

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

644—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AIRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1881

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUVA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.
In ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor 12p.
For balances in favor of customers 6p.
In ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor 12p.
For balances in favor of customers 7p.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Aires, Nov. 1, 1863.
P. P. MAUVA & CO.
William Leslie.

Mauva Bank.
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.
All bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
2nd. Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.
4th. Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount of their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
7th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and other places, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.
7th. Finally the Bank undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Oct. 29, 1862.
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London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited)
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital—£1,000,000, Sterling.
The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:
In ACCOUNT CURRENT.
Allowed on Million Credit balance during the month .. 6p.
Charged .. 12p.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
For Sixty days .. 7p.
For Ninety days .. 8p.
On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety days Fixed Deposits, rising and falling liberally, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.
From 1st January 1864, till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 3 per cent per annum.
B. A., 31st December, 1863.
J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.
Barbours, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 10.
SUPERIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1802.
For Insurances on Houses, Buildings, Goods, etc., in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other ports, and on the River Plate, the Company's capital is £1,000,000, and its funds are £2,000,000. The Company's business is conducted by Messrs. J. & F. W. Barclay, and Co., of London, who are also Agents for the River Plate, and the Company's capital is £1,000,000, and its funds are £2,000,000.
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THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.
Barbours, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 10.
SUPERIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1802.
For Insurances on Houses, Buildings, Goods, etc., in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other ports, and on the River Plate, the Company's capital is £1,000,000, and its funds are £2,000,000. The Company's business is conducted by Messrs. J. & F. W. Barclay, and Co., of London, who are also Agents for the River Plate, and the Company's capital is £1,000,000, and its funds are £2,000,000.
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In England.
All parties interested for passage money to the above-named ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Vessels of Peace to remit late Buenos Ayres all details.
G. WILKS.
D. 2. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.
GENERAL STANDART AGENCY OFFICE
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. RISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—THE MEXICAN leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fare 8 and 4 pata.
NEWAS
Messagerias Nacionales.
Office removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Villar every day.
Capilla del Señor every day.
San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.
Zarate, all uneven days.
Barrero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Villar, every day.
Capilla, all even days.
San Antonio, all even days.
Zarate, all uneven days.
Barrero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN and MESQUITA.

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
By the Robert Apparatus.
Being notorious the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long (seas) that afflict the camp of Buenos Ayres, I have determined to dedicate to the Estancieros an Apparatus at once simple and infallible for procuring as much water as they may require.
120 Bordenes per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.
This machine is worked by one horse and in one day's work can give 1440 Bordenes; that is to say, sufficient water for 20,000 head of cattle.
By these figures can be calculated the immense advantages gained by its use.
Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or other.
GREAT MODIFICATION.
I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds giving it at the same time more rapidity.
Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerador, Paris).
One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other.
ROBERT.
J 29, 2 m.

For Sale.
The American-built Yacht "STELLA," 71 tons register, Built of white oak and Pitch Pine, sheathed with yellow metal, and well found in sails and rigging.
The "Stella" has lately arrived from the United States, and being a very fast sailer is well adapted to the piloting business.
For further particulars apply to the consignees,
SAMUEL H. HALL & CO.
Reconquista 24
J 14, 1 m

For New York.
The A 1 English Clipper Barque "CARLOTTA," 393 tons register—Captain Watkins, is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
For further particulars apply to
J. H. MINTURN,
Ship Broker,
40—Calle Cangallo—40
J 12, 1 m

247, Calle Peru
TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN
Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in an English house. Board given if required.
Also a few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.
M. 2. 1 m

Unfailing Cure
for Sore and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.
Converts Phenyl and Terebic.
In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing sorebarks and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of diseases in domestic animals.
Apply to
J. HESS Brothers & Co.,
Calle Rivadavia No. 234,
or to
WESTON & Co.
Rivadavia No. 28.
ALSO ON SALE
A few of Dollar and Collards celebrated pininfortes
J 28 Apply as above.

