

## The Standard

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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.

"Nil falsi necdum nil veri non audiam dicere." - Cicero.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

CAMP STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the camp is little over that in town, and the mortality is also nearly even. But we have positive proof that the population in the camp is double that of the capital, in the ratio of births, which is the truest indication. Dolores stands first on the list (182), next Chilivcoy (170), then San Nicolas (139), Barracas South (132), and Villa Mercedes (116). The lowest on the list are Bahia Blanca and San Justo. The proportion of colored people is 5 per cent, and these are most numerous in Chilivcoy, forming one-fourth of that return, in Arceifes one-third, in Bahia Blanca one-half. In twenty districts no colored people appear, although they are to be found in every part of the camp.

We have seen that youthful marriages are fashionable in town, being as one-half; but the ratio under 25 years is still larger in the camp, being as three in five. But whereas only 26 citizens contract matrimony over 45 years, the number in the camp is 72.

The proportions of native and foreign marriages seem inexact, being set down as native 75 p. c., foreign 13 p. c., and mixed 12 p. c. Of 161 mixed marriages only one case is shown of a native husband and foreign wife. Consequently, of all foreigners married one-half have taken native wives. Twenty Englishmen were married, of whom 12 to their own countrywomen, six to natives (probably Irish children), one to a Swiss and another to a Frenchwoman. The Spaniards and French form each one-third of the foreign list: of the former two-thirds have married natives, of the latter only one-third, but of 94 Italians one-half. This shows the relative sympathy of blood, very strikingly. Under the head of professions, we find one half classified as farm-servants (probably including small farmers), and 97 are estancieros. The falling off of marriages in the camp is very notable and cannot be attributed to a decrease of population, but to the want of clerical vigilance, and difficulty in procuring religious service. In 1851 there were 1976 which declined to nearly one-half (1160) in 1861.

BIRTHS.

The births for 1862, according to church reports, were 10,619, being in the ratio of 8 to 1 with marriages, against 5 to 1 in the city; and 12 to 6 with deaths, against 11 to 9 in the city. This is a splendid return, and if we add to it the large number of children not baptised, we shall see that the camp is increasing rapidly; for whereas the city only gave 1/2 per cent, the former may be safely set down at 2 p. c. per annum. San Andres de Giles shows an excess of births over deaths of 4 p. c. of the population stated in the municipal returns. Capilla del Señor nett increase 4 p. c., Baradero 2 p. c., Rojas 2 p. c., San Antonio de Arco 5 p. c., Escenada 4 p. c., Bahia Blanca 4 p. c. Add to this, immigration, and we may judge how quickly the camp is getting populated.

The ratio of legitimate and natural children is the same as that of the native portion of the city—two to one. In Tandil, Chilivcoy, and other remote districts only one-half are legitimate: this again proves rather than a tendency to immoral mode of living. In Belgrano, San Isidro, and San Fernando only one-fifth appear as illegitimate. Dolores and San Nicolas give about one-third, but the districts of Capilla Senor and San A. de Arco only show 15 and 18 p. c. respectively, as Irishmen here predominate, and moral Barracas (South) falls as low as 8 p. c.

The children of natives are set down as nine-tenths, foreigners and mixed one tenth. Of the first 49 per cent are illegitimate, while the second class only count a total of 29 cases, or less than 2 per cent. The ratio of sex is - natives, legitimate—males 57, females 43; do. illegitimate, males 48, females 52. Foreigners, legitimate—males 63, females 47; illegitimate—males 12, females 17. Here we have three plain deductions, first that immorality is unknown among foreigners, secondly that the number of male children outbalances females, and to a surprising degree among natives (legitimate), but the very contrary happens with illegitimate

children. In 1844, when marriages were nearly double the return for 1862, the number of births was 16 per cent less than the year before us. (To be continued.)

DANGEROUS ACCUSATIONS.

In the heat of party distension, people often lose their temper and say things which they afterwards repent as much from innate good nature as from a feeling that they have made fools of themselves. We can make allowance for the irascibility of the Crusos after so crushing a defeat; and almost sympathise with our absent friend for the terrible blow he has sustained through his brother's imprudence and failure. But the recent disgraceful attack on the French editor shows that H. F. V. has not in proved his manners among the celebrities of Paris, or black legs of Balon-Baden; nay the proverb is verified "iba baul y volvio potace."

In endorsing the assertion that M. St. Guily is an "escaped felon," our colleague forgets how easily an honest man may be calumniated, and how unjust it is to force anyone to fight at law or pistols for the preservation of his own property and reputation. Perhaps few have been so often the victim of dangerous and false assertions as the Editor of the "Tribuna," and he ought to have learned prudence.

