

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

600—SECOND YEAR.

### MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101 & 103  
Interest for the current month.

In ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.  
For balances in our favor 12p. S  
For balances in favor of customers 8p. S

In ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.  
For balances in our favor 12p. S  
For balances in favor of customers 7p. S

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

### Maua 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.

1st 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 convened 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 depositors being allowed to withdraw at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount of their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

5th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salta, Oruro, La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

6th 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 Ayres, Oct 29 1862.

P. P. Maua & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

### IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK  
Can be obtained from

WANKLYN & CO.,  
No. 88 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

London

Bristol

Birmingham

Cardiff

Glasgow

Leeds

Liverpool

Nottingham

Sheffield

Southampton

Wales

Warrington

Worcester

Yarmouth

Yorks

Zurich

Kilkenny

Killarney

Kilkenny

Waterford

Wexford

Wicklow

Wexford

Wicklow

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD

\$80 PER MONTH.

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 shall addam till veri non addam decessit." Olearo.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

Whether from the extreme heat or the serious depression of the paper money, we will not take on us to say, but certain it is that there is a sort of dizzy feeling experienced by all who have five paper dollars at stake in the country. We cannot go so far as to assert that we are suffering from a panic of ignorance, for such is not the case; but we do say that there is a general conviction that the best interests of the country are immolated at the shrine of politics.

Notwithstanding all we may argue in favour of the National Government, there is a general conviction that we cannot go on much longer as we are going.

Party feeling is rising to such a height that if recourse is not had to the safety valve, there are serious fears that our political boiler will soon burst.

The national finances are represented to be in the most inextricable state of confusion.

The industrial interests of the country are said to be neglected.

The revenue of the Government is considered to be thrown away in the employment of a set of supernumerary politicians, and the time, talent, and energies of our public men to be devoted rather to the subjugation of political opponents than the advancement of the material interests of the nation.

Without entering too deeply into these matters, we may safely state that these are the sentiments of foreigners on the present critical occasion.

The political situation of the Argentine Republic is far from being what its well-wishers could desire.

If we look at the interior provinces we find small territories crushed down by the useless expense of a set of popinjay Governments, which are maintained more for the purpose of affording employment to a dangerous set of politicians than of protecting the lives and properties of the people.

The mainstay of the nation, the bone and sinew of the country—industry—is the very last thing thought of. Need we wonder that such is the true state of the provinces when we ourselves are a prey to all sorts of political intrigue and electeioneering humbug?

If politics were the means of affording food to the inhabitants, and a revenue to the nation, we could comprehend the all absorbing attention which they at present command; but when we consider that since the first hour of the independence of this country they have proved the bane and ruin of the nation, we confess, indeed, that we are surprised they are permitted to grow like an upas tree on this republic, withering every enterprise which they shadow.

Portenos all admit the absurdity of so many provincial governments, but they fail to perceive that the very same cause which is fomenting revolution in the interior is creating all the disturbance at home.

Buenos Ayres has its Governor, Prime Minister, and Minister of Finance; the three put together could not tell us how many acres of land have been sown under wheat, or how many fanegas of maize the crop of 1860 has yielded; yet, notwithstanding if they were questioned as to how many Crudo voters in the town and provinces they could say to within a dozen. If we are to believe report, the Ministers of the Province take a delight in impressing upon every one the present critical state of the national finances, the errors of the Administration, and the inevitable collapse which is approaching, whilst these gentle, shut their eyes to the fact that the industry of the province is assassinated by imposts, and the wealth of the country daily diminishing.

The situation of the country this day is critical in the extreme, and it is a lying slander to suppose that the rise

in the price of gold, and consequent depreciation of our currency, is attributable to the efforts of capitalists or the influence of speculators.

President Mitre takes matters with such a patriotic coolness, that it is time we should demand his attention to "the situation." We call upon him to lay by Ostian and Plutarco, and take up the last month's returns of the Customs-house. If the National Government is in financial difficulties, it is not solely because of the Chaco's revolution, but because the most monstrous expenses have been going on. Will it be credited that the expenses of the Buenos Ayres Custom House are more than one-third of the receipts? Will it be believed that whilst the troops are unpaid, and the burning of the currency stopped, provinces are sending in the most monstrous accounts to our national Treasury?

The interest in the English debt has to be remitted in March. May we ask where the funds are to come from?

