

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whether intended for insertion or not, is left to the discretion of the editor. 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"
—Cienega.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

EDITORIAL TABLE.
The Mercury yesterday printed the Standard office of every paper published since the 1st of January. For many months we have not experienced such a severe demand as this. Strangers, with alpenes and shillings, were up to eleven o'clock, flowing in. The number of recently arrived foreigners is incredible.

The Buisany family seem to have outdone the opera. This speaks badly for the public taste. Sr. Pestalario has gone to extreme expense in supplying us with an excellent opera company, and yet, strange to say, our acrobatic companies seem to attract more attention than the lyric. Foreigners, however, as a general rule, prefer the opera and leave room for their Argentine friends on a traviata nights. This evening we have "Traviata," with the captivating Madame Brial.

We regret to hear that in the Banda Oriental the farmers are beginning to experience a drought in several parts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Montevideo: the grass has completely disappeared, and the dust is becoming a nuisance. Colonel Oid seems determined to carry out his scheme. He marched the other day to a place where the Government had a large troop of horses, and seized six hundred of them. The "Tribuna" states that Oid has relieved against the Government in favour of Flores, but this is incorrect. Oid has risen up simply because he is tired at the lengthened continuation of the Flores rebellion, and is determined to put the fellow down single handed and alone.

M. Hector F. Varela has written a letter to the "Pueblo," denying that he has but his brother money to purchase the "Moquito," and furthermore stating, that since his arrival from Europe he has not meddled in politics, his only exertions having been devoted towards cementing the great rift which has occurred in his party during his absence. We eagerly hope that he will be successful in his efforts. We are glad to see that the Hector goes for peace: it shows that he has travelled to some advantage.

The news of the Club del Pueblo, on last Sunday, was crowded. General Hornos made a good speech. It seems that there is a regular split between the Provincial Government and the Club Liberal, and the members of the Club are most indignant at the conduct of the Ministers.

Governor Saavedra, it appears, does not believe it possible to convocate a special meeting of the Legislature at the present season, in order to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of the scandalous riots which took place last month at the elections. Meanwhile, the President refuses to sanction the last Municipal elections, or to call for new ones, until the Provincial Government adopts measures to prevent the recurrence of the scandalous riots which took place last month at the elections. Meanwhile, the President refuses to sanction the last Municipal elections, or to call for new ones, until the Provincial Government adopts measures to prevent the recurrence of the scandalous riots which took place last month at the elections.

The news which our colleagues published respecting Bragg's defeat is rather late, having been published in the Standard the day after the arrival of a late English mail.

Col. Delean is at present perfectly paralysed, owing to the pavement being up, and piles of Martin Garcia's thrown about. It behoves the Government to have the matter forthwith delayed, as it will never do to have these snowball barricades during approaching elections.

President Berro, although engaged in a civil war, has still time to be in his attention to more peaceful matters, as witness the following. He passed—

He had a supply of drinking water for Montevideo. And a double line tramway from the Villa de la Union—at first to be a tramway only, but is to

be constructed that if necessary a locomotive can be used upon it.
3rd. To build a bridge across the Arroyo Pantonio, to bridge the Arroyo Pantonio.
4th. A steam ferry adapted for carrying cattle from the bar of the river, Santa Lucia.

Contracts for these undertakings will be received by the Government until two o'clock of the 15th February next. The "Tribuna" calls the President out for thinking of such things; we leave our readers to say which is most insane, the "Tribuna" editors or Pres. Berro.

The captain of the British ship Granta arrived at Valparaiso last month from the Falkland Islands, reports having boarded the Sea Snake in lat 56° south, and long 78° W. on 5th December. The Sea Snake left the Falkland Islands on 24th Nov., and for Vancouver's Island. All on board well. The same day he boarded the Ann Cheviote from Liverpool for Valparaiso. Nothing new on board. Of the latter he had very good weather.

