

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	635
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-02-25
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$33 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All falsi agnuntur nisi veri non eadem dicuntur."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

NEW CAMP ADMINISTRATION.

The rural districts of Buenos Ayres have the peculiar privileges of a Governor, Cabinet, and two Legislative Chambers. We should naturally expect that, counting on a splendid revenue, an army of public officials, and all the elements necessary for good government, these executive and deliberative authorities must be calculated to frame wise laws and enforce popular respect. Unluckily, the case is otherwise; for, our Provincial Government seems to ignore the sphere of its proper action, and the camp is abandoned to a set of men, some kind-hearted and timid, others active and vicious, a few honest and energetic, and many both ignorant and unscrupulous. As a natural consequence, law has become a parody on justice, and order, for the most part, is only kept by a pocket pistol. The greatest sarcasm on South American society is to say that Gov. Saavedra's administration fulfils the hopes and answers the purposes of the inhabitants. There are many who would regret to see a change: even Mexican rulers found some to sympathise with them.

When evils, however, touch an extreme point, there is always hope of a speedy reform; and the state of life and property in the camp has become so scandalous that even the culpable parties can no longer shut their eyes to its deformity. We want no 'sensational' discourses, no painful repetition of enormities, no catalogue of murders unpunished, no description of backsliding judges or lawless officials, to have a perfect idea of the monstrous sins of omission for which our rulers must answer, if not before the tribunal of public opinion here, at least before that of injured civilization, and of the Supreme Ruler. We are alone in calling for camp reform, the native press, either thinking rural interests insignificant or else so disagreeable a subject as to be beyond hope of remedy. But the Augean stables were cleansed after thirty years, and we have only to remove the accumulated filth of a shorter period.

Every man imbued with humane feelings condemns the tyrant Rosas as a disgrace and calamity to the country which produced him, yet he had considerable talents, and some good points. That he understood the theory of governing, while abusing the power so acquired, is indisputable. He kept the Indians in check beyond the limits of our present pto, and made his word so feared, during a long term of years, that none durst gainsay it. We do not wish for a return of sanguinary despotism, but we do desire that the law be as much feared as was the tyrant's mandate.

If you speak to any sheep-farmer (who understands as much of politics as he does of botany) about the present Hotentot condition of the camp, he will say, "alas! it is not as it was under Rosas." From this let it not be supposed that order is necessarily accompanied by cruelty, for we see in Paraguay an almost total absence of crime; and when an outrage occurs the offender delivers himself up to the police, having no hope of escape. Nor is an absolute Government requisite; in that free country, the North American Republic, the laws have been as well administered as in England.

It being, therefore, established that order can be maintained in Buenos Ayres, and without either a cruel or despotic rule, we venture to indicate the system proved by experience to be more adequate.

The centralization of authority tends to enforce respect and obedience, while the irregular distribution thereof, in infinitesimal portions, weakens and paralyzes the action of Government. There is no more prolific source of revolution than our 'caudillos' of the interior, styled Governors, each almost independent of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In like manner, the camp justice perpetuates a system of

disorder, being unable to repress crime in their districts, and almost irresponsible for their own short comings.

Fifty 'partidos' are as so many independent States, without any extradition treaty, and it is common for a murderer to remove, as in the case of Kirby's assassin, a few leagues from the scene of his crimes. This secures him from justice, the one official being content to limit his pursuit to the district wherein the offence was committed, and the other taking no cognizance of an outrage beyond his jurisdiction. There are of course exceptional cases, but we all know that the apprehension of a criminal here is as rare as his escape in England.

It is now proposed to divide this province into three "comandancias militares," and such a plan seems likely to bring about a better police administration, and more unity of action as well as responsibility. If each of these officials be given authority over the various justices of peace, and a sufficient force to check crime; with a premium for every murderer seized, and a penalty in case of escape, we shall soon have to report a notable change in the North, South, and Centre of the province.

To be frank, we have little confidence in any measure originating from Minister Acosta, whose circular to the Municipality proved a sham, as did also his airy promises of camp reform, and Alsina's rural code. But we are honest, not political, opponents, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fairly redeemed from those peccadilloes recently proved against him at the elections, which are more injurious to his own name, than to the tranquillity of our countrymen.

The 'Pueblo' opposes the new scheme as an electioneering manoeuvre: God forgive us, the black draught again! It seems this baneful folly of "Crudos o Cocidos" enters into everything. We know nothing about these party-quarrels, but gladly hail any change in camp administration, confident that nothing can be worse than the present.

THE ENTRE-RIANO MURDER.

Our readers will find in another column the full particulars of the murder of an unfortunate man named Acosta, in Victoria, Entre Rios, whose only crime, it appears, was that he was a Porteño.

The murderers acknowledge that they went to Acosta's house for the purpose of murdering him. Not the slightest attempt at a denial of the crime is made. One of the party, who it appears was wounded in the affair, made a deposition criminalizing himself and his companion Basualdo, and yet will it be credited that the authorities never arrested this Basualdo, although he walked about the streets publicly in Victoria, the very day after the bloody deed was perpetrated.

The Chief of the Police, a scoundrel called Salari, instead of sending off to the scene of crime when notified, actually keeps the neighbour, who informed him of the matter, a close prisoner until morning. It appears that this same Salari acted in a similar manner a few years ago, when one Cassimir Marquez murdered a young man in the same town. The murderer, Cassimir Marquez, is now living quietly in his house, near Victoria, and as if to reward the offence the murderer's father has been made a 'comisario.'

If such things are to be tolerated, we ask indignantly, where is the protection of life and property guaranteed by the constitution?

In vain we have called the attention of the Government to the frequent murders committed in the camps of Buenos Ayres. In vain have we demanded that the murderers be executed. Portefios will now wake up to the truth of our words. In Entre Rios a Portefio's life is not worth a day's purchase, and at the rate we are going we cannot say where we will end.

The proper way to act in the case of Acosta is to hang the Chief of Police, Salari, for allowing the murderer to escape, and it should be an invariable rule in this country that where, through the negligence of the authorities, a murderer is permitted to escape, the officers of the law should be obliged to take the fugitive's place. If this rule was once established we should be afflicted with fewer murders.

Could all the escaped murderers be got together, what a legion would they not make? And yet these criminals infect our camps, and the majority of them are yeelped defenders of the country.

This constant impunity will ultimately work out its own cure; and let the rulers of this country take heed in time. Better far to publish that murder cannot be punished by law, than to trust the protection of the people's lives and property to villains who wink at crime, and assist at escapes.