There are considerations worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in the maintenance of the National Government and the prosperity of the country.

The present debt of the nation should be, as far as possible, funded, and the revenue of the country liberated from the control of creditors.

The Provincial Bank holds the Buenos Ayres Custom House—the Manu Bank

of the provinces. Meanwhile, although the soldiers are without pay, and the whole country torn to atoms by the politicians, President Mitre is rustinating in San Isidro, versifying the Aeneas of Virgil. We have had many descriptions of Administrations in this country, from the tyrant Rosas to the age of reason. Alas! but the rule of poetry is the most dangerous of all.

The situation of the country is critical: we call upon President Mitre to make it more secure.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS

We are all so sick of the long, verbose, public documents which fill up the papers daily, that it is refreshing to all who care for the prosperity of the country, as the emigration table published in yesterday's "Nación Argentina."

The following table shows the total amount of immigration into the Argentine Republic for the years 1862 and 1863, by which it will be seen that the passenger vessels which arrived here in last year, were nearly double those of the previous year, and the increase of the number of immigrants during 1863, over that of 1862, was no less than three thousand six hundred and ninety-two.

	1862.	1863.
Vessels	Imмигранты grains	Imмигранты grains
Genoa	33 1703	40 2336
Bordeaux	19 685	34 1135
Bayonne	7 770	8 882
Havre	11 306	16 661
Carroll	1 1.8	—
Vigo	1 89	2 181
Corsica	2 140	2 198
Ferrol	—	—
Barcelona	1 12	8 84
Cadiz	1 24	11 213
Liverpool	7 254	23 509
Dublin	1 150	1 137
Antwerp	4 8	2 77
Bremen	1 10	4 58
Hamburg	2 26	7 100
Rio Grande	—	2 85
Rio Janeiro	2275	1 10
Montevideo	—	3973
"	—	150
Total	8 871	10 1018

The Irish are nearly all hired by their fellow-countrymen or their estates in the camp: the few portion generally remain in the city, and are hired as domestic servants.

The Italians are divided into two classes: those from the South of Italy, and those from Lombardy. The first are, generally speaking, sailors and fruit sellers, hotel-keepers, masons, and workmen: the latter class occupy themselves in quilts, farms, &c., and are very much esteemed.

The immigrants from Berne generally have a trade, and the Frenchmen from the North of France are, generally speaking, journeymen workmen.

The "Gallegos" are sermons, water-carriers, and servants. They have little inclination for agriculture.

It will be seen, by examining the above table, that the principal immigration lines to this country are from Genoa, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Havre. The other lines are of less importance—that is to say, from Liverpool, Cadiz, and Hamburg. The occupations or professions of the immigrants, are on an average as follows:

Farm labourers, 60 per cent.

Artisans, 20 "

No particular occupation, 20 "

The Basques, Swiss, Germans, and Irish principally devote themselves to pastoral and camp pursuits, with signal success.

Of the immigrants, at least 70 per cent. are men and 30 per cent females. But the most extraordinary feature of this table, is that the females which arrive here, by far the largest share are from Dublin. The following is the table published, as taken from the Consul's books, and the captain of the vessel's entries:

Dublin	30 per cent.
Bayonne	25 "
Bordeaux	18 "
Genoa	20 "
Havre	18 "
Vigo	15 "

YOUTH AND CHILDREN.

By far the larger portion of the immigrants are from Galicia and the Basque Provinces: the majority of the children are from ten to fifteen years old.

FAMILIES.

A very limited number of families have arrived as yet in this country. The few which have arrived, came principally from Germany and the Basque Provinces. It has been remarked, that in general the Germans have the largest families, five to nine in each.

In order that the reader can properly comprehend how steadily immigration is increasing in this country, we publish the following table, showing the immigration for the last six years:

Months.	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856
January	731	350	74	125	870	606
February	512	292	41	129	529	329
March	512	249	427	609	235	859
April	571	234	558	513	672	792
May	471	213	524	513	621	700
June	26	31	319	433	553	726
July	307	450	47	342	571	810
August	242	371	249	611	752	620
September	27	272	291	228	618	787
October	319	215	200	134	615	621
November	40	48	49	62	102	1057
December	651	1735	606	744	670	1058

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our readers may possibly not be aware of the present ugly row going on amongst the boot and shoemakers, but the "crudo" and "cocido" affair is nothing to it. It appears Mr. Aspiazu

took a contract from Government for 40,000 pairs of shoes, and in due time delivered the same at the Comisaría. After a few days he sent to inquire if the shoes had been inspected, but was answered in the negative. Day followed day, and the same answer was given.