THE CAPITANIA AGAIN.
It is not long since we recorded a barbarous outrage, committed by one of the myrmidons of that medieval institution, raised over by the Capitania of the Port. The high authorities of the State found themselves obliged to make amends for the Japanese conduct of these officials; and we had fondly hoped that a spirit of decorum would henceforward characterize the agents in administration of the Capitania.

The complaint now before us is an unhappy proof that our port officials seek to gain the reputation of a public misuser. Mr. N. N. lends very valuable service to the trade and passenger traffic of Buenos Ayres, by means of his whaleboats, and it is well and favourably known to both natives and foreigners. One of his boats has been sunk by the Capitania, under the following circumstances—

"It seems there is a regulation at the Capitania that no boat shall anchor within a certain distance of my 'falas' (the wharves of the Mole) and on Sunday night one of the sailors of the Capitania informed the officer (Don Angelo) that she was too near the 'falas,' whereupon the latter ordered her to get her drift. The man obeyed, and the boat was thrown loose at the mercy of the gale that blew on Sunday night, until she was about about and bumped against some anchors, making five holes in her keel and then sinking."

We understand that Don Angelo is a countryman of Columbus who formerly retailed fruit on the Mole, and is well acquainted with Mr. N. N. It would have needed little trouble to inform the latter that his boat should be removed, instead of wantonly cutting her off at right angles, when no one was there present to advise the owner or lend assistance. On inquiry, next morning, being made, Don Angelo admitted that it was by his order.

On the whole, the occurrence is anything but creditable, although nominally in fulfillment of a standard order, just as the seventh is said to be.

THE CHIEF.
We have the great pleasure to advise our readers that the National Government has taken a step in the right direction.

General Foré has been commissioned to go to the Chaco with the object of treating with the Indians in a similar manner to that employed by the United States Government with its frontier tribes.

The personal influence and local information of General Foré are sufficiently extensive to warrant the belief that he will be successful in his endeavours; and this innovation in Government policy is very creditable to our friend Dr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior.

General Foré left a fortnight ago, per Pava, and we suppose is, at this time, actively engaged in the scene of his labours.

COTTON-FIELDS OF PARAGUAY.
Itagua, Jan. 4, 1864.

Having rested nearly four hours at Piray, I obtained fresh horses and left my compliments for the Gefe of the district, that functionary being acceptable. I may remark that it is usual for travellers to visit the Chief of each village they pass through. A position accompanied us for half a league, and the horses were so miserable that I wondered he gave himself the trouble to come for the purpose of fetching them back. The storm of yesterday seemed to return with double force, for the thunder was echoed from hill to hill, and murky clouds shielded us from

the still burning rays of the sun. We had yet three hours journey before us. The first post-house was a wretched "ranchito," where two men and three women were sleeping, while half a dozen naked children, almost black, were running about or rolling on the ground. One of the men as soon as he had opened his eyes fetched me a chair, and I sat under the shade of an orange tree, while my guide and the postilion removed the saddle. These horses were a little better than the last, and the road being very level I attempted to gallop, but found the animal's motion so uncomfortable that I had to forego the idea. The Cordillera of Tapiaqui advanced before us in the form of a half moon, till meeting the file of "Ceros" which terminates at Itagua; these chains forming the "E. S. W. W. boundary converge northwards towards the lake of Tapiaqui thus forming the plain square (ejon) of Piray. Younder scene pyramidal, which seems a gigantic combustion, is the Plaza of Misotvi; my guide informed me that large fragments are seen at the foot of the hill, and tradition speaks of a volcanic eruption. The last of the same range is Santo Tomas, which attains a height of six or seven hundred feet, and has a remarkable cave. The railway carth wheels run across the plain on the left of our road, and on the right, amid luxuriant vegetation are numerous small "cepenses" of tobacco, cotton, and maize.

We reached the second post at 5 p.m. the occupants were two old men and a boy. From the roof-rung several large branches of tobacco, under process of drying: it was of a light straw color. In a corner I perceived a new wooden cross about 6 feet high which I was informed had just been made to order, for an old lady who died suddenly in the Plaza of Piray. Several of crosses are seen on the roads, for sudden deaths are very frequent from lightning, apoplexy &c. and when one of these frightful misadventures falls away it is instantly replaced by a new one.

