

The Standard

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The Standard.

"All hail adulem nil veri non audiam Alere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

THE HUNTING AND THE PIRATE.

When pure and disinterested patriotism urges a man to become a martyr, in suffering his name to appear among the list of candidates for the burthen of public office, there is over to be found an ungrateful section of society which cries him down as an adventurer, upstart, egotist and political knave. Virtue, however, brings its reward in the shape of high drawn eulogiums which constitute an apotheosis of the martyr, while yet alive; and merits heretofore unperceived, like the characters of a secret epistle, start forth, under the heat of the election booths, with wonderful vividness.

The Spanish journals of this city at present fill their columns with biographical sketches of the leading candidates, to the amusement, rather than instruction, of their readers. The task is idle in as much as the public knows more of the subjects in question than the papers can give in a limited space. There is also such flagrant discrepancy and opposition of opinion regarding each of the candidates that the biographies like two English negatives, destroy each other, both being false. In truth, a political partisan, or enemy, is a bad photographer, the former making his lens magnify the features beyond all ratio, and the latter placing his man in a bad light, so that either "carte de visite" presents a likeness unrecognizable to the owner or his friends. Let us take, for example, D. Juan Tenorio, as depicted by the rival editor:

Nacion Argentina—"With heartfelt pleasure we inform our readers that Dr. Tenorio is put forward by several parishes as a candidate for legislative honors. This noble, learned, and patriotic citizen has already given signal proofs of his aptitude and integrity. In him the republic has a mainstay, peace a devoted friend, literature a worthy patron, and commerce an unflinching advocate. We look forward to Dr. Tenorio's election as a harbinger of better times, for his generous character and conciliating address will be as oil on the troubled waters of discord and rancorous ambition to which the country has so long been an unhappy prey."

Tribuna—"If the Club Pueblo wanted to give a better assurance of the meanness and imbecility which guide its counsels, its nomination of the infamous D. Juan Tenorio answers admirably. This man was traitor enough to dine with the tyrant Rosas when shouts of 'Death to the Unitarios' resounded in the organs at Palermo. His growling intellect, like that of the brute creation, is incapable of a single noble aspiration; his reputation for dishonesty is so notorious that he was refused a post in the 'Comisaria general,' by that upright citizen, D. Silvestre Robos, who is now a candidate of the Club Libertad. He will not pollute our delicate pen by recording the antecedents of this reptile, who embodies the worst passions of the bloody epoch of the Machorra."

Well might Hamlet exclaim "look on this picture and on that," poor Mr. Tenorio is innocent alike of the great virtues and vices imputed to him. Strange to say neither was discovered by his biographers, until the election time, and he might have passed down to posterity with the short lived reputation of a plain, honest, easy going man, were he not immortalized in the pillory of the hustings.

We have heard of a celebrated man giving out the story of his own death, in order to see what the papers would say of him; but in Buenos Ayres he need only have been proposed a parliamentary candidate, to exhaust the vocabulary of praise and the vial of wrath. Politics in the Argentine Republic are attached to individuals not to principles, and as the former are subject to as many changes as the wind, it follows that a public organ, like the 'Tribuna,' partakes of the chameleon quality, in mutability of color. Personal laudation or abuse is also a favorite ingredient, and our colleagues are never so happy as when throwing rose-water

or askestide on the heads of those unfortunates, whose biographers they officiously become.

The public laughs, the editors wax warm, and the genius of Fame lights her cigar with the absurd paze dedicated to the candidate of Argentine legislative honors.

STATE OF NIEBU

That truly unfortunate place, Paysandu, has another evil added to the many it has already suffered. We used, when our heart was tender (that is a long, long while ago), and we would faint treat all men gently, to fancy that Ulysses behaved like a scoundrel to the good-natured, hospitable, Polyphemus—returning, as he did, good for evil—

for does not the blind bard state of his hero, when he accepted the kind invitation of Polyphemus to dinner, that "He eat his mutton, drank his beer, And then he poked his eyes out."

But what is this in comparison to what Paysandu is undergoing! The enemy has, for a long time past, been destroying the cabbage-gardens, potato plots, and zapallo beds of this rustic population, a population who, in their extremity, had recourse to hot potatoes instead of grape—who, in their anxiety to serve these small guns, commonly called 'domestics,' went about, in the most frantic manner, 'tossing its shirt,' and now, to put on the straw, which is generally supposed to break the camel's back, out comes a proclamation, declaring Paysandu to be in a state of siege.

We all know what rigors are incurred by such a step in South America. No man is allowed to stop and speak to another in the street. No man is allowed to kiss his wife twice on one day, except she especially desires it, and then only with permission of the 'comandante.' Any woman denounced for having overboiled the dinner potatoes, shall be warned the first time; for the second offence, she shall not be allowed to wear a 'mirihagué' in the street. Any woman found guilty of raising her voice to an unnecessary pitch, or of talking in 24 hours more than any two men could do in a week, shall be forbidden the use of rouge or other cosmetics. And so on, ad infinitum. Truly, Paysandu might exclaim, 'have me from my friends, and I will look after my enemies.'

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Provincial Government, we understand, has ordered that the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company be put in possession of the lands conceded by the Legislature. This shows that the line is at last about to be commenced in earnest, and without any further delay.