At last, after the shoes were lying eighteen days in the office, it appeared that the inspectors refused to attend, alleging that the contractor's partner had called on him for the purpose of influencing his judgment.

Aspiazu wrote a tremendous letter to Diaz Caneva, who, it appears, has nothing whatsoever to say for himself. Albarracín, we believe, remits the boots. Meanwhile, we suppose that some of the defenders of the country must go barefooted. Aspiazu, we believe, is contented to get back the boots. He prefers them to the paper dollars, stating that they may talk as they like, but there is nothing like leather.

The "Spider" left yesterday for Paysandú, in order to afford protection to any British subjects that may be found in that quarter. Many are of opinion that if Servando Gomez comes up precipitately on the rear of Flores, that the long standing accord with this regenerator will at last be arranged. A British officer, of more than twenty years' standing, and who has been all through the Uruguayan towns, tells us that Flores is no more able to take Paysandú, than the Spanish, Gibraltar, and that if Leandro Gómez has two hundred good men and a few, he can hold out against Mr. Flores. Meanwhile, it is thought that Flores is at last ready to hazard a fight at all risks. If the two Orientals, Generals, Leandro and Servando Gomez, allow him to escape this time, there is no saying when the revolution will terminate. A little pluck now, and the country can be freed from the invader.

We call attention to the Immigration table in another column, by which it will be seen that in 1863 more girls came from Ireland than from any other part of Europe than this country: a bachelor. We only hope that the immigration next year will show the same results. The majority of the servant girls in this city are Irish, but we think it right to say that there are great complaints against them. In fact many very excellent families have now resolved to employ only Basque servant girls on account of the fashionable tendencies of the Irish servant girls. Some of the servant girls now-a-days dress with such taste and elegance that it is extremely difficult, judging simply from appearance, to know the cook from the lady of the house. There is reason in everything, but we think that it is most monstrously absurd for a girl who earns two or three hundred dollars per month to be sporting the largest trinkets and the costliest hats and satins to be found in Buenos Ayres.

The Villa del Salto struck again on the rocks in the corallito, and filled. She had on board over 800 men, who disembarked in front of where the accident occurred. We hear that she has filled in two compartments, but we have reason to hope that she is not a total wreck.

A friend of ours, from the camp, has just arrived. He has come from the frontier, near the 23 de Mayo, and gives the most glowing description of the state of the camps out there. He says that it is perfectly incredible how the immigrants, at least 70 per cent are men and 30 per cent females.

The Chairman having left the chair, Mr. Ford proposed and Mr. Getting seconded a vote of thanks to him for his able conduct at this meeting. Carried unanimously.

workmen, your Committee felt bound to receive such patients, without a sufficient guarantee for payment of their accounts, as they did not feel justified in burdening the subscribers with maintenance of men brought from England by the contractors for a special object, and who, therefore, could not be considered permanent residents in the country.

The accounts of the Treasurer, which will be found herewith, show a balance in favour of the Hospital of \$41,195.5 in the yearly expenses account. Of this sum \$44,185.5 are deposited with the London, B. Ayres and River Plate Bank, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, and of \$2,188.2 dol. to the credit of the Building Fund, which are also deposited with the bank.

From these it will be seen that the amount of yearly subscriptions is 9,620 dol. being an increase of 20,870 over last year. A further sum of 9,640 dol. has been received in special donations, making a total in voluntary contributions of 100,410 dol.

The Committee have further received 10,893, the proceeds of an entertainment given in the saloon of Coon Theatre for the benefit of the Hospital, and take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and successfully lent their valuable time and talents for this object.

Every effort has been made by your Committee to render the institution self-supporting by curtailing household and other expenses, in which they have succeeded in effecting a sensible reduction without, as they believe, in any way impairing the efficiency of the management. The amount disbursed under the head of current expenses is 184,021 dol. 7 rls. or 32,001 dol. 1 rls. less than in 1862, while the number of patients received into the Hospital shows an increase of 70 over last year.