The road passed over some marshy ground till we came to a rivulet, where some boys were washing at a bit much underfoot. Huts and gardens were frequent: the hills on the right receding, the Cordillera appearing nearer and more gloomy. The horses were carefully beaten up what we arrived at the 3rd post, and to our consternation no fresh ones could be got. The mountain the thickened, and with difficulty we proceeded to the next post close to the line of railway, where our position left us, and having procured two tolerable hacks we set out for Piray, which lay behind us.

"Ceros" next to that of S. Tomas. Soon after sunset, it commenced to rain, and we were obliged to seek shelter under a large overhanging rock, where the lightning careered across the horizon, the thunder was quite deafening, and Paraguari was enveloped in a terrific storm.

At full speed we entered the plaza, and drew up before the Gefe's door. Recently the rain poured down like a deluge. The village magistrate invited me to take milk, but I was anxious to find the Gefe, and when the tempest subsided I went to his house. I need not say I was a welcome guest, for he received me as if I were an old friend, although self-introduced. After supper he sent me to visit his family of Sor. Berro, composed of the father and three agreeable daughters. On retiring to rest we talked of England and B. Ayres until we fell asleep. My guide had taken the precaution to sleep under the Gefe by daybreak, and the latter promised to have them in readiness.

Paraguari was formerly one of the Jesuit missions, where the fathers kept three flocks with 3000 head of cattle. The old college and chapel are the only relics of the first scene as an hospital for the workmen engaged on the railway; the second is being restored having fallen to decay. Last year there was but one "jirica" house in the village; now there are ten; the rest is a collection of squalid huts. It would seem as if this and the neighboring hamlets had been completely ruined, not on the expulsion of the Jesuits, but far distant is the Cerro Porteno, so called because a B. Ayres invading force was there annihilated A. D. 1811. The peak of Acazi rises to a great height in the direction of Villa Rica, and the view on all sides of the wretched village is charming.

The morning was fresh and cloudy but Dr. Fox would not suffer me to leave without breakfast, and the young ladies next door had sent me a kind of sponge-cake as a souvenir. At 8 a.m. the horses were not yet forthcoming, and I found the "Gefe" and "pai" (nephew) just about to start for Itagua. The former assured me I should have them at once, but it was not till 10 o'clock before I was in the saddle.

Passing a number of cotton plantations in excellent condition, we soon entered a thick forest, through which we travelled for an hour, meeting nothing but a waste of land, a solitary woodman, and two women on foot, carrying bundles of linen. If this forest were in the province of Buenos Ayres, two men travelling unarmed might have reason for alarm, but here the police system is perfect, and the people harmless. I confess I felt some remorse to have left my revolver in Asuncion when I saw the emblem of Religion under such ominous circumstances, and recollected that tigers are seen at rare intervals in this wood. The trees some times exceeded 100 feet in height, and those levelled by the storm almost blocked up the road.

We changed horses midway, and I got a glass of cana and water, although it had to drink under such circumstances, but I was quite faint from the scorching influence of a tropical sun. The rest of the route to Yaguaron was uneventful, with tobacco and cotton plantations, palm trees, and a tree called by a Guaraní name, signifying "red wood."

