

## The Standard

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\$30 PER MONTH.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
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**The Standard.**

"All falsi audiam illi veri non audiam dicere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

**ARRIVAL OF THE KEPLER.**

**By the Enter from London.**

The steamer 'Kepler' arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday, the 5th inst., bringing us dates from London to the 1st, and Lisbon the 6th December. The English Consuls had suffered a serious decline, closing on the 1st Dec. at 9 1/2 p. The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to seven per cent.

Great fears were entertained in England of a general European war.

From the United States we learn that Burnside had been again attacked by the Southerners, but that owing to timely assistance received from Meade he was saved.

Charleston had not surrendered, but was in flames in several parts, and could hold out no longer.

Lee had left the Rappahan.

The Russian fleet had left New York to winter in Washington.

All the French and English Consuls it was rumoured had been expelled by Jeff. Davis.

The Alabama had lost several of her crew at the Cape of Good Hope through desertion, and had left for the Indian Ocean.

The atrocities of the Russians still continued in Poland, and all Europe was alarmed at the massacre and sacking of the Count Zamois's palaces.

All the money markets in Europe were raising their rates of interest.

Gold still kept flowing out of the banks of England and France.

Money was getting very tight in both in London and Paris.

It was rumoured in London that private advisers spoke of a great battle in Tennessee, in which the Northerners were triumphant.

Lord Elgin is dangerously ill.

France is about to come in the market for a loan.

**THE CHILIAN SACRIFICE.**

On last Sunday we published all the information we possessed respecting the awful catastrophe which occurred on the 8th December in the church of Compañía in Santiago, the capital of Chile. Since then however, we have gathered further particulars, which serve but to increase the horrors attending this unprecedented tragedy.

One clergyman alone, of all that belonged to the church, Don Juan de Dios Deán, worked heaven and earth to save the multitude, but there is a very strong feeling against all the other clergymen, first for filling the church to such an extent with tapers and lights, leaving only one means of exit for the multitude; secondly for closing the vestry door, when possibly had it been open many lives might have been saved. But those who regret to say are not the only charges against the clergymen. Possibly in the hurry of the moment they forgot their first and only duty, we will not take on ourselves to say, but people would have been better satisfied had these clergymen, through whose culpable negligence the catastrophe is mainly owing, been more occupied in saving the lives of their fellow beings than the ornaments of the altar.

If we are to believe the accounts in the Chilean newspapers, silver candlesticks were saved by the dozen, while the loveliest girls in Santiago were being roasted to death in hundreds in the aisle.

We refrain at present from making any remarks on the conduct of the Franciscan friars or even the authorities, until we hear further details.

It is said that the walls of the church were to be demolished, and a public park laid where the church stood, but we think that the inhabitants would pay a better tribute of respect to the memory of their burnt citizens by making a very instead of a pleasure garden of such a melancholy site. We extract following items from the Chilean newspapers.

The cause of this dreadful accident was the imprudent profusion of lights, one door only being left open, and the temple actually crowded to suffocation. Such a proceeding was not only imprudent but criminal.

Fifty graves were opened to enclose the remains of the frightful catastrophe. Uncertainty, doubt, and despair was painted on every countenance; their mournful lamentations filled the air.

and the whole city was overwhelmed in despair. A hundred and seventy carts were loaded with dead bodies, and passed not fifty yards from the church, where, notwithstanding, the bells kept on ringing, and the doors open, covered with lights, as if still further to provoke Divine anger.

None of the clergy perished in the awful conflagration of the 8th of December, nor were they seen to offer either spiritual or corporal relief, and alas! in that hour of grief and pain, where had they fled?

The untiring efforts of one curate, Don Juan de Dios Despot, were noticed by everybody, but where are his companions? The furniture belonging to the vestry was saved, also many ornaments of not much importance, in fact nothing in the sacristia was burnt, and in saving such things the doors were blocked up, thereby preventing the escape of many a poor victim.

Great blame is attached to the clergy, who are charged with occupying themselves in saving the ornaments of the church and not the people. Surely the apostles of Christ would not close the doors of the vestry against those unhappy victims, thereby preventing their escape from so dreadful an end, but the vestry door was closed, and closed we have no reason to doubt by those employed in the sacristia. The doors were burst down, which could not have been the case unless they were closed.