The Club del Pueblo has at last made out its list, that is to say, the parishes have all held meetings, and the following persons have been named:—Srs. Ocampo, Gutierrez, Conesa, Elizalde, Chassagné, and Ugarte. The 'Nacional' attacks all these candidates, as follows:—

Sr. Ocampo, 'is a very respectable man, but lacks experience, and is no orator. Gutierrez, whose natural abilities none can question, is the worst member that can be elected; better to shut up Congress altogether, than to send such a representative as he is; but the tacit approver of the Executive, and although he is a brilliant orator, he commands no attention. Conesa is a valiant soldier, but a most miserable deputy; he is qualified to command the Argentine army, but utterly unfit to sit in Congress. Dr. Elizalde has voted for the federalization of the province. Away with him. (Dr. Ugarte must evidently be the greatest scoundrel in Buenos Ayres, if one is to credit the 'Nacional.') Dr. Chassagné has given no proof of his capacity as a public man; the merchants cannot support him, as he once called them all a set of miserable pedlars.'

Such are the characters, given by the 'Nacional,' of the list of candidates of the Club del Pueblo. Ocampo is unfit, because he is no orator, and Gutierrez is equally unqualified, because he is a clever writer. We doubt if our readers ever before heard or read such nonsense. Poor Dr. Ugarte (we have not the pleasure of knowing him) seems to be the particular object of attack. The 'Nacion Argentina' should not even condescend to answer such vituperation.

The 'Pais,' of Montevideo, states that 'El Pueblo' has been started with Government funds. The latter newspaper indignantly denies this assertion, and says that the funds belong to the principal editor, and that so far from having a subvention from Government,

it will not accept its subscription for more than one copy.

The long talked of elections for Congress men will take place on Valentine's day. There will be no row or disturbance, as at each of the polling booths a sufficient force will be kept on hand to layonet the rioters.

The steamer from the Uruguay arrived yesterday morning; the news will be found in another column.

The news from the camp is still alarming; many farmers assert that if we had only a little rain now, the grass would spring up instantaneously, owing to all the stock being moved off the camp. We hear that the purchasers of the 61,000 sheep, which we published some two months since, have refused to receive the sheep, alleging that the animals were unable to walk, and consequently unfit to be delivered.

In the land office there is at present great activity, and the surveyors have all left town, to measure the new Government lands occupied by the sheep farmers. There are more 'mojones' being manufactured at present than ever before in this country, as owing to the new regulation cow and horse heads are no longer permitted to be used as boundary marks.

THREE DAYS IN THE INTERIOR OF PARAGUAY.

ASUNCION TO PIRAYU.

Itauguá, Jan 4, 1861.

The Government having placed at my disposal a guide and relays of horses to make a tour through the districts of Itauguá, Pirayú, Paraguari, Yaguaron and Ith, I started from Asuncion on Thursday, 31st December, by train. The Bolivian minister, Dr. Arco, who had promised to join me and found himself unable to absent himself for some days from Asuncion, came as far as Itauguá, in part fulfilment of his engagement. We had but few passengers, the weather being excessively hot, and after a pleasant ride of 90 minutes arrived at the last station. Here I enquired for the chief of the district and learning he was at the village of Itauguá, four miles distant, I despatched a messenger to inform him of my arrival. The thermometer stood at 97 in the shade, notwithstanding which gangs of men were working on the railway, carrying wood and stone. There were several indications of a coming storm, and forked lightning burst now and then from a dark cloud which overhung the Cordillera of Taipacuá.

At half past five Sr. Moreno appeared with an escort of four men, and bringing a saddled horse for me. The chief received me very cordially. The road from the station towards Itauguá at first crossed an open plain. Leaving the Cerro de Itauguá on our right, we soon reached the President's country-house, beautifully situated at the foot of a wooded hill, with the lake of Taipacuá in front view, and orange plantations on either side. We talked about Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, while ascending the slope, which brought us into a thicket of brushwood, and after half an hour's ride emerged upon a group of cotton and tobacco plantations. Entering one of these copuerras, called in Guarani 'copue,' I had occasion to admire the care and industry of the natives. The cotton-field comprised about 300 'lineas,' or 20,000 hills, most of the plants being about 10 inches over ground, and looking very healthy. Not a weed was to be seen, and I may add that all these 'copuerras' are a succession of well kept gardens.

Our road lay through a number of small plantations, in which cotton, tobacco, mandioca, and Indian corn formed almost equal shares. The land was usually fenced with trunks of trees placed horizontally, and the marks of clearance were evident in the charred stumps here and there visible. The ranchos were rude huts with straw roofs sometimes supported by poles and sometimes by walls of sun-burnt bricks called 'adobes.' The occupants were usually half naked, and of quadron complexion, apparently contented and happy in a state of primitive rudeness, having no wants, and holding their farms of 10 or 20 acres in fee.

The frequent diversity of surface causes the highways to be difficult for travelling, and the horses are so accustomed to an unobtrusive gait that even if the rider were disposed to risk his neck by galloping, he would find it almost impossible to accelerate his pace. The Abruzzi peasants, in Italy, usually count the distances by time, for the paths are steep and tortuous, and it often requires two hours to go half a mile. Something of this kind is true of Paraguay, for it is common to hear the remark: such a place is only two

hours' journey, i.e. two leagues distant. In fact ten leagues is a much heavier day's ride than thirty would be considered in Buenos Ayres.

By sunset we were toiling up another acclivity, and the storm gained on us rapidly, having already enveloped the Cerro in a mist. We tried to urge our horses into a trot, but mine unfortunately took exception to the English bridle, and got very restive. On gaining the summit of the hill I had a view of the neat and picturesque village of Itauguá, situated on a plain surrounded by wooded heights. The church stands in the middle, and four principal streets meet in the plaza, the white walls of the cemetery terminating the picture.