At noon we sighted the peak of Yaguaron, towering above all around, and after some minutes the village appeared on the far side of a laque, which the position carefully waded, bringing us up to another of the famous Jesuit Missions. We went to the chief's house, but he was gone to the place, I at length made out the justice, D. Rafael Velazquez, who heartily welcomed me, and, after a short rest, conducted me to the ancient church. This was one of the last and greatest works of the Jesuits, and bears the date 1758. The exterior is simple; a portico and the roof, without belfry or altar. The interior is highly ornate, having pillars of carved wood, an antique pulpit, and fine altars. There are daisied frescoes on the walls, representing the Passion, but I think they are more modern and had to do with the rest. The doors and windows are beautifully wrought, the brickwork is seven feet thick, and the edifice about 30 feet high. There are two bells outside, hung from a wooden scaffold; these are dated 1757 and 1758, both subsequent to the expulsion of the fathers. The church is called Sto. Buenaventura, and stands in the midst of what was once a town, but is now only a sand-bank. The Jesuit College is now the district prison. There is a chapel dedicated to San Roque hard by, and perfectly useless, as Yaguaron is only visited at intervals by a priest, who has to travel by an Indian caïque, in fulfilment of a vow. On the crest of Yaguaron Peak stand two immense crosses, placed there by the Jesuits who have identified their name with almost every object we meet in Paraguay. The village has two schools, attended by nearly 500 children, for the neighbourhood is populous.

Sr. Velazquez obliged me and my guide to remain for dinner, which was served up in first rate style. The day looked bright, and instead of taking "siesta," I ordered the horses and gave the word "yacha" (in French "au vaive"), setting out for Ita at a smart gallop.

EAST MERCEDEN TRAGEDY.
A Irishman murdered by a policeman.

The following petition has been laid before the Criminal Judge of I. Instancia. During a month the assassin was allowed to go at large, but at length the authorities were induced to arrest him, and he is now in custody.

I, Maurice Connell, neighbor of Villu Merceden, aged 25 years and upwards, declare that a horrible crime and outrage has been committed by the authorities on the person of my son (since dead), for which I come to demand justice on the culprit, that when the case is proved he may be condemned to 5 years imprisonment and to pay costs and indemnities. The crime being an abuse of authority is thereby aggravated, and the following are the particulars, to which I certify on oath, and which are confirmed by eye-witnesses.

On Sunday, 14th inst., my son Charles Connell was sitting in company with several friends and relatives, in the house of business belonging to Mr. Frederick Seigler, where Irishmen were wont to assemble after Mass. All were busy purchasing the few stores required before returning to their several homes in the camp. There was not the least sign of disturbance, when about 3 p.m. a policeman named Eulogio Diaz presented himself, enquiring in a loud voice, "where were the parties fighting?" The landlord, Swengel, politely replied that "no body was fighting." Diaz insisted, evidently with some sinister intent, and on the ground of my son being a defiant look. All remained silent, except my son who had taken a little drink and asked Swengel what the police had come for. He only waited this excuse and immediately striking my son, ordered him into the street. My son said "very well" and was going towards the door, when he

tapped to turn his uncle and brother-in-law who were inside.
Scarcely had my son turned around when Diaz with a curse struck him a terrible blow, and threw him into the street under the horse's feet. Then drawing his sword he inflicted a number of numerous wounds on the back of my son, until the latter succeeded in seizing his arm. At the same time when all the spectators were horror-struck at the tragedy, they saw the Teniente alcalde, Ezequiel Quiroga, running up with his sword drawn, and without waiting to enquire into the circumstances, he commenced to strike my son right and left with his sword. My son letting go Diaz's arm, fell on the ground, screaming, and Diaz striking him with the edge of his sword cut open his head, besides inflicting other wounds on his face and neck.

My son appeared dead and was picked up in that state. The Teniente alcalde, alarmed at the crime fled to his house protesting that he had only meant to seize the delinquent, whom he supposed to be acting with justice. Diaz also retired and came back after some time, with three soldiers to seize my son's body. Mr. Swengel refused to let him leave his house, as there were signs of vitality, and the physicians of the town were called in, whose report is before your Worship.

The Justice of Peace was then informed, but he has shown himself an accomplice in the crime, for, although requested, by divers persons, six times, to institute a process, he refused to do anything, stating that "probably the English themselves were to blame." The witnesses who can vouch for the truth of this declaration are: Federico Mc Kernan, Michael Mc Dermott, John Carmely, James Carmely, Thomas Kernan, Frederic Swengel, Francis Cleary, Michael Kelly, John Kelly, Paul O'Leary, Martin Siamotti, John Campman, Pedro Cardoso, John Cotter, Pierre Ferrand, Juan Casanova, and other neighbors of this town, all eye-witnesses.