Royal Hotel.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazil and River Plate. Excellent beds and cuisine, comfortable apartments, good service, and reasonable charges.
n 40 m

FINES.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq., (Peck Brothers and Co.)
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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's said and all that's not said" is the motto of the Standard.
SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

REMOVAL OF REVOLUTION.

The repeated discovery of a quantity of arms in the Teatro Argentino, occupied by the Gringo Club, and the police investigations mentioned in the 'National' on this subject, would have caused a profound sensation in any town but Buenos Ayres. We are, however, almost acclimated to this land of political caricatures; and while many regard the thing as a joke, others treat with indifference or contempt any insincere designs to disturb the present order of things. Nevertheless, these threatening rumours have evidently effected the money market, for paper dollars have fallen 9 per cent. in value within a week, involving probably some persons in ruin, and causing an immense injury to the whole commercial body.

Knowing the tricks resorted to by those who speculate on a rise in specie, we set this down among the dodges of such a kind; but there is a remarkable coincidence in the facts above-mentioned, and a letter published in the 'Reflector' at Montevideo (28th ult.), under date Buenos Ayres, February 24th. The latter is the more surprising, as it dates a week before we heard anything of the Teatro Argentino being converted into a Guy Fawkes deposit.

We quote as follows:—
"They have begun again to hatch a revolution against the National Government. There was a meeting at Garcia's house attended by several persons, including Tejedor, Mateo Martinez, Ventura Martinez, Anjel Basso, Julian Martinez, Colonel Calles, and Luis Biondi. Colonel Laureano Diaz, in a letter to Mateo Martinez, expressed the dissatisfaction of all good friends that the 'tempest' had not already broken out, as arranged on. In answer to a letter from the Junta of Potosi de Chivilcoy, Tejedor ordered word to be sent him, to hold everything in readiness till the middle of March, when he would get all instructions."

"Our absent friend (H. F. Varela) was also present in a big white hat, but he said nothing the whole time."
"The Gringos are so used to losing the elections that some of them (Adolfo Alina and Campos) say they must have a revolution at any cost, in March—that they cannot suffer Mitre's rule any longer. Tejedor goes so far as to say the traitors must be shot and hanged from the lamp-posts, including the President and his two Ministers, Gelly and Elizalde."

We do not give credence to any of these wholesale denunciations. The names set down as accomplices in so nefarious a plot are indeed all well-known, but, little as some of them may scruple to create a row at elections, they have too much sense, and, may we hope, patriotism, to conspire for a revolution. Moreover it is absurd to suppose that the National Government, even without the letter in the 'Reflector', should not be aware of such a conspiracy had it existed, or could not still the same in embryo, if suspicions had arisen.

That a meeting took place relative to the elections is very likely, and the above gentlemen may have been present; but it is impossible the members should talk treason openly to a mixed assembly, including the 'Reflector' correspondent. A lively imagination has magnified words into rebels, lists into cavalry, steel-pens into swords, and walking-sticks into lamp-posts; further more the 'Reflector' has an intolerant hatred of the 'Tribuna' and ultra party, and possibly the letter in question was more the effect of malice than of error on the part of the writer.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

TERRIFIC INVASION.

Rosario has been the scene of one of the most sanguinary encounters. About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday eve the city was invaded by a horde of ruffians from the islands; these villains immediately attacked the citizens indiscriminately, and notwithstanding the formal and united protest of the foreign consuls, they refused to desist. Finding that the invaders were becoming more rapacious and bloody each moment, Her Majesty's Majesty's acting consul, Joseph A. Linton, Esq., immediately proceeded to the public places, followed by an ad-

mirable crowd of victimized Rosarinos, and then there read like Vol 100, the no small astonishment of a diversified gang of youthful Santa Feclones. During the reading of the act, we regret to say that the talented and popular representative of her Majesty suffered the most exquisite agony, and was stung almost to dissolution by the sanguinary invaders. The Marquisette carried the place by storm, and when the almost exhausted citizens discovered that the most talked of riot act was ineffectual in routing them, there was a low murmur of indignation audible through the bitten crowd, which induced some of the friends of the *Insensate* to diplomatically hurry him from the scene suffering and we. People in Buenos Ayres can form not the remotest idea of the Mosquito invasion; the houses were immediately shut up and a burning of old newspapers and weeds resorted to as the only remedy.