There is a Minister in Buenos Ayres, named Acosta, let him not forget that his unfortunate namesake was murdered barbarously in Entre Rios, simply because he was a Porteño.

Let him remember that this assassin of his countryman, like the murderer of poor Davy, in the Guardia Monte, like Kirby's murderer, and so many thousand others, was permitted to escape; but let him not ask of General Urquiza to hang the Chief of Police of Victoria in lieu of the escaped assassin, lest he should be told to go first and set the example.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Carlos Paz's resignation is decidedly one of the most spirited attempts on the part of a public employee, to bring ridicule on his Government, we ever read. Mr. Paz admits that the salary he was receiving was his only means of support, but with the greatest coolness tells Governor Saavedra that the office which he held, namely secretary to the Inspector-General of Militias is a sinecure and a lumbago, and should be abolished; furthermore, some fellows it appears walked into Mr. Paz's office during his absence, and cleared out with the register of voters, which the Minister well knows would have proved the frauds committed by several of the Justices of the Peace. Mr. Paz's honest indignation at such conduct, knows no bounds, and in his letter to Acosta he blows up the Government tight and left. It was rumoured in town yesterday that Dr. Acosta ran down to the Fiscal's office the moment he received the document, and gave orders to have Paz accused. The Fiscal we hear is a Crudo, and threatens to bring to bear on the case all his legal lore. Meanwhile Paz snaps his fingers at them all, and threatens if they don't behave themselves in the Government House he will make some further disclosures.

Things in the River Plate were never so out of joint as at present. A man cannot go to Montevideo with any degree of certainty that he will not first be popped into the Pontoon, or perhaps sent back to Buenos Ayres. A trip to Paraguay is still more dangerous, as the last Portefio who attempted the voyage had a piquet of police to wait on him until he returned. A Portefio in any part of the provinces runs the chance of having 'Crudo' pinned on to his coat when he least expects it. In fact, only those who have travelled beyond Buenos Ayres can form any idea of what a split up there is in the great Argentine family. In Rosario, the people ask, 'How is it that all the Buenos Ayrean Railways are going ahead, and yet the Argentine Central is asphixiated?' There is a jealous feeling which can only be removed by President Mitre making a trip through the provinces. We hope, now that the Crudo and Cocido fight is over, that the President will turn the matter over, and start off at once.

We regret to hear that although the camps are coming round, the sheep in many places are dying. It appears that the young thistles are so soft, that they are poisonous for the sheep. North of the Fortin, and Cañada Honda, gramilla and clover abound, but south of that point there is scarcely anything but thistles. The majority of the farmers are now returning, but it is the general impression that two thirds of the sheep which have been moved out will remain outside.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the result of the elections through the camp, as the 'Tribuna' admits that the National Government has won by a large majority.

Yesterday, we were visited by an Irish gentleman, who after looking for and to rent in Santa Fe, states that the lowest price for land suitable for sheep, on the Catamarca, was forty-eight thousand dollars per square league.

The captain who complains of Mr. Haddo, of the Western Railway, is said to have acted wrongly in not publishing his charter, as many merchants, who take an interest in the question wish to be in full possession of the facts of the case.

A gentleman, who arrived from Fray Bentos yesterday, states that the camps are in a frightful state there, owing to the drought, and that the saladeros cannot work on account of the scarcity of horses. The saladero of Sr. Hughes, in Fray Bentos, is doing nothing from the same cause.

The stoppage of the 'Caaguazu,' by the Oriental Government, has not created the slightest surprise amongst those who knew anything about the boat in question. It is said in Montevideo that this steamer has been carrying up filibusters every trip, and the Montevideans are determined to punish the vessel now.

We have heard that the 'Uruguay' S. S. left Liverpool on the 25th ult., duplicates of her commercial letters

having arrived per 'Quito.' Nevertheless the maritime list of the 25th and 26th has no notice of her. She may be expected next week, but of course brings no later news.

A correspondent finds fault with our quotation of gold in New York. We copied from the 'Liverpool Mercury' 27th, and gave the extract to one of our subscribers who also fancied that we had made a mistake.

We are promised an interesting article on the Waldensian community, which we will publish on Sunday next.

The small lot of cotton which we purchased on Tuesday was grown at Cuyaba, in the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso. It is ginned and in beautiful condition, weighing 415 lbs. we will forward it baled per La Plata to Messrs. Stollerfoht, Liverpool. The seller only expected \$3, but we give him \$9 3/4 silver per arroba; he promises us much more. The brig made the voyage from Cuyaba to this port (300 miles) in 34 days. The freight was very high, 6 reals per arroba. The price we have paid is equivalent to \$10 mte or 18 pence per lb, more than double the value of the finest wool. It was baled in the 'barraza' of Messrs. Blaye and Ballesteros. It is likely we shall soon receive large consignments of Corrientes cotton at the same price.

To-morrow we publish our usual packet edition. The 'Mersey' sails in the afternoon. We advise passengers to be on board in time, as she starts the moment that the mails are received.

Our photographic friend, Sig. Pietro Remondini has taken the idea of producing cartes-de-visite of English celebrities. He has just sent us some of Sergeant (now Justice) Shee, the first Roman Catholic Judge in England since the Reformation.

We are glad to learn that there was no foul play in the death of Mr. Timothy Egan who is proved to have fallen accidentally into a well at Fortin de Arceco. He had sleep from Don Domingue Martinez who begs us to request his heirs will claim the same.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Have, 6th Jan. 1864.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Don Rufino de Elizalde.

Your Excellency, I beg to confirm the despatch which I had the honor to direct to you on 22nd Nov 1863, and I now lay before you a statement of the commercial movements between Havre and the Argentine Republic.

There have sailed from this port for the Republic, in 1863, 29 vessels with an average tonnage of 473 20/100.

18 of these were direct for Buenos Ayres loaded with general cargoes of manufactured goods.

7 calling in at Montevideo.

1 for either Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, with sugar, rice and glass.

These vessels have taken 124 cabin passengers, 547 emigrants, and 111 sheep.

On the other hand 52 vessels have arrived at Havre from Buenos Ayres with

8421	dried cowhides
39513	sal ed do.
12666	dried horsehides
29231	salted do.
15601	bales wool
1639	do sheepskins
7	do catkins
359	do goatskins
75	do kidskins
9	do horns
3836	pipes tallow
2810	boxes do.
1125	do horsehair
122	do ostrich feathers
822	do mares grease
44	pipes potato oil
374	bars do.
127	bars copper
115	burels beef
192	bales do.

