

The Standard

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SCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER ANNUM.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"All that is said here is true and not a word of fiction."
—*Cherchez*

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

MEDICAL REGISTERS.

Is there any benighted individual in this great city who is unaware of the fact that we have a Medical Board? If there be, let him set himself down as the most ungrateful of mortals; for the Junta de Higiene watch solicitously over his health, even while he slumbers, and, like a guardian-angel, all unseen, ward off from his privileged person the diseases and epidemics of countries less favoured by the faculty. The public pays liberally a staff of physicians, whose, private practice being limited enables them to devote all their care to the general health of the city.

If we do not see any tangible results in return for their salaries, let it not be argued that the members of the Medical Board enjoy a sinecure at the public expense, and leave all the hard work to the English doctors. If by chance a sick person is buried alive, let no one say the Junta Higienica is a humbug, for 'accidents will happen in the best regulated families.' If no mortality list is published, it would be unfair to say we are backward in civilization: on the contrary, our medical protectors do not wish to hurt our nerves by saying how many have 'gone off the hooks' or what they died of. If the absence of coroner's inquests further facilitates the removal of obnoxious persons from this valley of tears, the Medical Board deserves high praise for supposing that the people of B. Ayres are naturally too unable to stand in need of those precautions so universal among the corrupted societies of Europe.

It is, therefore, clear that the Board of Health is the most useful body of men in the country, although their labours are, through a sense of modesty, concealed from public view. How absurd to suppose they would protest against the water consumed in the city, or declare that 27,000 cess-pools are injurious to health! Would they be traitors to their profession, by insisting on the cleanliness of dwelling-houses, providing public baths, or interfering with the vendors of meat, milk, fruit, &c., in the markets? No, it is plain we cannot expect more from these learned doctors than the honor of their sitting in the Junta.

Meantime foreigners, above all, have strange prejudices, and we regret to inform President Mitre that there is considerable grumbling both as to the care of those still alive, and the returns of such as have been gathered to their fathers. The former fancy that it is the duty of the Government to appoint a special committee to look after sanitary arrangements, in the way of domestic cleanliness, water supply, markets, &c., and the sexton of the Recoleta will testify that many of the latter are terribly uneasy about being buried alive, and having no public notice of their decease, for deaths are never published in the native papers.

The best way to stop these slanders, is to name a native doctor without practice, giving him a good salary, who will oblige every physician to give a certificate of a man's death; and what he died of, publishing the register each day.

It is said that Mires, the French banker, began his fortune by publishing a daily report of those who died and the doctors who had attended them, until the latter bribed him handsomely to omit their names. We do not, however, require such an encroachment on the faculty, but there should be some public return of the name, age, and illness of the deceased.

It would be well also to appoint the Comisarios to look after the markets, although a vigilant attention on their part would seriously injure the medical profession. As to public baths, the idea is ludicrous, for we remember the story of the English doctor who came home from Smyrna saying "he could not live there, for the people bathe twice a day." Physicians must live, like everybody else, and we must give them a chance of doing something.

Nevertheless we would be sorry to disturb the Board of Health in its interesting studies which may be of great profit to posterity. Its labors are not

appreciated in the present age, and there are even some persons in Buenos Ayres who hesitate not to call the members a pack of old fools and an incubus on the public. How ungrateful!

RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE
No. 3.

'History of the Argentine Confederation'—This is a continuation of an article which appeared in the former numbers, and is now brought down to the death of Yrala. The authorities quoted in this are generally considered the very best, including Robertson (not Wm. P.), Pedro Hernandez, Azara, Angelis, Prescott, &c., and on this account the article in question must be very interesting to those who may not have either leisure or desire to wade through the ponderous tomes of more diffuse works of Spanish-American historians. Accompanying this paper is a copy of a quaint old print of the first settlement of Buenos Ayres in 1535 besieged by the Querandi Indians.

Travellers by Ocean steamers must have been struck with the universality of some of the pictures which adorn the saloons of the steamers: one in particular will, no doubt, have attracted their attention—a rocky bluff projecting into the sea, its feet laved by the surging waves, some sea fowls flying in a semi-maniacal manner, and one or two ships in sight, it is dignified with the name of Cape Hatteras, Cape Matapan, or the Point de Galle, according to the station on which the steamer runs. It is true these pictures in different steamers have different names, but they are all the same; and on the same principle the 'River Plate Battle-fields,' for all it contains about the River Plate, might as well be called, 'War in general, and war with the Indians in particular.' The writer seems to have taken Mr. Potts, of the 'Batavia Gazette,' as his model, and reading in an encyclopedia the articles under the head of Indians, Peru, and War, he has combined them and entitled the mixture 'River Plate Battle-fields.'