Since the demise of the Cocktail Club, there has been a great want of concentration of ideas; notices and letters in the recent *mosquito* struggle, every one seemed resolved to act on his own responsibility, and disregard the mandates of the leader. One and one alone in Rosario discovered an effectual preventive against the insidious attacks of these insignificant but tormenting enemies. Señor Garzon, the noted custom-house collector, finding his office mode as it were the head-quarters of the invaders, covered himself with black soap suds, and thus remained impervious to the assault.

Santa Fe is becoming almost as celebrated as Buenos Ayres for its murders. Within the last two weeks no body as yet has been convicted, and in the neighbourhood of Pávon, and 3 along the Caracaras but the police authorities here are far more active than in Buenos Ayres. Four of the assassins have been caught and tried, and will be shot next week.

Business is pretty good in Rosario, but the foreign buyers are badly as sorted, and many of the principal provincial merchants are obliged to go to Buenos Ayres to purchase various commodities which are not to be found in Rosario.

The collector of the Custom-house, Garzon, is in very bad odour with the merchants here; it is believed that he will be dismissed. He embarked a large quantity of silver coin, which an English house was shipping to Buenos Ayres, and which caused a rather serious loss to the house in question. The complaints against this official are so repeated, that we doubt not the President will ultimately give him his dismissal.

El Rosario Debates. Mr. Barreira, is still in *quod*, and not likely soon to be liberated. He offered to pay 40 per cent. if let out and allowed to visit his mother living near the Pávon, who owes him a rather large sum.

The Argentine Central Railway shows some vitality, as the engineers have received orders to commence the culverts. Mr. Wheelwright has written, per French mail, to the effect, that owing to a strike amongst the operatives there is some delay in the work, but that as soon possible the bars will be shipped.

All Rosario is talking about the mooted exhibition, and Mr. Peter, the energetic miller, has proposed to manufacture flour from the different provincial wheats, in order that competent judges may decide on the value.

It has since been learned about Rosario, and many of the streets are impassable from the mud.

ARGENTINE EXHIBITION.

The *Ferro-carri* complains with great justice of the silence of the *Il. Ayrense* press respecting this laudable national enterprise. The Rosario folk wonder that the *Standard* is the only paper in this city which lends its aid to Argentine industry. The fact, however, is that our colleagues are not so much to blame, their heads being entirely filled with Cruces and Ciccós; they moreover conscientiously believe that everything got up by the *Ferro-carri* or *Standard* must be bad or deceptive. This is the force of education, and when our efforts for progress come under their notice, they exclaim "Can anything good come from Nazareth?"

It is notorious of our cotton enterprise that the native papers tried "to damn it with faint praise." It would be, therefore, highly inconsistent on their part to advocate any project which may increase that peaceful development held to be so injurious to the liberties of the Republic.

Nevertheless, as we hold contrary views on these matters, we may be permitted in good faith to urge the realization of the scheme proposed by the *Ferro-carri*, and hope that President Mitre's Government will sometimes take a suggestion from the anti-political journals.

The Exhibition if carried out will be the more creditable, wanting the aid of the Buenos Ayrense editors. It is grat-

ifying to find the Governor of Santa Fe so interested in the progress of the idea, as expressed in the following letter:—

"I have read with great interest your project of a National Exhibition, for which I have to congratulate you. Ideas of this kind will always find a ready support in me and my Government, so far as our means will permit. You may rest assured that I will do my best to carry out your design. I should wish to see you employ all your energies in the press to foment and popularize the same, as its accomplishment must produce important results to the country at large."

Nicasio Osorio.

MEXICO.

The news from this unfortunate country do not represent the French to be as successful as they feignly flattered themselves to be about to be, at the beginning of the war. The Mexicans never face their foe in the open field, but annoy them by guerrilla attacks; these flying troops destroy the roads, and lie in ambush, occasionally taking possession of some small villages, which they lay under contribution, and hold the priests as hostages.