When it was said that an Austrian officer kicked him out of a Parisian coffee-house, we treated it as a canard.

When some invidious persons spoke of a piece of editorial jobbery for \$27,000, we set it down as indecent and absurd.

When the story ran, of \$50,000 exacted from a family to permit their returning to Buenos Ayres unopposed, we naturally ascribed it to the malevolent rancor of political slanderers.

When the "Nacional" attacked his private character, we had no epithets sufficiently strong to condemn such baseness.

When insinuations were levelled against him, in a sick bed, for not going to Pavon, the "Standard" joined not in the cry.

When dragged before a police-office in Paris about the forged Ottoman Bonds, Hector F. Varela found no stauncher advocate of his innocence than the very paper which he had once said was unworthy to be tolerated in Buenos Ayres.

In regard to the last charge we may state that some jealous enemies put the worst coloring on the affair, and other persons (not friendly to our paper) came to our office to thank us for our magnanimity in standing up to clear the character of our traditional opponent.

There were perhaps none who knew Hector Varela and believed any of these accusations, but there were many who, for some old grudge, affected to believe them, and said "poor fellow I am very sorry for the exposure!" Meantime we never pursued so treacherous a line of action, and our opinion in private, as well as our public expression, was, that the whole was a slander, as we believe the present charge against M. St. Guily to be.

The "Nacional" once charged itself with stealing candles, but as there was no colour to the indictment, we did not require the "Tribuna" to defend us. It was different with Sr. Varela, for, although he wishes his reputation as clear as that of Cesar's wife, the fact of a police examination called for the efforts of his friends or colleagues to defend his integrity.

LATEST FROM SAN NICOLAS.

The Pavon arrived yesterday morning with a number of sheep-farmers, who has been looking for land in that locality. The owners of lands up there, however, ask the most exorbitant rents. Four thousand sheep have passed the Ramallo, on the way out towards the Pavon. The camps near San Nicolas are now in pretty good condition and much superior to those of Pavon.

Land cannot be got, as many people imagine, for "a mere song," on the contrary, the rents paid are almost on a par with the dearest in the more central partidos, and the camps for the most part abound in hard grass and "miunio."

The arroyos Tala and Ranayo are impassable, owing to the heavy rains. Many farmers who moved their flocks up there, a few months ago, are now returning to their old places.

A great deal of robbery is going on in this partido, and some fellows are prowling about in the night-time stealing sheep out of the corrals.

The branch of the Provincial Bank is doing a limited business—all borrowers and few depositors. Any person requiring so large a sum as \$2000 must give three or four days previous notice, in order to get the money from Buenos Ayres.

Don Segundo Garcia, who is the justice of the peace for the partido of San Nicolas, is a very active good man, and greatly liked. He is indefatigable in his exertions to put a stop to the killing of "agosto" cattle, and stealing sheep. He returned from the frontier part of the partido on Tuesday, and states that near Pergamino the greater part of the camp has been completely burned by spontaneous combustion. Owing to his exertions, the fire was held within limits, and ultimately extinguished. Farmers who have driven their flocks out towards Pergamino complain of serious losses from "miunio."

In the town of San Nicolas there is nothing much talked of save politics. Two merchants from Buenos Ayres have been up there purchasing wheat, one bought 18,000 fanegas, and the other 70,000, but business is very dull, and except in the Plaza scarcely a soul is to be seen about. The houses are very poor, the camps having suffered greatly from the sea.

Mr. Lois Booth, an American gentleman, who has a splendid estancia in the Rincon de Ramayo states that the camps between San Nicolas and Rosario are in miserable condition, he having come through them on last Monday.

There is a large estancia of about five leagues of land facing on the Arroyo Medio for sale; the price asked is one hundred and twenty thousand paper dollars per league, but owing to the number of chacareros and squatters on the land no one wishes to buy it, although the land is cheap.

From San Nicolas to San Pedro there is not an inch of land to be got, at anything like a proper figure. Small strips such as a few hundred yards by a league and a half in depth can be bought, but as these strips are so narrow they are almost worthless.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

M. Moreno arrived in Buenos Ayres from San Juan yesterday. He states that Mr. Rickard had been to Tontal, the furnaces are finished, and all the machinery, which arrived out safely, has been at last put up. Mrs. Rickard and Mr. Heurtley were stopping in San Juan, but Mr. Rickard was indefatigable in his efforts to get the machinery in working order.

It was feared that the San Juan Mining Company would experience a difficulty in finding quartz or metal sufficient to keep them going. A new company had commenced working in Tontal, the machinery having been imported from Chile.

The two Messrs. Dillons, from Dublin, who are intimately acquainted with the family of Mr. Rickard, and who left this city about a month since, for San Juan, were, when last seen, beyond the Rio Quatro.