Soon after entering Sr. Moreno's hospitable dwelling, the rain fell in torrents, and I began to feel nervous about the prospects of my journey on the morrow. We had an excellent supper, and then conversed about Europe, the chief, like most of his countrymen, knowing but little of the exterior world; although all the natives read and write well, I saw but one book in my tour: The chief is an old bachelor of fifty winters, rather silent, and of a kind disposition, being looked up to by all the neighbours with a filial regard. He has labored assiduously to make Itauguá a model village, and the neat rows of tile roofs, with white washed corridors supported by brick pillars, give it an aspect of comparative luxury. The population is about 800 including the priest (pai), schoolmaster, justice of peace, tailor, bootmaker, smith, and a number of carpenters, planters &c. There is no doctor, for sickness is rare, and no inn, for hospitality is universal. The 'Comandancia' is a handsome cottage with spacious ball room for the townfolk on public festivities: it is lighted with Kerosene oil. Troops may be quartered here, on march, and in every room and corridor are hooks from which to suspend the hammocks.

A band of music, preceded by a huge lantern, promenade the plaza, playing to my great satisfaction the familiar tunes. "The Campbells are coming. There's nae luck about the house, Garryowen &c." When they stopped at the chief's door, I thought it was to compliment me: but I learned that this is their custom every evening, and as Paraguay has not yet produced any composers, these dusky amateurs have studied some pieces imported by Dr. Stewart and Mr. Whitehead.

When we slung our hammocks for the night, my host enquired whether I took mate, to which I replied in the affirmative. Rocking in my suspended cradle, balmy sleep soon oppressed my senses, and I was dreaming of Garryowen and youthful association, when, about midnight I was awakened by a jerk of the hammock. A tall fellow stood by my head, holding a mate cup, which for good manners I accepted, although after two hours' sleep I was not pleased at the interruption. By daybreak I got up to examine the weather, and found it raining without prospect of cessation.

The church bells were tolling for Mass, and greeting New Year's morn; the horizon began to clear, and about 7 o'clock the rain had ceased. After a light breakfast, I vaulted into the saddle, and accompanied by an orderly took the road for Pirayú. I met numbers of county people, some of them mounted, coming to Mass: the men wore cotton drawers and a square red cloth wrapped around their shoulders, the women had white petticoats and the same red cloth over their heads. The former took off their hats to salute me, and generally addressed a few words in Guarani to my orderly. For half a mile I passed through cotton and tobacco plantations: the fields of bright yellow blossom alternated with the tall green stalks of the latter, and the clean state of these plantations impressed me favorably of the industry of the people and the wisdom of the Government; for, cotton may be said to have commenced this year, and the tobacco cultivation has been doubled.

Ascending a steep and stony hill crowned with clusters of magnificent trees like elms, I had beneath me the lovely valley called Cajon de Pirayú, bounded by the Cordilleras. My orderly spoke Spanish tolerably, and pointed out to me sundry localities with Guarani names difficult to remember and uninteresting to my readers. On every slope and projection of the range of hills on which I stood were rude cabins, encircled by plantations. I had never seen anything so picturesque: the stately palms, whose bare trunks shot up straight as arrows, bearing a tuft of leaves as a crown: the undulating sierra dotted here and there with green woods, straw cottages and dark colored rocks: the low lying valley traversed by the line of railroad, and the peaks of Paraguari standing like huge bastions at the extremity of the Cordillera.

It was about 9 o'clock when I arrived at the Arroyo Estrella; here I was to change horses and take for guide elegant Marcelino Gomez. After standing the gale of a dozen wonder struck natives, I again mounted and had gone a few yards when a decrepit old man, taking off his hat came up and shook hands with me, saying "how unfortunate that I cannot converse with you a few moments." I pushed on, for the sun was hot, and my guide informed me that the old man had come some distance to meet

me, having heard that I was to pass that way.

The road was very bad, and as I was glad to find my new orderly a man of considerable intelligence, I learned much about the country, and the method of tobacco planting, of which hereafter. The hills on our right were clad to their summits in dense foliage of different hues. I noticed a great number of cotton fields; some were of last year's plantation pruned, and stood 4 or 5 feet high. Others were but little above ground, having been sown in October or November.

In spite of the recent rain it was very hot when we reached Pirayú (11.30) and I gladly sought the shelter of D. Segundo Concha's roof. The band was playing in front of the church. The place is only a quadrangle of 50 or 60 mud huts, and Sr. Concha's the sole house of business. The host gave us a capital dinner, and talked European politics currently: he is very friendly with the railway engineers, and deplores that Francia so long closed the country to foreign intercourse: he deals largely in tobacco, and maintains a family, including servants, of 33 persons. If it should ever fall to the lot of any of my readers to visit Pirayú, I advise him to accept the hospitality of my patriarchal friend. But, the hammocks are slung, and it is time to take 'siesta' before proceeding to Paraguari.

THE POLICE

At certain seasons of the year, when the Levant wind is blowing with all its force down the Mediterranean, the laws with respect to stabbing and murder are greatly modified in some of the coast towns of Spain. The present hot weather seems to have a somewhat similar effect upon our civic guardians as the levanter has upon the 'majos' of Old Spain. Yesterday, we extracted from the 'Tribuna' an account of an outrage committed in the Boca, and from the same source we now get the following strange story:—

"Don Sebastiano Rossio alleges that a few nights ago, about half-past eleven, he found, in the lower part of his house, a lieutenant of cuartel, No. 7, 2d section of the Police, with a drawn sword in his hand. Upon asking him why he had clandestinely entered his house, he replied that it was by order, and that he would give no further explanation. The sereno was called, and he was turned into the street. Shortly afterwards, as Rossio was passing along Bolivar, he received a sub-cut on his shoulder from this same policeman, and was only rescued from further attack by the interposition of some neighbours. He immediately presented himself to the alcalde of cuarte, No. 7, but only received evasive answers, and the culprit was allowed to go free."