A strong guerrilla force has taken possession of San Agustín de las Cuevas, commonly called Chapam, and the French have been unable to root them out of their position. About an hour's march from Mexico, 320 Conservatives, with a gun, passed over to the Liberals, and a French battalion had been sent in pursuit of them. From 120 to 1500 men, under General Viceroy, had deserted at Iguala, some 20 hours journey to the south of the capital. The capital punishment which the enemy puts into force against the guerrillas, without mercy, has no effect on stopping daily deteriorations. The withdrawal of troops from various points, places the adherents of the new order of things in a ticklish position, as they must either emigrate, or run the risk of being hit by the guerrillas.

By way of the Pacific we learn that the French troops after having occupied Queretaro had taken possession, without resistance, of Mexico, San Marcos, Acambaro, and Selaya. It appears that this is just what the Mexican wish, as by the French forces being thus scattered and weakened, the patriots recover by one, the best strategic positions between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Mexican coast, and only the American line of steamer to Coahuila, are allowed to call at Acapulco for coal.

In consequence of the Archduke Maximilian having refused the crown, under his was recognized by the Argentine Government, the re-actionists applied to Washington to know their intention, and the answer received was that they would not either recognize or tolerate it.

Warning to Intending Passengers per Steamers.

One of the native newspapers gives a most affecting account of how an intending passenger lost his passage per Pávon through his having in his possession six new shirts and two lamps. It appears that the unfortunate being held some anti-Argentine ideas on the subject of clean shirts, and bought, for his private use half a dozen of these needless garments. The officers of the Reguarda could not be made to understand that one man, unless he were English or had (some) synonyms, could possibly want a whole half dozen shirts for his private use, and argued that they must be a part of a speculation, and therefore ought to pay duty. The half-cracked native did not see it, and, as a last resource, in order to save his passage by the Pávon, offered to put on the whole six shirts, one above the other. This act of martyrdom, as opinions, was indignantly refused to be allowed by the officers. He then offered to pay the duty, but the officers would not receive it, as that belonged to a different section of the Executive. By this time the Pávon had sailed, and the victim to change of linen was, like Lord Ullin, left lamenting.

Our advice to our countrymen is, to take care that their boots be in a state of shatter, and that their tooth-brushes be worn down to the bone—day at the last moment, they may find themselves in a fix about contraband goods.

MARTIN GARCIA.

This fortress has been a good deal like a rocket, going up in a shower of sparks and splendour, and coming down like a stick. At one time, Martin Garcia was the talk of all. If an old homely combed gun was placed in a horizontal position, reports were current of the almost impregnable nature of the works; if a workman was seen setting a sausage, with a piece of bread, the supplies were such that it could

withstand a siege of from this time till the middle of next week; a peon, seen cutting grass, then Government intimated declaring war against somebody or other, and the garison was laying in a supply of earth clods for red-hot shuffling.

These palmy days are past, and no one now cares a pin point about the progress of the works. No more reports are current; and, in fact, if Government were to buy up all the salmunders in the city to fire the gun with, no one, except ironmongers, would feel at all interested in the transaction.

We should like to see the pristine glory of this work of the Argentine Vaubans and Ulysses revived, even at the expense of the capture of the whole of 'their own Best' and not as before, of only one poor steamer belonging to themselves. The last report from that River Plate Gibraltar is, that a few days ago a Brazilian gun boat, passed the 'Rock' towing a schooner full of men. It was supposed that on board of the schooner were Basilio Priulla, Chief of Police of the Department of Paysandú, and some of his followers.

The Railways of the World, in Miles.

Europe—Great Britain and Ireland, 15,500; Russia, 9,500; France, 9,800; German Confederation, 9,214; Austria, 5,092; Spain, 2,333; Italy, 2,252; Russia, 2,202; Belgium, 1,536; Switzerland, 955; Sweden, 556; Holland, 409; Denmark, 421; Portugal, 128; Turkey, 128; India, 2,365. Africa—Egypt, 328; Cape of Good Hope, 45. America—British N. America, 3,378; United States, 60,040; Colombia, 804; Chile, 534; Brazil, 175; Peru, 90; New Granada, 77; Buenos Ayres, 21; Paraguay, 12; Australia, 299; New South Wales, 301.