These facts being established, it will appear that the crime was committed by Diaz, with the direct complicity of Ezequiel Quiroga and the indirect criminality of the Justice of Peace.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17th 1863.
We understand that the unhappy victim of barbarous police officials died in great suffering, and the afflicted family has resorted to the British Minister for relief. The conduct of the Justice of Peace remains us of that of his worthy confrere of Guardia Monte in the former travesty, fully bearing out our assertions respecting such authorities. It behoves Government to take some steps in the matter, but we have little hope of change under the Ministry of Sr. Acosta, who has a paternal animosity for camp Indians.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.
We hear that the works of this line are not to be confined beyond San Fernando, yet we think we can offer a valuable suggestion to the company, in pointing out the advisability of establishing three tramways to Las Cañas, the Tigre, and Curupa, especially as if the locomotives are brought up to the Custom-house, the omnibuses, &c., of the tramway will be useless.

A tramway to Carapa would bring into the Northern line almost the whole of the passenger traffic from the Northern districts, now having to take the Western road into town, at the same time Las Cañas and the Tigre are suburban situations, rapidly rising in population, and it is not surprising the small expenses of the tramways.

THE PARAGUAY MAILS.
We have the "Semanario" of the 16th inst., on which day President Lopez reviewed the garrison, "en grande tenue." A festival took place at Trinidad on the 11th inst.: 17 bulls were killed and the weather was a little cooler, as plentiful rains had fallen. Specimens of wild silk and cotton had been received by the Editor, to be sent to the "San Pedro."

The works of the dry dock had to be suspended, owing to the sudden rise of the river. The fund for erecting a statue to the late President, amounts already to \$41,000 (£7,000). Our colleague, in publishing a letter of farewell from M. G. Mullall, makes a serious misprint, calculating this year's crop at 10 to 15 thousand arrobes of ginned cotton." For arrobes, read tons. A new committee of the Club has been elected for 1864, under the presidency of Colonel Barrios (brother-in-law to President Lopez).

THE BOCA OUTRAGE.
To the Editors of the Standard.
Gentlemen,

I have to beg you will insert the following lines in answer to an article published in the "Tribuna," under the above heading—

Ts the "Tribuna" Correspondent.
Sir—I have just read your article on the Boca outrage in the "Tribuna," 20th inst. I know not whether to ascribe it

to your ignorance of the individual, I am your therein libel, or to a violent party spirit ever prone to go on in fine to make vain show of severity of principles, that you accuse J. Moreno, Jose's Chief of Police, of having permitted outrages on the part of his subalterns.

I defy you, sir, to cite a single case in support of your assertion. During my father's seven years of office (1848-52) he never suffered anything of the kind to pass unpunished. I will give you a proof. After the fall of Rosas (Feb. 1852), my father resumed one year in office, under the new order of things, and yet during this interval not a single complaint, injurious to his reputation, was lodged before a tribunal. Nay! his very confidential agents were continued in office, after him, out are still so. Perhaps what was then deemed a theft, is now a cause for condemnation.

But why these false and gratuitous libels? I may be easily understood that it is easier to criminate the absolute power of such an office, than to prove any of these vague assertions. And indeed the importance of my father's post serves still more to establish his integrity, since after his removal not a justifiable charge can be laid against his administration of office.

The public opinion will impartially judge the conduct of a man who, in such hazardous times, watched over public security, and received pledges of gratitude both before and after the fall of Rosas.

I will say no more, as my only object in this communication has been to clear my father's name of the calumny contained in your correspondence.

DERVAT, MEXICO.
B. Ayres, Jan. 27th, 1864.

MEXICO.
Dates are received from Mexico and San Luis de Potosi, the provisional capital of the Republic, up to the end of October. The French expedition to Queretaro had sustained a check. Comandante Diaz, and Negrete were in that city the head of 9,000. The route from Vera Cruz to Puebla was still obstructed by the Constitutional forces. General Cuellar was in command of the troops, and was keeping the invaders in constant alarm.