'Civilization y Barbarie' is an able and well written criticism on one of the few really good works which the guild of Spanish literature of the present century has produced. The criticism throws a most poetical halo round the semi-barbarous gaucho, and endows him with the somewhat antithetical attributes of Robin Hood, Dick Turpin, Jack Shepherd, and Banvard.

'The Plague of Life,' a parody on Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life'—It has long been a question of dispute between scholars, which of the two—manufacture of jingling rhyme for burlesques and pantomimes, or parodying well-known writers, requires the smaller amount of talent joined to common sense. It is true that James and Horace Smith, and Bon Gaultier Martin, by their super-excellence, gave a kind of standing to this style of writing, but the production before us—more especially after reading the good translation of the 'Psalm of Life,' by President Mitre—is decidedly rapid, and does not promise to raise the art of parodying to any great height. Leaving to one side the fact of a good poem being badly translated, we would recommend the writer to publish marginal notes, explaining the intended meaning of his lines. For example—

"And get it, get it, before time burns!"
A light good look and trying-pan!"

May we ask, what is running the risk of being burned? Surely not the cook or frying-pan!

'Falkner's Patagonia,' is a series of remarks published in 1771, by Father Falkner, an Irish Jesuit, on Patagonia and the adjoining parts of South America, by P. Cornelius Bliss. The name of Bliss, is a sufficient guarantee to Anglo-Portuguese for the pleasure and instruction to be derived from any emanations from his pen, more especially if they be in connection with that dreary territory of South America.

'Physical Science' is more adapted for the platform of a 'mechanics' institute than for the pages of a magazine; in its proper place it would be very welcome, but here it is ponderous in the extreme, and is like talking to a man, on a broiling hot day, of plum-pudding.

'The Black Man' is not the bogie with which we were frightened in our infantine days, but is an article on the negro race, by Herr Burmeister, who, much to our astonishment, acknowledges the soft impeachment of being the author of the 'Black Man,' thus satisfying Mr. Murray and his co-thinkers. The article is well worth reading, if for nothing else than to see the extraordinary pains taken by theorists in pursuing their researches. Mr. Burmeister has seemingly examined personally negroes, besides drawing conclusions from popular melodies. He quotes, in defence of his description of the negro's foot—

"De halloer of tin foot,
Waves a knee in the gym."

And, as he, perhaps, has been so long removed from all opportunities of gaining fresh information, we place at

his disposal another instance of the peculiarity of the Blackman's hand and foot—

Her feet and hands so comely too,
You'd make a cradle of each shoe.

In a typographical point of view, the magazine has been very well got up, and altogether the editor deserves great praise and support. It should be remembered that Buenos Ayres cannot compete with the European countries in diversity and excellence of materials for magazine compilation, and great charity should be displayed to such a hazardous enterprise as the River Plate Magazine. The Anglo-Portuguese, besides, are not quite Macanese, and grudge, accordingly, to support any brain-work, although it may be peculiarly useful to them—if we may judge from the complaint of a "Semi-used-up Clerk."

COUNTER FORGERIES.

Dr. Acosta amuses the public by his indignation at the false despatches sent to Chuscos and Dolores. It seems, however, that forgery was employed on both sides, and if one be held up to infamy, there is no reason why the other should be suffered to play the Pharisee. The official organ of the National Government discloses the most unblushing and monstrous frauds, perpetrated by Dr. Acosta's partisans and subalterns in the Partido 25 de Mayo.

As the Minister has not disclaimed his connexion with the perpetrators, it is to be supposed he winks at, or approves of them, and his political adversaries, possibly, scruple not to make him an accomplice. Nay, the thing is so notorious, that one of the Crudos, knowing our indifference on the subject, confesses that the elections have been lost through mismanagement: 'where there were 30 voters, the justice of peace and electoral commission only put down 130, instead of 300, as they should have done.'