REVENUE.

Europe	61,703 kilometres.
America	55,179 "
Asia	2,765 "
Africa	2,123 "
Australia	495 "

Were it possible to extend those kilometres of railway along the Equator we could encircle the world three times with railways; and a man could go round the globe in 24 days 9 hours, at the average rate of 100 miles an hour, or 68 kilometres the hour, and supposing him to travel twelve hours daily.

It is calculated that the cost of these railways had been \$5,700,000,000; of this sum, \$2,000,000,000 belong to Great Britain, and \$1,280,000,000 to the United States. It is well known that 75 per cent. of their enormous total belongs to British subjects; so that English wealth has supplied the world with the vastest system of terrestrial communication ever known—*Le Patrie*.

The troubles of the country, apart from those caused by factious men, are not yet over. The drought is causing frightful ravages in the neighbourhood of Montevideo. The 'Pais' says that if it do not rain within a fortnight, the state of the quintas will be most affecting. The severity of verdure is every day increasing, and fodder cannot be had. The viol of wrath for that unhappy country is rapidly being filled. Besides the two small pilot-boats which we mentioned yesterday, the communication between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is so far from being facilitated by the Brazilian steamer Mar-que do Olinda, which is to be placed on that station.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

PEACE IN CORDOBA.

Last month brought us intelligence of Alvarez, submission to Governor Forre, and the peaceable disembarkment of his 1500 followers. There were, however, some minor adventures in the districts of San Javier and San Alberto who continued the disorder, and the Pávon now brings news of their discontinuance. We read in the Eco of Cordoba that these fellows had committed several crimes and atrocities, until Colonel Endeck went in their pursuit, as we find in the following despatch:—

"Villa Dolores, Feb. 22, 1861.
"This morning I surprised I learned that the Chilian, Pedro Gutierrez, who had joined Moreno's revolt, was in V. Dolores with 16 gauchos, having entered the town at five o'clock, and having his small division had celebrated the triumph over Alvarez. I left Pávon with a few men and met the rebels who were about a league from Dolores, where they at once formed in line. Bringing my men to the charge, the enemy fled precipitately into the neighbouring thicket, where pursuit was impossible although I succeeded in capturing 2 horses, 2 lances and 2 swords. I am informed that Moreno's band has sacked the house of Justices Alana and Sales in V. Pávon."

Tucuman—On the 10th ult. was inaugurated the Column of Independence in the plaza of Tucuman, on the very spot where the head of Avellaneda was nailed by the orders of Oribe. This is one of the last acts of Governor Comodoro previous to his retirement from office. Although the day was, to use a phrase of Pantagruel, "heavily warm and only fit for thirteen weeks of rainy (108 in the shade) there was a very good turnout. Governor Comodoro, the Government officials, numerous military personnel, the Chief of the 8th of the line, and many of his officers; and last, but not least, crowds of ladies (both where they are not to be found except in their own houses?) assisted at the interesting ceremony. It is needless to say that there was any amount of palaverings.

San Juan—The elections for a deputy to Congress have passed quietly, and the 'Zonda,' says that Buenos Ayres and other places might easily take an example in political matters from San Juan, where voters are not driven to the poll by intimidation. Don Santiago Cortinez has been the victor, and the Basilio Priulla, Chief of Police of National Guards, quite independent of their Chiefs. The Government of Señor Samueto has exercised no coercion in the election, and the liberty of the voters would have been complete had not some Commandante's advice to Cortinez exercised undue influence over the result on Thursday evening at 10 o'clock.

Montevideo—There is nothing new from this province.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The tenth number of this periodical, corresponding to February, has just been published. Unlike its English sister, it is not universal in its papers, all its articles being solely upon subjects in connection with the River Plate; and on that account it will always have readers, both native and foreign. It is a moderately sized work, of about 160 pages, the type is good, but we cannot say as much for the paper, which is at a disagreeable texture, betwixt that used for wrapping up salt and sugar and the blotting paper of the old American periodicals.