A gentleman sixty years of age, standing near the church door during the conflagration, noticed a young girl pitifully imploring help, which moved him so that he rushed through the flames and taking her in his arms placed her on the mass of dead bodies, which piled up the door. She managed to save herself, but the poor old man, tired with the exertion, perished, victim to his humane action. It is surprising how generous and heroic were some, and vile and stupid others; for in the midst of all this consternation there were those who thought more of saving their miserable "escasos, linenzos and effizas" than their fellow beings, who cities would rend the hardest heart.

One man perceiving that if the pile of dead bodies which obstructed the door could be removed there might be some chance of saving many, got a horse and lass, and actually lassoed some 60 corpses, by which means ten young girls were saved, but unfortunately he lassoed some half dozen of corpses at a time the lasso cut; the press from within continued, and each moment the pile increased. Alas! there was no longer any hope, and the noble fellow who had worked so hard with his lasso fell flat on the ground from sheer exhaustion.

A farmer can drive his flock or flocks from Luxan out there without ever having to cross a larger river than that of Luxan or Arceles. The few who went out there, last year have made 80 per cent. out of their capital this year. We advise our friends who are paying high rents not to lose sight of the present opportunity. Millions are to be made by a little courage and enterprise; thousands are to be lost by remaining dormant. From Chicomus there is a regular stampede this year. Every farmer, whose sheep are in a condition to be removed, are driven to the north. In the direction of the Bragado it is perfectly incredible the number of farmers who are squatting down there. Only last week we hear of one man who drove out seven flocks from the Leones, where, we regret to hear, the camp is at present very bad. We advise our subscribers to strike up towards Santa Fe. There are no Indians there, the camps are good and cheap, and every way adapted for sheep.

General Hornos took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to give account of the works of the committee; in every partido in the camp all the wealthy and respectable portion of the society had readily responded to the call, and enlisted themselves under the banner of the Club del Pueblo. The secretary stated that in many parts where the committee had not sent circulars the people themselves had spontaneously sent in their adhesion to the club. The Secretary concluded, calling for a vote of thanks for our friends in the camp. Tremendous applause, prolonged for several minutes, in which shouts were made for a live Crudo to come forward and show himself.

The Vice-President (Sr. Don J. M. Gutierrez) then rose to address the meeting, and said—I come, fellow-citizens, here this day, to proclaim, before the club and the people of Buenos Ayres, in the name of the committee, and in my own name, a declaration necessary to refute the calumnies which our enemies have levelled at us. Our enemies, those who have tried to insult us by calling us "Restauradores," have the impudence and audacity to insist that we are working for the federalisation of the whole province of Buenos Ayres. I hurl back these insinuations upon their authors, and tell them that if in the commencement such a thing was thought of, it was before the compromise on the capital question was entered into. The law having settled the dispute, we adhere to that law; we stand by that law, and please Heaven, we will maintain that law. We will uphold the National Government, because we are fully convinced of the necessity of preserving peace, and discountenancing the eternal intrigues of these pack of hungry politicians, who are continually labouring to plunge us into another civil war, and undo the present order of things. In vain, our opponents try to make it appear that we cannot defend the Go-

vernment, because we should then approve of their work. We remember the public documents which they have signed, and the work of those who signed them, as a basis for the social edifice, which is being erected by their adversaries, who declared that they were driven to it by the threat of a 'political crisis.' These precedents will suffice to guarantee the loyalty of our declaration, but to strengthen it more, I declare solemnly, in the name of the committee, and in my own, that we do not toil, nor will not labour, in the elections, for the federalisation of Buenos Ayres. (Loud cheering followed this speech, amidst which the patriotic and talented Sr. Gutierrez resumed his seat.)

The Secretary immediately rose, and said that he approved of the sentiments of the Vice-President, which were the truthful interpretation of the object of the meeting, but that it was necessary that those words should be something more than a speech, and a cheer, and proposed that the club should make a commission to immediately make out a declaration equivalent to the words of the speech.

The President was then authorized to name the Commission, and which was composed of Messrs. Lezama, Avellaneda, Paz, Molina, Chassainz, and Gutierrez, who shortly afterwards returned with the following proclamation:—

"The Club del Pueblo denies the calumnious assertions of its opponents, and declares solemnly that it does not toil, nor will it labour, for the federalisation of the province of Buenos Ayres in the elections.