This statement both of imports and exports shows a wonderful increase upon the past year, and is owing to the peace of the Republic and the good terms upon which it is with foreign nations. I will also point out to your Excellency that the emigration at this port has also increased, as during 1862, there were 512 emigrants, whilst in 1863 the number amounted to 671.

This number might easily be increased, and I trust that it may, but as I stated to your Excellency before, it all depends upon the emigrants being able to give a good report of the country, and hold out inducements to their friends.

Europe is threatened with war, and owing to the long war in the United States, industry has been seriously interfered with and paralysed, thus causing the number of unemployed to be increased to a great degree.

With respect to the important produce of the River Plate, I have the pleasure of praising the good quality of the wool. Hides can still be improved, more especially in their weight. It is to be desired that in the Argentine Republic the animals be killed at a more advanced age, with the object of

having the hides heavier—the heavy hides pay best in Europe. The complete change in the preparation of hides, introduced into Buenos Ayres, has been quite approved of in Europe. These hides which were at one time almost unsaleable, on account of their smallness, are now sought for at high prices. A new mode of skinning the animals is also to be desired.

I take advantage of this opportunity, &c., &c. (Signed) CARLOS NAPP.

Horrible Murder in Entre Rios.

We extract the following particulars from the 'Ferro-Carril,' of Rosario, respecting a most atrocious murder committed at Victoria, in Entre Rios:

On Monday, the 18th January, about two o'clock in the morning, a horrible murder was committed in Victoria. One Florencio Acosta was the victim. The murderers are named Juan Luis Basualdo, and Pedro Gonzalez.

It appears that Basualdo and Gonzalez were in a billiard-room: the former stated that he was anxious to murder a Portefio, one of the new clerks of the National Government, but as Basualdo found some difficulty in carrying out his purpose, he was obliged to give up the matter. Gonzalez stated that he had precisely the same wish, and as he knew where a Portefio lived he thought they might be able to do some business. Basualdo agreed, and off the two villains started, both mounted on one horse, and made for the house of Acosta. The villains knocked in the door of the house, but found Acosta up. Gonzalez stated that they only came to kill Acosta, and had no other intention. Acosta, perceiving the murderous intent of the fellows, fired a pistol, but missed his man. Basualdo then came up on poor Acosta, and murdered him right off, stating that it was his ambition to murder a Portefio. A neighbour, who heard the row, ran to the Police, and notified Salari, who was on guard there: the neighbour was immediately arrested and kept prisoner until broad daylight, at which hour the scoundrel Salari went to the scene of bloodshed. When he arrived, poor Acosta was dead, but Gonzalez, who was wounded and alive in the opposite house, made a deposition, in which he stated that he, in company with Basualdo, went to the house in question, for the sole purpose of murdering the Portefio.

The greatest blame is attached to Salari, who, if he only acted with a little promptitude, would probably have saved Acosta's life; and it is ascertained that the murderer, Basualdo, was seen walking the streets in Victoria the day after the murder, and no attempt even made to arrest him.

PILAR. The camps of the 'partido' are rapidly improving, but the young grass and thistles are telling severely on weak sheep; great numbers are dying of diarrhoea according to some, and of dysentery according to others. As this latter disease is not unlike the former, to which little attention is yet paid in this country, it may without close observation be mistaken for its less alarming neighbour. A close observation will I think convince the farmer that the present malady, at least in Pilar, is the most dangerous of the two; the bad smell of the excrement, the slimy and adhesive discharge, the total loss of appetite, and the rapid decay ensued by death denotes the presence of dysentery rather than diarrhoea. Youatt tells us that dysentery is caused by unwholesome food, by being pastured on wet or ill-drained meadows—and by being half-starved even there. Now it is evident that numerous flocks are this year feeding on 'bañados' in this and other partidos which may account for the difference observed in this disease. If dysentery really is present, and if it is, as the 'Mountain Shepherd's Manual' tells us, highly contagious, it would be advisable for farmers to be watchful, and the moment they convince themselves of the nature of the disease they should endeavour to prevent its spreading. Perhaps separating the sickly sheep, and keeping them in separate flocks would save some of them, and prevent the rest of the flock from becoming contaminated.

On Saturday evening we were visited by a very severe dust storm, followed during the early part of the night by rain.

AMERICAN MON Y MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 23, 1864.

Gentlemen,

As a subscriber I beg leave to tender you my best thanks for the extensive and interesting news brought by the 'Quito,' and which I don't find in the native papers.

At the same time I call your attention to the quotations of gold and exchange on London on the 16th of January in New York, which must decidedly must be erroneous. If gold was 59 1/2 the exchange on London never could be 170 1/2, but about 175 3/4, and if on the contrary the quotation on London of 170 3/4 should have been the true one, the corresponding figure on gold is 55 1/4, and not 159 3/4. But according to the quotations of the 15th of January (evening) it is more than

likely that the quotation on the 16th of January (morning) is right in sterling but erroneous in gold, arising most probably from an error in print in the papers from which you have taken the dates. Yours very truly, E.

The Palmerston Divorce Case.

Yesterday, in consequence of announcements made in the morning papers that the divorce case in which Lord Palmerston figures as the co-respondent would come on for hearing in the London Divorce Court, an immense crowd of barristers and others assembled at that court at twelve o'clock. The case stood far down in the list, and it was about two o'clock before the case of O'Kane v. O'Kane and Palmerston was called on. Then there was intense excitement, and every one was anxious to hear the sort of motion that would be made in this long-agitated case.

The following is a copy of the petition:

In her Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in the matter of Timothy Joseph O'Kane, of No. 21 Inverness-road, Bayswater, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, dated the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

I Sheweth—

1. That your petitioner, on the 2nd of October, 1851, was lawfully married to Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris, of No. 2 John street, Sutton-street, Commercial-road East, in the said county of Middlesex, spinster, at St. George's in the-East, in the said county of Middlesex.

2. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at No. 2 John street, Sutton-street, Commercial-road East, aforesaid; at Gravesend in the county of Kent; at Dingle, Killanney, and Tralee, all in the county of Kerry, in Ireland; and at 26 Grove place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, and that there was issue in the marriage, namely, one son and four daughters.