HEROIC CONDUCT.

FOUR ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Yesterday we heard with pleasure of the arrest of a gang of robbers by one determined man and a boy. Mr. Henry Front, the majordomo of one of the finest estancias in the north, was advised that a cow had been killed the night previously on the estancia which he was in charge of (La Estrella del Norte). Disregarding all personal risks, he hurried off, accompanied only by a boy, and tracked the robbers out from place to place, arresting as he went along the parties implicated in the robbery. After galloping for several leagues, he at last succeeded in capturing the whole gang, one by one; he then notified the Juez, and the same day had them all sent in, ironed, to the justice. They were tried in the most summary manner, and condemned without further formality to four years service in the line.

We cannot too highly praise the intrepidity and decision of the majordomo of the Estrella del Norte. Were every one to act with the same energy, we should soon be rid of the lazy fellows who are prowling about the camp robbing every night.

More Particulars of the Chilian Catastrophe.

Three days after the fire, although but few corpses were then left unburied, no sight could be more horrible. Missals, some with names upon them, were collected together in heaps: about half a bushel of rapiers, of copper, gold, and silver; fans by the score, some so well preserved as to have the down on the edges untouched; cartloads of crinolines, corsets, and boots, some of the latter with feet still in them; calceined skeletons, with the hands unburnt, being protected by gloves. At the close of the fourth day, 71 cartloads, with 1,493 heads, had been sent to the cemetery. This number does not include the burned bodies.

The most heart-rending scene was people recognising their late friends,

such as were not totally disfigured. The wife of Dr. Aguirre was recognised by her green dress; Sefiorita Trinidad Janain, by her watch; a little girl, Solar, by a handkerchief on which was her name, and which the poor little thing had tied round her leg, in the hope of her body being recognised.

An eye-witness says that all, "even the pious, are angry as 'ferrets' against the clergy, and this morning, when I met some of the brethren of the 'compaña,' I instinctively drew back with disgust. I found one leaf of my misal burnt, and on examination found that it was at the 'day of the martyrs.' The tablets on the wall broke with the heat, thus adding to the number of victims. One of the bells fell, red-hot. Every one is in deep mourning, the shops are closed in the evening, and the streets are full of woe-begone faces."

NEW RAILROAD.

President Berro has issued a decree for the formation of a railway between Montevideo and Villa de la Union, which the following is a copy:—

1st. A railway of two tracks will be established between the capital and Villa de la Union, passing by the Paso del Molino. These lines will, at the first, be used as tramways, but so constructed, as to be fit also for locomotives.

2nd. A bridge will be built across the Arroyo, at present called the Arroyo de la Balsa; and a steam ferry, fit to carry cattle, will be constructed at the base of the River de Santa Lucia.

3rd. The Minister of the Government will receive contracts for the work, the basis of which to be afterwards settled.

Signed,
Buenos Ayres,
FERNANDO N. RIVERO.

OFFICIAL

The following order has been published by the Governor of the province:—

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1861.

In compliance with article No. 59, of the Law of Elections in the Republic, the Government has decreed:

1st. That the people be summoned for Sunday, 11th February, in order to proceed to the election of six deputies to the National Congress, in place of those retiring.

2nd. That this order be published and communicated to all whom it may concern.

Signed,
MARIANO SAAVEDRA,
MARIANO AGOSTA.

3rd. That no voters be allowed to carry bricks, either in their hats, coat-tail pockets, or pantaloons pockets, under penalty of being obliged to eat the same.—(Editor.)

FLORES.

'The nearer the Church, the farther from God.'

Will it be believed that the all-engrossing subject of the Buenos Ayres confiteria politicians, Flores, is totally ignored by the Entre Rios papers? We have a copy of the 'Uruguay' now before us, consisting of twenty printed columns and two half columns blank, and yet not one word about Flores. We are sorely tempted to exclaim with Mrs. Gam., 'We don't believe there is no such a person as Flores.'

The object of having two half columns blank, we don't understand, except it be to give the readers room for pencil criticisms, in that style which Macaulay says is peculiar to shop boys and milliners' apprentices—"The 'Uruguay' is great trash," "The writer is wrong in occupying so much space with stupidity about official documents," "Berro is a dear duck of a man—I love him so," and so on.

This is not a bad idea of the 'Uruguay,' as by this means all will find something in the newspaper which does not offend them—a great thing in these days of Cruces, Cocidos, Ferrer scows, and heroic pilots!

Such Promise of the Tribuna.

This truly obliging print, over willing to do a favour to its subscribers, stated yesterday that it would publish a supplement of the following news arrived. Having the gift of second sight, we can easily imagine what form that interesting document will assume.

"Paysandu, after a feeble resistance, surrendered to the victorious arms of Flores. Servando Gomez went out to meet the gallant General at the head of his troops, the band (the principal part of the army) playing. 'See the conquering hero comes'—11,000 of the blancos slain, and on the side of the colorados only one man seriously wounded in his fundamental principles, from having incautiously sat down on a pot of boiling potatoes. We have this news by a chasquero from the best of authorities, a neutral called Walker."

Should such be issued, we expect that cuneus will come down and paper go up like 'winking.'

ARRIVAL OF THE "VOLANTE."

6 days later from N. York.