"José G. Lezama.  
 "Nicolas Avellaneda.  
 "Carlos Paz.  
 "J. B. Molina.  
 "J. Chassainz."

After a few words from Secretary Avellaneda, the meeting adhered to the declaration, and it was accepted by all the members standing, amidst thunders of applause.

General Hornos then gave a few useful hints to the members, and the meeting dissolved.

A meeting of the subscribers to the British Hospital was convened for the 11th inst.

The port was crowded with ultramarine arrivals.

A new house of business has been established under the firm name of McLean, Langenbeck, and Co.

Flores, it was said, was obliged to march out of Fray Bentos, owing to the great insubordination of his men. Servando Gomez is coming up on Flores' rear.

The battle of Carmelo had produced the most profound sensation. People forgot the Schleswig-Holstein question, and even the much-talked-of European Congress. Carmelo was the universal subject of conversation. The comarrios displayed their wonted pluck, and were proceeding slowly along a narrow road when a band of forty colorados rushed on them. A rebel named Bernabe was piked in the back just as he was climbing up an algaroba tree to see the battle. The wound proved mortal. This was the only one who was killed in the struggle.

It is rumoured that Flores is about to establish a saladero in the Rincon de Gellinas, on the Uruguay.

Mr. Albert Jackson, who was drowned the other day whilst bathing, was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He was buried on the 4th inst., his remains being followed to the cemetery by all the leading foreigners and natives in Montevideo. Several orations were made over his tomb by friends of the deceased young man, who is sincerely and deservedly regretted.

During the year 1863 only 21 new houses were built in Montevideo.

The steamer Guadagny is at present anchored before the saladero of Sr. Sacramento Ribes, who is her owner.

Agular, it is said, has raised a loan in Buenos Ayres at 50 per cent. discount, the amount of the loan not to be paid in money, but in goods, such as pantaloons, boots, &c. Flores, it is said, agrees to refund in frutos del Pais.

Col Don Pantaleon Perez, Minister of War, has left for the army, to inspect it.

The creditors of Messrs. Greenway, Gordon, and Co., are notified to call for the last dividend.

**THE ATTACK ON PAYSANDU.**  
 Argentine and Oriental eyes are concentrated upon the historic city of Paysandu. Flores has marched with all his forces to attack the place. 'Kerryman,' like Lord Byron in Greece, has hurried to the devoted city to defend it against the invader, and has kindly sent us the following description of the place:—

"Paysandu is at present garrisoned by about one thousand soldiers. Two hundred resolute men could hold it against Flores, if he even had ten thousand men. The greater part of the garrison is composed of jerked beef peons, who know as much about a Minie rifle, as they do of making a watch. These men have inherited all the courage of their Oriental ancestors (which is not saying too much for them), they seem, however, to have forgotten the daring which is expected in a saladero hiring. If the empires of Europe are at present at peace, it is because the Oriental soldier has not crossed the Atlantic. Woe to Europe when they arrive! 'Paysandu,' the Sebastopol of 1864, is surrounded by deep fosses, commonly called quinta diiches, flanked by ridges of potatoes, lined by a plentiful array of zapallos. The attempt to reduce this town, so defended, is rather a serious undertaking for Field-Marshal Flores. But this contemptible revolutionist, having so easily captured Fray Bentos, with his characteristic indiscretion, has resolved to attack this impregnable eastern fortress. For this purpose he has purchased a lot of new 'recados' of a Fray Bentian shopkeeper, fitted out his men with a pair of new pantaloons each, and ordered his lieutenants to surround the city. On the south-west of the city he has determined, I hear, to make the assault, because the majority of his men are good swimmers, and it is thought that an assault by a handful of good swimmers in that quarter would be the least expected. The walls of the city in that direction terminate in a mud puddle, through which the invaders must wade; but this puddle is flanked by four strong palperias, the approach to which is rendered doubly difficult, on account of the double-faced handubay palenques, and also the undulating character of the streets, which are closely intersected by a network of filthy sewers, which since the last rain have not been cleaned. While the main assault, with the bulk of the land forces, is to be directed against the mud puddle, the attention of the enemy is to be attracted by an attack on the quinta. Seen from the distance, Paysandu seems a rather defenceless place, but, on close investigation, it will be regarded as an eastern city of peculiar strength, and not to be carried by a Flores' 'comp de main.' A well-directed fire from Nadal's white boat would riddle the invaders as they jumped into the mud. And though the city is destitute of ramparts, I would undertake, with a handful of Irishmen, to hold the place against a dozen of such fellows as Flores, with ten times his army. Scaling ladders the invaders have not, nor are they necessary, for there is nothing to scale. Were I in command, I would just let Mr. Flores enter by the muddy opening, and when I had the chap and his men in, run up the Villa del Salto, and Nadal's whaler's to breach them in the rear, show the Kerryman the enemy, and then—if Flores, like most of his countrymen, remained on horseback, watching his men, I would throw a petard between the horse's feet. If the jerked beef soldiers can only be got out of Paysandu, and a few resolute foreigners, say two hundred put in their place, I will arrange accounts with Flores, as I did with the two basques, when last amusing myself at a game of ball in your city.

