

The Standard

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\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All latest news and non-entertainment."
—Cicero.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

ELECTIONS IN BUENOS AYRES.

The heading of this article has unhappily a very bad odour, and suggests the idea of brick-bats and revolvers, instead of the great privilege of citizenship. Disgraceful riots at church doors dance before our imagination, and there is such a mixture of everything holy and profane, sublime and ludicrous, that we cannot exactly determine whether the heroes of these orgies are devils or lunatics.

That respect which every real gentleman, of whatever class in society, shows to the abode of royalty or court of justice is denied to the Temple of the Most High, and misconduct, which would not be attempted in the saloons of President Mitre or rancho of the rudest peasant, is impudently enacted before the altar on which the Deity descends to hear the prayers of his worshippers. The divine anthems are interrupted by the yells of infuriated ruffians, or the groans of some murdered victim. Where the ministers of peace explain the Holy Writ, a group of armed rowdies convert it into a pandemonium.

Nor is the civil aspect of the case less disgraceful. We read, in Grecian history, of Aristides writing down a man's vote for his own banishment. The magnanimity of these old republicans cannot be expected now-a-days, but at least the polling booths should be accessible to all. A citizen who goes to exercise the right of franchise may at present count on a broken head or bloody nose, if not worse; and as the rowdies have all their own way, the number of martyrs is small, for no one wishes to be canonized in such a manner. One party has the strength of majority in numbers, while the other seeks to enforce its "principles" by knives, brickbats, and pistol-bullets. The latter generally prevail, and next day we have an apostrophe to Republican liberty, and victorious pacans to the elect of a free people.

It would be quite as honourable and less troublesome to play for a seat in Congress at billiards or blind hooky, no matter if gained by a "fluke" or legdemane. The gentleman who succeeds in "pocketing" the prize, or turning a trump-card, will at least have his hands clean of bloodshed, and may take his cue, or follow suit, according to what is his game. Even revoking is no harm, as he will learn, after a little parliamentary experience, for he will have to rough it at times, and may cause his party, at the critical moment, to win the odd trick, but in this legislative game, honors are not counted. To follow the simile, there are many small cards in the Congress pack, but when played to advantage they get a trick or two.

President Mitre has already taken the lead, and if he follow up the same suit he will exhaust his opponents. We do not know what he has in his hand, but the stakes are considerable, and his only risk is in having such an incongruous partner as Saavedra, who, if he does not deal fair, may have to cut. The latter, however, is thought expert in shuffling, and, much as his backers count on him, he may play the deuce instead of the knave. No matter how Sunday's game goes, Mitre, we are assured, shall win the rubber, or, to use a billiard metaphor, if they seek to drive him off the cushion, he must, having spotted his adversary, play for a cannon, and look out for a long rest.

WANTED A PAPER MILL.

It is somewhat surprising that nobody starts a paper-mill in Buenos Ayres. Numbers of smart young fellows, some with capital, daily land upon our shores, with an eye to business, who yet let slip a first-rate chance of making a rapid fortune. If we had many Yankee visitors, the case would be different.

Let us consider the quantity of paper annually imported. The Standard consumes 1,000 reams, Tribuna 3,000, Nacion Argentina 2,400, Nacional 1,000, and other papers and publications 3,000 making a total of 10,000 reams of printing paper, worth two millions dollars more. Add to this a sum of equal value, for other kinds of paper, and we find at least £3,100 annually expended in this branch of imports. The duties payable on same, at 17½ per cent, exceed £5,000, exclusive of the expenses of freight, lightering, commission, &c., which cannot be less than the former item. Thus we may safely calculate £10,000 clear profit to the home manufacturer.

Now as to the raw material, it is notorious that this is the only country where rags and old clothes are valueless, and although we may not have them in sufficient quantity to form an article of export, there will be always enough to keep a mill going. It is really worth the attention of a man of capital here or at home to start this enterprise. If, however, none be found willing we propose to our colleagues such an establishment on joint-stock account. Each of the great journals in London and Dublin makes its own paper, and the difficulties attending such an enterprise are very trifling. A little unity of action will save us the trouble of sending to Europe for our paper, and as it is a part of the Standard programme to foment new industries in the Argentine republic, we will gladly lend the same aid to a paper-mill, that we have already given to San Juan Mines, railways and Cotton.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have just had a visit from a gentleman who lives in the vicinity of Capilla del Señor: he states that some camps thereabouts are good, others wretched. He has rented land on an Irishman for sheep, at 4 ris. mje. per head per month. Some parties are paying as much as \$3 monthly. A flock of 5000 sheep was sold about three weeks ago at \$7 per head. The purchaser, a native, lost 2500 on the journey to his farm, situated near San Antonio de Arcevo, the road being lined with carcasses. It is quite true that several flocks have been sold at \$10 per head.