The "Volante" arrived yesterday with 6 days later from N. York. There is nothing important from the seat of war. No newspapers have arrived, but it is probable the captain who was left sick in M. Video has some files.

A mercantile house has kindly favored as with the following:

The Southerners have suffered further defeat in Tennessee. Charleston was not yet taken. The stringency in the London Money market had a serious effect in New York.

It was rumoured in New York that Jeff. Davis was about to propose terms of peace.

New York, Dec. 4, 1863.

We have had an inactive market for wool during the past few days. Our manufacturers are pretty well supplied, and we do not look for much doing until after the turn of the year.

The transactions in hides have been on a limited scale—we quote dry R. P. at 23 1/2 and 24 c. per lb.

Gold 148 1/2

Exchange on London 163 1/4.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

The Siege Ruled

We have the *Eco* from Mercedes 21st inst., announcing the retreat of Flores from before Paysandu, on receiving intelligence of Sorvando Gomez' approach with a strong corps d'armee. usual, it is said the filibusters have completely dispersed, 300 men having escaped to Entre Rios or B. Ayres, and the rest being already beyond the frontier. In fact for the twentieth time we are assured with all sincerity that the war is terminated, and Flores completely undone. Nevertheless the next intelligence will probably be, that the rebel army, several thousand strong, has been seen near Montevideo.

An Irishman just arrived from the scene of operations confirms the news of Flores' retreat from Paysandu, adding that he even gave up the harbor, and marched out to the "camp" with all his forces, to meet Sorvando Gomez. A decisive engagement was to take place on the 22nd. It is, however, likely that the method of continuing the war, without fighting, will be observed on this occasion, and we have no doubt that after several brilliant manoeuvres on both sides, the combatants, by mutual consent, will retire.

Perhaps the siege of Salto will be Flores' next move, and if it be attended with as little bloodshed as the last, the campaign may be prolonged indefinitely without either slaughter or final result. The weather being now fine, it is pleasant to bivouac in the green woods, and those who would pass a short vacation, with novelty and little expense, may join either army for a month, without personal risk.

The Maua bank has opened a branch at Mercedes, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

The New Viceroys of India.

Lord Elgin died at Bombay and the Lahore tribes have broken out. The English Government was very much alarmed at the last intelligence from India.

It is not on account of his services that we believe this appointment wise. Better pay men for services in any coin than Governments for which they are unfitted. But we believe Sir John Lawrence is, at this juncture, the very man to fill his splendid position. The two Indian difficulties are at this moment the disturbances on the frontier and the necessity of maintaining severe discipline within the new Sikh force, and the mere arrival of the Viceroy will probably terminate both. The frontier tribes will not face the man who for five years kept the bit so strongly within their teeth that every raid cost them more than they gained, in money as well as lives, and Sikhs will distrust the dangerous prophecies which require for their fulfilment that the "fierce" of their hero should pass under a cloud. They will face English bayonets sooner than his fortune, and while they are faithful the disaffected throughout North India must perforce remain inactive. This is in itself equal in value to a great victory; but Sir John Lawrence meets also the requirements of internal administration. The new organization must be completed by a man on the spot who shall possess the confidence of the advocates both of the new and the ancient systems. Sir John Lawrence is himself very point of agreement. A civilian of civilians, he was the one man on whom the "settlers" relied for a comprehension of their claims, and though he never bore a commission, and maintained haughtily the supremacy of civil rule, he was obeyed by Generals older than himself. A strong Governor in the old sense of the word, with a sense of the necessity of maintaining the absolute power of the Government, and fully persuaded

that India can as yet be held only with the sword, he is, nevertheless, a man who believes in justice and progress, in railways, and canals, and free trade, in better education and swifter justice, in fresh careers for natives, and more ample means of acquiring wealth. Familiar with the old ideas, he has during his residence at home comprehended those upon which the Government must now be based, and though he resisted the new organization, he will, now that it is accomplished, devote himself to the task of making it work more perfectly than the old. The natives know him of old as one who, right or wrong, is at all events irrefragable; the Europeans will accept at his hands the compromise in which their claims must end; the civilians will feel his appointment an omen of a new future for themselves, and the army has for years studied his opinion as that of a General made by commission higher than the Queen's. The Administration, painfully working its way through heaps of the debris of rotten systems, now is an accession of force, and Sir John Lawrence is to all other rulers what a locomotive is to a cart. His single temptation will be to crowd the work of a life into his term of rule, but the obstacles are so many that the only result of this foible will be a slightly swifter advance. The locomotive will be steered by the weight of the train behind.—*Spectator*.

THE WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—This island has been visited by another earthquake more severe than either of those which have been reported during the year. On Sunday, the 8th, at 8 1/2 p.m., the first shock was felt, lasting about forty seconds, rapidly succeeded by a loud rumbling and a second shock that sent numbers of the inhabitants into the open air for safety. Household articles were shaken from their positions, and a great state of alarm was visible on all sides. The Legislature was opened on the 27th ult. by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The proceedings were devoid of interest.

DEMETERA.—The growth of cotton is being largely entered into now in this colony, and, if as successful as hoped for, will be a great boon to all parties, and revive in some measure the depression of trade which has been so severely felt for some time past. Nearly all the estates in the colony are grinding, and a very large quantity of produce will be coming forward for shipment during the next three months.

