

# The Standard

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**Artificial Teeth**  
Inserted in the neatest and  
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**ALL CURES MADE EASY**  
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11- No description of wound, etc., or VICT CALL F

**Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.**  
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*Plot A the Vintner and Pile show*  
used in the following ways:

[illegible]

Life of Mos-	Contracted	Chicago	Chicago
thorpe and	and	Chicago	Chicago
and Miles	Chicago	Chicago	Chicago
Chicago	Chicago	Chicago	Chicago
Chicago	Chicago	Chicago	Chicago

2

Fig. 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution of the initiator on the rate of polymerization of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene in the presence of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ions. The concentration of the monomer was 0.05 mole/l. The concentration of the initiator was 0.001 mole/l. The temperature was 50°C. The concentration of the solution of the initiator was 0.001 mole/l. The temperature was 50°C.

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## The Standard.

"All that is true and good, non autem detur."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1894.

### OUR INDIAN FRONTIER.

Never since the date of Independence has an occasion offered when the attention of B. Ayren legislators was so imperatively called to the Indian frontier as at present. Supreme regret might be tolerated so long as land in this province was worthless; for, there was no urgent necessity to extend or protect the rule of civilization, when the territory within our reach was so abundant, and the rural districts boasted no interest, pastoral or agricultural worth. But, of late years, the principal wealth of the country being centered in the production of wool, it should have been the care of a wise Government to provide extensive and secure pastures for the millions of sheep daily increasing. Nothing but the infamous civil wars and ignoble passions of self-aggrandizement can account for the failure of successive administrations in leaving unheeded a matter of vital importance not to a class but to the whole nation.

Conceited patriots prided themselves on the immense and rapid growth of an industry in which they had no part, beyond exacting an import and a Portefolio land holders saw with surprise and indignation their large tracts of land assume a fictitious and extravagant value far exceeding that of uncultivated ground in any other part of the world. Irish farmers could easily produce 40,000 silver dollars per league, when land used as good lay idle and comparatively valueless at a short distance, on the frontier. It did not suit extensive legislators to extend the sheep farms into the Indian territory, for this would reduce their private possessions to a natural and normal price; meantime the sheep continued multiplying their flocks, within their narrow limits.

But a warning voice was raised against the system of overstocking, and the letters of "Ferre" in this journal, some months ago, plainly foretold the terrible crisis in which we are now involved. Like the story of the Frenchman and his horse, the shepherd almost fanned the land inexhaustibly, and tried the rash experiment till Nature wearied of his patience and punished them with wholesale ruin. They were advised either to produce artificial grass, or kill all the lambs, and as they derided such a counsel the consequences have been fatal. A few had the good sense to acquire large farms on the frontier and these have now removed thither the bulk of their stock; others were overtaken by the drought and have had the misfortune to see their hard earned wealth flow away, their sheep dying by thousands when beyond relief or remedy.

Whole departments have been abandoned, and we learn that in some of the districts lately most populous, not only the flocks have disappeared, but the houses are untenanted, and scarce a human being is to be seen. We may fancy what a desert this province would again become, if sheep farming ceased, and how fruitless Dr. Abian's Ruricolle, for the benefit of the camp. The horrors of a famine over the frontier, the loss and impoverishment of the gaucho, and notwithstanding our twenty millions of sheep it likely we shall soon experience a scarcity of meat in this city. There are many farmers who have almost ceased the calamity, but many more have been ruined, and even wealthy men left in different circumstances. The story is not exaggerated, but rather falls short of the awful reality, as the majority endeavor to conceal their losses.

In condemning, however, the wilful and insane negligence of those in power, and the extravagant ambition and impudence of our countrymen, we cannot fail to sigh much over the likely to proceed from the present drought. The Spanish proverb says "no hay mal que por bien no venga," and perhaps the benefit soon to be derived will far surpass this transient affliction. Thousands of Irishmen now flow the frontiers of Junin, Puyo, Rojas and B. Ayren, driven by a recently which makes them face even the Indians. No Government measure, no newspaper exhortations, could have led one tenth of the

number to adventure beyond the beaten track of overstocked pastures. A large flock will return, when the evil has passed, and then all settlement again look green; but a sufficient number will remain in those fertile pastures of the Far West, which may be had gratis, and where no fear can exist of the calamity from which they fled. The Indians will retire, without seeking to molest the new colonists, whose numbers are a more effectual safeguard than the irregular military posts of heretofore. A splendid territory will thus be secured for the proper and safe development of sheep husbandry, and the drought will be, if not prevented, robbed of all its terrors.

Meanwhile land in the central districts will fall to its real value, and farmers will avoid overstocking, or provide for an increased number of sheep by growing alfalfa. Large fortunes will no longer be left to depend on the hazard of a rainy season; the sheep business will be attended with less risk, and in the end prove quite as lucrative. If we look, therefore, to the bright side of the picture, it will neither require a stretch of imagination nor a poetical wish to console the afflicted, to discern that the drought will produce a signal benefit by tending to the sluggish attention of both legislators and farmers to that source of wealth and plenty which we possess in the lands of the pampa frontier.

### OUT OF JOINT.

If ever there was a country, a people, a nation, a free and enlightened Republic out of joint, it is the Argentine Republic. Positively there is no calculating on anything in this country. The politician whose experience ranges all over lawyers, generals, and revolutions, is dumb-founded at the present aspect of politics. If he joins the "crucado" he knows not where he stands. If he joins the "coicido" he is branded as a federal of the old school seeking but an opportunity to cut the throats of half his fellow citizens.