"Yours,  
 "KERRYMAN."

P.S. I send you an account of the march on Paysandu; if you have no cotton intelligence for to-morrow, perhaps you can find room for it.

**FLORES' MARCH ON PAYSANDU.**  
 After the capture of Fray Bentos, the 'Blancos' offered but little resistance; the victorious army of the invader marched, without opposition, by the Yaguarete, through the Rincon de Haedo Pass. But what a spectacle here met the eyes of the invading army at every step! How calculated to rouse the dormant patriotism of the Oriental rebels.

Literally strewn with the bones of slaughtered cows, which had perished under the invader's knife, the newly dressed soldiers could hardly move a pace without treading on the bones of despoiled novillos. In vain, I have tried to do justice to the butchery; nothing in ancient or modern story can equal the sensations of the invading soldiery as they passed these evidences of former justification and good living. The discovery of Varrus's army, by the legions of Germanicus Cæsar, was as nothing to the rencontre of the Flores' hordes with the osamentas of stolen beef. On all sides lay the whitening bones of slaughtered bullocks, which, if but forwarded to Buenos Ayres, would be

gladly caught hold of by the ship captains, or some of your 'gentlemanly' ship brokers. The limbs of cows, the horns of novillos, the heads of bullocks, lay scattered over the plain. What a sight! Those who had survived the massacre, were to be found peaceably mingling with the rodeos of Mr. Wendel Spatter, or William Mooney. Silent and pensive, Flores led the van, little thinking that only a few yards behind him was your friend Kerryman. An indigenous mulatto suggested to the Commander-in-Chief the necessity of collecting these bones, and shipping them to Buenos Ayres; but the Chieflain replied 'let us wait until we have more.' Unconscious of the high price of bone ash in the Mount, the legions advanced in silence, until they arrived at the Yaguarete-ravo course; here they halted, but suddenly 'Mesopotamia' Martinez missed his poncho. Had the Flores' flag been lost, a greater row could not have been created. The army was about to enter the jaws of a defile, when the prized garment was lost. Flores tried in vain to settle the dispute, à la Napoleon, by tearing off his own poncho, and presenting it to the owner of the lost garment. Search was made, and as they tell me I had the appearance of a suspicious character, they immediately took me before the commander, and most indignantly searched me through and through. Neither you, Mr. Standard, nor your readers, will blame me much, when I tell you that with the 'little bit of a stick' I had made both Flores and his men feel the want of a poncho. As they were in search of a garment, I thought it would be a favour to give them a good dressing. I gave Mr. Flores a *coito shield* entertainment, and I taught him to believe that though he may persecute Berro, he is no match for the

**LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.**  
 Our colleague the Ferro-ceril has got hold of one of the 'gorros celestes' manufactured in Catamarca after the battle of Pavon. It is composed of the most ordinary description of materials, worth possibly two pence each at home, and at the very highest calculation worth about one and three quarters cents each in this country. The National Government had to pay for each of these eight silver dollars two reales. Where is the 'Tribuna' that it does not take this matter up—it is at present on exhibition at the Ferro-ceril office, and will afterwards be forwarded to the 'Nacion Argentina' office.

From Catamarca we have the old story: Maubecin is every day becoming more unpopular. From Cordova we learn that the Government has been triumphant in the elections.

A public funeral for the victims at the late Chilean catastrophe is about to be performed in Rosario.