3. That on or about the 16th day of June, 1853, and at divers other days and times, at Cambridge House, No. 14, Piccadilly, in the said county of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane committed adultery with one Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that this honorable court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane to be dissolved. And that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet. And your petitioner claims £2,000 damages against the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE.

This petition was filed on the 19th of October last, and was served upon the respondent on the 21st of October. The respondent's solicitor, Mr. Charles Horsley, of 2 Staples-inn, entered an appearance for her on the 23rd of October. The respondent's answer was filed on the 11th of December, denying first the alleged marriage, and secondly the alleged adultery. On the 17th of November an order was obtained by the noble co-respondent for the delivery of particulars of the time and place of the alleged marriage and of the alleged adultery. This order had not been complied with.

Mr. D. Seymour, Q.C., now moved that the petitioner be directed to supply these particulars within a certain time, or that the petition should be dismissed. In support of this application the learned gentleman quoted the cases of Hare v. Hare, and Steward v. Steward ('Law Times' vol 8) and contended that the present case was still stronger. Mr. Seymour, in the course of his argument, cited an affidavit of Mr. Horsley containing these words:—"Lastly, I say I verily believe that the petition was presented, and filed, and served for purposes of extortion only, and that the petitioner has no case upon the merits."

St. James Wilde—This court, like all the courts of the country, is open to all suitors, but it is a very reasonable principle that when a person is bringing others into court he should proceed with reasonable expedition after he has brought the matter to issue. If that is true of other courts it is especially true of the Court of Divorce wherein charges are made which involve the reputation of those who are dragged into court, and this court cannot tolerate for a moment any want of reasonable expedition which may be looked for on the part of the petitioner. In this case the court was asked to make some order with regard to particulars, but the respondent, having already answered, is not entitled to make such an application. But she has a right to insist on the petitioner proceeding. I will, therefore, make an order on the petitioner to show cause on the next motion day, (Tuesday) why he should not proceed, or why the petition should not be dismissed.

Reported Murder of Dr. Livingstone.

(From the South African Mail.)

From the interior of Africa we have startling news, the most important item of which, however, we trust, is untrue. Her Majesty's steamer Ariel, which arrived this week from the Mozambique coast, announces a letter from the Governor of Senegal to the Governor of Quillimane, stating that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa. A subsequent report prevailed, however, to the effect that he had not been killed, but badly wounded. It is certain that, accompanied with only five Makulolos, he had gone up from the Mutchison falls to Lake Nyassa; but, judging from the previous statements from the same quarter, we are not disposed to give any credit to the tragic news now communicated. By the same vessel an interesting letter has been received by Sir Thomas Maclear from the doctor, written in July last, immediately after receiving tidings of the recall of his expedition. He wrote then, though somewhat disappointed, in his usual hopeful and courageous tone: "Our recall," he says, "did not take me any way by surprise, for the Portuguese slave hunters of Tetto and Quillimane had so completely aided a drought of one season that the population of this Shire Valley, among whom we had good prospects of success, is almost entirely destroyed. They finished the people and our work together; and had I believed that the scourge had been half as sweeping as I now find it to be, I should not have come up. I am, of course, sorry to see the failure of my hopes, though through no fault of my own, and I deeply regret ever giving the slightest credence to the representations of desire on the part of Portuguese statesmen for the civilisation of Africa. The most bitter point of all is to see this line of coast from Cape Delgado to Delgan Bay left to those who were the first to begin the slave trade, and are determined to be the last to abandon it. It is, however, very pleasant to see a new bishop and his band of labourers coming in as we retire." The prospects of the mission, we are happy to say, seem more favourable than they had been for some months before. The bishop was about to organize it in Zoroambala, an elevated and healthy site at the confluence of the Shire; and though two of the old hands, Mr. Procter and Mr. Rowley, have been compelled from ill health to retire, the newly arrived missionaries are energetic and confident of success as ever. Mr. Procter is to continue upon mission work at Natal in Fawda's country, and Mr. Rowley returns to England. By this vessel we are also glad to welcome back to the Cape Dr. Heller, of her Majesty's steamer Pioneer, who was reported from the Mozambique to have been dead nearly a year ago.

Another Horrible Murder.

There has just been a murder committed in this department in the district of "Corillo." A married laboring man has been the victim of some robbers, who stole all his hard earned gains and murdered him. His name we do not know, but his wife is the daughter of a well known and respected neighbor in this department, Dr. Florencio L. de Gonzalez.

We demand of the Provincial government a prompt remedy in order that such occurrences as the above, which is no exceptional case, may not happen again in the camp. Let the fines collected by the police be devoted to sustaining a body of camp police—placed under the control of a commission of Hacendados, appointed by the club, and we will answer for its good results, and we are sure that the acts of this body of peace guardians will speak for themselves.—*Ferre Carril*, Feb. 21st 1864.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The Paven arrived yesterday bringing us files of the Ferro-caril to the 25th inst. Barreiro the Rosario De Bouts is still in prison, and as yet has not delivered a dividend or given any information to lead to the seizure of any of the goods which he purchased. It has rained most copiously in Santa Fe, and many of the arroyos are almost impassable.

Barreiro, the celebrated correspondent of the Ferro-caril states that Mariano Varela has left the Tribuna because he was a Crudo, and Don Hector has taken charge because he is Cocido.

The people in Rosario seem greatly annoyed about the continued procrastination of the Argentine Central Railway Company, and it is asserted in the Ferro caril that Mr. Wheelwright has ceased to have any interest in the road, having handed over the matter to Mr. Brassey.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The "Telegraph" endeavors to impress upon Vienna and Berlin the duty which they owe to their neighbors, and reminds them that if they are oppressive they may be becalmed to remain unaided when they are themselves oppressed:—"It is idle to suppose that the area of hostilities can be limited so as to suit the convenience of Francis Joseph or William I. The Poles only want the signal for an insurrection in Posen and Galicia; Hungary and

Venetia are prepared to seize any opportunity for throwing off the hated yoke of Austria; Italy is burning with impatience to seize the Quadrilateral; France eyes greedily the chance of restoring her natural frontiers; and Russia knows full well that Germany's weakness is her opportunity. With such dangers surrounding them on every side, the Governments of Vienna and Berlin are disposed to set a perilous example of disregard for international law and the force of treaties. We would warn them that they are playing with edged tools. The one Power on which they can confidently rely to support their cause against unjustifiable aggression is England; and the recalling of the Channel fleet proves how completely she is prepared for the sternest eventualities; but both Powers ought to understand that the course they are now adopting is one exactly calculated to do something more than to deprive them in the hour of their need of English support and sympathy. If Prussia and Austria disturb the peace of Europe by an act of wilful aggression, the time may come speedily when both these Powers will be in danger of having the same law applied to them as they are applying to Denmark, and when they may look in vain to England for the aid we have never ceased to afford to those who are oppressed unjustly.

