

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All fust audem ut vel non audem deere."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

THE COMMERCIAL BODY.

Argentines have been so long accustomed to be ruled by lawyers and soldiers, that we are not astonished at the feeling of surprise which some of our colleagues have betrayed, on seeing merchants, capitalists, and shopkeepers, at last taking a prominent part in politics.

There is a class of men in this country—an interest—a body—which during all the revolutionary vicissitudes of this nation, has suffered in silence, has stood by; the dumb spectators of their own ruin; has tolerated the tyranny of liberty and the license of tyranny; has in all the struggles, which are found in every page of our history, been the principal loser. That class, that interest, that body is—

THE COMMERCIAL.

Possessed of the most powerful of all elements—money—it has tolerated, in silence, every species of political intrigue, every description of anarchical imposts, rather than yield the influence it held, or contaminate the counting-house, with electioneering jobbing and despicable civil warfare. In the long calendar of political criminals in the River Plate, not a merchant's name of any standing is to be found.

What in England is the most powerful, in the River Plate has ever proved the most subservient element, "the mercantile body." It has been heretofore regarded by politicians as a myth, a nonentity. It is now, however, about to prove a reality, and, we are happy to say, a stern one.

Some of the leading merchants and capitalists of Buenos Ayres have come forward at last, and notwithstanding all the tirades and abuse which the "Tribuna" and "Nacional" heap on those men, they have determined to act their part. In vain, these deluded organs of visionary ideas urge that none, save the Argentine soldier, lawyer, or itinerant politician, should be heard. The "tribuna" attempts to prove that the cartman, who drives through the city all day long, for forty or fifty dollars, or the Porteno basurero, who eked out a livelihood amidst the offal of the city, has a better right to be heard than the holder of thousands in the national debt, or millions in landed property.

In vain, these journals preach abuse and slander upon men whose only interest consists in the peace and prosperity of the nation. In vain, these presumptuous journalists qualify the leading merchants in the country as "tacheros" and speculators. The hour, thank God, has at last arrived, when such nonsense will no longer pass current.

Tired and disgusted at the constant political squabbles which afflict this nation: convinced of the hopelessness of ever emerging from our present lamentable condition, if the destinies of the country are to be governed by a band of windy politicians; the merchants of the city of Buenos Ayres have at last thrown their influence into the scale.

The day has at last arrived when the merchants of the River Plate have become the rulers of this country, and the same power which supports President Mitre to-day, can supply him with an army and navy to conquer any rebellion that is attempted in the River Plate.

The commerce not only of Buenos Ayres, but of the whole Republic, supports the present National Government, and brings defiance at all the politicians in the River Plate. Turn the National Government out of Buenos Ayres! Ah! misguided politicians, you must first turn every merchant and shopkeeper out of the city, every doubleton or sovereign out of Buenos Ayres.

Reckless of every principle of patriotism—bent on their own and their country's ruin—guided by a depraved ambition for place and emolument, the enemies of the present Govt. have attempted to raise their heads—but the commercial

body are true to a man. We want peace, and we must have it. The commerce of the River Plate has sided with President Mitre: he may laugh to scorn all opposition.

The foreign merchants in the River Plate, if they have no vote, have an overwhelming influence. Every foreign merchant in this city is determined to wield that influence in favour of the National Government. A subscription list has been already got up for the purpose of assisting the Club del Pueblo, in defraying the necessary expenses. English, American, French, German, Italian: in fact, all have promised to subscribe. The general feeling is, that the National Government must be supported, and the opposition, which is creating all the disturbance, no matter at what cost, put down.

THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

As we know it will be gratifying to many of our readers to hear good authentic news respecting this company, we are happy to publish the fact that rails for one hundred miles of the road have already left England in two vessels, one from Glasgow and another from Newark in Wales. Mr. Wheelwright in his last letter writes most confidently, stating that he has got the money, and that next week (his letter is dated 20th November) the stock will be introduced on the market. We may therefore hope to hear next English mail of the formation of the company, and the quotations of the stock on the London market. Mr. Wheelwright complains with much reason of the lies and slanders written home by a certain party (whose name has been given us). The influence and position of the two men, Mr. Wheelwright and —— has been tried, and we all know the result. Mr. Wheelwright has satisfied Mr. Robertson, Mr. Baring, and others, that he is innocent of the charges made against him as we may say by way of comparison the estancieros of the south are, of having asked such enormous high prices for their land as was industrially circulated in a certain quarter in London.