SAN DOMINGO.—The latest intelligence from San Domingo states that the Dominicans had been repulsed at Puerto Plata with a loss of 300 killed, and that large reinforcements from Havana and Porto Rico had arrived at St. Domingo. The Spanish forces were, however, in a very critical position. The inhabitants were enraged to the highest degree against the ex-President Santana. A large quantity of foreign property, including a heavy stock of tobacco, was destroyed previous to and during the burning of the town of St. Jago. General Sibila was to leave in a war steamer for Port-au-Prince, charged with an important mission to the Government of Hayti. The *Echo d'Hayti*, of the 3rd inst., says:—"The Spanish Government of Puerto Plata has been compelled to take refuge in the fort at that place, which was besieged by the Dominicans, and hourly expected to surrender. The town of Puerto Plata has been entirely destroyed, and the whole population has fled to other parts for safety. The Dominican army had marched upon the city of San Domingo, and were encamped in the immediate vicinity of the city. General Santana, abandoned by the Creoles, was left with only 2,000 Spanish soldiers without power to advance, and suffering heavy losses daily from the attacks of guerrillas. The wife of the Captain-General, accompanied by the wives of a great number of the superior officers of the Spanish army, had quitted San Domingo for a place of safety, most of them going to Porto Rico. The general feeling was that it was a point of national honour for Spain that the Captain-General should at all risks hold the city until he shall receive instructions from Madrid. The Governor (Felipe Rivero) has issued a proclamation declaring the coats of San Domingo under blockade from the 6th ult."

THE OLDEST MARRIED COUPLE IN THE WORLD.—There are living in Marulan, in this colony, two persons, husband and wife, aged respectively 111 and 107 years. They are extremely feeble and bedridden, but are in possession of both sight and hearing. The old man arrived in the first fleet in 1783, and has consequently been 75 years in the colony of New South Wales.—*Sydney (N.S.W.) Empire*.

LARGE LEGACY TO MR. DIBBELL.—The lady, resident at Torquay, who, it will be remembered, became so great an admirer of Mr. Dibbell, is just dead, and has left a very handsome legacy to the right honourable gentleman. The amount of the legacy, we believe, is £4,000, and Mr. Dibbell is also appointed sole executor under the will of the deceased. The lady was in no way related to the great Conservative leader, but was an entire stranger to him.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Southern Railway.—The official permission has been expedited to this company to commence working this new railway. The first soil (if such a thing can be found in the camp at present) will be turned with all the necessary ceremonies about the beginning of next month. We omitted to mention that, along with the spade, wheelbarrow, and engineer, there also came two boxes of preserved turf to be used on the occasion, as the directors fancied that, owing to the sea, no turf could be had in Buenos Ayres, and all who know anything about railways must be aware that turf is as necessary to the opening of a railway as a bridge is to a marriage.

A really valuable and interesting Newspaper.—The "National" of 21st publishes news from all parts of the camp, and those at all interested in the future of the Argentine Republic would strongly advise to read for themselves. It occupies two columns with the exciting intelligence of the designs of the Club "Libertad," but not one syllable about the state of the camps. One would suppose from this that there is no such thing existing as dearth of fodder for cattle. "Fine words butter no parsnips" is an old saying in England, but here wordy, frothy politics are evidently expected to fill the stomachs and pockets of sheep farmers.

(San Fernando Railway)—It is reported that this railway will be formally opened on the 1st proximo. In future, passengers for that beautiful village will be saved the annoyance of being jolted along a bad road, in a badly-lunged coach, drawn by bad horses, and driven by a driver who uses bad language; all which bad things, on a hot day, are very liable to give the pleasure-seeker a bad headache, and, worst of all, a bad opinion of San Fernando.

ON 'CHANGE.

January 22

The financial articles recently published in the "Nacion Argentina," in consequence of the violent attacks of the "Tribuna" against Minister Elizalde, are causing the greatest attention. On the whole to-day scarcely anything else was talked of: as a general rule merchants find less fault with the accused than the accuser. Still there is a foolish feeling in our money market, caused by dragging the finances of the country and the condition of the bank so prominently before the public. It is notorious that when Elizalde entered office the National Government was what is popularly termed "head and ears in debt" with the Buenos Ayres custom house, pledged to the bank, and the provincial custom houses hypothecated to Maun. The only available revenue of the National Government has been the extra duties, and on this the National Government has had to exist for the last four months. We are far from denying that the greatest extravagance has crept into our administration, but it is not therefore that we should load ourselves to a calumny. Minister Elizalde has, with his limited revenue, diminished the debts of the nation, and paid his way; and if now, when he surrenders up the treasury, his vaults are empty, we apprehend the "Tribuna" deserves more blame than the unfortunate man who acted as Minister. The very fact of the "Tribuna" attacking Dr. Elizalde secures for him the sympathy and countenance of every merchant in town.

The present state of the Casa de Moneda, as depicted by the "Nacion" shows most clearly that we are all supporting an institution which in no other country would be tolerated. We read that the rate of interest of the bank is determined by the amount of money borrowed from it by the directors; that the present rate is low because the directors are the principal debtors of the bank. The man who invents a steam press for striking off false paper dollars by the million is regarded as a criminal, and we believe we speak correctly when we say that according to the laws of this country his punishment is death—and yet we ask if the directors of a public institution pervert the credit, object and aim of a bank to their own purposes, are they not equally guilty?

We cannot credit the assertion, for we cannot believe that the men whose names we see figuring as bank directors would attempt to build up colossal fortunes at such a hazard to their own reputation. It remains only to be seen if the Bank will publish a statement of the amounts due by the Directors.