THE ALABAMA.

By the arrival of the Cape mail we learn that two vessels had arrived in Table Bay at the end of December with news of the Alabama. Captain Cady of the Beautiful Star, reported that in passing the Straits of Sanda, on the 24th of October last, he was informed that the Alabama had passed Angier a day or two before. She had 25 men sick, and did not report any captures. Captain Sedgwick, of the Latona, from Singapore, reported that he had heard of the Alabama being in the China Seas, and on the night of the 6th of November, off the Java Heads, saw a fine vessel of about 500 tons, with all sails set, on fire, and a bark-rigger steamer near her, which he supposed to be the Alabama. A private letter describes the latter occurrence as follows:—"On the night of the 6th November, about 10 miles W. S. W. of Java Heads I was called about 11 o'clock by the third officer to look at a ship on fire. I jumped out and hurried on deck. It was a dirty, rainy sort of a night, and we were under easy sail—royals, mizentopgallant sail, and main sail stowed; and right ahead almost was seen a bright glare. The Latona was close-hauled, so as to make a little to windward of it; and under the impression that she was one of the cotton ships from China, which had accidentally caught fire, we burnt blue lights to let her know assistance was at hand. As we got near her we could see her plainer—a fine double topsail yard backed; in fact, properly hoisted to, as any other ship would be, for a boat to board her. She was on fire fore and aft, masts all standing and seemingly not a soul aboard her, and no boats in sight. It was one of the finest sights I have seen at sea. It was, as I have said, rather a dirty night, and though, as we were close to the unfortunate bark, it was as light as day, all outside the halo of her light was doubly dim and black. Out of this darkness came a long low craft, which we soon found out to be a steamer, but we could not distinguish her colours. She passed close between us and the bark. We guessed what she was at once, more especially as we heard at Singapore that she had been at the Cape, and was probably going towards the China Seas. The comments of our crew were rather curious, greatly in favour of the Southerners, but it was a source of lamentation the burning of the bark's fine white cotton canvas, enough to make jumpers and trousers for all hands for some years! We expected a visit from the Alabama, but she did not come near us, so we kept away on our course. On our arrival here, the lieutenant of the United States steamer Molcauca came aboard and got an extract from our log, and two days after she left, bound eastward, on a cruise. It will take a man smarter craft than she is to catch the Alabama."

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The following results respecting the trade of the United Kingdom are given in the Parliamentary annual statement of the trade and navigation carried on with foreign countries and British possessions. The total value of imports in 1863 was £164,883,322, and exports £138,782,779; total, £303,666,101. 1864: imports, £179,182,359; exports, £155,692,975; total, £334,875,334. 1865: imports, £210,554,873; exports, £161,213,311; total, £371,768,184. 1866: imports, £245,716,976; exports, £161,813,134; total, £407,530,110. In 1858 the total value of imports from Russia amounted to £1,910,079; and in 1862 to £1,101,029. The exports, however, to that country had decreased from £5,262,043 in 1858, to £3,141,432 in 1862. One of the most remarkable facts stated in this report is that respecting our increasing trade with France. In 1859 we imported from our French net 11,000 tons of goods to the amount of £13,271,

8'0; but in 1862 this had increased to £21,475,516, proving most conclusively that the commercial treaty had the happiest effect upon the business relations of the two countries. The exports from the United Kingdom to France were, in 1858, £9,212,201; & in 1862 had risen to £21,766,140. In 1858 the imports from the United States were £34,257,515; but had decreased in 1862 to £27,715,157; while the exports to the United States were £15,793,701 in 1858, and £19,173,307 in 1862.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Another Blunder.—The native papers are always in error about Irish Geography. Yesterday's "Nacion Argentina" states "that letters from Dublin report terrible fighting in that principality between the Russians and Poles."

High Jinks.—By the "Comercio," we see that General Urquiza, freeing himself from the trammels of state, has been amusing himself by attending some mask balls in Entre Rios. The first night the ex-President appeared in the character of Count Julian; the next, as General Haynau, and the third, in the uniform of Cos (whoever he was.) He kept up his different characters very well.

Dr. Paz.—Dr. Don Carlos Paz has sent in his resignation of the post of Secretary to Inspector-General of the provincial militia.

Bullion.—From the 15th to 20th inst. the following bullion has been introduced into our city:—1235 gold ounces; 13,123 patacones.

The Frontiers.—There is a report current in town that two commanders of National Guards, stationed present on the frontiers, have refused to disband their men and deliver up their posts to the military which were sent by Government to garrison the frontiers. The refractory officers are the "comandantes" of the regiments, No. 5 and 11.

Ferries.—We are about to have a Five Brigade in Buenos Ayres established on the same footing as those in Europe. Señors Rafael Boret and Simon Braguit are the prime movers. These gentlemen have presented a petition to Government requesting assistance.

Emigration.—During the week ending 24 inst., there have arrived in Buenos Ayres 103 emigrants; of these 5 only are English, the remainder being French and Spanish.

ON CHANGE.

February 24. Patacones opened to-day at 28.85, and closed at 28.85. Notwithstanding the depreciation of paper money, we understand that it is in rather good demand. Gold is dear, but not to say scarce.

It was said on the Bolsa that the news from Cordova was not of the best character; but we have failed to discover what is wrong up there.

Freights are looking very dull, and bales were taken for Antwerp to-day at 20s. It appears that some of our shipbrokers who have chartered vessels at home, in the expectation of getting plenty of cargo here, are now in the vocative case, as in the memory of the oldest inhabitant there never have been so many vessels in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres before. The present rate of freights is perfectly ruinous, but, we are happy to say, it is limited to Antwerp.

We understand that the British barque, Belle Poule, has been chartered to load bones and bone ash at 20s and 25s, for England, and obliged to go up the rivers for her cargo.

The rate of Exchange on England is the same as yesterday, 67s.

We exhibited a sample of the Cayaba cotton on the Bolsa, which experienced Manchester men consider to be of first-rate quality.