Owing to the extreme risk of the Indians, Sr. Moreno gives it as his opinion that the silver cannot be sent to Buenos Ayres at present, but must go to Chile, it being cheaper, more expeditious, and less dangerous.

The stockholders in San Juan, so far from complaining at the bill of expenses sent him by Mr. Rickard, as was represented in Buenos Ayres, are quite contented, and well pleased at the machinery. Governor Sarmiento, it was said, had accepted the mission to the States, offered him by the President. Several Englishmen were arriving from Chile and other parts, in San Juan, and the political state of affairs was good. A colonel escorted the diligences from San Juan to San Luis, owing to the repeated rumours about the Indians; but none made their appearance, and everything looked quiet.

THE 19TH CENTURY IN B. AYRES.

It is not often that we find instances of condemned criminals, who may have had the good fortune to escape the hands of the executioner, coming forward to try to explain away any little slurs that may happen to be attached to their names. But we have an example of this desire to stand well with the world, in a Mr. Francisco de Alzaga, who, feeling himself aggrieved by an article in one of our native papers, has boldly cast himself into print, and attempted to prove himself an ill-used character, and a Bayard, if not sans peur, at all events sans reproche.

He says that it is true that he lost his rights of citizenship, but that for 20 years he has been occupying most

important posts in Corrientes, and he flatters himself that he gave universal satisfaction; that Government gave him leave to return from foreign parts, and expedited instructions to the authorities, both military and civil, to treat him with the greatest respect, as one of the most honorable citizens. Even his enemies, if he had any, all admitted that his conduct was most irreproachable.

His poor tender feelings have been hurt by the assertion of the anonymous correspondent, that he is disliked and despised by his own family. Now, that is false; for if ever a man was an idol to his own relations, that man is Alzaga, the murderer. Wasn't Bluebeard also a great favourite with the neighbouring families who had daughters to settle? With respect to the great annoyance that would be caused to this pattern of honor and gentleness by having the finger of scorn pointed at him, Alzaga is forced to admit that it is somewhat of a bore to have the lips and pens of millions employed in vilifying his fair name.

Lastly, any one who accuses Alzaga of want of proper veneration for that great virtue, friendship, is a liar; for his victim was no friend of his. He had only met him a few times and knew him slightly, and no one can mention an instance of his having been false to his friends.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Great Southern railway is to take place in the first week of March. The preparations are on a grand scale and the affair will be worthy of the greatness of the enterprise and the world-wide fame of the contractors Messrs. Peto & Betts.

The spirit of improvement is now making considerable strides southwards, in town and country, with the immediate prospect of the railway to Chascomus. The Hucco de los Sauces, a deserted common of former years, has been converted into an auxiliary of the Plaza Constitution, under the title 29th November. This is a great place for dates, but we don't exactly remember what anniversary is the present. The new plaza will soon be a centre of life and commerce, being near the terminus.

We are every day besieged by numbers of persons seeking employment on the G. Southern railway works, and always refer them to Mr. Crawford 76 calle Lima: that gentleman feared a dearth of labor, but we anticipate a plethora.

The latest news of Florer, is that he was rumored to be near Paysandú; his niece came down yesterday from San Juan via Rosario, per Pavon. She travelled alone; this is a proof of the quiet state of the interior.

The Favaná has risen ten feet of late, but the R. Plate has fallen so much that the passenger per Pavon were yesterday landed in carts, one of which narrowly escaped capsizing. The Pavon was delayed three hours by the fog on Friday night. To night the Italian opera of Ballo en Maschera will be given in Colon. When we say that it is perhaps equal to Norma, our readers will confess that seldom has an opera been so well got up in B. Ayres.

Nothing can depict the hardship which many of our countrymen have had to endure during the last few months in moving their sheep, and living out in the camp homeless with their flocks. We have seen several who state that for the last two months they have never slept under a roof. During the recent heavy rains these poor fellows have experienced all the inconveniences of the weather. Verily there are none who earn harder their living than the sheep-farmers.

Sr. Alvarez has recently made a splendid purchase of several square leagues of land between San Nicolas and Rosario. The average price he paid was one Bolivian dollar per yard with a depth of a league and a half. He is now stocking this land with fine mestiza sheep.

We have received news from the Baradero: a fellow known as Sosa from the Capilla who was hided in an Irishman's house, has decamped, stealing over 300 dollars worth of things. It has rained in torrents, the camps are good, and Martin Gaiña is said to have won at the elections.

The majority of the sheepfarmers who have migrated with their flocks, are now, thank God, returning homewards. The statements in the native papers, respecting the loss of sheep, are greatly exaggerated. Our countrymen took the proper measures in time, and consequently, although at considerable expense, succeeded in saving their sheep from dying of starvation. The heaviest losers are the native estancieros, who have preferred to remain at home and let their sheep die rather than take the trouble of driving them on to good camp.