The English mail, contrary to expectation, has not yet come in: the French left yesterday. We may have time to answer letters, by the supplemental mail (per Canguazú this evening), as the Mersey must arrive to-day.

Besides the two Irish priests whom we welcomed the other day, on arrival per Belle Poule, there were among the passengers two novices of the Dominican order, also Irish, whose destination is Cordoba. No doubt, when Mr. Wheelwright's enterprise is concluded, numbers of Irishmen will settle down there: at present there are none.

The most scandalous feature about the escape of six noted murderers from prison is the perfect silence and neglect with which the circumstance is treated. We do not hear of a single step taken for their arrest. In fact if the chief of Police and President Mitre were accomplices in their escape they could not have acted differently.

One of our evening papers reports a daring attack by three ruffians on a gentleman, after nightfall, in the Barracas road. A good six-shooter is indispensable, for instead of finding protection from the police, they sometimes get into a man's house at midnight, or cut down women in the street, or hunt people like mad-dogs, as they did Burnengo. The "River Plate Magazine," in its next number, will contain an engraving of the Great Southern Railway inauguration. This will be the first thing of the kind in Buenos Ayres, and the "London News" will probably reproduce the same.

The "Progreso" has an excellent caricature of the Carnival: our "absent friend," Robinson Crusoe, with his black servant; Don Mariano, as Don Quixote; and Leguán, as Sancho Panza. The taste for illustrations grows rapidly among us. Formerly, there were no picture-papers: now we have four.

General Emilio Mitre is selling out his property in Rojas, which some interpret as an intention to leave the country. It is more probably because the frontier will be moved further out, and the General's headquarters necessarily changed.

We published last week a list of subscriptions for the new Irish Chapel, Chascomus, and remark with pleasure that some of the largest donations are given by Protestant residents. This is not an isolated case, for we remember that the Ranchos and Cañuelas churches received magnificent gifts from English and Scotch capitalists. It is to be hoped that the Irish, who have been lately rather indiscriminate in giving money for unknown purposes, will now come forward to erect the first Irish chapel in South America.

Two new steamers of small tonnage are shortly expected from England, for the saladeristas of the Uruguay, to carry down hides &c. from the killing establishments to this city.

MARCH OF FLORES

BATTLE OF SAN JOSE

From the Montevideo papers we take the following:—

"It was positively known that Flores, on the 1st inst., had crossed the Queguay, coming from Dayman, in the direction of Arrungun, leaving behind him about a third of his forces. The National army was following fast on his heels, in two columns. It was supposed that it was only a portent of the army that was coming down on Florida. Passengers from Durazno state that it is Flores who has come past that place with only a few men, leaving the rest with Caraballo. A letter from the camp of Gomez says, 'that the men are in first-rate fighting order, both with respect to discipline and enthusiasm, and that they are more likely to die than run away.' Tomorrow (30th January), they are to continue their march towards the frontiers of Tacuarembó."

The Floristas had completely sacked the estancia of Don Martin Castella and Don Antonio Cagares.

A letter from Salto, 6th inst., states that when the Government troops advanced towards Cans (not Canaels) the colorados retired to Sepulcrales in Tacuarembó. The Reforma, 11th inst., admits that Flores' vanguard, 400 strong, appeared before San José and came down to Santa Lucia, breaking afterwards into parties of voltigeurs. Behind this force was Flores' main body, 800 horse and foot with one piece of cannon and 7 waggons, which encamped on the 10th between the rivers Santa Lucia and the capital.

Caraballo and his division are at Durazno observing the army of Gomez on its march.