The merchant knows not on what to base his calculations, for when he expects gold will be high paper money is dear, and when he hopes for a break trade not a purchaser is to be found in the city of Buenos Ayres. If he is a farmer, he makes his calculations when wool is worth so much, his sheep, and land are of a certain value—but what is the sequel? The politician, merchant, and sheep farmer are all deceived and taken in, simply because we are all out of joint in the River Plate. There is not a white man in the city of Buenos Ayres who for one day can answer for either the price of gold, the value of a sheep, or the popularity of a public man in the Republic.

Search round the whole world, and we doubt if under the sun such an extraordinary country can be found as the Argentine Republic.

In Montevideo there is revolution and anarchy, but the currency has its fixed value. In Jujedo the price of paper maché may fluctuate, the feeling towards foreigners may change, but the current coin of the country is free from oscillations. In Honolulu, the price of cottons fluctuates, but the Government is secure, the currency fixed.

But in the Argentine Republic the very President of the nation is like a paper dollar, esteemed and valued by all to day, he is the most hated and deprected on the morrow.

Verily things are all out of joint in the Argentine Republic, and we seek to inquire into the cause, we will discover that a weak mind-and-water adiministration is the reason.

The expulsion of a few insignificant employees of the Custom-house, known only to some of the clerks of this foreign house, has caused as great a row in this city as if Mitre had ordered the incarceration of Mariana Savadra, or put Messrs. Acosta and Dominguez in the stocks.

There is a row of affected indignation which it is tried to force upon the public, and persuade us to believe that there is a grand mind up shortly to take place.

The very staple industry of the country is out of joint. Sheep farmers, who believe that all their sorrows are attributable to the want of rain, are hurrying to the frontier, and discarding the remote, absolute, and immediate cause of their sorrows has been the overstocking of the camp.

It is time that they are likely to proceed from the present drought. The Spanish proverb says "no hay mal que por bien no venga," and perhaps the benefit soon to be derived will far surpass this transient affliction. Thousands of Irishmen now flow the frontiers of Junin, Puyo, Rojas and B. Ayren, driven by a recently which makes them face even the Indians. No Government measure, no newspaper exhortations, could have led one tenth of the

hardships imaginable in leaving their homes, and driving their flocks out. A large flock will return, when the evil has passed, and then all settlement again look green; but a sufficient number will remain in those fertile pastures of the Far West, which may be had gratis, and where no fear can exist of the calamity from which they fled. The Indians will retire, without seeking to molest the new colonists, whose numbers are a more effectual safeguard than the irregular military posts of heretofore. A splendid territory will thus be secured for the proper and safe development of sheep husbandry, and the drought will be, if not prevented, robbed of all its terrors.

In fact, in a word, we are all out of joint; rich men are ruined, public men are slandered, sheep-farmers are pauperized, because the god-head of Buenos Ayres has hung a poisonous halo round us all. There has been a false spring, an erratic movement in the mummings of the country. We are now beginning to discover that the inevitable and unalterable rule, which governs human affairs, is winding us all up; and, if we are driven into the purgatory of the fluctuation of the currency, or called the country on account of our political opinions, or ruined downright for the want of grass for our sheep; it is, because on the whole country is as frightfully out of joint.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are happy to learn that it has rained copiously in the north during the last few days, but in many parts of Pilar and the Capilla del Señor, the camps are getting worse and worse daily.

Dr. Costa, we perceive, is again installed in his ministerial chair of education. During his absence, in Entre Rios and Cordoba, Dr. Rawson acted for him, but by a decree published yesterday, we perceive that the Prime Minister is relieved of the trust.

The "Nacion Argentina" takes up the defence of Minister Ellizalde with great warmth, and proves clearly that Dr. Rufino is what the "Tribuna" calls a *fatal Minister*, he has proved himself rather a successful one. We must say that we think the attack of the "Tribuna" rather ungenerous. Possibly one of the "Tribuna" editors might have made a better Finance Minister than the much-abused Dr. Ellizalde; but we have grave doubts on that head. Dr. Ellizalde surrenders up the treasury in a much healthier state than when he received it. If he has managed to pay his way, and if we are to credit the "Nacion Argentina," only for this intrepid but *fatal* Minister, the whole nation would have been bankrupt.

The "crudo" and "coicido" war has sunk into insignificance since the question came before the public. If Mr. Ferrer's object was to gain for himself a River Plate notoriety, he has outdone even Bartram. Not only all town, all camp, but even all Montevideo, is inquiring for Mr. Ferrer. Our table is crowded with letters, our office with people, all about Ferrer. As far as we are aware of the facts, we believe that Mr. Ferrer has, or had, sheep to sell at that low price, but as sheep-seller in general is a Custom-house broker, he is nowhere to be found. If the Ferrer excitement lasts much longer, we should advise him to call a meeting and address the important public on the subject.

Banking business in Buenos Ayres is apparently rather lucrative. We perceive that the Casa de Moneda admits having netted last year in profits seven millions seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. This is a handsome sum enough, and only goes to prove too clearly that by a judicious management the Bank itself could redeem its own currency.

We learn, from our provincial exchanges, per "Pavon," that in Catamarca and Salta, bands of "Montoneros" are still prowling about, stealing cattle, and driving them off. B. Ayren, and driving them off. B. Ayren, and driving them off. B. Ayren, and driving them off.