The first article is a short account of some of the expeditions of the naval squadron of Independence, and will be very interesting to any who cares for studying the small beginnings of a nation. The author uses a strange word with reference to Admiral Brown—at least, so it appears to Anglo-Saxon ears. Naval commanders are frequently gallant, plucky, or dashing, but we never heard them called super-human (super-humano).

Article No. 2, is a continuation of 'Historical Visions of the Province of Cuyo.' The same fault that is to be found in Argentine newspapers, is faithfully prevalent in most articles on matters relating to the political state of this country, and makes them painfully heavy reading, and that is, such frequent copies of worthless official documents. Fancy reading a 'History of England' composed of a copy of all the blue-books published!

No. 3, is a short history of the 'Missions of Cordoba and Ecuador.' No. 4, is really, to foreign readers, the most interesting and useful of all. It is a note of 'Remarkable Events,' which have happened in connection with Spanish America, during the February of each year, since 1312 till 1853.

Next in order comes the 'History of the Founding of the Convent of Capuchin Nuns in Buenos Ayres.' By it, it appears that the first impulse to convent building was given by a party of Capuchin nuns, who passed through this city, on their way to Chile, and the authority to found convents was expedited by Juan Gonzalez Melgajon, Bishop of Chile.

The first body of nuns arrived here from Chile on 31st May, 1719, under the charge of Dr. Letorero, and were received into the chancery of the Convent of San Francisco by the ecclesiastical authorities, and were conducted by the clergy and people in great state to the Convent. This article is really well worth reading, and we are not for the last, mentioned before, of sticking in long official documents which might be very easily abstracted and still serve the purpose of the author, there is nothing to complain of.

Literature—Translations and Translations—is a series of remarks on that subject, the duty of translators. No two nations ever yet held the same opinions as to how far the translator should stick to the literal meaning of the words, or how far he could give the gist contained in his own language. Far be it from us to hint that light may not spring from the land of the Pharaohs, but we may casually mention that at this present day there is a very pretty little squabble going on amongst the literati of Great Britain, as to the value of a translation.

'Recollections of Egypt,' is a short extract, from memory (his diary having been lost), of notes taken during a sojourn through that land of gladiators and sand, by Lucius V. Mansilla. Travels, by amateur authors, are, and have been, for a long time past, a drug, and for all the good that the majority of these writers can present to the world, they might as well follow the example of Sir Charles Coldstream (in 'Used Up'), who, when asked what he thought of Naples, turned to his valet and said, 'What do I think of Naples? Do you remember?'

The remaining three articles, 'Estadística Bibliográfica,' 'Riquetsa Mineralogica de la Republica Argentina,' and 'Poetry of José Joaquín Bordaberry' must leave for the present, our space being already occupied; but we caudally confess that the last article is a 'fact,' and we are something weary of meddling with poetry, since our few friendly remarks on rhyme in another publication.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The inauguration will positively take place to-morrow. Among the guests arrived in this city is our distinguished countryman, Mr. Consul Hutchinson, of Rosario. As the function will take up most of the day, we cannot give a full report until Wednesday morning.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Washington Kirwan, B.A., has passed his first examination at the Faculty of Medicine. He is the son of Dr. Kirwan, Montjoy-square, Corner for the city of Dublin.

A communicational article signed *America* in yesterday's paper is calculated to make a false impression respecting the state of the White claim. We are happy to say, that so far from its being indefinitely put under the tallo, after formal recognition, the arrangement as favourably concluded, through the Hon. Mr. Kirk, after 50 years' delay, is now being put in effect, and the Bonds actually being printed.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction through town, caused by the accident on Thursday evening to the Northern railway locomotive. We learn that the last train from San Fernando was delayed four hours at Belgrano, owing to something going wrong. The various speculations as to the cause formed quite an amusing conversation; some said the boiler would not heat, some said the wheels, some on the engine drivers, while a few maintained that it would be necessary to walk home, as the engine would require a week's reprimand. Meaning the ladies and children were very angry, and when at length the train arrived, and the passengers sought their homes, some were locked out and supposed to have passed the night at the Hotel de Goya, Corrientes, has called to inform us that cotton-picking has begun on haciendas (Bates). The yield of 40,000 picas ought to be at least 400 arrobes—22 loads. We expect a small lot soon from La Paz, and learn also that the growers of Diamante purpose sending us their crop.