President Mitre and Minister Rawson still preserve the greatest possible interest in the success of the company, as we have been assured by a person who knows them both intimately. Nevertheless in Rosario and many parts of the interior it is confidently predicted that the rail will never be carried out, owing to the great delays experienced, and the constant heavy news published by the papers.

One of the most complete master strokes of Mitre will be to carry out this road, and thus identify his administration with an enterprise calculated to work such incalculable benefits. It is right however that we should remark that now since this country has so great capital, owned by parties who have never even seen the River Plate, whether a matured bill is to be renewed or not, we have always refused to give publicity to such frivolous complaints. One of the most inconvenient and unbusinesslike customs is that of paying a bill or account in fractions: it destroys credit and leads to endless disappointments. If the River Plate Bank at the closing of the year wishes to call in all available funds, we are at a loss to see how this can lessen the utility of private banks in the River Plate. The fact of the matter is that, as a sarcastic friend once remarked, a private bank in Buenos Ayres is expected to be always lending, never collecting.

On Sunday there was great talk about one or two of Mitre's aides-de-camp who were seen driving at full speed through town in every direction. Every one was on the *qui vive* to know what was up—what was going on. We failed to discover the matter, but heard something about Patagonia and the Caudillos; so we suppose that Mitre had taken the hint, and was about to send a legion of Crudos off the very first thing on Monday morning to have an interview with Billy Button.

On Saturday evening a painful rumour ran through town respecting the Paraguayan steamer. Some stated that she was on fire in the harbour, others that she burned to the water's edge in the night time, close to the quay; but we are happy to say that the fire on board of her was greatly exaggerated. A fire did take place, but owing to the heroic conduct of Mr. Dermot, the popular pilot, the conflagration was extinguished almost instantaneously.

Flores, it seems, has again turned his back on Montevideo, and is now marching towards Paysandu, his men all dressed in new cloths. It is said the Regenerator is rather down-hearted at the arrival of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister. He stated to his officers that he feared him more than all the Berros or Morenos in the Banda Oriental. In the neighbourhood of Mercedes the people are all obliged to travel on foot, as Flores' officers, Garcia and Heien, have been proving about in that direction, and have not left a horse in the whole partido.

On New Year's Day it rained in many parts of the camp pretty heavily. In San Vincente and some of the northern parados the showers lasted for several hours, whilst in town it did not rain one drop.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have at last arrived at San Juan, after a rather tedious journey. They left the machinery, we hear, about half-way. Governor Sarmiento and all the public officers of the city waited on the Major on his arrival, and bade to the welcome strangers are all the go. As soon as the machinery arrives, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard will leave for Tontal; a full description of the mines of which we see published in the "Zonda," extracted

from the "Mining Journal." Our impressions regarding this San Juan Mining Company are rather favourable, and we have little doubt as to the success of our go-ahead fellow-countryman, the Major. In a few months the machinery will be in working order, and then we may expect to hear of consignments. It will never do, however, let the company's silver go over to Chile; it should all be sent down here, no matter what the extra freight may be.

We hear that the steamer from Rosario on last Saturday brought down as prisoner a scoundrel charged with the murder of his father, mother, and two sisters.

We wish to know what is the meaning of sending such villains down here.

Is there no judge-of-competent jurisdiction in the province where the crime was committed?

This sending of criminals down to Buenos Ayres speaks badly for the State authorities.

A province destitute of a judge to try, or a

tribunal to condemn such criminals is unworthy of the name of a State or Province, and should forfeit its inde-

pendence. We hear that the steamer from Rosario on last Saturday brought down as prisoner a scoundrel charged with the murder of his father, mother, and two sisters.

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pendence.

The "Tribuna," the great sower of discord in this country, calls upon the "Standard" not to pay attention to some remarks of the "Nacion Argentina" about the Ministers. It says that as we are always anxious to insult this country, it hopes we will not call attention to the matter. The only paper which insists on this country is the "Tribuna."

People are beginning to see this; and one of the editors of that scandalous print stated in public that if Hector Varela does not make haste back the "Tribuna" is done up. We think so too, and advise our colleagues to be a little more moderate. The old scurrilous system won't wash.

The "Tribuna" is done up.

holders, being military men, are at the head of their troops' with Urquiza in La Paz. The焦ustos are making their appearance, and are causing great damage to the estancieros.

The Legislature has not been yet opened, owing to the want of a quorum.