The weather is most frightfully hot in Rosario, business dull, and cocktails in severe demand.

The greatest tranquillity reigns throughout all the provinces. There are no crudos north of the arroyo medio, and consequently everything is very quiet.

**ELECTION ABUSES.**  
 In the parish of Montserrat the members of the Club del Pueblo who desired to be registered had to wait three hours. On the other hand, those of the so-called Club Libertad were registered like a flash of lightning. Happy the 'Nationalist' who can obtain his ticket even after this scandalous delay.

Our attention has been called by various neighbours of that parish, who wish the English paper to take the matter up. We give the following case in point:—

Mr. Cruz, who was living for the last eight months in the parish of Concepcion, was naturally enrolled there. He purchased a house in the parish of Montserrat, and, as Mr. Blanco well knows, there is no law to oblige a man to enrol as often as he buys houses, so the 'domicillo' remained in his 'papeleta.' For this he was refused registration.

Mr. Blanco wishes every one to enrol as often as they change houses. Several persons have been refused on the same principle.

**BRITISH HOSPITAL.**  
 Subscriptions from Mr. Gilmour Tayu for the year ending December 31st, 1863.

Mathew Gilmour	... 100
Robert Gilmour	... 100
J. Carruthers	... 50
Wm. Anderson	... 50
John Dick	... 50
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	350

James Brown & Co.	400
Buenos Ayres	400
Rd. Simons, Magdalena	200
A Friend, per Mr. Reid	200
J. Thompson (Canelas)	50
Patrick Headnan	50
H. Dean Murphy	50

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The Art Journal for July, 1892 says: "The Ink used for printing this Journal expressly manufactured by Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher and Co. combines the essential qualities of depth of colour and clearness of impression which their Inks have long been favourably known abroad as well as at home."

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Red Ultramarine, Dark Blue, and other colors. 4s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 6d. and 10s.  
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**Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers,**  
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.  
**WATSON, GOW, & CO., IRON FOUNDRY.**  
JILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW.  
Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates,  
**Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces,**  
Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dray Bushes, Gater, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

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

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Drafts also granted on Messrs Prescott, Grate & Co, Bankers LONDON.  
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**SOREN AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.**

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Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.  
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Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Emigration.  
Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Plating and Iron Frames.  
Estimates and particulars forwarded including delivery at every port in S. America

**FETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.**  
Fetchford & Co. hold themselves liable for the quality of their Wax and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this purpose, they can bestow their attention on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Fetchford's make, as others are often substituted.  
Coff's Lane, Bethnal Green, London.

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W. M. WATTS & CO.  
30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR MONTEVIDEO.**  
Taking Passengers and Cargo, the National Steamer  
**LIBERTAD,**  
Cap. An. Michelini.  
Leaves every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 p.m., and Montevideo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

**FOR CONCORDIA.**  
Calling at Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer  
**SALTO**  
Cap. An. F. Filippi.  
Leaves every Tuesday at 9 a.m., and returns every Friday. Leaves for Concepcion every Saturday, and returns every Monday.

**FOR ROSARIO.**  
Calling at Zuzate, Banderas, San Pedro Obligado, Las Huanacas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Paraná do las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer  
**PAVON.**  
Cap. An. Ponce.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAY.**  
The National Steamer  
**LOJOCITAS,**  
Cap. An. D. Linklater.  
Leaves the Boca de los Nuevos Vientos 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 later reaches Porto, the Mail Steamer  
**ESPIGADOR,**  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a river of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES.**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilpa, La Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Encarnado, the British Steamer  
**ESMERALDA,**  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, December 22, and returns on Friday, January 1st.

**FARES:**  
To Montevideo (cabin) 6 patacones  
Zuzate do 4 " "  
San Pedro do 8 " "  
Obligado do 10 " "  
San Nicolas do 12 " "  
Rosario do 16 " "  
San Lorenzo do 18 " "  
Dra nante 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 " "  
Gualeguay do 11 " "  
Concepcion do 11 " "  
Concordia do 17 " "  
Deck Half-price.

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

**FOR CUYABA.**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Encarnado, Paraná, Juncal, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer  
**MARQUES DE OLINDA.**  
Cap. An. Thibault de S. Reinecourt.  
Leaves on the 15th Decr. ber.