The "comito negro" had broken out in Vera Cruz and Tlaxcala, and was decimating the French. The Mexican guerrillas are said to have made some important prisoners. No new reinforcements having arrived for the French, they were becoming weaker daily.

A passenger from Colima, on 20th November, reports that the French to the number of 1,000, assisted by 2000 "Mexicans," had seized Queretaro—also that General Comandante, with five of his officers, had been captured by a body of Indians and shot.

An agreement for a contract for five years, for a monthly line of five steamers between Panama and New Zealand has just been completed between the Hon. George Ward, on behalf of the colony and the Directors of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Packet Company, which for some time past has had a line of steamers between Australia and New Zealand. The time to be occupied between Panama and New Zealand is thirty days, under penalty for excess and losses for shorter periods, and the subsidy is to be £750,000 per annum for the entire route to Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, sustained by the colony of New Zealand alone. The service is to commence about the 1st of January, 1865, and it will complete the circle of British and steam service round the globe.

A Mexican steamer has been captured by the French. A few days ago the master of the Steamer Whiskey wrote to the friends of one John White, of Paiswick, an inmate of the house, stating that he was dead, and it was thought he would be buried in due course as a pauper. The friends of John White, however, at once set about getting him a comfortable coffin, and providing an entertainment according to rural custom, for his funeral. A barrel of beer was provided, a gunnison of bacon was cooked, hours were engaged, and a party of friends were invited to follow the deceased to the grave, and regard themselves at a funeral feast in celebration of the event. Friday was fixed for the funeral, and a cart was dispatched to Stroud to bring the body to Paiswick to be buried in a grave which had been reserved for the man then known to the driver, as seeing the corpse, expressed strong doubts whether it was that of John White—if it was, he said, he was a much thinner man than he used to be. The master insisted that it was the body of John White. The driver still doubted, when the master recollected that there were some Jews in the neighbourhood, and to shorten the story he was convinced that it was not John White who had died, but that he was a native of the country there, but the driver said the friends of John White, Paiswick, would be much alarmed if they returned without him. Well, the master then told John White to accompany him to Paiswick alive? So reasonable a request could scarcely be refused, and John White rode into Paiswick solemnly welcomed.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY

FOR PAYANCO, Callao, Peru, and other ports. Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO, The National Steamer. Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR HORARIO, Callao, Peru, and other ports. Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR GUALEQUAY, The National Steamer. Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR THE PARANA, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports. Leaves every Friday, two hours after arrival of the Parana and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over the passengers to the Parana, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES, Callao, Peru, and other ports. Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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| TO MONTEVIDEO, PERU, AND OTHER PORTS | FARE |
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| San Pedro de | 10 |
| San Nicolas de | 12 |
| Buenos Aires | 18 |
| San Lorenzo de | 20 |
| Don Juan de | 22 |
| Parana de | 24 |
| La Plata de | 26 |
| La Esquina de | 28 |
| Goya de | 30 |
| Bella Vista de | 32 |
| Empedrado de | 34 |
| Concepcion de | 36 |
| Concordia de | 38 |

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THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA. PATRICK GALBRAITH, Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON. Deals to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, especially to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of

Men's and Youths' Mole-skin and Cord Trousers, Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers, Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jacks and Vests, Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits, Men's best Navy Striped Shirts and Shirts Strips, Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts, Men's and Youths' Greenish Shirts (all qualities), Drab and White Mole-skin and Corduroy (best quality), Reistered Cord Scottish and English Tweeds, Blankets, Linens, Flannels, Striped Druggings, Serges, Aberdeen Wines, and Wines, Vintages, Black and White Watered Moreens, Challis, Beger, Alpaca, Mohair, Colours, English and French Merinos, Linen, Checks, Drills, Prints, and Grey Cottons, Superior White Shirts, Sheetings, and Towellings, Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick, Blank and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plains (various Clans), Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares, Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hose, Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. 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.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AIRES. DIRECTORS: D. Miguel Acuña, President; D. Antonio Muro del Font, Vice-President; D. Antonio Muro del Font, Secretary. OFFICIALS: D. Antonio Muro del Font, Secretary. The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MANS & CO. — No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

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

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

The sums deposited in that most important institution are duly increasing and already reach a very large amount.