An Argentine youth, named V. Juanito Diaz, who is studying at "St. Cyr," it appears is going on very well, as appears by a letter, published in yesterday's "Nacion Argentina," from the head master of the school. There is another Argentine youth distinguished himself in a different line; we refer to a precocious youth in the P. U. S. Concept who is performing the favourite feat of "Jugglification."

Small pox has again broken out terribly in the camp. An estancia, from Arrien de Arco, states that the frightful epidemic is causing fearful ravages in that district. The dust still continues to be a noxious plague in the country. Many persons tell us that they are obliged to shut their sheep in the "coicidos," in the middle of the day, owing to the utter impossibility of winning them. The dust is so great, the oldest camp followers assert, that they never before experienced such terrific dust storms; the sun becomes obscured, and, generally speaking, the shepherd has to drive his flock in the afternoon. Here, in Buenos Ayres, people do not so much feel the dust. A foreigner, who

arrived from Navarro yesterday, states that all along the road the dust was perfectly unsupportable, and yet on Wednesday and Thursday we had no dust whatever in town.

Mr. Vincent, the proprietor of the Hotel de la Paila, has requested us to say, that he has always had a luggage room at his establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and that three-fourths of the English foreigners, who are travelling through this and the neighbouring provinces, have their trunks, &c., at his luggage-room, well cared for until their return, free of charge.

Tonight Madame Liorio and Madame Mollo appear in "Luerito Borgia." We hope to see a full house, as this is a very expensive opera.

It is said that M. H. F. Varela will not take any part in the "Tribuna" until after the approaching elections. We apprehend that Don Hector is like everyone else, he likes to see his way first. We strongly commend his prudence, and have no hesitation in saying that Hector Varela will, when the elections come, be one of our best and ablest supporters of the National Government.

The "Nacion" we perceive, has retracted the charge against Gelly Obes for wanting the public money on Flores. Our evening colleague states that it was not their assertion but that of the "Fuerza" of the "Nacion." Governor Shaw has dismissed Major Minisio Quiroga from command of the 3rd Regiment. The "Pueblo" hints it is because this officer is a friend of President Mitre and the "Pueblo" Club.

### A TRIP BY RAIL TO ITAGUA.

Asuncion, Dec. 21, 1893. The pleasant excursion from Asuncion, without doubt, by rail to Itagua. The regular trains run only on Sunday and in the afternoon of Thursday. I left by the 6 a.m. train, on the 27th, in company with Mr. Valpy, C.E. There were no many passengers, most being of the 1st or 3rd class. The distance to Itagua is 25 miles, the fare in 1st class is equivalent to three shillings. The carriages are not very comfortable, nor is there a smoking saloon, but then no one objects to the smell of the Paraguayan weed.

Passing some workshops of the line we are at once in the country, and have a fine panoramic view of the environs. There are some neat cottages with gardens; yonder the tyrant Francis spent many years of his life in the study of men as well as books. The "abasco" with watch tower belongs to Sr. Dorjes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The line now crosses the Campo Grande. Among our passengers are two cock-fighters whose birds keep crowing the whole way; they are going to Trinidad, famous for its cock-pits. The Trinidad church is handsome, and contains the bones of the late President, whose favorite residence stands on a slight elevation further on, and near the latter is the new summer palace of his widow. This district is small, and included in the suburbs of Asuncion; mandioc is largely cultivated, and the official report shows 300,000 cotton-bolls.

The rail now follows a slight incline as far as Luque, passing a number of orange groves and straw bales, and crossing the high-road to Villa Rica. By the wayside I observe a cross in the midst of four orange trees: further on is another of these muscivores, nicely fenced in and surrounded with flowers. There is a fine plantation of palm-trees, which brings us to Luque, one of the best towns in the camp, and distant about four miles from Asuncion. Maize forms the chief industry; cotton has been extensively planted, but owing to the want of June rains, the exact quantity cannot be ascertained; in the second year nearly a million hills were laid down. At each railway station a military band plays, on the arrival of the train; the station-masters are all lieutenants, the conductor a captain, in full uniform.

On leaving Luque the scenery becomes more picturesque; for a time we are surrounded in thick groves, and the line makes several sharp curves to follow the course of the valley, for the ground on the left is very high, and overgrown with trees and shrubs. Orange groves, till we come to a place intersected by a stream, on the banks of which is erected a mill in English style. The Cor. pillars become visible, with its sides clad to the very summit in luxuriant foliage. And soon the silver lake of Itaipu, gleaming through the orange groves, indicates the proximity of Asuncion; the station is a fine two-story house, the upper part whereof is a hall-room much resorted to in winter. There are medicinal baths on the bank, with bathing houses, and every convenience.

The rail hence to Itagua almost skirts the lake, offering a delightful *en-pas* d'oeil. At length the majestic "cerro" of Itagua announces the termination of our journey. The station here

is very handsome, quite stylish, and from the upper windows a beautiful view is obtained, of the lake on one side and the hills on the other.

This railway was commenced in 1859, and the works (under the direction of Messrs. Burrell and Valpy, with Mr. Thompson as assistant-engineer), are already pushed as far as Paraguri and the Cordillera. Two new sections will be opened within six months, bringing the line to Paraguri; over 14,000 soldiers are engaged as navvies. Two or three years will be required to complete the line to Villa Rica (100 miles), which is the heart of the interior.