The battle of San José took place on Monday 8th inst. The chief of San José, knowing of the rebels' approach, despatched Col. Camas at 11 p. m. on the 7th inst. to reconnoitre their force, but owing to the darkness of the night he could see nothing, and remained on the ground till dawn, when he took 2000. Presently the rebel divisions "Coquimbo and Suarez," 100 strong, came down upon him, and he retreated towards the town, drawing the enemy into an ambushade which poured forth on them a deadly discharge and put them to flight. The other 300 rebels did not come to the rescue, but drew off towards Santa Lucia, under the command, as is supposed, of Castro and Caraballo. The colorados lost 47 killed, 3 wounded, and 15 taken prisoners, besides 300 horses which have fallen into the conquerors' hands. Camas had an aide-de-camp killed and a soldier wounded.

In Cerro-Largo the rebels under Fidelis have been annihilated by Colonel Coconel. The "Imparcial" (2nd inst.) reports that Fra Bentos has been taken by the rebel General Varas, with fifteen men, who was expelled from the Isla Infante by an expedition from Mercedes. Colonel Aparicio, with 100 men, was observing the filibusters at Canelon Grande, and finding them too strong, retired to Montevideo. Col. Valdez, with 360 men, has reinforced the garrison at Cerrito, and General Lucas Moreno been appointed chief of the vanguard. The President reviewed the outposts on the 10th: this looks like expecting a siege.

The Florida diligence relates that some Government troops, under Servando Gomez, were crossing the Yi. on the morning of the 7th, in hot pursuit after the rebels, at Paso Polanco. The "Reforma" contradicts the death of Waldino Urquiza.

The Police-report on Carnival.

The most absurd document ever published is Sr. Cazon's letter to the Minister of the Interior, which says:

"I have the pleasure to inform your Ex. that during Carnival time, of the last three days, nothing of note occurred, deserving the attention of Government."

Heavens and earth! A poor man hunted like a mad dog by a gang of police, is a trifle. And the escape of six notorious assassins, involving gross neglect if not greater suspicions, does not merit even a passing notice. We understand that a native gentleman of high standing has commenced a prosecution against the alcalde Garcia. One of our subscribers had Burnengo sometime in his employment and represents him as very decent, inoffensive, man.

Verily we should like to know what Sr. Cazon considers "deserving the attention of Government" when barbarities unequalled in Japan are considered more bagatelles in Buenos Ayres, every day. We are fast tending to that state of society which existed in San Francisco before the Committee of Public Security instituted Lynch-law. A correspondent of the *N. Argentina* thinks that the alcalde Diaz killed the Irishman Connell "with moderation."

This reminds us of some Urquiza's officers after the battle of Caceres, who justified their outrages by stating they had permission "to kill and rob with moderation, but without offending anyone." These words are contained in the report of the Police, of that epoch.

SUMMIT FIGHT

We are credibly informed that in the house of one of our principal 'millionaires,' a terrible fight took place, during the last day of Carnival. The combatants were principally foreigners. At an early hour, the French forces took up their position, and succeeded in strengthening their lines by seizing all the cold turkeys, tongues, plates of 'blanc manges,' and throwing up a long extended 'cheveux de verre' of wine glasses, before their adversaries had made their appearance. About mid-day the British forces came in sight, and stationed themselves right in front of their adversaries, in such a manner as to cut off all communication with the baggage in the drawing-room. The British threw out some skirmishers, armed with 'Tennants,' and succeeded in driving back their opponents, who had a large park of Parrott's champagne guns; these being reinforced by a squadron of light wine drinkers, managed to regain their position, when a hot fire was opened upon them by the left wing of the enemy. By 5 p.m. tactics were thrown to the winds, and every man fought as though the final result depended upon his personal resistance. Cases of individual gallantry on both sides were numerous; and if each private did not carry a marsh-mat's baton in his knapsack, he did, most certainly, wield a turkey drumstick in his hand. At 6 p.m., the British General was heard to exclaim, 'oh! that my carriage or a bottle of soda-water were come!'

The plains of Brussels presented a frightful scene. French and English lay together as they had fallen, in one square (of the carpet): 218 champagne corks were picked up, several dead murines of the light division were seen lying in friendly conjunction with those of the heavy stout brigade. By 8 o'clock the French, in spite of the opposition of their foes, commenced retreating, and the table was left in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons, who immediately, of one accord, chanted the hymn of victory, 'We won't go home till morning.'