The Salina Steam Company, in consequence of the present political state of the Bande Oriental, notifies the shareholders that the annual meeting cannot be held this year, but the report of the directors will be printed and sent round to the stockholders. We understand this company is in a most prosperous condition.

Don Exequiel Copeo has been named Agente Fiscal de Gualeguaychú.

Mrs. Urquiza and family are stopping at San José, where the General is expected back on the 8th.

LA TRAVIATA.

On Sunday night the Colon was crowded in every part, save the dress and upper circle. This we attribute to the absence of the principal families from town. Many are San Isidro, Las Conchas, San Fernando, and other distant suburbs, but in the pit and top galleries there was hardly standing room.

Madame Briol, in 'Traviata,' is still more charming than either in 'Rigoletto' or 'Hernani.' She was encored at the conclusion of each solo and duet; and seldom have we seen an audience in Buenos Ayres so highly gratified as on last Sunday night. The orchestra has been greatly improved, but the chorals, we regret to say, is the same.

'Libiamo,' the celebrated supper song, was never sung better in Colon than by Madame Briol on Sunday. Sr. Lelui, the tenor, has a sweet voice, but not of sufficient capacity, for such operas as 'Traviata.'

The house was captured, when Madame Briol sang the celebrated air, 'Gran Dio mío si Giovanne,' she gave it with a plaintive, wild pathos, which completely fascinated the audience.

With the acquisition of Madame Mollo, this opera company, we have no hesitation in saying, will prove the best we ever had in the River Plate. It deserves to be supported.

MONS. DE LAVE.

Sunday evening the Plaza Parque was crowded, to witness the extraordinary performances of Mons. de Lave and his son, justly denominated the 'South American wonder.' The case with which Mons. de Lave appeared to go through his astonishing feats, seemed to take the spectators by surprise, who testified their approbation by loud plaudits. Of his son, 'the wonder,' we have already spoken, in a previous notice, and recorded to him our full 'meed' of praise. Some years ago we witnessed the performances of Mons. Plegó, at that time deemed the greatest 'aerialist' in the world, and whose 'feats' seemed unapproachable, but, we must say, that having seen Mons. de Lave perform, we forgot Mons. Plegó. This speaks volumes as to the merit of the 'arist,' and we conclude those few remarks by wishing him every success during his stay in Buenos Ayres.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

(Concluded.)

The other alternative indicated by the Ruler of France remains. He can realize the prophecy he has uttered. The consideration of his proposal may, and probably will, take time. Absolute decision may be postponed until such a season of the year as is fitted for military movements; and it is now clear that if the era of universal peace is not proclaimed before the spring, war will rage in Europe, and that under circumstances and with combinations that have not been as yet dreamed of. Two points seem to be dwelt on decisively in the Emperor's speech—one is the ultimate re-establishment of Poland, and the other a desire to retain the alliance of Russia. What if the principle of compensation should be agreed to by Russia, might not the scheme of Nicholas be realized, and Turkey in Europe be offered by France in exchange for Poland? The war then would be waged by France and Russia as allies, and against whom? Of course against those nations whose policy it is to uphold the integrity of the Turkish empire, and who are pledged to uphold it. It is to this point that England has to look; and it is to be hoped that she will look to it.

But, whatever may betide, whatever may be the result of the extraordinary manifesto which has surprised and agitated Europe, one thing is certain, and that is, that the Emperor of the French stands pledged to the great principles of peace. He will have a right to say, if war is once more to desolate the fair

face of Europe, he is not responsible for it; and, we repeat that which we have already said, that it is an epoch in the international history of the world when, from the midst of the French people and from the head of the French army, there comes a declaration that war is an evil to be avoided, and that all the results which are presumed to follow from war can be better and more satisfactorily obtained by peaceful conference against the representatives of nations.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Lienzo Question.—A meeting will be held this morning in the Sala de Comercio in the Once, de Setiembre, to discuss the above important question. We hear that a document has been made out and signed by some of the principal native woolbrokers, with a view of binding them to having the exact rate of the licenses taken off, under a penalty of \$20,000 for the first breaking of the agreement, \$40,000 for the second, and \$50,000 for the third.

The Nación Argentina.—This peaceable anti-revolutionary colleague we are happy to hear is increasing wonderfully in its circulation: it deserves to be supported since it takes sides with the cause of law and order. The office of this journal has been removed from Calle Moreno to Calle Rivadavia, 153, the Siglo Primitivo office.

The Marques de Olmedo.—This sterner we perceive is about to be put on the line between this city and Montevideo, so that we may again expect to have direct communication with that city.