PRODUCE SALES.	
180 dry cowhides, maderos	\$135
350 do do camp	128
200 do do do	127
200 do do do	122
190 do do do	120
1300 do fine wool	110
160 do do	105
1250 do epidemia	65
100 do do	62
150 do middling	70
154 do barriga	66
700 ar wool, mestiza, fine sup	80
2300 do do do do	80
2000 do do do do	76
250 do do do do	75
340 do do mixed	70
60 do do do	62
80 do do do	60
1000 do do do	58
300 do do do	64
60 do do ordinary	51
270 do do do	50
120 do sheepskins	168
65 do do	140
70 do do by lump	95
2000 salted cowhides maderos	32 s 15
100 do wool, Entre Rios	26
80 do sheepskins, Rosario	30
7000 qq Uruguay beef	5 00 qq sold for Brazil at 2 s 15 r, and the rest at 19 s r s.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Carlos Patomir, Emilio Lucas Rodriguez, native of Montevideo, to Mary Elizabeth Filton, native of this city.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
24th.
Rosario, National steamer "Araucario."
Oporto, Portuguese barque "Oliveira."
Parnagua, Brazilian pilot-boat.
Hamburg, Swiss barque "Celestus."
SAILED.
24th.
Uruguay, National steamer "Canguazú."

Visiting Governors.
A Lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needle-work, &c., &c., seeks pupils in English or Spanish families. Address "Governess," at this office. 125 1m.

Furnished Apartments.
To be let, a large Drawingroom, with a good sized Bedroom adjoining, both balconies to the street. Board given if required. Apply Calle Parque, 82, in the altos. 125 3p.

St. Patrick's Day.
Those Gentlemen who are interested in celebrating the great festival of Ireland and of Irishmen, and who assisted at the public dinner given 1st year, will please attend at the "Standard" Office, 74 Calle Belgrano, on Monday, 29th inst., at seven p.m., in order to form a Committee.

Notice.
The captain of the barque Australis, G. Hopkins, is requested to call at the Hotel de la Paix. 125 6 p.

English Celebrities.
D. Felto Reynaldi offers for sale, de visite of the new p.d.e. San Juan Sae at \$10 m. Other distinguished men will follow, in the new Anglo-Argentine collection. To be had at this office.

Timothy Egan deceased.
D. Domingo Martinez of Corrientes de Arco requests the heirs of the late T. Egan to claim his portion of a flock of sheep on the land belonging to the former. 125 6 p.

For Montevideo.
Taking Passengers only.
The Paraguay Steamer "PARAGUARI."
This steamer leaves on Friday, 26th February, at half-past 4 p.m.

FARES:
Cabin . . . 6 pata.
Deck . . . 3 "
For further particulars apply to E. VOGEL & Co., Cuyo. No. 32.

Crosse and Blackwell's JAMS, MARMALADE, SAUCES, And Preserved Fish. MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR, Peru, 83.

Just Received.
A lot of the finest Campillon Whiskey, in cases. Also Peith Pearl Barley and Edinburgh Oatmeal in tins, in superior condition.

URIE & MUIR, No. 162 Calle Defensa.

Just received, ex "Wancy Ricey."

9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter heavy blankets, splendid quality; also heavy corduroys, sheetings, trills and ready-made clothing suitable for the coming season.

T. FALLON, 64, 66, 68, PIEDAD.

Notice to the Public.
Amongst other things stolen from our premises are Three Bills drawn by Señors Dresco & Hermanos, in our favor, and accepted by Señors Civalieri, Hermanos, y Ca. They are stamped with our commercial stamp in blue, and bear the following numbers:

No. 1930, Feb. 3, 1861, at 90 days, for 351 patacones.
No. 1931, Feb. 3, 1861, 3 months for 3510 patacones.
No. 1932, Feb. 3, 1861, at 7 months, for 3510 patacones.

The above Bills, not being endorsed by us, we warn the Public against discounting them, and the proper precautions having been taken, these documents are now invalid.

Buenos Ayres, 17th Feb. 1861. D.F. VISSER & CO.

For Cash, of S. Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portina. Correo del Estero. Office—Rivadavia 41 and 413.

The Empresario, with all attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this line on the 2nd of March next. The times of starting being:—

From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, of each month.

From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, of each month.

Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting. This month there will be three trips made. From Buenos Ayres 22, 25, 28 Flores 22, 25, 28 MIGUEL M. SUYO. Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1861.

CLEARING SALE, ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE, 88 RIVADAVIA.

The entire Stock, consisting of first class Goods, to be sold immediately by private bargain at greatly reduced prices.

Deposit of Chocolate, OF THE COLONIAL COMPANY OF PARIS. Perfumer's Shop, E. CONDRAV, of Paris, No. 57 Calle Corrientes, No. 57. Where may be found a rich and varied assortment of Chocolate and select Perfumery.

The largest freshest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at The Hibernian House, 64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. Joint-Stock Company.

SAN JUAN MINES ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent. from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the period fixed for such payment, at the Bank of Main and Co., is from the 24th to the 26th February.

JOSEPH ANT. DO COUJO, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1861.

Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 119 204 Calle Venezuela.

Notice. After this date, only the children of British Parents will be educated at the English school. No others can be received. Es. As. Feb. 18, 1861. G. RYAN.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey" Ritchie Curlewis, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Friday, the 24th inst. At Rio de Janeiro the "Mersey" will meet with, and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets. Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark, before 6 p.m., on the day previous to the departure of the vessel. For information, as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 26 de Mayo.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Wanted a House. In the country end, having about six rooms, but not to exceed \$1000 per month. Answer, 76 Calle Lima. 6 110

Medical Doctor. The Undersigned, having a medical license from the Estancia Patry, Cuyo, de Ayres offers his professional services to the inhabitants of his neighborhood. Having practised in the different branches of his profession for twelve years in Germany and the United States, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage, by not overcharging for my services.

CHARLES HERMANSADLER, M.D. Estancia de Taty. February 16, 1861. 1m. F19;

Wanted a Cook. Good wages given. Apply at No. 19 Calle Piedad (altos). 123 1p.

A Young Man. Who is a practical book-keeper and good penman, desires a situation in a Store or Manufactory. Would make himself generally useful. Knows a little Spanish. Address T. E. M., "Standard" Office, 3p. F21

Wanted to be a Lover. In the port of Rosario a boy of iron has been placed by the Police authorities out of the hall of a vessel which has sunk.

Geosom & Co. A man of good experience seeks a situation as either of the above. Good references can be given. Address GEOSOM & Co. Standard Office, 3p. F21.