In consequence of the total absence of water, and on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, in justice to the two nations engaged, this battle will be known in future ages as 'water-peace.'

STANDARD PROPHECY.

In last Saturday's paper (6th inst.) our readers will find an article "Sleepy Justice" in which was the following paragraph:

"The murder of Kirby and Devere is still fresh on the minds of their countrymen: we remember how the authorities failed to seize the assassin, and how the Irish farmers hired a man who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. He was distinctly identified, and the watch and boots of Kirby were found on his person. Months have rolled over yet so society is not rid of the monster, and soon perhaps he will be released from prison to return to the scene of his enormities."

Forty-eight hours afterwards this notorious assassin escaped from the prison, and is now at liberty.

THE CRUDOS WIN.

As we have before said, it matters not a paper dollar which list gains the elections to-morrow; but the chances are decidedly in favor of our old antagonist the "Tribuna" and its party. We have a friend or two in either list, whom we would vote for; but we will (with all respect to the seraphs of the "Nacion Argentina") bet ten to one on the Crudos as the winning horse.

P.S.—We mean ten cigars to one: it is foolish to risk more on Buenos Ayres politics.

Comparative Progress of Crudos Semitors.

Their first great object is to get on. Should they succeed in this, they strive to get on-er. Their last aim, if they wish to be singular and quit; out of the common is get on-est.

RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,
When I issued the first number of the "River Plate Magazine" no one I think gave me credit for presuming that it could have given rise, above all things, to a learned controversy in the columns of the Standard, on such a question as the date of the Creation.

At all events I had no suspicion I should be soon brought to task, as I have been by one of your erudite correspondents, for being instrumental in disseminating opinions "calculated to unsettle men's belief in the authenticity, veracity, or inspiration of the Scriptures."

When I inserted Mr. Charles Murray's geological paper on the "age of the world," it appeared to me, judging from the information I possessed, that it was an able and very fair epitome of the prevailing opinions on the subject—

opinions which must have been familiar to the most cursory reader of even the common periodical literature of this day.

If your correspondent, Dr. Fitzsimons, adheres in his geological tenets to those of Archbishop Ussher; and if, on the other hand, I gather any small lights on the subject from a scientific report in yesterday's "Times," or from the last number of the "Athenaeum," Dr. Fitzsimons and myself will of course differ at once, as to questions of fact, in forming our estimate of Mr. Murray's views.

It is not, however, my business or intention, at any time, to publicly criticise or defend the opinions of my contributors. And only on this occasion, once for all, will I venture even to defend my discretion in the choice of contributions, which Dr. Fitzsimons has thought fit to disparage. That gentleman, and all others critically inclined in their several ways, can well understand the difficulties I contend with in obtaining contributions at all; and particularly of the class they would, perhaps, consider the most suitable and the most harmless, namely, of a statistical and practical turn, and to which I, myself, would always gladly give the preference. But to suit all tastes, both of readers and contributors, it is well to introduce special, and at times even abstruse, subjects; and if the articles are occasionally somewhat pretentious and dogmatical in style, the allowances to be made on this score are sufficiently obvious. Indeed the criticisms, verbal and written, which the articles call forth, are drawn from the same community, have, doubtless, the same defects, and must receive the same charitable consideration.

Whatever weight the consistorial teachings of Dr. Fitzsimons and others among your correspondents may have with certain of your readers, I must be permitted to say that it would be extremely presumptuous, on my part, and offering a poor compliment to the judgment and attainments of those who kindly give me their support, were I to sit the contributions that come into my hands, in the attempt to exclude sentiments which this or that man may consider not strictly orthodox. It is not my office to instruct. This is the office of the priest or preceptor, rather than the editor of an English magazine in Buenos Ayres: all I can do, or will do, is to avoid any unnecessary and affected departure from general sentiments on serious subjects; but I cannot be supposed to consult individual prejudices, or to respect narrow sectarian opinions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
Editor "River Plate Magazine,"
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 10.

HOW OLD ARE WE?

Messrs. Editors of the "Standard,"
As I have been absent from this city for a short time, I have not been able to answer any sooner Dr. Fitzsimons' notice on my article.

Dr. F. says that I seem to think that there is a contradiction between the Bible and geology, and Dr. F. endeavours to show that I am wrong in asserting that there is a contradiction between these two.