The little piece of scandal we allude to is extracted from the 'Nacion Argentina':—

'We have been all horrified to learn that the Justice of Peace forwarded lists to the Government showing over 600 votes in this district (25 de Mayo) in favor of the Club Libertad (Crudos). I can solemnly affirm that we were some thirty neighbours on guard at the table, and the register was closed in our presence, and signed by the Juez de Paz and Commission, with 167 votes for the Club Libertad and 94 for the Club Pueblo. We beg an inquiry into the dishonesty, and give the guarantee of the names of 30 or, it necessary, 100 neighbours.'

The forgery of despatches, representing Dr. Acosta an impartial man, is not calculated to do him harm. It is therefore more important that he should prosecute this fraud which throws disgust and discredit on the Provincial Government. Surely the Minister ought to be anxious to appear with clean hands.

Playful Exhibition of Political Humour.

On the 23rd ult., whilst a group of people was standing in a shop in San Pedro, some rockets were fired off, when that excitable Irish party, Mr. James N. called out, 'Viva el Presidente, viva los Crudos!' Amongst the crowd were the Alcalde of the 1st Cuadrante (Crudo) and his lieutenant, F. Serrano (Crudo). On hearing the cry from a foreigner, Serrano went out and waited for Mr. N., whom, on making his appearance, he commenced thrashing. The alcalde interfered, and ordered his subordinate to stop beating the man. Serrano obeyed the order, but turned his attention to his Chief, and threw him on the ground. Some people interfering, the alcalde managed to escape from the clutches of his lieutenant, and took shelter in an inner room, where he remained shut up for a considerable time. Getting tired of his confinement, he got out by a window, and went straight to the Juez de Paz to lay a complaint against his brother officer. On coming out from the house of the Juez he met Serrano, who began to again insult him: the alcalde paid no attention to him, but walked on. Later, the alcalde returned to the judge, who ordered him to present a complaint in writing, and, at the same time, he ordered Serrano to be taken prisoner to the patio of the municipal house. After three days had elapsed, the alcalde was told to transfer his case to the Juez de Crimen. Serrano, instead of being kept prisoner, was set at liberty. The complainant (the alcalde) lays the blame of Serrano's escape on the fact of the judges' being Crudos.

The originator of the whole quarrel, Mr. James N., has returned to Villa Mercedes, whence he is expected in San Pedro in 15 or 20 days, when the case will again be brought forward. When will our countrymen be able to hold their tongues, and learn not to mix themselves up in the political squabbles of this country? Most of us know from experience what severe headaches generally follow an election in Great Britain—headaches not, on these occasions, caused by wine, ale, or spirits, but by hard knobby blackthorns, and is it to be at all wondered at that the natives of this country are every bit as excitable on political subjects as we are ourselves? Let our countrymen remember that if they consider themselves as natives on one point they must do so on all, and take the consequences. It is perfectly absurd to find British subjects taking an active part in loud wordy debates, only relating to natives, in fact becoming partisans of one party or the other; and when, on some future occasion, the native chooses to remember this conduct, and look upon them as Argentine, they retire into their dignity of British citizenship, and loudly call for the protection of their flag with cries *Romana sum.*

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. Patrick Wynne of Zarate prosecuted a man named Vasquez for sheep-stealing, and published the case in this paper. Mr. Juan Cruz Varela frightened him with a suit for defamation of his friend's character, and induced him to sign a paper and pay \$300 to settle the case.

The editors of the 'Tribuna,' with their usual good faith, knowing how this document was obtained of Wynne, and that their friend was still in prison at Mercedes, published an attack on the 'Standard' for giving room to calumnious charges.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the cheat is now come to a denouement for so far from Mr. Wynne's publication in our columns being a calumny, he has just got an order to embargo the sheep of Vasquez on this charge, and the defendant has been only released from 'darnace vile' on the guarantee of good bail. Wynne adds that his arrangement with Sr. Varela, in presence of Dr. Navarro Viola, was on the understanding that it must remain a dead secret. Sr. Varela forgot this when he came out with his bombastic manifesto, and actually published the document wrung, without our knowledge, from Mr. Wynne's fears. What does Casar's wife say to such a little blot on the reputation of our colleague?

ITALIAN OPERA.
Madame Briol had a great triumph on her benefit night (Wednesday) in the role of 'Violetta.' Although not equal to her Norma, we have never seen Traviata better played in Buenos Ayres.

In compliment to the prima-donna, a military band was stationed at the doors of the theatre, and President Mitre (and family) honoured the function with his presence. The house was pretty full, at least 1300 seats being occupied: we remarked an unusually large attendance of English, and the boxes presented a charming array.