A Youth. Aged 17 years seeks employment in an English house as office boy; he speaks a little English. A very honest de Los Andes, 35 Para J. do. 4 15 1p.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle and Co. Agents for the Company at Buenos Ayres. By order, GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, August, 1863. The Lancashire Insurance Company. Capital—£2,000,000.

DELA CORTES EN MANCHESTER. John Carlisle, Esq., Secy. & Agent, Es. As. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Insurances effected on Buildings and their contents at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario, on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office. Prospectuses and further information may be obtained from R. & J. CARLISLE & CO. Agents at Buenos Ayres. CALLE PIEDAD, No. 18. 119 1m

Telling's Better Ale. Just received, the Draught Ale XX October Brew, in barrels and Kilderkins. On Sale, at CALLE POTOSI, No. 28. M. F. 18.

John Wilson & Coeter. Passengers of Steam Steamer "Scilla" in October of last year are requested to call at the office of the undersigned without delay. Buenos Ayres, February 20th 1861. Charles Wm. Benn & Co. F21 6p-1w

REWATE. For Federico Silva. En su casa Por si 121. Oficinas de Tienha y Mercurio. El Viernes 26 del corriente a las 11 de la mañana, se ha de rematar a la mas alta postura y dentro del contado un variado surtido de electos, cupo pautador a la 4 leguena.

Seven leagues of camp. A tract of camp, three leagues in extent, of excellent quality and private property is offered for sale. It is situated in the department of Victoria, Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the port of Victoria, on the Parana. Apply for terms &c. at 88 Calle Cuyo, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. 15 p. F. 21.

Wanted a Cook. Good wages given. Apply at No. 19 Calle Piedad (altos). 123 1p.

A Young Man. Who is a practical book-keeper and good penman, desires a situation in a Store or Manufactory. Would make himself generally useful. Knows a little Spanish. Address T. E. M., "Standard" Office, 3p. F21

Wanted to be a Lover. In the port of Rosario a boy of iron has been placed by the Police authorities out of the hall of a vessel which has sunk.

Geosom & Co. A man of good experience seeks a situation as either of the above. Good references can be given. Address GEOSOM & Co. Standard Office, 3p. F21.

A Youth. Aged 17 years seeks employment in an English house as office boy; he speaks a little English. A very honest de Los Andes, 35 Para J. do. 4 15 1p.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—£2,000,000. Agents at Buenos Ayres, R. and J. Carlisle and Co. 119 1m

Wanted a House. In the country end, having about six rooms, but not to exceed \$1000 per month. Answer, 76 Calle Lima. 6 110

Medical Doctor. The Undersigned, having a medical license from the Estancia Patry, Cuyo, de Ayres offers his professional services to the inhabitants of his neighborhood. Having practised in the different branches of his profession for twelve years in Germany and the United States, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage, by not overcharging for my services.

CHARLES HERMANSADLER, M.D. Estancia de Taty. February 16, 1861. 1m. F19;

Wanted a Cook. Good wages given. Apply at No. 19 Calle Piedad (altos). 123 1p.

A Young Man. Who is a practical book-keeper and good penman, desires a situation in a Store or Manufactory. Would make himself generally useful. Knows a little Spanish. Address T. E. M., "Standard" Office, 3p. F21

Wanted to be a Lover. In the port of Rosario a boy of iron has been placed by the Police authorities out of the hall of a vessel which has sunk.

Geosom & Co. A man of good experience seeks a situation as either of the above. Good references can be given. Address GEOSOM & Co. Standard Office, 3p. F21.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. MATTIAND CO. 30 CANGALL 30

FOR PAISANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Play Benta
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SAITO
Captain F. Fickler.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA
Leaves Paisandu every Wednesday and
Saturday after the arrival of the "Saito",
being in combination with this Steamer.

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

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

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer
DOLORITAS
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas"
every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon",
and returns each Tuesday, by which the
Passengers leave here every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

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

ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after arrival of the "Pavon" and returns every
Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers
luggage to the "Pavon", which leaves for
Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de
la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista,
and Empedrado, the British Steamer
EMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the
"Pavon", on Tuesday, January 19, and
returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUXARI
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana,
Jorjencien, Asuncion, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thibault de S. Bellocourt.
Leaves on the 14th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the
steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by
the undersigned, payable on demand at
any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers
LONDON.
And on J. Barnard & Co, Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at
the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange
Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite
the Bules).

THOMAS B HALL.

**DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF**

IRELAND.

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

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacun.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacun.
Cada uno, desde 60\$ vara

Mañones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.
Muevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de—
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

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 their
most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Mon-
tevideo 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-
mense 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

firm in Montevideo now offer the same
facilities in this city and will open on
the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at
No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m.
to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sun-
days and holidays from 10 a. m. to 1
p. m. for the reception of the savings
of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each de-
positor a Pass Book in which will be
entered the amount deposited and
withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any
time to withdraw the whole or part of
the sum deposited, in the former case
the interest will be calculated up to
date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is suf-
ficiently known to the public by the
benefits derived from the course of its
operations which are regulated on the
simplest and soundest principles and
always directed to promote the gener-
al welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also
persuaded that this new branch of their
business will render immense service
to the working classes of Buenos Ay-
res and its neighbourhood.

19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency
or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated
every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money 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.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following
months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and mag-
nificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most
choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London
and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,367 pats. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcueaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Eustoquio Riesara, Sub-Manager
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. H. Wilcke
" Mariano Gillinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez
Directors.
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