Great Chance.—We call attention to the splendid house Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Calle Mayipu, one of the most commanding houses in the city of Buenos Ayres, having two large stores, besides a large dwelling house. It is situated within two squares of the Plaza, and is the only house of such dimensions to be let in central locality. To a good tenant the place will be rented on lease for three years. Apply Calle Rivadavia St. J. 5. 15 p.

Important Notice.—For sale, the Boat and Shoe Shop No. 100 Calle Defensa. All persons having accounts for or against said establishment will please call and settle them within the term of eight days.

RICHARD GODSALL,
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 4, 1863.

English Boarding and Day Seminary for Young Ladies.

226 CALLE PARQUE.
Mrs. DAVIS begs to acquaint her Friends and the Public that the duties of this establishment will be resumed [D.V.] on the 8th instant.

J. 7. 6 p.

Wanted Employment.

A good & trustworthy young Man, with the very highest testimonials seeks employment either in town or camp. Apply 193 San Martin.

J. 5. 3 p.

Wanted.

A Housemaid for the country. Apply 226 Calle Parque.

J. 5. 3 p.

Notice.

The undersigned begs to advise his friends, that from this day Mr. Schell has been separated from our Business business, and that in consequence of this, the under-signed will continue it no under the firm of Luis H. Brie and Co., taking on him the collection of all accounts due to, and the payment of all debts due by the old firm.

LUIS H. BRIE.

Buenos, Jan. 3

The Nación Argentina.

Has removed to 153, Calle Victoria, Printing Office of the 'Siglo.'

BRITISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

25 and 27 DEFENSA 25 and 27

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

TEATRO COLÓN.

OPERA ITALIANA.

El Miércoles 6 de Enero de 1864.

LA TRAVIATA.

A las 8.

RICHARD GARRET & SON,

LEICESTER WORKS,

SUFFOLK ENGLAND.

beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Colonists

COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES,

CORN DRESSING MACHINES.

CHAFF CUTTERS;

PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS,

COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES,

And all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam,

Water Power.

Letters and Enquiries promptly answered and attended to.

RICHARD GARRET & SONS,

LEICESTER WORKS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.

Enquiries can be left to application to the Publishers of this paper.

ARRIVALS.

3rd.

Cadiz, French barque Mère de Famille.

New York, Bremen lugger Lima.

Uruguay ports, national steamer Salta.

Montevideo, English steamer Spider.

SAILED.

3rd.

Rosario, national steamer Payón.

Foreign ports, American barque Penny Buck.

Habana, Spanish packet Teresa.

4th.

Asuncion and intermediate ports, Paraguay steamer Paraguari.

Land for Sheep.

At a distance of 45 leagues from town, towards the West, there is for sale the action to many lots of one or two square leagues: one can join two or three lots together to make a wider extent. There are all around it many flocks of sheep belonging to Englishmen and Irishmen. The land is surveyed, and possessors can be taken of it, and the titles got immidiately shown and full registrations given at Calle Libertad No. 26, from 7 to 10 a.m. J. 5. 15 p.

To be Let.

That splendid House Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Calle Mayipu, one of the most commanding houses in the city of Buenos Ayres, having two large stores, besides a large dwelling house. It is situated within two squares of the Plaza, and is the only house of such dimensions to be let in central locality. To a good tenant the place will be rented on lease for three years.

Apply Calle Rivadavia St. J. 5. 15 p.

Import-ant Notice.

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RICHARD GODSALL,

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 4, 1863.

J. 5. 9 p.

Reaping Machines

FROM BURGESS AND KEYS.

On Sale some of these valuable Machines at:

L. J. ISAAC'S,

Rivadavia 124.

d 30, 1 w

COOKS WANTED.

Apply at Calle Victoria, No. 93.

J. 3, 3 p.

NOTICE.

The fifth term of the English School will commence on Monday, January 4th, 1864. Persons who desire to place their children at this Establishment, should apply as soon as possible, as but a limited number can be received.

This Institution offers a thorough English and commercial education to its pupils.

GEORGE RYAN.

Apply at No. 28, Calle Cuy., 172.

Calle San Martin. January 3, 3 p.

REAPING MACHINES

FROM BURGESS AND KEYS.

On Sale some of these valuable Ma-

chines at:

L. J. ISAAC'S,

Rivadavia 124.

d 30, 1 w

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J. 3, 3 p.

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Buenos, Jan. 3

THE IRISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

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CORN DRESSING MACHINES.

