight.

OSTEO OIDON.
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.
Messrs. OGDON'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft & durable, easily preserving the use of speech, vision, or hearing, is especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL
THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.
English 1843.
27, Harley Street, Grosvenor Square, and 21, Ludgate Hill (near the way to London).
Lancaster 111, Dalglish Street, Birmingham, 65, New Street.

To Let.
A beautiful House, Calle de Tacuman, No. 126. Please apply, Rivadavia, No. 19. 3p, J 10.

Ex Parana.
Indic Carpe and Bass's Ale, in bottle and in prime condition.
T. FALLON,
61, 66, and 68, PIEDAD.
Op. J 9

Just Received,
Ex "Flor del Plata,"
Guinness's Extra Stout (trade mark) in Quarts and Pints.
Likewise a small lot of Rice's pure Irish Malt Whiskey.

On hand, a small remnant of James and Sons' celebrated Irish Whiskey at
BARRY & WALKER'S
97 Calle Detens.

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

Estancia.
For sale, an Estancia in the Partido de la Guardia del Monte, with good Pabellones Corrales, &c. For particulars, apply at Calle de Rivadavia, No. 19 (Puzo 25 de Mayo). 3p, J 10

Servants.
Wanted, a Cook and Housemaid. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1. to Hotel Provenca, No. 30. 3p J 7



STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

	Tons register.	Captain.
KEPLER	1499	Carroll.
COPERNICUS	1371	Godroe.
GALILEO	1525	Russell.
HERSCHEL	1515	Hogart.
NEWTON	1171	
POLEMY	1171	building.

FOR
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS 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
LAMPSON & HOLT,
J 5, 15 p 21 Water-street, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

MR. HASTLER

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

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

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,
THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
THE MADE UP DRESS DEPARTMENT,
THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,
THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE LINEN DEPARTMENT,
THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,
Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,
THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT,

The Stock will also include
OPERA CLOAKS,
STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size,
children's Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits,
GLOTH CAPES,
And an infinite variety of
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
61—Corrientes—61.

Sina, Sina Soed.
For Sale, at reduced prices. Apply at Mrs. Oliver's Quinta, on the Barracas road. J 2. Im

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 Adolin Schickendantz in the Corrales del Sur from 8 to 1 o'clock, or leave address in Calle Rivadavia No. 124. 15 p M 25.

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 Parque 140.

Just Published,
Price \$20,
"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"
By M. G. MURILLI.
On sale at Messrs. McKern's

Medianeros
Wanted, several Medianeros, on an establishment in the North, 24 leagues from Buenos Ayres, and in the direction of the railway. For more particulars apply Calle Sappacha 214.

J. S. Wylie & Co.,
GROGERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Camp Stores
Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS.
J 9, 2m.

English Photographic Gallery
CALLE PIEDAD, No. 75, Altos.
The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.
Having furnished his Gallery with first class instruments and good operatives, comprising the following:—
Cartes de visite in every style.
Miniature portraits of every class.
Copies made from other likenesses, from one quarter of an inch to twenty-four.
Portraits of all sizes, with colors.
Solar camera, portraits of all sizes.
The same colored in water colors.
The same do. in oil, do.
Views of buildings, country houses, &c. Made to order.
The same for stereoscope.
Views of every description made to order on cards and large plates, and all description of work in photography executed on the premises.
Terms most moderate.
M. A. REILLY, Proprietor.
1m. J 4

Van driver
Wanted a steady man (married preferred) to drive a van it is necessary he should speak Spanish and English. Apply Pan at this office 3 h J 10.

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. MATTEI 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, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas
Yoyage 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 **DOLORETTAS**,
Leaves the "Boa 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 PARAYA.
Santa Fe, 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 land our 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 (cabin)	8 patacones
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Guol. gay do	16 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Paracu 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 "
To Uruguay Ports	10 "

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

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	60 "
Corumbas	142 "

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer **CORRIENTES**,
Leaves on Wednesday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, insure at moderate rates all risks by sea, or on the river.
Office—Calle Recoquinta 83

Directors:
Don Thomas Armstrong, President.
Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
Felipe Llanoll,
Eduardo Lamb,
Ambrosio B. Zedica,
Enrique Tomkinson,
Miguel Casati,
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 *enfitosis* at Quequen Grande, L. Ayres.
Seventy two leagues in the Province of Santiago, on the River Salado.
Ninety-one leagues in the Partido Lobos, B. Ayres.
For particulars apply to
JOHN KEMSLEY,
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.
Aljibes de Hierro de toda precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.
Muecas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar A' rojos y Carros.
Muecas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 247, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for 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.