Now Dr. F. starts on a false basis. He makes out that I think one thing when I distinctly state another. He goes on to state that I am charmed with the discoveries of geologists. He again repeats that I assert that geology says one thing and that the Bible says another, and that I assume that geology is right, and the Book wrong.

As for the Abbeville fossil, the conclusions I stated were signed by Messrs. Bask, Falconer, Prestwich, Milne-Edwards, Quatrefages, Lartet, Delesse, Hebert, Desnoyer, Gaudry, Delanoue, Gatrigou, the Marquis of Vibraye, and the Abbe Bourgeois; and these same persons also think that the formation that contained the fossil was deposited when that part of the country was covered by the depth of water I mention. As Dr. F. requires to have authorities quoted, I mention those who have examined the fossil.

Dr. F. says I should not forget the deluge. I have not forgotten it, but I do not think it was universal—it was only partial. As Dr. F. prefers authorities, I will quote Hitchcock's views on this subject, being no mean authority, as he is a Doctor of Divinity and Professor of Natural Theology and Geology. We will quote from his Religion of Geology, page 133:—

"And have I am willing to acknowledge that the language of the Bible on this subject (that of the deluge) seems at the first view to teach the universality of the flood, unequivocally. 'The waters,' say they, 'prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered.' Again, 'Behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and everything that is in the earth shall die.' If such language be interpreted by the same rules which we should apply to a modern composition, it could in no way be understood to teach a limited deluge or a partial destruction. But in respect to

this ancient record, two considerations are to be carefully weighed. In the first place, the terms employed are not to be judged of by the state of knowledge in the nineteenth century, but by its state among the people to whom it was originally addressed. When the earth was spoken of to that people (the ancient Jews) they could not have understood it to embrace a much wider region than that inhabited by man (or what they knew about the inhabited world), because they could not have any idea of what lay beyond those limits. And so of the phrase 'heaven'; it must have been co-extensive with the inhabited earth only: and when it was said that all animals would die by the deluge, they could not have supposed the declaration to embrace creatures far beyond the dwellings of man, because they knew nothing of such regions. Why, then, may we not attach the same limited meaning to these declarations? Why should we suppose that the Holy Spirit used terms adapted indeed to the astronomy and geography of the nineteenth century, but conveying only a false idea to those to whom they were addressed? In the second place, in all ages and nations, and especially among ancient ones, universal terms are often used to signify only a very large amount in number or quantity. It would be easy to multiply these passages. In many of them we should find that the phrase 'all the earth' signifies the land of Palestine; in a few the Chaldean empire, and in one that of Alexander of Macedonia."

Bishop Stillingfleet, in his Origines Sacrae, Matthew Poole in his Synopsis of Genesis, Dathie in his Pentateuchus, and Dr. John P. Smith—all agree that the deluge was only partial. I quote these authors as they are divines, and therefore do not treat lightly of the Sacred Book.

Dr. F. appears to think the deluge universal, and therefore accounts for the fossil having been found at such a depth; but I think that there are now very few, if any, educated men, let them be geologists or divines, who hold that opinion.

As to the Biblical chronology of man, Dr. Prichard, in his "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," a work which advocates the derivation of all the races of men from a single pair, by historical, physiological, and philological arguments, and at the same time orthodox and conservative, did not hesitate in giving, as his deeply-considered conclusion, that there is no evidence of the continuity of the Biblical genealogies, to afford any kind of basis for the computation of the age of the world, or for the assignment of a true date to the creation of man; and he says, that 'while the date of the arrival of Abraham in Palestine may be computed with a near approximation to truth, beyond that event we can never know how many centuries, nor even how many *chilads* of years, may have elapsed since the first man of clay received the image of God and the breath of life.'

As for other human fossils than the Abbeville one, not being found, the human bones may possibly decay quicker than those of the brute species, and so it would appear from the following fact, spoken of by Sir Charles Lyell, regarding the recent drainage of that body of water formerly called the Lake of Haarlem, extending over 4,000 square acres.