CHAFF CUTTERS;

PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS,

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And all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam,

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ARRIVALS.

3rd.

Cadiz, French barque Mère de Famille.

New York, Bremen lugger Lima.

Uruguay ports, national steamer Salta.

Montevideo, English steamer Spider.

Books—Books

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
NATIONAL DILIGENCES
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W.M. MATTI and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
Taking Passengers and Cargo, the National Steamer.
LIBERTAD,
Captain Michelini,
Leaves every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 p.m., and Montevideo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA,
Calling at Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer.
SALTO,

Captain P. Pilarini,
Leaves every Tuesday at 9 a.m., and returns every Friday. Leaves for Concepcion every Saturday, and returns every Monday.

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

PAVON,
Captain Prieto,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noons, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUATEGUAY,
The National Steamer.
1.01 ORCITAS,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the Boce de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers have a hero every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer.

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over the passenger baggage to the Pavon, which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilda, La Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer.

EMERALDO,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, December 12, and returns on Friday, January 1st.

RANGES, STOVES, PORTABLE FARM BOILERS,
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pictures, &c.

WATSON, GOW, & CO., LTD. FOUNDRY.
LILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW.

Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates, Red Ultramarine, Dark Blue and other colours, 4s. 4s., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 10s. Varnish 12s. 15s.; and 20s. per gallon.

* Export Orders will receive the most prompt attention, with a careful adaption of the Ink to climate.

FARENS:
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones.
Zarate 4 " "
San Pedro do 8 "
Obligado do 10 "
San Nicolas do 12 "
Rosario do 16 "
San Lorenzo do 18 "
D'Inante do 20 "
Bauta Fdo do 24 "
Parana do 32 "
La Esquina do 34 "
Goya do 40 "
Bella Vista do 44 "
Empedrado do 48 "
Corrientes do 62 "
Gualeguaychú 11 "
Concepcion 13 "
Concordia 17 "
Each Half-price.

FREIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars.
Zarate 6 "
San Nicolas 6 "
Parana 10 "
La Paz 10 "
La Esquina 12 "
Goya 12 "
Corrientes 12 "
The Uruguay River 10 "

FOR CUBA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer.

MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thibault de S. Beincourt, Leaves on the 18th December.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 patacones.
Rosario 20 "
Parana 28 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asuncion 50 "
Cruzinha 142 "

FOR BAHIA & PATAGONIA.
THE CORRIENTES.
Will leave on the 11th December, 1 o'clock.

Pares-Cabín 600 do's., Deck 300 do's., Freight 250 do's. per ton and 5 p. Gold 1 Silver ½ p. "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

NUEVAS
Mesagerias Nacionales.
Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pillar every day.

" Capilla del Señor—every day.
" San Antonia de Areco, all uneven days.

" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 23, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.
R. Letchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to the peculiar manufacture they can supply perfectly all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Letchford's "make," as others are often substituted.

At Col's Lane, Benthall Green, London.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Opening of the San Pedro Station.

LEAVES.	1st Train		2nd Train		3rd Train	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
From 22 de Mayo ...	6.30	10	1.30	5		
" Belgrano ...	6.40	10.10	1.40	5.10		
" Olivos ...	7	10.10	2	5.30		
" los Olmos ...	7.15	12.45	2.15	5.45		
Arrives at San Pedro ...	7.30	11	2.30	6		

RETURNS.	1st Train		2nd Train		3rd Train	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
From San Pedro ...	8	11.30	3	7		
" Belgrano ...	8.15	11.40	3.15	7.15		
" Olivos ...	8.40	12.10	3.40	7.40		
" los Olmos ...	9	12.30	4	8		
Arrives at 22 de Mayo ...	9.10	12.40	3.10	7.10		

SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

LEAVES.	1st Train		2nd Train		3rd Train	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
From 25 de Mayo ...	8.30	11	2	5		
" Belgrano ...	8.40	10.10	1.40	5.10		
" Olivos ...	7	10.10	2	5.30		
" los Olmos ...	7.15	12.45	2.15	5.45		
Arrives at San Pedro ...	7.30	11	2.30	6		

RETURNS.	1st Train		2nd Train		3rd Train	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
From San Pedro ...	8	11	2	5		
" Belgrano ...	8.15	11.40	3.15	7.15		
" Olivos ...	8.40	12.10	3.40	7.40		
" los Olmos ...	9	12.30	4	8		
Arrives at 25 Mayo ...	9.10	12.40	3.10	7.10		

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