The opening scene was much applauded, for Briol and Lelmi gave the drinking song with excellent taste. 'Quell di felice' was also beautifully rendered, and the fair artist looked and sang the character, such as Verdi could desire, in the refrain 'Croce e delizia.' The orchestra was very effective, but the chorus is still the weak point in our opera. The second and third acts were equally good, and Sr. Celestino was loudly applauded. The last act, having some of the finest music, was especially good in the duet 'Parigi e cara mi lasciarei,' and in the pathetic air 'Gran Dio morir si giovane.'

It is very annoying to find the curtain not raised until past nine o'clock. The hour fixed, 8.30, is late enough.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The postponement of the Southern Railway inauguration was hardly necessary, seeing that yesterday was a very fine day. The directors, however, shared the general opinion that we were going to have a heavy storm, and the excessive heat seems to indicate a storm probably before Monday.

In our article yesterday on the Great Southern Railway we omitted mentioning the Engineers and Directors. The omission was not casual, as we only took into consideration the prominent features which make this enterprise superior to anything hitherto known in B. Ayres. It is hardly necessary to give our humble testimony to the respectability, intelligence and merit of Messrs. Parish, Zimmerman, and Santamaría, who stand second to none in this country, their appointment being an additional proof of the wise management of the Company. As for the engineers, their name is so intimately connected with the great railways of Europe that we almost confound Mr. Rumball with Messrs. Peto and Betts. Mr. Crawford and his staff have yet to make their reputation among us, but we confidently predict they will prove worthy of the great firm who have entrusted to them so weighty an enterprise.

We call attention to a new phase in Mr. Patrick Wynne's case against Vasquez for sheep stealing. Last week we incorrectly called the defendant Castex, he being a half brother to that family. Sr. J. C. Varela has frequently gone to beg Wynne to settle, but the latter refuses to withdraw the charge, on any conditions. Mr. Wynne denies that Sres. Castex have given land to Irishmen gratis. We should not have returned on this question but that Sr. Varela made us appear party to a slander. We hope justice will be done.

The La Plata leaves to-day for Montevideo and Liverpool, taking our hale of ginned cotton to Messrs. Stollerfoht and Sons of the latter town. The Uruguay will probably arrive in a few days from Montevideo.

The marriage mentioned in another column was one of the most interesting ceremonies which have lately occurred in our city. The handsome and accomplished bride was the daughter of one of our most respected Scotch residents, James White, Esq., merchant. The bridegroom was a gentleman of high standing in commercial circles. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there were some seventy or eighty of the elite of our society who attended at the ceremony in the Scotch Church, after which the bridal pair and all friends present drove off in their carriages to the country-house of the bride's father, where a sumptuous supper was laid out. The saloons were beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens; one of the corridors was lighted with 100 colored lamps for a promenade, and the other was converted into a banquet-hall, covers being laid for 100 persons. Eminent musicians lent their talents for the evening's enjoyment, and dancing was kept up until daylight. After the usual congratulations on so happy an occasion, the guests withdrew, wishing long life and felicity to the newly-wedded couple. This is the sixth daughter of Mr. White (all Anglo-Portuguese) married in B. Ayres.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Clerks' Association is called for Tuesday, 8th inst. We advise all the English clerks to join this respectable and provident society, whose dividends are better than those even of the B. Plate Bank.

We have no later news from Montevideo than the contradiction we published in Wednesday's paper of the imaginary victory gained by Flores. Perhaps we shall hear something to-day.

Doubloons at 4/8 seem to confirm our anticipations of their reaching 500 soon. Mr. Rom ought to publish a new table, leaving room for the patacon to reach 62, i.e., 1000.

We do not now publish any Bolsa report, as one of the editors, Mr. E. T. Mullhall, is absent on business in the country.

We have received the first number of a lady's illustrated paper, called 'La Epoca'; it is adorned with some models for embroidery. The number of weekly picture papers is now 5.

The 'Revista de Buenos Ayres,' will be ready in a few days.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

In consequence of the barefaced fraud committed on several justices of the peace, by some unprincipled scoundrel, who held to the maxim of 'all being fair in love, war, and elections,' the Government has passed the following resolution, to prevent a repetition of a similar forgery: there is no use in mimicking the word:—
"To the President of the Bank of the Province."