Is it any wonder that the public put little faith in the paper dollar, when this Bank which emits it, is said to be but a steam machine for making fortunes for the Board of Directors? Against such monstrous monopoly, or pecuniary privilege, we must indignantly protest; better that the Casa de Moneda was levelled to the dust, and every paper dollar in the country burnt or destroyed, than that a whole people should suffer such financial despotism. We hope, for the credit of the men who manage the Casa de Moneda, that some explanation will be afforded the public respecting this serious charge,

which appeared in yesterday's "Nacion Argentina."

The gains of the Bank, for the past year, is also commented on. It appears that, notwithstanding all the fiscal privileges, &c., enjoyed by the Casa de Moneda, it has not made in one year, half what the Maua Bank netted during the same period. This speaks badly for the management of the institution, and goes still further to prove where the real profits of the Bank exist. Not all the gold from England, not at all the laws which may be passed, will sustain the tottering credit of a Bank; the principal debtors of which are its own Directors.

In yesterday's number, we made a rather careless quotation of Exchange on England, stating that over £100,000 was passed at from 68s. to 70s. Some bills, we have been assured, have been passed at the latter rate, but the quotation is 68s. The "Volante" arrived to-day from New York, bringing a full cargo of flour and six days' later news from the States. The report, respecting the Poca wheelbarrows being embargoed, we regret to say, is confirmed. Patatoes opened to-day at 28 1/2, and closed at 28 1/4. 16,406 patatoes were sold for cash: Total, 128,800.

TIME SALES.
Saturday 33,600 28 40
Jan. 31 14,600 28 35
Various dates 65,200 28 35

PRODUCE SALES.
100 dry cowhides \$120
180 do do 115
150 do do 113
600 do do 112
650 do do 110
2000 ar wool, mestiza, fine 109
2200 do do do 85
200 do do do 83
1000 do with carretilla 76
400 do do mixed 75
1500 do do do 68
600 do do do 65
413 do do do 58
616 do do do 56
200 do hair, South 107
80 doz sheepskins 165
120 do do 143
00 do do 120
70 do do 110
400 dry cow hides 120
550 do do E. Rios 42 s. rls
2500 do do Cordoba 37
1000 do do do 37

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

22d.
Genoa, Italian barque Guila.
Cadiz, Norwegian brig Flora.
Cardiff, Belgian barque Belgique.
Uruguay, national steamer Salto.
New York, American ship Volante.

SAILED.

22a.
Antwerp, Dutch barque Booma.
Liverpool, English barque John Ritson.
Uruguay, Spanish brigantine Ventura.

For Liverpool.

The splendid Clipper Steam-ship "PARANA," 1080 tons—Upton, commander, leaves this port for Liverpool, calling at Montevideo only, on the 27th inst. Has splendid accommodations for passengers. Cabin £10. Steerage £18. For particulars apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO. 85 Reconquista.

Just received direct

"EX PARANA"

Watterous Limerick Bacon and Hams,

Cork butter (first brand) 1/4 firkins

and

McCann's Oatmeal

—all in prime condition—

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

61, 66 & 68 Piedad.

To Capitalist.

To be sold 30 leagues to the North of this city, a camp establishment all complete. At present it has more than 25,000 mestiza sheep, 14 pueros, & rams of the finest breeds.—In spite of the sea, his camp has always remained in good condition, and is only sold on account of the death of the late owner, and his widow wishing to retire. For particulars apply at No. 74 Calle Bolivar at 3 p.m., and to treat of the purchase, apply direct to the joint proprietor, in this city. The judicial valuation is \$3,000,000 mps. j 23—3p.

Lost.

In the first lane on the left hand side of the Calle Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a Book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring the same to 104 Calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward. j 23

Steward.

A young man just arrived in Buenos Ayres wishes to engage himself in a respectable house of business as steward. Has good references. Address T. M., Office of the British Consul. j 23, 3 p.

Porter.

Wanted as porter for the Hotel de la Paz—a man who speaks English and Spanish. None need apply without good recommendations. j 23—3.

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. Beveridge.

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 22, 6 p.

Wanted.

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

Laundress.

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

A good Cook.

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

Cook.

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

Cook.

Required a maid cook to accompany a family outside the camp. Apply to Calle Independencia No. 30. 3 p j 21.

Wanted.

A good servant girl for a small family 275 Rivadavia. 3 p. j 21.

Horse-shoers.

Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes. 1 m j 21.

Wanted.

A young Lad (German) to visit the Puestos of a Sheep Establishment, and make himself otherwise useful. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Beet and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia. 3 p j 20.

Lawyers Office.

Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No. 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. j 20, 1 m.

Patrick and George Elami g.

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 PARISI. H. B. M. Consul. Buenos Ayres. j 16, 1 m.

Land to Rent.

Two leagues with buildings for 8 or 10 years: also on Sale the right to Government Land in various partidos. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. 4 p. j. 21

For Immediate Sale.

All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale with out reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition: amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses superior draft and sylvan horses, parties requiring to purchase the largest number will have preference of those requiring only a single horse. The horses can be seen at the stables opposite the gas works. E. MURRAY & Co. j 20 1 m.

For Sale.

Two leagues of the best camp in the Province of Santa Fe distant 13 leagues from Rosario with permanent water and good pasture for sheep and cattle. For further information apply to Messrs Brandt Sohn and Co. Calle Piedad 208. j 21 3 p.

For New York

The new A. I. English Clipper Barque "PRIMA DONNA" Captain Sawyer—388 tons.

Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch.

For freight and particulars apply to the consignees Messrs. E. H. FOLMAN & Co. or to A. H. MISTURN, Ship Broker, j 10-15p 40—calle Cagallo—40.

For Antwerp.

Now loading for this destination the fine National Barque.