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

The Bank of Mans & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

CONDITIONS. 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar upwards. 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) 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. Over the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency, according to the rates established by the Bank. 5th. In case the depositor leaves his Pass Book it can be replaced by another no paying twice dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el lunes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue: Salida. Regreso.

| Salida. | Regreso. |
|---|--|
| 1. Salida. 8:30 de la mañana. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 1. Regreso. 11:30 de la mañana. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 2. Salida. 10:30 de la mañana. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 2. Regreso. 1:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 3. Salida. 12:30 de la tarde. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 3. Regreso. 3:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 4. Salida. 2:30 de la tarde. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 4. Regreso. 5:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

| Salida. | Regreso. |
|---|--|
| 1. Salida. 8:30 de la mañana. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 1. Regreso. 11:30 de la mañana. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 2. Salida. 10:30 de la mañana. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 2. Regreso. 1:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 3. Salida. 12:30 de la tarde. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 3. Regreso. 3:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |
| 4. Salida. 2:30 de la tarde. Para los Ferrocarriles de Salta y Tucuman. | 4. Regreso. 5:30 de la tarde. Desde Tucuman y Salta. |

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-DEFENSA-57. Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles. Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets. Low Prices—Fixed Prices. Terms—Cash.

ALMANACK.

1864. This is decidedly one of the best Spanish Almanacks published in Buenos Ayres, and has selections from the most distinguished literary characters in the River Plate. It contains also a deal of Commercial and Administrative Intelligence, which will be found of the very greatest importance.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61. 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. STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. THE NEW CAMP RAZOR OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THIBSTLES AND ABOJOS, Movable corals, tras-corals, chiqueros, LAND MARKS, IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c. Endless Iron Trunks, for Sheep and Cattle, IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

MONEY ORDERS. Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the NATIONAL BANK. Drafts are also granted on Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON. And on J. Barclay & Co., Bankers LIVERPOOL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND. ISSUED BY THE RIVER PLATE BANK. 61 Calle de la Piedad No. 80. 61 Calle de la Piedad No. 80. 61 Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

THE IRISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 61 CORRIENTES 61. ESTABLISHED 1861. STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. THE NEW CAMP RAZOR OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THIBSTLES AND ABOJOS, Movable corals, tras-corals, chiqueros, LAND MARKS, IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c. Endless Iron Trunks, for Sheep and Cattle, IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

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Shipping List of

CHARLES WM. BENN AND CO., Shipbrokers, &c., FOR ANTWERP, British Liners, CRYSTAL LINE, A. L. 266 Tons, Clarke, Master, Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order. Dutch Schooner, HOORTE WICHER, 171 Tons, Klarn, Master, Receiving her last cargo, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order. FOR ANTWERP, Danish Schooner, H. V. R. A., 138 Tons, Petersen, Master, A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order. Dutch Brigantine, CORNELIA-SUSANA, 311 Tons, Urysm, Master, Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order. French Ship, GRANDE ANTILLE, 548 Tons, 351 Tons, Tenand, Master, Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dargula and Unacc.

National Barque, RIVADAVIA, 347 Tons, Neumann, Master, Can engage dry hides and bales. Consigner, D. C. Gouland.

For further particulars, please apply to CHAS. LES WM. BENN AND CO. Shipbrokers, &c., Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in this City, insure at moderate rates any risks by sea, or on the coast.

Directors: Sr. Don Thomas Acuña, President. Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President. Felipe Llanillo, Manuel Zamora, Jacobo Paravicini, Enrique Tomkinson, Mariano Ochoa, Francisco F. Marcos, Gerente.

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