The balance standing to the credit of the Building Fund remains the same as on 1st January, with the exception of \$18 dol. received for interest. Your Committee would suggest that a sum of 9,000 dol. should be transferred to this fund from the general accounts, to form a reserve in the event of any extraordinary outlay being called for.

The Committee cannot too fully express the obligation they are under to Mr. Seymour for his assistance in the collection of subscriptions, and to whose unceasing efforts they are principally indebted for the satisfactory results presented in their accounts.

The subscriptions from the county districts show a marked increase over former years, and the thanks of the Committee are due to the gentlemen who have exerted themselves

this country, "Hope told a flattering tale, much longer than my arm" to Lombart's valiant General, and although, all through life, I have generally kept a curb upon my sanguine temperament, by rememorizing the text "Blessed are they that hope for little for they won't get much" (when found, make a note of) and although I also knew that, I was not coming to the land of cotton, cinnamon seed and sandy bottom, yet I could not help sometimes imagining this to be a land of mutton chops and chutney sauce, deviled kidneys, and boiled bones, *del blum*. But, tell it not in Gath nor in the streets of Askalon how my day dreams were cruelly dispelled! (mark you, what follows, must be professed with the statement which I have often heard since my return from Spain, viz.: that my lot had not fallen in pleasant places, but was an exception, although an exception, too common.)

I arrived here sometime ago, and on presenting my letters of introduction, I was obliged to partake of a dish, for which I have, no great relish, cold shoulder. The good folks, to whom I had letters, grinned all over their body, (just like a youngster after his first kiss, or like a Chinese Sampan girl who has just been dipped into the water by some young Britisher who possessed exuberant spirits) and commenced talking to me something that sounded remarkably like a discourse on the Greek Diggamia, in which the words 'sea' and 'Flora' held a prominent position. I asked, in my innocence, why they, if they disliked it so much, didn't take council together and put a stop to the 'sea' (whatever that might be) and sit upon 'Flora.' I have, when at school, eaten stolen apples, sour as Greek and Hebrew tracts, but, Land of Goshen! my face never was so like a watercress as theirs were, when I made this remark. Well, though I, I have been and gone and done it, and put my foot in it, like sister Polly's daughter who lost her shoe at a picnic, and which article of dress was afterwards found in a pigeon pie. I left the presence of those grave Solitaires with a kind of a feeling that I had been speaking disrespectfully of some of their relations, or of some dear departed friend, and that, thus, unwillingly I had re-opened the sore.

I had heard that in Spanish countries "all the men were brave, and all the women were virtuous." "Señor" is feminine, I soliloquised, and I'll be damned if this infant hasn't been talking flippantly of some of their great grandmothers. Oh Snakes and Jerusalem! didn't I feel mean! I'll tell you how I felt. Just fancy yourself on a high pressure boat, racing like mad with an opposition boat, 200 on the square inch, and the Captain sitting on the safety valve shrieking like a Pawnee Indian, till his veins are swelled and his face is of a verlet blue color "Beat her, or bust! Let her rip! O! Land! of Goshen! Earth and Eas! Let her went, she's wretched" when all of a sudden, burst goes one of the feeding water pipes and you feel a liquid icy cold trickling down your back, at the same time you find your ears tingling, and hot, hot as—just as if you had received a powerful sockdolager from a man who intended to try the strength of his biceps. If you can realize all that, then have you my delightful feeling.

On returning to my hotel I turned up Neumann and Barrett and found that "señor" was not a human female, but a doughty, and that "Flora" was the plural of *Flor* a flower—now I've got it—these respectable gentlemen are all gone chickens, for as quen *lens cul parva*, prius nemental the drought and hot weather have driven them raving distracted mad as a June bed bug.

Finding that I had not insulted any of their female ancestors, and that they ought rather to be pitied for the loss of such reason as prudence ever endowed them with (I never saw them before that "señor") than condemned, I screwed up sufficient courage to call upon them a few days afterwards, and perhaps, should they have recently had more violent paroxysms, they might possibly be in a state of lull and be able to talk more sensibly.