THE PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of 25 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 insured. Subscribers will be en-
titled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for
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.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Regreso.		Salida.	
DIAS FERIADOS	DIAS DE TRABAJO	DIAS FERIADOS	DIAS DE TRABAJO
1.º	2.º	1.º	2.º
3.º	4.º	3.º	4.º
5.º	6.º	5.º	6.º
7.º	8.º	7.º	8.º
9.º	10.º	9.º	10.º
11.º	12.º	11.º	12.º
13.º	14.º	13.º	14.º
15.º	16.º	15.º	16.º
17.º	18.º	17.º	18.º
19.º	20.º	19.º	20.º
21.º	22.º	21.º	22.º
23.º	24.º	23.º	24.º
25.º	26.º	25.º	26.º
27.º	28.º	27.º	28.º
29.º	30.º	29.º	30.º
31.º	32.º	31.º	32.º
33.º	34.º	33.º	34.º
35.º	36.º	35.º	36.º
37.º	38.º	37.º	38.º
39.º	40.º	39.º	40.º
41.º	42.º	41.º	42.º
43.º	44.º	43.º	44.º
45.º	46.º	45.º	46.º
47.º	48.º	47.º	48.º
49.º	50.º	49.º	50.º
51.º	52.º	51.º	52.º
53.º	54.º	53.º	54.º
55.º	56.º	55.º	56.º
57.º	58.º	57.º	58.º
59.º	60.º	59.º	60.º
61.º	62.º	61.º	62.º
63.º	64.º	63.º	64.º
65.º	66.º	65.º	66.º
67.º	68.º	67.º	68.º
69.º	70.º	69.º	70.º
71.º	72.º	71.º	72.º
73.º	74.º	73.º	74.º
75.º	76.º	75.º	76.º
77.º	78.º	77.º	78.º
79.º	80.º	79.º	80.º
81.º	82.º	81.º	82.º
83.º	84.º	83.º	84.º
85.º	86.º	85.º	86.º
87.º	88.º	87.º	88.º
89.º	90.º	89.º	90.º
91.º	92.º	91.º	92.º
93.º	94.º	93.º	94.º
95.º	96.º	95.º	96.º
97.º	98.º	97.º	98.º
99.º	100.º	99.º	100.º

NOTICE.
J. S. WYLLIE and CO., beg to inform
the inhabitants of Chocoma and sur-
rounding districts that they have opened
on or about the 1st of February, a General
Deposit of Camp Stores in the new and
commodious house situated in the Calle
Buenos Ayres (three squares from the
principal Plaza).
From the facilities which they have of
procuring through their agents in Buenos
Ayres from first class Importing Houses,
they feel convinced that they can supply
goods of every description in Chocoma
at prices which will be to the advantage
of the inhabitants of that city and de-
positors.
J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers
that they may rely on always finding a
carefully selected and well assorted Stock
of Groceries, Dry-goods, and household
articles, 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.

Destination	Price	Destination	Price
Liverpool	45s	London	45s
London	45s	Paris	45s
Paris	45s	Brussels	45s
Brussels	45s	Amsterdam	45s
Amsterdam	45s	Antwerp	45s
Antwerp	45s	Calcutta	45s
Calcutta	45s	Bombay	45s
Bombay	45s	Madras	45s
Madras	45s	Canton	45s
Canton	45s	Hankow	45s
Hankow	45s	Peking	45s
Peking	45s	Tientsin	45s
Tientsin	45s	Shanghai	45s
Shanghai	45s	Yokohama	45s
Yokohama	45s	Kobe	45s
Kobe	45s	Manila	45s
Manila	45s	Cebu	45s
Cebu	45s	Batavia	45s
Batavia	45s	Sourabaya	45s
Sourabaya	45s	Medan	45s
Medan	45s	Singapore	45s
Singapore	45s	Penang	45s
Penang	45s	Malacca	45s
Malacca	45s	Sumatra	45s
Sumatra	45s	Borneo	45s
Borneo	45s	Sulu	45s
Sulu	45s	Java	45s
Java	45s	Sulawesi	45s
Sulawesi	45s	Moluccas	45s
Moluccas	45s	Maldives	45s
Maldives	45s	Arabia	45s
Arabia	45s	India	45s
India	45s	China	45s
China	45s	Japan	45s
Japan	45s	Korea	45s
Korea	45s	Manchuria	45s
Manchuria	45s	Siberia	45s
Siberia	45s	Russia	45s
Russia	45s	Europe	45s
Europe	45s	Africa	45s
Africa	45s	Asia	45s
Asia	45s	America	45s
America	45s	Oceania	45s
Oceania	45s	Antarctica	45s
Antarctica	45s	Universe	45s

Other produce as per agreement.
Passengers will be taken at the following rates, Viz.
Cabin.....£ 20
Second class.....£ 15. 17 p

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHY, PERPA-
RATIONS, LOZENGES, &c. SURGICAL IN-
STRUMENTS AND APPARATUS AND
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUG
CHEMISTS' SUPPLIES

BURGOGNE AND BURDIGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
16 Coleman-street, London.

Publish Monthly a Price Current of goods
from France and Foreign, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals
and Photographic Vegetation.
They also issue, free of charge, a book ex-
plaining the nature of every patent medicine com-
monly used, with the wholesale and retail prices of all
the above goods, and are invited to send them to
any address, that the Monthly Price Current
containing the latest fluctuations in the market
be regularly forwarded to them.

Shipping List of

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Parquet,
CRYSTALLINE,
A. L. 266 Tons.

Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and
sailing immediate v.

C. assigned to order.
Dutch schooner,
HOORTE V. ICHGER,
171 1 ns,

Klasen, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing
at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner,
H. Y. U. R. A.,
138 Tons,

Petersen, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still
engage a few bales and dry hides, if
ready.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA S. J. S. A.,
3-1 T. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master.

Can engage dry hides and a few
bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRAND ANILLE,
5-6 A. T. 351 Tons.

Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Dorgida and Unnes.

National Barque,
RIVAD V. I. A.,
347 Tons,

Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignee, D. C. Gowlan.

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
seeds and in excellent condition, in ob-
tain same at reasonable prices by applying
to the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito,
campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with
Electoral, and Rambouillet crossed with
first class mestizas.

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 262
CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs
Kautz and Schaeffer.

Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D.
Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the
inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for
sheep, Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and
domestic Animals, begs to inform the
Estancieros that it can never be applied to
such effect as after shearing, when it not
only cures the worst cases, but acts as a
preservative against the disease.

The simplest method is bathing the
animal, whether sound or affected, in the
bath prepared by the instructions.

The Specific has been a ready found an
effective remedy for Insects (Garrapatas).

Numerous certificates may be seen,
showing the high value of the Specific
throughout S. America. Its low price pla-
ces it within the reach of all, 2 yb. suf-
ficing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no
poisonous quality, and is sold at the above
Depots.

CARLOS GEYER.

Freck, Frean, and Co's

FAN Y BISCUITS.
Agents:
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
Calle del Peru, No. 83.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS
Or.—Mr. Pongeward, of the Lon-
don University College.

This Establishment, which from its foun-
dation has been patronised by the principal
British families of Buenos Ayres, is an
exact reproduction of an English School,
where a sound commercial education ex-
isted 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 super-
vision, and a strict maintenance of order
and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee
that the morals and behaviour of the pupils
are carefully attended to.