"The Government having just learned, with the greatest displeasure, that the signature of the Minister has been forged in a fictitious document, passed to various justices of the peace. And as the dexterity displayed in this case may be employed for some other ends, the Government has resolved that all drafts drawn by this Government will be presented by the treasurer, Don Emilio G. Rosendi, or by the first officer of the Treasury, Don Miguel Luca, and shall be only paid to either of them. The orders upon the fund of the Western Railway shall be payable to the President of the Commission, Don Mariano Helda, or to the person authorized by him to recover them."
—*LEON L. DOMINGUEZ*

MENDOZA.

The Commander-in-chief of the Southern frontier of Mendoza has presented to Government a document which ought to be printed in letters of brass, stating that unless a supply of women are sent to Fort Rafael he cannot put a stop to the desertions which are daily taking place amongst his troops. The police of Mendoza are accordingly taking steps to seize and send to the frontier all women of Mendoza who are guilty of that crime so awful in the sight of men, poverty. The Commandante surely cannot have studied human affairs to any good purpose, else he might know that in introducing women into a fortress, he may bid farewell to peace and quiet. As well put a lighted match into a keg of gunpowder.

The above queer order has set us thinking what kind of warriors the Argentine soldiers must needs be, and how very different they are from the model old Roman Legions. For, if we

are to believe that erudite scholar, Frances Webber of Trinity College, Dublin, they managed things differently in these days. In Mr. Webber's translation of the Blind Bard he says—
When stars, the gods of war, began to take to drink,
He took—he took—he took a drop of drink.

Dates have arrived from that town up to the 23rd ult., and the 'Ferro-Carril' of Rosario gives the following account of a judicial murder which took place:—It seems that an unfortunate man had been sentenced to death, and whilst proceeding to the place of execution, surrounded by the firing party, and the George Selwyns of that town, Sr. Correa applied to the officer in charge, requesting the execution to be delayed for a few moments, in order that the pardon of the Governor might be obtained. The officer refused this request pointing out, very justly, the responsibility of his situation, but promised to aid, so far as was compatible with his duty, in such a noble and humane object. Sr. Correa then directed his steps to the Governor's house, whilst the culprit proceeded on his doleful journey. Arrived at the place of execution, and everything being in readiness, whilst Sr. Correa was seen about half a square distant, waving the pardon over his head, the sharp ring of the musketry told that all was over.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia* at Southampton we have New York papers to the 9th instant. The following is a summary of the leading details of their news:—

There is no important news from General Meade's army. A detachment of confederate cavalry drove in the Federal pickets at Flat Hill, near Fairfax Court-house, on the night of the 5th inst. but retreated after exchanging a few shots with the skirmishers sent out to meet them. Many of the veteran troops are re-enlisting for the war, and the condition of the army is said to be excellent. Confederate deserters report that many of Lee's troops would gladly avail themselves of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty if they had the opportunity. A trade agent has been appointed to sell to the destitute population within the Union lines provisions, clothing, and other necessities of life.

Despatches from Cumberland, Maryland, state that the Confederates in West Virginia are very active. The garrison at Petersburg was surrounded yesterday by the Confederates, who have driven the Federals out of Burlington. Cumberland, Maryland, is threatened with immediate attack by Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser. The passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway have been stopped, and great excitement prevails. The Confederates are reported to be moving in three columns. They captured a train of thirty-six waggons yesterday. General Imboden has been attacked at Winchester and driven back. A heavy snow-storm prevailed.

Cole's Maryland cavalry encountered a large force of Confederates near Reestertown (Va) recently, and lost fifty-seven out of seventy-five men.

A despatch dated Cumberland Gap, Jan. 5, announces that an overwhelming force of Confederates, estimated at 4,000, under General Sam Jones made a descent upon the Federal troops, numbering about 300, at Jonesboro' (Va.) The Federals, who were guarding a region which was the main reliance for forage for the Union troops in that department, made a desperate resistance, but finally surrendered after losing sixty men in killed and wounded.

Latest advices from Chattanooga disclose no important events in that region. The weather had been very severe, and several soldiers had been frozen to death at Bridgeport. Many of the troops were re-enlisting for the war. The Confederate lines were thirty-five miles from Chattanooga. General Joe Johnson was reported to be making every exertion for increasing the number and efficiency of his troops.