The first party to whom I went, pulled his whiskers, grinned like a Cheesecat or a second Cather—and Snakes! he evidently knew his own good points, for his teeth were wonderful white (I guess he don't chew tobacco) and looked very natural—"Well, Mr. Hoss, I'd recommend you to go to the camp" (however never offering to give me letters to any of his camp friends), advice, a thundering lot like that given by Sir Benjamin Bingley to a poor woman "I'd advise you to live well, take courage exercise every day, and towards the end of the season go to Emperador. As your appetite is not good, and I don't approve of such tonics as quinine or gentian, take half-a-dozen of oysters, not more, and a couple of glasses of Johannissberg a few minutes before dinner; good morning, ma'am."

To make a long story short, I started for that unknown region, the camp, in what direction is no business of yours or any other man's. Finding nothing particular to do, unless I turned my attention to cutting the throats of sheep, or wandering about skinning such as had died of the bugbear of mine, the "señor" (I ain't a Cincinnati man) I

thought that teaching the young idea how to shoot might possibly gain me in my living, feeling perfectly competent to impart the three Rs (reading, writing, and arithmetic) to any number of savages. I accordingly engaged myself to a country man of the Duke of Argyle's—how that deceased nobleman would lament the destitution of his countrymen, not a post in the whole camp, except at the entrance to corrals—who promised to pay me,—well I shan't say what in case all the crossing sweepers of London might be tempted to remain at home—I stood it pretty well for about a month, and I don't believe that Job would have had patience to teach these brats—whether they were naturally stupid, or stubborn, or owing to their diet, halbecome half sheep I know not—but of one thing I am certain that the little brats were definitely ignorant of the use of soap and water and pocket-handkerchiefs, either pictorial or plain—Oh that some Mrs. Jellyby would start up and organize a society for distributing and teaching the use of pictorial pocket-handkerchiefs in this Argentine Booros boorishness!

"Those whom the gods love, die young" and I'm sure, sure as Rutes, that these youngsters, were they to die now, would die if not in the odour of sanctity, at least in the odour of —

The quantity of tobacco that I smoked as a kind of disinfecting remedy! I smoked myself almost into fits—one day—knowing that a wink is as good as an eye to a blind horse, I set a copy line for one of my improving pupils, "cleanliness is next to Godliness.—Well, dodged the little puritan, he refused to write and trotted to his father, and Oh Hedges! down came he like thousands of bricks, shouting in the pure Doric—that would have made Professor Blackies' (Edimbro' N. B.) heart beat with joy. "Ye maunna teach the bairn taucweer" I calmly explained to him that in place of teaching "the bairn ta swear" I was planting a great moral truth in the child's mind—the truth of which we evidently never had heard, when a pimminny. He lost his temper, and I, like a goose, lost mine. (Strange it is, that what Sydney Smith wrote of Scotchmen, years ago, still holds good—they still require a surgical operation to be performed on their heads, before they can understand a joke.)

After bandying a few complimentary remarks, the spirit moved me to tell him that in all my wayfaring I ever had found his class of Scotchmen the same—that whenever they succeeded in becoming owners of a piece of land, they were so cussed proud of it that they carried as much of the soil about them on their persons, as they well could.

This put the finishing hitch to my enterprise—He gave me notice to quit, and I told him that I would make tracks from his diggings as soon as ever I could get my plunder removed." As I said before I'm a peaceable man, I am—my brother Repentance can vouch for that fact.

To return to our matton, I mean, my employer, I told him in the words of the immortal Colonel Davy Crockett "You

go to— and I'll go to Texas"—That same night, I travelled.

With respect to the fulfillment of my dream of stodgy chops and Chutnee sauce—our times for feeding, were as follows—At 7 A. M. we had a composition of chicory and burnt horse beans called by a stretch of imagination, coffee—I don't know if ever, when a youngster, you were dozed out half holidays with a vile compound called, "Gregory's mixture" I have been, and as far as I can recollect it appeared to me to be made of coarse sand, red paint, two spoonsfuls of turpentine, a drachm of asafoetida, three grains of ipêchuanha and a few cantharides—it was a powerful medicine, but real nasty to swallow—just in fact a physic adapted for a public hospital—as it is a well known fact, that free patients never think they are properly attended to, unless they get physic, the taste of which remains in their mouth for a week. Our coffee was much the same in taste—and I'm prepared to go before a Justice of peace and make declaration that that coffee had never seen Yungas, Brazil or Mochi. We had for eglises an article called by courtesy, Biscuit, as hard as any stone that ever came from Martin Garcia.