"Adelaida" 66 AIL.

270 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry hides and Bales. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DEETJEN & Co. or to CHAS. W. BENN & Co. Ship-brokers &c. 49—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—49. 6 p j 17.

Para Canuelas, Guardia del

Monte y Las Flores.

Desde el 2 de Febrero queda establecida una nueva linea de carruajes con caballos al pelo siendo las salidas del modo siguiente.

Salidas de Buenos Ayres 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 29 de cada mes.

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

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

Empresario.

MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Caravan, by Diligence.

For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—in 18 days.

A Caravan will start for Chile on the 20th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle de Piedad, No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given. j 15, 1 m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.

Don. Mr. Pongerrard, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An over-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful Quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrano 71.

Do P. PONGERRARD.

o 18 x

Notico.

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons, on board the *Zingaro* on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned GEORGE W. WILKES Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stocks the master of the vessel. j 17 1 m.

The Musical Association

SCOTCH 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 11.

Notico.

J. S. WYLLIE and CO. beg to inform the inhabitants of Olmoscans and surrounding districts that they intend upon going on or about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).

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 Olmoscans at prices which will bear favourable comparison with those of city dealers.

J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Household Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population. j 15 17 p.

Shoop.

On sale at the North on good land 1000 sheep and in good order. We will also purchase 50,000 sheep at \$5 each, if the sheep are able to walk 5 leagues, and any man is fool enough to sell them. Apply to Calle Reconquista o 46. PARKER & CORDERO. 3 q j 21.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. M. T. and Co. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYAN
Call at Nueva Pádua, Fray Bentos and Concepción, the National Steamer SALTO

Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO, The National Steamer CONCORDIA.

Leaves Payan every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the Salto, being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Call at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolás. Voyages by the Paraná 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 DOLORES, Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the "Buenos Aires" every Friday after the arrival of the Pádua, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA, Santa Fe, and Inter-Comunicación, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR, Leaves Rosario every Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pádua, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pádua, which leaves for Buenos Aires.

FOR CORRIENTES
Call at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer ESERALDA, Captain Price.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pádua, on Tuesday, January 10, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARE	8 patacones
To Montevideo (cabin)	4 "
Zarate do	8 "
San Pedro do	10 "
Obligado do	12 "
San Nicolás do	14 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Dia unido do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Parana do	30 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	34 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	62 "
Guauguaychi	11 "
Concepción	13 "
Concordia	17 "

DECK HALF-PRICE.	
To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolás	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	6 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR GUYANA,
Call at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer MARQUES DE OLINDA

Leaves on the 4th February.
FARES:
San Nicolás 10 pata.
Rosario 20
Parana 25
Corrientes 50
Asunción 80
Coruzuba 142

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, 49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA. PATRICK GALBRAITH,

Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON,
Begs 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' Mole-skin and Cord Trowsers, Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trowsers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trowsers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests, Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits, Men's best Jean Striped Shirts and Shirting Strips, Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts, Men's and Youths' Crimean Shirts (all qualities) Draw and White Mole-skin and Corduroy (best quality) Bedford Cord, Scotch and English Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Striped Druggies, Sergees, Aberdeen Wines, and Wincey Petticoats, Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beges, Alpaca, Mohairs, Coburg, English and French Merinos, Linen Checks, Derries, Prints, and Grey Cottons, Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings, Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick, Danask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans), Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares, Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hare, Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hare, Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose, Smallwares 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.

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECTORS. D. Miguel Azcuena, President. D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President. D. Antonio Marcó del Pont. D. Jacobo Paravicini. D. Constant Santamaría. OFFICIALS. D. Antonio García y García, Manager. D. Encarnación Riestra, Sub Manager. D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices - 87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want 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 two establishments 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 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 the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finer), 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. Martín (altos) between the houses of 11 - 4; prospectus 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 emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities. The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 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] 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 after the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank. 5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el Lunes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A	TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A
1	Ordin. 8 30 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	1	Ordin. 8 30 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
2	Expres. 9 45 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	2	Expres. 9 45 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
3	Ordin. 11 30 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	3	Ordin. 11 30 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
4	Expres. 12 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	4	Expres. 12 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
5	Ordin. 2 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	5	Ordin. 2 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
6	Expres. 4 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	6	Expres. 4 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
7	Ordin. 6 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	7	Ordin. 6 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida.				Regreso.			
TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A	TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	LLEGANDO A
1	Ordin. 8 30 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	1	Ordin. 8 30 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
2	Expres. 9 45 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	2	Expres. 9 45 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
3	Ordin. 11 30 de la man.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	3	Ordin. 11 30 de la man.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
4	Expres. 12 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	4	Expres. 12 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
5	Ordin. 2 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	5	Ordin. 2 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
6	Expres. 4 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	6	Expres. 4 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo
7	Ordin. 6 30 de la tard.	13 de Mayo	1 de Julio	7	Ordin. 6 30 de la tard.	San Pedro	13 de Mayo

NOTA: En los días de trabajo el ferrocarril de regreso de Buenos Aires y Concepción a Salto y viceversa, y en los días feriados el ferrocarril de Salto a Buenos Aires y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Salto a Concepción y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Salto y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Buenos Aires y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Buenos Aires a Concepción y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Buenos Aires a Salto y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Salto a Buenos Aires y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Salto a Concepción y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Salto y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Buenos Aires y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Buenos Aires a Concepción y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Buenos Aires a Salto y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Salto a Buenos Aires y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Salto a Concepción y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Salto y viceversa, y el ferrocarril de Concepción a Buenos Aires y 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