There is nothing definite from Knoxville or Longstreet's army. Latest accounts represent Longstreet's position to be 'stubborn and strong,' as he had open communication with Virginia and North Carolina, and was believed to be receiving reinforcements.

The rebel generals, Marmaduke and Price, with about six thousand men, mostly cavalry, were near Arkadelphia, Arkansas, on the 23rd of December. Union sentiment in Arkansas is said to be rapidly increasing.

Advices from Texas disclose stirring events in that region. The rebel General Magruder is said to be very unpopular on account of the severity of his rule. He issued an order to burn the towns of Indianola and Lavaca, lest they should fall into the hands of the Federals; the inhabitants not only refused to obey the order, but are said to have organised to resist it. Refugees were continually coming into Brownsville. All citizens who have remained there have had the oath of allegiance administered to them. Those who refuse to take it are sent across the Rio Grande into Mexico. It is reported that the rebels are concentrating all their available forces in Western Texas, at San Antonio and Austin.

Governor Hamlette, of Kentucky, has issued orders that five rebel sympathisers shall be arrested for every loyal citizen carried off by rebel guerrillas.

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

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA
Leaves Paysandú every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zúñiga, Baudero, San Pedro Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas Voyage by the "Paraná" du 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 Pávon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
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Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Parana, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

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Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guaya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
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Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

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Zaraca do	8 "
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Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	24 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Guaicayachú do	11 "
Concepcion do	13 "
Concordia do	17 "

Deck Half-price.

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La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR GUAYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjones, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
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Captain Thipolito de S. Beincourt,
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Corrientes	50 "
Asuncion	50 "
Columba	142 "

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THOMAS B. HALL

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N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j 13

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No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings. The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 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 deposited.
- 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 magnificent 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—170,567 pats. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azconaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Eustaquio Riestra, Sub Manager
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

OFFICES—87 calle SAN MARTIN.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (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.

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FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

DIAS FERIADOS

Regreso.
REGRESO DE ROSARIO A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE SAN FERNANDO A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE SAN PEDRO A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE SAN NICOLAS A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE SAN LORENZO A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE DIAMANTE A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE SANTA FE A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE PARANA A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE LA PAZ A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE LA ESQUINA A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE GOYA A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE BELLA VISTA A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE EMPEDRADO A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE CORRIENTES A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE GUAICAYACHU A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE CONCEPCION A BUENOS AYRES
REGRESO DE CONCORDIA A BUENOS AYRES

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida.
SALIDA DE ROSARIO A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE SAN FERNANDO A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE SAN PEDRO A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE SAN NICOLAS A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE SAN LORENZO A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE DIAMANTE A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE SANTA FE A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE PARANA A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE LA PAZ A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE LA ESQUINA A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE GOYA A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE BELLA VISTA A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE EMPEDRADO A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE CORRIENTES A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE GUAICAYACHU A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE CONCEPCION A BUENOS AYRES
SALIDA DE CONCORDIA A BUENOS AYRES

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" pararán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.

Los trenes de noche, marcados "Noche", pararán en todas las estaciones.

Los trenes de día, marcados "Día", pararán en todas las estaciones.

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Shipping List of

HARLES WM. BENN and CO, Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Parquet,
CRYSTALLINE,
A. I. 266 Tons.
Clarke, Master.
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
Dutch schooner,
HOORTE VICHGER,
171 tons,
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,
3-3 T.T. 147 tons,
Urytema, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
5-6 A.T.T. 351 tons,
Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dargida and Unnes.

National Barque,
RIVADAVIA,
347 tons,
Norinan, Master,
Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, D. G. 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 breeds and in excellent condition, in all quantities at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Cerro, campo de Villa, partido de Ajo.

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

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 265 CALLE BUEN OSIDEN.

Since at Villa Mercedes, of Mores Kraiz and Schengel.

Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D. Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all 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 manner prescribed by the instructions.

The specific has been already found an effective remedy for Insects (Garrapatas).

Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25¢. sufficient for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

CARLOS GEYER.

Three 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 Paraná. Apply for terms &c. at 88 calle Cuyo, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

15 p. 24.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Dor.—Mr. Pongard, of the London University College.

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

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

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

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

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

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrano 74.

Dr. P. PONGARD.

For Candelas, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensajerías Nuevas de la Portaña. Correo del Estado.

Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.

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, 23, 28
" Flores — 22, 23, 28
— MIGUEL M. SIPO.
Buenos Ayres, 15th Feb. 1864.