Skedda led—I ho 'Tribuna' asserts that the Chief of Police of Payandu has fled since the approach of Flores. We believe that the statement is incorrect.

Wool sold by auction, by Thomas Gowland, on the 7th inst., at the South Market:

270 arr. wool, Merino, fine sup. \$112

50 do do do 87

300 do do do 86

200 do do do 81

80 do do with cartella 75

250 do do do 74

100 do borregn, fine, without cartella 94

Panches.—This little town has proved one of the most patriotic in the country: all the principal shopkeepers and estancieros have come forward to join in the formation of the Club del Pueblo. It is to be hoped that the townspeople of the other little country villages, will imitate the example.

Zarate Railway.—We understand that in consequence of the extremely hot weather the proposers of this road are obliged to postpone the surveying of the line for the present: the circumstantial project we hear is abandoned.

Sin Isidro.—This delightful little suburb is at present the great point of attraction for all our fashionables. The President's dinner parties are conducted on the most splendid scale. The Presidential quinta is the San José of Buenos Ayres, only that the dwelling house wants the clock tower and lofty turrets which grace the Uruguayan palace.

Zarate.—We hear a branch Club of the "Pueblo" has been established in this town.

Very Important.—The Minister of War and Kerrymann left for Martin Garcia yesterday, at noon. They pushed off in a small flat-bottomed boat, which Kerrymann nearly capsized when he jumped into.

Mr. CHAS' coach was upset on the Palermo road, on Friday evening. Through the assistance of a distinguished foreigner, Mr. Chas and family were rescued from the danger.

THE HOLES.

Jan. 9th.

Patacones opened at 28 75, and shortly afterwards rose to 24 80; in the evening they declined to 23 75, at which price they closed. Total sales, 270,300.

PRODUCE SALES.

150 dry cowhides \$110

200 do do 114

500 ar wool, merino 84

510 do do 80

I am—I can stand mosquitoes, even Gallippos, but I'll be jiggered (Don't faint, the Earl of Eglington when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland used that very phrase in a public speech) if I can stand ideas.

After leaving this highly polished individual and his interesting family, I returned to Buenos Ayres, and finding nothing to do, I've done it, and have devoted my time to studying human nature as displayed in the native and foreign residents of the first lot the women naturally take the *piso*—they are, at all over the world, the better portion. If the old Turk, Mahomed, had seen these Porteña girls he wouldn't have braided out of his beautiful ones in Paradise so everlasting, I know, for these Porteñas would have beaten them all hollow. I've an eye there ain't no deceiving; I have made it a study to use the words of old Sam Johnson, studied human nature from China to Peru. I know every point about a woman as well as I do about a horse—I make all allowance for the gear, the gaiting up, and theamping, and all that sort of bush; but toggy don't make an ugly girl hand some, no how you can fix it. It may lower her ugliness a little, but it won't raise her beauty if she hasn't got none.

With regard to the male critters, both native and foreign, there ain't much to crack on. I never saw a lot of them on that bootjack of a mole, but what, I think of old Death Snowball, a colored party whose acquaintance I contracted on the levee of New Orleans. He was an excitable party, he was—and should any of his brother niggers pass, a little more decently dressed than himself (Snowball was a bit of a sloven, like many a good white man) he would go raving distractred mad, and shout at the pitch of his voice:—

On the 8th instant, a Cobrune Horse with an English saddle, bridle, and manus, he has but one mark, and that on the right side.

Whoever will bring the same to this Office, will be handsomely rewarded.

TO LET

On the 8th instant, a Cobrune Horse with an English saddle, bridle, and manus, he has but one mark, and that on the right side.

Whoever will bring the same to this Office, will be handsomely rewarded.

COLEGIO

SAN MARTIN

Calle Florida 158.

El Director do el Colegio tiene el honor de avisar a los Señores Padres y Encargados de sus alumnos que el dia 8 del corriente han principiado las clases del curso actual. El espero que dichos Señores envíen a los jóvenes a mas pronto posible evitar de incovenientes del transcurso que producen volver a espeser, para lo que vengan tarde, les creencias ya expuestas.

Se proponen en las clases de estudios preparatorios, se siguen los testos y programas de la Universidad, con el objeto de que puedan rendir sus exámenes en ella al fin del año, los que así lo deseen.

Jun 9-3-p Roberto Hempel.