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

WHOLESALE AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-DEFENSA-57

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

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO., 57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosi.)
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. — BUENOS-AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Mercants 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 FULTON.

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%) 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 its 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	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Delegado	Olivos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la manana	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro	Olivos	Delegado	Retiro	15 de Mayo	de la manana
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	7 50	8 3	8 15	8 25	9 3	9 15	de la manana
2	11 40	11 20	11 30	11 40	12 20	12 40	de la noche	2	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 15	1 35	1 55	de la noche
3	1 40	1 20	1 30	1 40	2 20	2 40	de la noche	3	2 15	2 35	2 55	3 15	3 35	3 55	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida. Regreso.

Tren	15 de Mayo	Retiro	Delegado	Olivos	S. Isidro	S. Fernando	de la manana	Tren	S. Fernando	S. Isidro	Olivos	Delegado	Retiro	15 de Mayo	de la manana
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	7 45	8 10	8 25	8 40	9 5	9 20	de la manana
2	11 40	11 20	11 30	11 40	12 20	12 40	de la noche	2	11 50	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 15	1 35	de la noche
3	1 40	1 20	1 30	1 40	2 20	2 40	de la noche	3	2 15	2 35	2 55	3 15	3 35	3 55	de la noche

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

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

ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	Regreso.	ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	Regreso.
Parque	8	10	Parque	8	10
11 de Julio	10	12	11 de Julio	10	12
Almirante	12	14	Almirante	12	14
Cabildo	14	16	Cabildo	14	16
Puerto	16	18	Puerto	16	18
Florida	18	20	Florida	18	20
San Martin	20	22	San Martin	20	22
Morón	22	24	Morón	22	24
Almirante	24	26	Almirante	24	26
11 de Julio	26	28	11 de Julio	26	28
Parque	28	30	Parque	28	30

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pata. in 215 Shares.
Directors:
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marec del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaria

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

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

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. Taxes subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insured. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.
The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1861, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:
1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.
For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (ante), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47-CALLE PERU.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCIES, CLAN SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has just received a large assortment of 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Blankets, 11-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Flannels; Aberdeen and Knickerbocker Wincies, Long and Square Clan Wool Shawls, Molekin and Corduroy, Youths' and Gents' Tweed Suits, Gents' Reversible Jackets, L. W. Hosiery and Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

AT
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

MONEY ORDER.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on Messrs. Pearsall, Groté & Co. Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Barred & Co. Banker LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 55 calle San Martin (opposite to Bolsa).

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 80

British Steamer 'FAIRY.'

This beautiful new and fast-sailing Steamer, recently arrived from England, will leave this port for Montevideo every Tuesday, and for the river Uruguay every Friday.

This Steamer can be recommended to all persons visiting the Ports of the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios, for the most superior accommodations and fast sailing, not being equalled by any boat at present in the River Plate; and from her light draft of water, can proceed up to the Salta at all times.

TARIFA.

Cabin.	Steerage.
Higueritas	\$6 Orientals, 3 do.
Fray Bentos	7 "
Concepcion del U.	13 "
Paysandu	14 "
Concordia	20 "
Salto	20 "

Parcels and specie received at the Agency up to Half past Eight o'Clock on the morning of the day of sailing (Sunday).

No Passengers admitted without their corresponding ticket from the Agency, Calle Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

Subscriptions
For Danish wounded, widows and orphans of the killed in the actual Danish-German war, will be received for the earliest possible remittance to the Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Wm. Laxild, Esq., M. D. K. of D; by the following gentlemen:
Charles Furst, Esq., M. D., Calle Perú, 215; Mr. Christian Sommer, Calle Rivadavia, 263; Victor Lengnath, Esq., Danish Consul, Calle Rivadavia, N. 329, 1st floor. Granting receipts for the amounts, which will be published in due time.

Dr. P. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 509 Calle de la Piedad, MONTEVIDEO. His qualified staff consists of 10-4 up to 12-4 in all modern styles, all being new, finished in the most approved and comfortable manner with facility for giving Gold & Silver. He has recently received a stock of the most modern and approved Instruments with monthly improvements by way of four new sets of the latest and most important instruments in Dental Practice. Also, by the latest improved set of forceps, and every article used in the profession, as light as will be in the day.
Montevideo, May 1st, 1864.

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