In yesterday's 'Tribuna' Dr. Sheridan, of Ranchos, publishes a notice relative to the law-suit of the late Mr. James Sheridan's estate. He declares that his brother's marriage was informal, and that James Sheridan being a Roman Catholic, and married in the Protestant Church. In support of this it is proved that he had not been educated for a R. Catholic priest. This brings the suit into a new shape, after several years of costly litigation, (Dr. Sheridan claims a partition against buying the land) the agents of Miss Isabel Hughes alias Sheridan. The case is now before the court.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Juan Rossi, the well-known broker, of the firm Lynch and Rossi, which he had died on Friday, 4th inst. His remains were yesterday conveyed to the Recoleta.

Novas will be sung to-night at Colón theatre. Mme. Brail may count on a full house, for this is her *cheval-de-bataille*; but we would suggest to raise the curtain at 8.30, and a new opera will soon be necessary, for a change in the repertoire.

The fusion between the rival clubs is not impossible. The victorious Public has given the Libertad till to-day, to accept the honorable terms of capitulation. To-morrow we shall know the result. Three weeks yet elapsed before the day fixed for combat. The Legislature (Provincial) is occupied with a new law of elections, which will probably pass, after which, we think, like most things here, 'the day after the fair.'

Field Sports in France.

Some folks are easily amused; we have seen a small boy, whose imagination was incited by reading of the Whale Fisheries, fasten a large darning needle to a ball of twine, and amuse himself by sticking the instrument into a kitten. There must be some truth in the saying that the Child is Father to the Man, if the following be correct.

BULL-FIGHTING IN FRANCE.—The *Opinion Nationale* has the following paragraph:—"On Thursday last, in the park of the Trinité (Versailles), a bear

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WM. MATTHEW & CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDE
Calling at Santa Fe, Rio de Janeiro and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
Captain P. Fianza
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

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Calling at Zarate, Rosario, San Pedro, Olavarría, Las Heras, and San Nicolas.
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

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DOLORITAS,
The National Steamer
Leaves the 'Dolores' every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every 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 every Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' baggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla, de la Esquina, Corrientes, and San Nicolas.
EMERALDA
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	10 "
Olavarría do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Trá do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	40 "
Empedrado do	42 "
Corrientes do	48 "
Guauguay do	11 "
Concepcion do	12 "
Concordia do	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjinas, Asuncion, and other Brazilian Ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MAQUINES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipetta de S. Botocourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Cumbaba	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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NATIONAL BANK.

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LONDON.
And on J. Darned & Co. Bankers
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THOMAS B. HALL

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

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Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
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Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cordos.
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Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
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WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosi).
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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ALEX. FULTON & CO.,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU & CO.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

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The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
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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 and Montevideo branches.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general 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 Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. n. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

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- 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.
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ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

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ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61

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LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec, 1862—170,667 pata. in 215 Policies.

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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.

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

Salida		Regreso.	
Salida	Regreso.	Salida	Regreso.
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
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21.º	22.º	21.º	22.º
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27.º	28.º	27.º	28.º
29.º	30.º	29.º	30.º
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35.º	36.º	35.º	36.º
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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
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55.º	56.º	55.º	56.º
57.º	58.º	57.º	58.º
59.º	60.º	59.º	60.º
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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
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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

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" partirán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro subsiguientemente.

Mensajeros y Correas Nacionales Iniciales.

127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.

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Light only on the Box

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Rams! Rams! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams or horn breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corral, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.

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

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 255 CALLE BUEN OSIDEN.
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15 p. E. 24.

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