EL ESTAALEGIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO

Del Pintor y Fotografo

P. Rainoldi,

Se la abierta calle de Belgrano No. 74.

NOTA.—Se hacen retratos con colores naturales.

GREAT BARGAIN.

To be Sold, in the partido of Pilar, a piece of Camp consisting of a 1/2 legua in front, by 1 3/4 depth, with nice pasture, even with the enormous drought which we experience.

The price is one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, including two houses, with thatched roofs and brick walls, wells with abundance of water, and excellent corrals.

On the Land there are 1200 head of cattle, amongst which are 300 cowhides, which will be sold for \$25 each as they run.

There are also 10,000 merino sheep, which will be sold for \$30 each.

There are 1000 Mares and Horses.

If any individual wishes to buy the Stock and not the Land, the Land will be rented for the sum of \$12,000 per annum.

The person who buys the above will have a decided barg in, from which he will reap a magnificent result, in a very short time, only requiring two men to work the establishment.

The person who may interest himself in the above purchases, will please call at Calle Bautista Ortíz, 204, between the hours of 7 and 12, and from 4 to 7. JUN 9-1

A Wonderful Pill.

THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

Dr. Aguirre's Pill is the best purgative pills in the market. It consists of a box of Calomel or Liver pills. In taking these pills the patient is not compelled to urinate, and therefore does not feel the heat of the bowels, which is often the case with other purgatives.

One or six boxes will effect a cure, while it has the advantage of not irritating the bowels, and of being a safe and effective purgative.

Patent Safety Match.

Patent Safety Match.

(Opposite the Cathedral)

PICKET ON FIRE.

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

FOR VESTAS & CIGAR LIGHTS.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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 the Sauce.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Prepared only by

LEA AND PERRINS, Worcester.

Abogado.

El Dr. Agustín Matienzo ha abierto su estudio en la calle de Venezuela No. 64.

Whitechapel Lane London, E.

1500 do	good mixed	75
600 do	do	65
1000 do	sheepskins	110
200 do	do	130
1000 do	merino wool	100
3200 hides, Entre Ríos	61 slv rl	
600 ar wool,	do	24
30 bags hair, Corrientes	31	

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN  
China, Earthenware, & Glass  
Store,

67—D'EVENSIA—67.

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

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets,

**THE ARGENTINE  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Established in this City, insured at moderate  
premiums effects by sea, or on land.  
Office—Calle Reconquista 48.

DIRECTORS.

Br. J. Don Thomas Armstrong, President,  
Enrique Odilon, Vice-President,  
" Felipe Llao Llao,  
" Manuel Zúñiga,  
" Jacobo Paraventis,  
" Enrique Tomkinson,  
" Mariano Cáceres,  
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

**DEAULTS AT SIGHT  
ON THE UNION BANK**

**IRELAND.**  
ISSUED BY THE  
LONDON, BUENOS AIRES  
AND  
RIVER PLATE BANK.  
Calle de la Ciudad No. 80.

**HONEY ORDERS.**

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

**NATIONAL BANK.**

Drafts also granted on  
Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers

LONDON,

And on J. Barret & Co., Banker

LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS B. HALL

**Shipping List of  
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,**

Shipbrokers, &c.,

FOR ANTWERP,  
British Eagle,  
CRYSTALINE,  
A. L. 265 Tons,

Clarke, Master,

Cleared at the Custom House, and  
sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.

Dutch Schooner,

HOORT WICHIGER,

171 Tons,

Klaeser, Master,

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

Consigned to order.

FOR ANTWERP,

Danish Schooner,

JYDRA,

188 Tons,

Petersen, Master,

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

Consigned to order.

Dutch Brigantine,

CORNELIA SUSANA,

3-5 TT. 147 Tons,

Urytem, Master.

Can engage dry hides and a few  
bales.

Consigned to order.

French Ship,

GRANDE ANTILLE,

5-6 ATT. 351 Tons.

Tennant, Master,

Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, Burgos and Unnos.

National Barque,

RIVADAVIA,

347 Tons,

Nozman, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales  
Consignee, D. C. Gowland.

For further particulars, please  
apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Shipbrokers, &c.,

Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

**GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE**

SU—Calle Reconquista—69.

E. D. RISSE.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The ME-  
NAX leaves every Monday and Thursday  
at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning  
every Wednesday and Sunday. Yares  
6 and 4 pats.