Mr. Valpy conducted me to the house of D. Vicente Cases, in the neighbourhood, where we passed the time pleasantly, conversing with his lady-like but bare-footed daughters, and sipping *mate*. This man had a cotton field of 20,000 plants, strong and clean, and intends next year to lay down half a million.

We returned to town by the 11 a.m. train; the thermometer stood at 27 in the shade.

### OUTRAGE AT THE HOGA.

In confirmation of what we published yesterday from the "Tribuna" about that event, the same newspaper has printed a letter from the principal sufferer, Dr. Deroux, of which the following is a copy.

"I have seen in your paper of 20th inst. what you call a 'scandalous affair,' but what I call a butchery."

As there are some small discrepancies in your statement, I shall try to rectify them.

On the 11th instant, on my way to the Hoga to ship some luggage and plants, I saw a great crowd near the combination station. I alighted the speed of my horse, and in order to avoid delay, tried to pass to the right.

Some one called to me, saying that he had been previously injured, and had been hurt by a rider, and that no medical man could be found—I offered my services.

At that instant an Italian, whom I do not know, came up and asked what I did to do with it? to which I replied that there was a person hurt, and I was my duty to give him all professional aid.

He then said: "You have nothing to do with it, as you are not the police surgeon." I told him that my conscience was the best judge in a case like this, and asked him to leave me alone.

Then ensued the scene which you have so clearly represented.

It is however but right to state that it was not the comisario, but his second in command, who attacked me—the former being seated upon the bench of the Inquisition. He confined himself to insulting me, my nation, my uniform of the Argentine squadron—putting me to the sword, which I remained for several hours, unable to purchase from the botica such remedies as I required for my wounds.

I shall not mention the various barbarities I had to endure until half-past nine p.m., when I was sent to the police, and where I remained until seven p.m. of Saturday, as the Cacique de la Boca had presented no change against me, although repeatedly requested to do so.

As my cave has been laid before the National Government, I trust that I shall be the last victim of this monstrous brute, who has, for so long, held life and death in his hand.

I only come forward now in order to rectify the misstatements of the Comisario Leguizamón, who took no share in the onslaught upon me.

I keep silence up in what afterwards passed, until my case is brought before the Jura Grande.

I can't finish this without returning thanks to Doña Luisa Ferro, who was a sufferer from her exertions to save my life, and also to the Jefe Político, and first officer, Sr. Aguirre, for their efforts to shorten my detention, caused by the delay of Sr. Leguizamón.

ADOLFO DE LOS RIOS.

### "ERIN" ON SHEEP-FARMING.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen, To put "Erin's" plan of stocking land in practice, we require what we have little hopes of obtaining—our land scored from trespass. "Erin" must be aware that land in this country is a common, all the neighbours' stock may graze on it at will; it is true, you may turn them off to the edge of your land, but not one inch beyond it. If you are to keep a steady head of strange stock, you must employ men specially for that purpose; this, together with being expensive, is only a partial remedy, because during the night hungry mares and cattle go where they find good grass. If you go to the justice of peace with your complaint, you lose time and patience without obtaining redress. The ceremony is this: When you lodge your complaint, the justice issues his summons, requiring the defendant to appear, who is then required to appear, first and second summons, but, generally speaking, appears on the third, and denies the charge; the justice orders you to produce witnesses ten or twelve days is already lost, and you have had four gallops to the "juergado."

Now, to procure witnesses—which is frequently very difficult to foreigners—you must lose at least another week. Admitting that you prove the case, beyond a doubt, the sentence is: "In your favour, invariably is—turn off Mr. A—'s cattle, or Mr. B—'s mares, when you find them on your land, and can prove such, but do so with care; don't run them, or put them one yard beyond your bounds." Now, to neglect your business for twenty days, gallop your horses, spend a few hundred dollars, and in the end console yourself with this satisfactory sentence, I, I think, as much as "Erin" or any of Erin's sons, can stomach.

Until the Provincial Government pay more attention to the camp, and less to "crucado" politics, "Erin's" calculations will be ineffectual in practice, and while the province is under the influence of men, who care less for the loss of fifty sheep, and sheep to the country, than for the loss of one vote in their party. It is useless to speculate in farming, unless you are content to do so in a reckless manner, and leave everything to chance.

The number of sheep Erin allots to a league is quite sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient. This year will tell a tale of woe to many, and cause those who may still have courage to continue farming to give up the plan of overstocking. Land cannot maintain the quantity of stock hitherto kept; and if the present prices are upheld, with the reduction of stock, sheep or cattle farming will be a losing business. In such cases farmers must turn their eyes to Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios. There are good sheep-farming countries; land is cheap, and the respective Governments appear more inclined to encourage sheep-farming than the Government of this province. It was the force of circumstances caused sheep-farming to take such a run here; but equal cause will effect its decline with time, if not more rapidly, unless the Government steps forward before it is too late.

DICK.

### SIEGE OF PAYSANDU.

Terrible conflict and mortality.

Critical state of the garibon.

The *Macion* of Montevideo, 19th inst., contains two lengthened despatches, one from D. Leandro Gomez, the defender of Paysandu, Caraballo inverted that town on the 1st inst. Flores himself coming up on the 6th, and seizing the harbour, which is distant half a league from the plaza and could not be defended. The besiegers amount to 1100 men; the garrison is infinitely smaller, but has entrenched the principal streets near the plaza. The rebels, since then have continued firing on the town with the single piece of artillery in their possession; knocking down a few of the houses. Notwithstanding the military superiority lately received at Rincon Gallinas, from B. Ayres, they have failed in every attack on the place and lost over 60 men, killed and wounded.