On the borders of that lake there formerly lived a population of from thirty to forty thousand souls. There had been many shipwrecks, and many naval fights had taken place upon it, hundreds of Dutch and Spanish sailors meeting with a watery grave. The drainage operations involved the digging a great canal thirty miles long, which laid open a fine section of the deposits forming the ancient bottom of the lake, with a set of trenches several feet deep, the united length of which must have amounted to several thousand miles. Yet the only human remains that have rewarded the antiquarians who had been watching these operations in the hope of a rich harvest, have been one or two wrecked Spanish vessels, arms of the same period, with a few coins. *Not a single human bone has yet been exhumed.*

Nevertheless we may reasonably hope that, before long, other indications of the antiquity of man may be found in cave-deposits, from that of the Kjoekkenmodding or shell-mounds in Scotland, Denmark, and Sweden, from that of the remains of ancient Swiss lake dwellings, and in fact from the discoveries that all branches of science are making. Science in general is tending towards a great revolution in our ideas, but up to the present time, few, if any, of those who believed ideas cared to make them known, as they would have been called Atheists or some other such name. But men of note in the scientific world are throwing off those antiquated notions, and are standing boldly forward, unfurling the glorious banner of progress. We may mention a few, such as Darwin, Lyell, Owen, Colenso, &c.

These men do not care about the unwillingness of conservatives, of which class Dr. F. appears to be, to let people think for themselves, and to endeavour to read the book of Nature as it ought to be read, and not as some people would like it to be. This conservatism

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& 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 Mont-

evideo has already provided for the

working class in that city, a safe &

profitable depository for their sav-

ings.

The sums deposited in that most

important institution are daily increas-

ing and already reach a very large

amount.

These advantages have not hitherto

been enjoyed in this city by an im-

ense number of Clerks, artisans,

working-men & servants of all classes

& conditions, who are equally interest-

ed in putting their savings out at in-

terest, thus providing themselves with

a reserve fund in case of need, sickness

or old age, instead of spending them

in the immoral gambling, in lotteries

and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this

city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency

or one silver dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) per annum which is liquidated

every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money de-

posited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency,

or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor if he wishes can open an account current

according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on

paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

6th. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency

or one silver dollar upwards.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

DI RECTORS.

D. Miguel Azucena, President

" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President

" Antonio Marco del Pont

" Jacobo Paravicini

" Constant Santamaria

OFFICIALS.

D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager

" Basilio Riesra, Sub Manager

" 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

the 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 liqui-

dated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be en-

titled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for-

fited 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 (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.

n17

RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY

THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER

"LA PLATA"

1,165 tons. Register—Cap. PAMMER.

Will be despatched for Liverpool, via

Montevideo on the 2nd March.

Taking cargo also for London, Bristol

Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Havre, Bre-

men, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which

through Bills of Lading will be signed and

cargo forwarded from Liverpool by Stea-

mer (and—) Railway at option and ex-

posed of the company but at shippers risk.

Engagement for cargo can now be made

as follows:

Other produce as per agreement.

Passengers will be taken at the following rates, viz.

Cabin.....£ 40 | Second class.....£ 20

Other produce as per agreement.

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Other produce as per agreement.

Shipping List of

HARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Shipbrokers, &c.,

FOR ANTWERP,

British Vaque,

CRYSTALINE,

A.T. 266 Tons.

Clarke, Master,

Cleared at the Custom House, and

sailing immediate v.

Consigned to order.

Dutch schooner,

HOORTE VICHGER,

171 2-ns,

Klasen, Master,

Receiving her last Bales, and clearing

at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.

FOR-ANTWERP,

Danish Schooner,

HYDRA,

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 SJSANA,

34 T.T. 147 Tons,

Urytsma, Master.

Can engage dry hides and a few

bales.

Consigned to order.

French Ship,

GRANDE ANILLE,

5-6 A.T. 351 Tons.

Tenand, Master,

Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignees, Durgada and Unnes.

National Barque,

RIVAD VIA,

347 Tons,

Norman, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales.

Consigner, D. C. Gowland.

For further particulars, please

apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO

Shipbrokers, &c.

Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams! Rams! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams or the best

reeds and in excellent condition, can ob-

tain same at reasonable prices by applying

at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corra-

ito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with

Electoral, and Rambouillet crossed with

first class moutons.

ENGLISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT

86—Piedad—86,

Suffer Bros.

No more Scab in Sheep.