**FARES:**  
San Nicolas 16 pata.  
Rosario 20 " "  
Paraná 28 " "  
Corrientes 60 " "  
Asunción 60 " "  
Concordia 142 " "

**For Bahía Blanca & Patagonia.**  
**THE CORRIENTES.**  
Will leave on the 15th December.  
Fares—Cabin 600 do's., Deck 300 do's., Freight 240 do's. per ton and 6 p. Gold Silver 4 p. p.  
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

**NUEVAS Mensagerias Nacionales.**  
Office Reinovado to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223  
caves for Pillar every day  
" Capilla del Señor every day.  
" San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.  
" Zarate, all even days.  
" Bahadero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Returns from Pillar, every day.  
" Capilla, every day.  
" San Antonio, all even days.  
" Zarate, all uneven days.  
" Bahadero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.  
Conductors and Owners: MERLIN and MESQUITA.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
Opening of the San Martín Work Days

LEAVES	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class
From Ros. to Bah. do	6 30	10 4	1 20	5	5 10
" " Bah. do to Ros.	7 47	10 10	1 40	5 10	5 30
" " Ros. to Bah. do	7 15	11 45	2 15	5 30	5 45
" " Bah. do to Ros.	7 33	11 11	2 30	5 45	6

RETURNS	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class
From Bah. do to Ros.	8 15	11 30	2 15	7 15	7 40
" " Ros. to Bah. do	8 43	12 10	3 40	7 40	8 15
" " Bah. do to Ros.	9 10	12 35	4 10	8 15	8 45
" " Ros. to Bah. do	9 38	13 15	4 40	8 45	9 15

**Sundays and Holidays**  
From Ros. to Bah. do  
" " Bah. do to Ros.  
" " Ros. to Bah. do  
" " Bah. do to Ros.  
Arrival San Martín  
Returns  
From Bah. do to Ros.  
" " Ros. to Bah. do  
" " Bah. do to Ros.  
" " Ros. to Bah. do  
Arrival San Martín

The trains both going and coming stop at Itina, San Martín, and Páramo.  
*The Administration.*

**STRENGTH AND DURABILITY**  
**THE NEW CAMP RAZOR**  
OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING MUSTACHES AND ABRUJOS, Moveable carbide, rust-resistant, chiqueos.  
**LAND MARKS,**  
IRON WIRE FENCES FOR RODEOS, PORREROS, &c.  
Endless Iron Fences, for Shop and Cattle.  
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.  
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LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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**OFFICIALS.**  
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" Enrique Riesner, Sub Manager  
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Offices—57 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment where the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.  
This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to every the humblest classes.  
Public attention is, therefore, especially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the investment of funds, according to the rules of the association.  
THE PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:  
1st. On one's own life, in shares of 50 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 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 this 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 57 calle S. Martín (altos) between the nos 11—41 prospectus a given on application.

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BUENOS AYRES,  
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.

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Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON,  
Begs to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of:

Men's and Youths' Mole-skin and Cord Trousers, A Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests, Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits, Men's best Jean Stipple Shirts and Shirting Stripe, Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts, Men's and Youths' Crimean Shirts (all qualities), Drab and White Mole-skin and Cord-roy (best quality) Bedford Coats, Scotch and English Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets, Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats, Black and White Watered Maroon, Challis, Beges, Alpaca, Mohair, Colburns, English and French Merinos, Linen Checks, Derris, Prints, and Grey Cottons, Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towelings, Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick, Danawak and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans), Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Scarves, Ladies' and Misses' Cot on, Merino, and L. W. Hose, Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose, Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose, Smallwares of every description, best quality.

As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.  
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No. 103 calle de Cangallo. — BUENOS-AYRES.

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The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings. The Bank will deliver to each depositor 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 Mauá & 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 Mauá & 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 1893.  
p. p. Mauá & 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. p.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.  
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An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers  
UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.  
Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.  
ESTABLISHED 1861.

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An ever-attentive and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are especially 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.  
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The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gate of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.  
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Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.  
**Artificial Teeth.**  
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner.  
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The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.  
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Prepared only by  
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For Pumping, Out Grubbing, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Drilling at Machines.  
Costs nothing to work  
Works day and night  
Requires no rickling  
Not easily injured.  
Erection simple and cheap.  
Power of Engine from 12 to 2-horses, varying up to trouble the power, prices from 635 to 115

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