On the 8th inst., a company of "Defensores" arrived from Salto on board two small vessels, and as Flores had established his head quarters in the battery, with 103 infantry, several squadrons of cavalry, while the main body of rebels was encamped about two miles distant, there was every fear of this reinforcement falling into their hands. Gomez, therefore, proceeded to their relief with 25 horse and 110 foot, making a gallant attack on the enemy, facilitating the landing of the "Defensores," who were received with a galling fire from a neighbouring edifice. A quick retreat was ordered in the direction of the town, for the whole rebel army made a rapid movement to cut off Gomez and his forces. A land to land fight ensued, in which Flores' cavalry was thrown into confusion, and suffered heavily, every shot of the Government troops telling among their ranks. Colonel Pinilla advanced from the town to aid Gomez and a piece of artillery directed by Lt. Col. Avelar made great head of the enemy, while the garrison and townfolk hastened to the suburbs to witness the contest, which resulted in a defeat of the filibusters. The latter withdrew, leaving a great number of the rebels on the ground, and Eduardo Flores, son of the rebel general, was badly wounded, the rebel loss being estimated at 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The garrison had one officer and seven men killed, Colonel Pinilla, 3 subalterns and 10 men being wounded, and 10 others missing; total 32.

The town, reduced to an extremity, as Flores will admit in provisions of any kind, nor water. The supply of the latter from wells and cisterns was failing, and was about to be served out in daily rations. On the 13th Flores sent a party, demanding the surrender of the place within 24 hours: Governor Flores, by an indignified refusal, denying Flores' right as a filibuster. The latter does not seem disposed to storm the town, but rather to reduce it by famine, and the garrison being in a deplorable state, it is almost the result of a lengthened siege.

# NO-TEVEDO.

Politics are the state quo. On Saturday a grand concert was given by Sr. Zuzumari, the chief performer was Mlle. Tomkinson, Bayes, Garcia, Mme. Guinassens and Master Zuzumari, all pupils of the renowned Anglo-Argentine pianist, Charles Lambra. A *Reforma* correspondent states that when Colonel Longueux went to reform Taysand, the Argentine was so much affected that he would not suffer him to land his battalion of 400 men, and Flores opened a hot fire on the *Pila Salta* from six guns lent him by the Argentine vessel. The *Gring* Mercaderes has captured a troop of horses, belonging to the rebels, at Gallinas, and it is said 40 wounded Florians were conveyed, last trip, by the *Casaputa* to Buenos Ayres.

On Thursday night by order of the Minister, Nin Reyes, the chief of Police summoned all the editors in the city to warn them against inflammatory articles. The *Comercio* thinks that President Lopez is about to interfere in Argentine politics, being sent an urgent note to General Mitre our colleague is mistaken; Paraguay understands the utility of minding her own affairs, unlike the politicians of B. Ayres and M. Vides.

Major Tardui has been gazetted to command the steamer "83" several N. Guards have been sent to serve in the artillery. Messrs Smiths advertise the Lancashire Insurance Co.

# RETRIBUTISTA Y DENTISTA.

Such is the notice printed on a house in Buenos Ayres. We do not know what celebrated painter it was who always painted from life, or rather, we should say, from death; but this interesting notice is not without its own interest. It is one of the most difficult parts of a painter's work to induce his model to look natural; people, in general, are fond of assuming a "communal face" which, were painted, would never be recognized by their most intimate friends; but we duty any man, woman, or child to look anything but natural after the camera has extracted. Some of the cheap photographers in the States have "bottlers" in the street to induce customers with the enticing clink of a glass of brandy and your portrait for a dollar. How well it would sound, "draw your eye-teeth, and do your face, for six dollars." Should the Argentine artist follow our idea, that he can get a portrait in return for the suggestion, is to take our portraits gratis, and he can pull the devil's teeth, as we ourselves are not in that line.

# How I Became an Admiral.

In the course of the evidence taken last summer before the Commons' Select Committee on promotion in the navy, Rear Admiral G. Elliot was examined. After answering a great many questions, the gallant officer said, "I do not like to sit under the microscope of the thing supposed that I desire to conceal anything with reference to my own position. If my father had not been an admiral, and if he had not been lucky in his career, I should not have been an admiral, or perhaps a captain by this time; but he gave me every promotion that I have had in consequence of death vacancies. My father nominated his son, and in that way I was placed on every occasion over the heads of all those who had not the good fortune of having an admiral."

He added, in answer to Mr. Astor, that he had seen a very inefficient officer promoted in this way, and, in answer to a further question, he agreed that probably he and Admiral Grey were the most fortunate officers in the navy. Captain B. J. Sullivan mentioned to the committee an instance of two midshipmen entering the same ship within a year of each other; one of them, still a midshipman, had afterwards to go to the assistance of the other, whose ship was on shore, and who, having powerful interests, had been three years a commander. When this latter officer through great interest became a captain he had only served seven years from the time of passing his examination, and after being made a captain he had served a day after being made a captain although he had great interest to obtain service he had wished it. He had gone on the *Reserve* Admiral's list, and has received about 60,000 £ in the shape of half-pay. Captain Sullivan added that he had never had such a promotion as in the last two or three years, but that the system does still work of making appointments on an account of interest, and that alone, either family or political, and that the men with interest may have as fair a proportion of good officers among them as the other class, it is very disconcerting to degrading to the navy, and the men made from interest alone without regard to qualification, and interest alone sufficient to raise men rapidly to the higher ranks.