**NOTICE.**

**Irish College, Lobos.**  
I beg leave to announce to my fellow  
countrymen that I am about to remove my  
Establishment to San José de Flores, and  
that [D.V.] studies shall be fully resumed  
in the Irish College de San José de Flores  
on 16th of January 1864.

P. FITZSIMON, A.M., Dr. Ph.

N.B.—The College is in the  
Calle Real San José de Flores, a square  
beyond the Church.

To Let.

The large and commodious Dwelling  
House, No 169 Calle Florida, Rent moderate  
to a good Tenant.

Also, for Sale a splendid property in a  
central locality. A Rare Chance for Spec-  
ulators. Apply to

Henry S. Yateman,

No 141, Tucumán.

10 6p

**Notice.**

The business in Barreas, which  
up to this date was established under the  
firm of Juan M. & Co., will henceforth  
be carried on under the firm of

MURIL & OLAEBEN.

Br. As., 1st January, 1864.

Juan G. Mohr,

Henry A. Clausen.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY.**  
**NATIONAL EVIDENCES**  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS

**W.M. MATTI and CO.**  
30 CANCALLO 30

**FOR MONTEVIDEO.**  
Taking Passengers and Cargo, the Na-  
tional Steamer

**LIBERTAD,**

Captain 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 Unicópolis,  
the National Steamer

**SALTO**

Captain F. Pérez.

Leaves every Tuesday at 9 a.m., and  
returns every Friday. Leaves for Con-  
cordia every Saturday, and returns every  
Monday.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zárate, Buenos Aires, San Pedro  
Olágoza, Las Heras, and San Nicolas  
Vivanco by the Paraná de los Patos,  
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National  
Steamer

**PAVÓN,**

Captain Pérez.

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

**FOR GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer

**LOT ORGIPAS,**

Captain D. Linklater.

Leaves the "Bueno de las Nuevas Vueltas"  
every Friday after the arrival of the Pavón,  
and returns each Tuesday, by which the  
Passengers leave here every Thursday  
and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA,**  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the National  
Steamer

**ESPIGADOR,**

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours  
after a sail of the Pavón, and returns every  
Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers'  
luggage to the Pavón, which leaves for  
Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**

Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañada de  
la Esquina, Cañada de Goya, Bella Vista,  
and Empedrado, the British Steamer

**ESMERALDA,**

Leaves Rosario in combination with the  
Pavón, on Tuesday, December 22, and  
returns on Friday, January 1st.

**FARES:**

To Montevideo (cabins) 8 patagonos

Zarate do 4 "

San Pedro do 8 "

Obligado do 10 "

San Nicolas do 12 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

Villegas do 20 "

Bella Vista do 24 "

Paraná do 32 "

La Paz do 36 "

La Esquina do 40 "

Goya do 44 "

Bella Vista do 48 "

Corrientes do 62 "

Gualiguychí 11 "

Concordia 13 "

Deck Half-price. 17 "

**FREIGHTS:**

To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Paraná 10 "

La Paz 10 "

Bella Vista 12 "

La Esquina 12 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

The Uruguay Perls 10 "

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná,  
Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian  
ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARQUES DE OLINDA**

Captain Thibault de S. Belcourt.

Leaves on the 18th December.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas 16 pats.

Rosario 20 "

Paraná 22 "

Corrientes 20 "

Asuncion 20 "

Corumba 142 "

**FOR Bahía Blanca & Patagonia.**

**THE CORRIENTES**

Will leave on the 1st December.

Forces—Cabin 500 do's., Deck 200 do's.,  
Freight 200 do's. per-ton and 6 pgs., Gold  
Silver 6 pgs.

No passengers allowed on any of the  
steamers without tickets.

**NUEVAS**

**Mejoradas Nacionales.**

Office Removed to

**228—CALLE VICTORIA—223**

Leaves for Pillar every day.

" Capilla del Señor every day.

" San Antonio de Areco, all  
even days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Barradillo, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,  
25, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Barradillo, 2, 8, 10, 14, 18,  
22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

**MEHLIN AND MESQUITA.**

## NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Opening of the San Isidro Station.

LEAVES.	1st Train a.m.	2nd Train a.m.	3d Train p.m.	4th Train p.m.

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