A PRACTICAL MAN.—I've had lessons at Poles Pool and the Hibernian Baths and can keep on well enough. But I don't see much fun in what are called the family exercises. Twenty years ago, young men used to drink coarser; now I can't conceive doing

her work than holding a bunch of thick leather reins in your hand, steering four horses, sitting on a hard seat, and listening to the conversation of an uneducated coachman. I never ride, because I hate jumping up and down on a hard saddle, and rubbing the skin off my body; I never play cricket, because in the hot weather I like to keep quiet and cool, and not toll in the sun and as to going out shooting and stumping over miles of stubble in September, lugging a big gun and tiring myself to death, I am upon that the pursuit of a mania! I am a practical man!—*Mrs. Liverpool's Ledger's* in *All the Year* it was.

# LOCAL EVENTS.

**Taking the Veil.**—It is not long since a young lady embraced the profession of a religious life in the Convent of the Catalinas. On Saturday last, Señora do Orlonde renounced the pomp and vanities of this wicked world, and renounced the solitude of the cloister to pass the remainder of her days in prayer and repentance.

**Expected Invasion of Indians.**—There is daily expected a large invasion of savages into Los Tanes, under the command of Puebla and Costa.

**Melgrano.**—We expect to hear of great gay carriages on in this delightful village shortly. The club will take the initiative, and we trust that the assemblies will be as well attended and as pleasant as they were last year.

**Professors.**—The Almon of Mathieu de la Drome, the present fashionable Zaidik of France, we read the following:—

Whoever wishes to witness the greatest scene of the century, should go to Venice about the end of November 1866. Then he will behold the most frightful spectacle that the elements let of a religious life in the Convent of the Catalinas. On Saturday last, Señora do Orlonde renounced the pomp and vanities of this wicked world, and renounced the solitude of the cloister to pass the remainder of her days in prayer and repentance.

**Mr. Morridge.** The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano. j 22, 3 p

**Compositor.** A good compositor wanted at this office: good wages given. j 24, 6 p

**The Musical Association.** BOOTH CHURCH. The meeting called for Friday 22nd inst. is postponed till the 29th and will be continued every Friday evening. By Order. 3 o j al.

**For Sale.** Two leagues of the best camp in the Province of Santa Fe distant 12 leagues from Rosario with permanent water and good pasture for sheep and cattle. For further information, apply to Messrs Brandt Sohn and Co. Calle Piedra 298 j 21 3 p.

**Wanted.** A lad that can speak Spanish and English, for a Drapery Establishment. Apply at No. 27 Calle Defensa. 3 p j 21.

**Zuendros.** A woman who has much experience in washing and ironing seeks employment in a small family, or for a gentleman. References can be given if required. Apply 31 Calle Olavarez j 21 3 p.

**A good Cook.** A woman who perfectly understands English and French cooking seeks an engagement. Apply 31 Calle Olavarez j 21 3 p.

**Wanted a good plain Cook.** Apply at 474 Piedra. j 21 3 p.

**Wanted.** Required a maid cook to accompany a family outside the camp. Apply to Calle Independencia No. 36. 3 p j 21.

**Wanted.** A good servant girl for a small family 276 Rivadavia. 3 p j 21.

**Household.** Wanted two housekeepers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 64 Calle Corrientes. 1 m j 21.

**Sheep.** On sale at the North on good land 4000. 1 m and in good order. We will also purchase 10,000 sheep at 80 each, if the sheep are able to walk 5 leagues, and any man is found enough to sell them. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 40. 3 p j 21.

**PAIKER & CORRIDOR.** 3 p j 21.

**Lead to Rent.** Two leagues with buildings for 8 or 10 years; also on sale the right to Government Land in various parts. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 40. 4 p j 21.

**3,000 Sheep for Sale.** For sale at the Estancia de los Ingleses, en Partido de Ajo, 3,000 sheep "mestiza fina." 3 p j 20.

370 do do bow crop 109  
100 do do do do do do do do  
800 tons bone ash 11 pats  
80 tons shin bones 11  
1200 Entre Rios hides, reserved price.  
800 salted ox hides 8 1/2 pats

# CHARTERS.

The Dutch barque, "Zoroaster," to load in part for orders, bales 40y, dry hides 80y, and 40y.

The Hanoverian barque, "Eliza," to load for the States, bales, at 94 patescoes.

# MARITIME NEWS.

**ARRIVALS.**  
21st  
Paraguay, Portuguese brigantine Maria Camilla.  
Cardif, French barque La bon file.  
Rio Janeiro, Nat. schooner El C. Montevideo, Nat. steamer Mendy.

**Para Calatola, Guardia del Monte y San Fierro.**  
Desde el 2 de Febrero queda establecida una nueva linea de carruajes con callos al pecho siendo las salidas del modo siguiente.

Salida de Buenos Ayres 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30 de cada mes.

Regresos 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes.

Calo Rivadavia.

**Nota.**—Los equipajes y encomiendas se recibirán hasta las cuatro de la tarde de la bisera sin dar lugar a reclamos algunos.

**Empresario.**  
MIGUEL V. LUPO.

**Wanted.** By a thorough business man, familiar with the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, a situation in a respectable mercantile establishment. Address A. B. Z., Standard office.

**Mr. Morridge.** The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano. j 22, 3 p

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**3,000 Sheep for Sale.** For sale at the Estancia de los Ingleses, en Partido de Ajo, 3,000 sheep "mestiza fina." 3 p j 20.

# FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el 4 mes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso; los trenes saldrán como sigue:

DIAS FERIADOS									
Salida.					Regreso.				
Tren	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	Tren	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN
1. Buenos	8 30 de la mañana	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	1. Buenos	11 de la mañana	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
2. Buenos	12 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	2. Buenos	3 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
3. Buenos	5 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	3. Buenos	8 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
4. Buenos	8 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	4. Buenos	11 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan

DIAS DE TRABAJO									
Salida.					Regreso.				
Tren	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	Tren	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN
1. Buenos	8 30 de la mañana	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	1. Buenos	11 de la mañana	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
2. Buenos	12 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	2. Buenos	3 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
3. Buenos	5 30 de la tarde	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	3. Buenos	8 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan
4. Buenos	8 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan	4. Buenos	11 30 de la noche	San Juan	San Juan	San Juan

Nota. En los dias feriados no se hacen trenes. En los dias de trabajo se hacen trenes a las 8 30 de la mañana y a las 8 30 de la noche. En los dias de trabajo se hacen trenes a las 12 30 de la tarde y a las 5 30 de la tarde. En los dias de trabajo se hacen trenes a las 8 30 de la noche y a las 11 30 de la noche.

La Administracion.

El Ferrocarril del Norte, desde el 4 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

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# THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets. Low Prices—Fixed Prices. Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO., 57-DEFENSA-57. (Corner of Potosi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

# ALMANACK.

Agricultural, Industrial, and Literary Almanack for the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres, 1864.

This is decidedly one of the best Spanish Almanacks published in Buenos Ayres, and has selections from the most distinguished literary characters in the River Plate.

It contains a great deal of Commercial and Administrative Intelligence, which will be found of the very greatest importance.

Price 2/6. On Sale at Mr. MORRIS'S Book Store, in front of the College Church, and in nearly all the Bookellers in the City.

Campos Muy Superiores. Hay una gran cantidad en enfiteusis en el Bragado, en Tapalme, San Chiquito, Lobos, Italia Blanca, Azul, Dolores, y en otros varios puntos.

For the New Year. Lately received from New York. There still remains on hand some of Let's Hilaria, Hilaria's Royal Almanack, and Standard Almanack.

For Antwerp Dioc. The fine Italian Brie, 30 AH, 23 Tons, Captain Solari, Can engage Dry Hides and Hides. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHAS. M. BENN & CO., Shipbrokers, &c., Calle 25 de Mayo, 40. J 17, 6 p

Garavan, by Diligence, For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—19 days. A Garavan will start for Chile on the 24th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle de Piedra No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given.

Notice. J. B. WILLIAMS & CO. beg to inform the public that they intend opening on or about the 1st of February, a General Depot of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the Plaza Mayor).

From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Olazcoana at prices which will be favorable to competition with those of city dealers.

J. B. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Hardware, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of any party who may trust to the nature and support of the Foreign and native population.

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# STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND CENTRAL COMMISSIONS WILLIAMS & CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR PAYANDU**  
Calling at Santa Palmita, Bay Bruto and Concepcion, the National Steamer  
Captain P. P. P.  
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

**FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO**  
CONCORDIA.  
Leaves Payandu every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with the Steamer.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Rosario, San Pedro, Olavarría, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the "Rosario" de las Palmas, taking cargo and passengers, the National Steamer.

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

**FOR QUILGAY**  
The National Steamer  
LOICIGTAS.  
Captain D. L. L.  
Leaves the "Rosario" de las Palmas every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon," and returns each Tuesday, by which the "Pavon" leaves, returning every Thursday, and returns every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PAVONA**  
Santa Fe and later called "Pavon," the Mail Steamer  
ESPIGADOR.  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the "Pavon" and returns every Thursday in time to hand over passengers luggage to the "Pavon," which leaves for Buenos Aires.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cordoba, La Esquina, Guilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Encarnación, the British Steamer  
"P. P. P."  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the "Pavon," on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARE	Spacemen
To Montevideo (cabin)	4 "
Zarate do	6 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Olavarría do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	14 "
San Lorenzo do	16 "
Durazno do	18 "
Santa Fe do	20 "
Paraná do	22 "
La Paz do	24 "
La Esquina do	26 "
Guaya do	28 "
Bella Vista do	30 "
Encarnación do	32 "
Corrientes do	34 "
Guayaguay do	36 "
Concepcion do	38 "
Concordia do	40 "
Deck Half-price.	

FRIGHTS	per ton
Rosario	4 dollars
San Nicolas	6 "
Paraná	8 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	12 "
La Esquina	14 "
Guaya	16 "
Corrientes	18 "
The Uruguay Ports	20 "

**FOR CUYANA**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Zaraté, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
MAQUINES DE OLINDA  
Captain T. P. P.  
Leaves on the 10th of February.

FARE	per pila
San Nicolas	10 pila
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	30 "
Corrientes	40 "
Asunción	50 "
Cuyana	60 "
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.	

**MESENGERIAS NACIONALES.**  
Office removed to  
229-CALLE VICTORIA-229  
Leaves for Villar every day.  
" Capitán del Senor every day.  
" San Antonio de Arco, all unven days.  
" Zarate, all unven days.  
" Rosario, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Returns from Villar, every day.  
" Capilla, every day.  
" San Antonio, all unven days.  
" Zarate, all unven days.  
" Rosario, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.  
Conductors and Owners:  
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

**LITCHFORD'S WAX VESTS.**  
Litchford & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vests and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vests the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vests should be particular in requesting Litchford's make, as others are often substituted.  
8 Colly Lane, Dalston Green, London.

# THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, 40 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.

**PATRICK GALBRAITH,**  
Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON.

Desires to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of

Men's and Youths' Molekin and Cord Trousers,  
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,  
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,  
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,  
Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,  
Men's best Jean Striped Shirts and Shirts Stripes,  
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,  
Men's and Youths' Crisp White Shirts (all qualities),  
Dress and White Molekin and Corduroy (best quality),  
Bedford Cord, Scotch and English Tweeds,  
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggies,  
Berges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,  
Black and White Molekin, Challis, Hogue,  
Alpaca, Mohair, Cashmere, English and French Merinos,  
Linen Checks, Derris, Prints, and Grey Cottons,  
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,  
Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,  
Danmak and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaid (various Colors),  
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares,  
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hone,  
Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose,  
Men's and Youths' Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose,  
Smallware of every description, best quality.  
As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.

# LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF  
BUENOS AYRES.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Arzuaga, President  
" Hernando Caceres, Vice-President  
" Antonio Marcó del Pont  
" Jacobo Paraventi  
" Constant Santamaría  
**OFFICIALS.**  
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager  
" Eusebio Ricaza, Sub Manager  
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

Office—87 calle SAN MARTIN.  
The fund has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.  
This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose, extending the benefits of its establishment to even the humblest classes.  
Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the investment of funds, according to the rules of the association.  
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:  
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.  
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.  
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital of the class.  
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.  
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.  
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.  
For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

# 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 corporations of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.  
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.  
The same 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, or other men of savings of all classes conditions, who are equally interested in having their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, and of spending them in the immediate gratification, in lotteries and other diversions.  
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

BUENOS AYRES September 10th 1903.  
p. p. Mau & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

**CONDITIONS.**  
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.  
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.  
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five the bank allows currency or one thousand dollars above the depositor if he wishes can open an account according to the rules established by the Bank.  
In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

# ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

61 CORRIENTES 61  
An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers  
UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.  
Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

# 61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

# STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

**THE NEW CAMP RAZOR**  
OR MACHINE FOR  
CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,  
Movable combs, trans-combs,  
chiqueros,  
LAND MARKS,  
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS,  
POTEROS, &c.  
Endless Iron Trunks, for  
Sheep and Cattle,  
IRON TANKS, particularly adapted for easy conveyance.  
245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

# THE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, under the name of "MARINI ASSURANCE COMPANY,"  
The Company is authorized to receive and pay claims on the following conditions:  
1st. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
2nd. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
3rd. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
4th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
5th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
6th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
7th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
8th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
9th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.  
10th. On the life of the insured, in case of death, the sum insured shall be paid to the beneficiary named in the policy.

# DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

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

# MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the under-mentioned payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the NATIONAL BANK.  
Drafter has control on Messrs. Prescott, Grate & Co. Bankers LONDON.  
And on J. Darnell & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.  
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Bala).

# 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

# ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

# FOTOGRAFICO

Dol Pintor y Fotografista  
**P. Rainoldi,**  
Ha habido en la calle de Bolgrano No. 74.  
NOTA.—Se hacen retratos con colores naturales.

# ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

80—Piedad—80.  
Suñero Bros.

# Wanted.

A young Lad (German), to visit the Puntos of a Sheep Establishment, and sample different varieties of wool.  
For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Hart and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia.  
3 p. 20

# Shipping List of

HARLES WM. BENN AND CO.,  
Shipbrokers, &c.,  
FOR ANTWERP,  
British Port, CLYSTALINE,  
A 1,200 Tons,  
Clarke, Master,  
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.  
Dutch Schooner, HOOEET WIGHER,  
171 Tons,  
Klunen, Master,  
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.  
FOR ANTWERP,  
Dutch Schooner, HYOR A,  
138 Tons,  
Petersen, Master,  
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.  
Dutch Brigantine, CORNELIA SUSANA,  
3-3 T.T. 147 Tons,  
Uytman, Master,  
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.  
French Ship, GRANDE ANILLE,  
6-6 A.T. 351 Tons,  
Tenand, Master,  
Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignees, Dargat and Vanez.  
National Barque, RIVAD VIA,  
347 Tons,  
Norman, Master,  
Can engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, D. C. Gawland.  
For further particulars, please apply to  
CHARLES WM. BENN AND CO.  
Shipbrokers, &c.,  
Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

# Patrick and George Fleming.

Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.  
FRANK PARISH.  
H. B. M. Consul.  
Buenos Ayres.

# South American Sketches.

Just arrived, price \$100  
A Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ House, La Plata, and the Paraná.  
By Thomas Woodhouse Hinchcliffe, M.A.,  
F.R.G.S., Author of "Summer Months among the Alps."

Steadily bound in cloth, with several fine colored Engravings, and Map of La Plata, Paraguay, and B. Oriental. The volume contains over 400 pages.  
O. & L. McKERRIN.  
English Book Store, 24 S. MARTIN.

# Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.  
WATSON, GOW, & CO.,  
LINA FOUNDRY.

LILLYBANK 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, Grill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates.

Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dray Boxes, Gates, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

# THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

BUENOS AYRES.  
THOMAS FULTON,  
HERRIAN HOUSE,  
(Between San Martin and Concepcion).

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