We regret to hear that nearly all the houses of the farmers, which were shut up on account of the absence of the owners, have been broken into and literally sacked.

Several wealthy native estancieros from Buenos Ayres are at present buying land in Santa Fe. As a general rule, we may say, that no good lands can be bought under 7 to 10 Bolivian dollars per yard.

THE 'PROGRES' MANIFESTO TO FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Since last Monday the 'Progres' has been the object of most virulent attacks, on the part of the 'Tribuna' and 'Nacional.'

It is not a polemic discussion, or remonstrance more or less acrimonious, but vulgar contumely in all its naked deformity: perverse defamation, foul and venomous libel. We belong to the civilised world of letters, and cannot follow the path so familiarly trodden by our slanderers. The public has ever seen us maintain the dignity of our mission, and would blush for us if we descended to the depths of social depravity. Meantime, it will surprise no one that our adversaries continue their dirty work: such is their natural habit, condition, and taste. Unable to try a question on its proper ground, they roll in the mire in order to become their betters.

They are enraged that the 'Progres', from time to time, calls them to order and therefore try a method to get others to do what they themselves durst not attempt. The whole town of Buenos Ayres is solicited to attack our office and throw the types into the street. This is Indian fashion: for it is necessary to get rid of unmanly fellows who insist on fair play. Who desires the end, desires also the means: the 'Nacional,' although boiling over with hatred to foreigners, begs of them to turn upon us: the 'Tribuna' calls this sublime, and joins in the chorus. These base manoeuvres are practised in daylight before the public, in spite of the precepts of common decency. Sensible folks are disgusted at the baseness of such public prints, seeing the cloak that is used, and the ultimate object in view.

A newspaper has usually 1, 2, or 3 editions. Whenever an article treads on any one's corns (as soldiers are dear, and no paper can keep a body-guard), the editor answers individually, or if two to two persons, or four to four, but never one to a hundred. The 'Tribuna' and 'Nacional' have other tactics, but that is not strange; tastes differ.

We are three on the 'Progres' staff, and when we took up the pen, it was not without being prepared for contingencies, and resolved never to falter in our duty and calling. Let our adversaries then give up the idea of raising mobs, which is contrary to the school of modern civilisation to which we all belong. Or do they wish us also to hire followers and engage in a pitched battle? If so they are losing time; we should err in our mission if we raised a strife between natives and foreigners. Our programme is the very contrary, and must be adhered to. But let them not be deceived, by supposing that our moderation will suffer us to brook an insult. At the critical time we shall be found at our posts, without bustle or display, inclined to peace, but accepting the challenge with the calmness of an upright and contented conscience. As for bullying us, it is out of the question and we advise our adversaries to try another course of action.

Furthermore, we flatly deny that we have insulted the people of Buenos Ayres. We did not begin to write to-day, and we challenge any one to quote an act or sentence of ours not calculated for the public good. Ignorance or malice, coupled with erroneous translations, may make us appear as disturbers; but a paper's antecedents are of some weight, and it would be strange if we departed from our principles and policy at the very time when the party upheld by us has just gained a signal triumph.

Such an accusation must provoke a smile, were it not made to screen sinister intentions. It is still more absurd, as we are known to, and honored with the friendship and regard of, several leaders of the beaten party. Three years ago the author of these lines came from a remote corner of the Republic, braving a thousand dangers, to bring to this very city (which he is now accused of insulting) the sympathy of three provinces which invoked his aid to crush the rule of barbarism. To this noble task he sacrificed position, prospects and peace of mind. Soon afterwards he took up the pen against the most formidable writer in these countries, to defend his beloved province from calumny, and the public knows with what success. The 'Tribuna' of that day would stand aghast at the insults of the 'Tribuna' of to-day.

The editors of 'Le Progres', seeing the evils of any dispute between natives, confess that they should view with regret the demolition of that temple of concord which they themselves laboured to erect with their utmost energies. But if any individual requires personal explanation, they accept fully the responsibility of their writings, and will maintain them wherever may be desired. They decline making it an international question, and invoke public contempt on the heads of those bearers of discord who have not the courage to fight their own battles, but push others forward to undergo all the risk.

All further explanations in our columns is debarred, and we beg our colleagues the 'Standard', 'Nacion Argentina', and 'Pueblo' to translate this for their readers.

J. B. GALLARD, LUCIEN CHOQUET, S. ST. GAULY.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The foreign merchants are busy with a second De Boats. The bankrupt was a shopkeeper, and his failure is represented as fraudulent, he having purchased largely a few days before he closed. Nothing could be more original than his style of book-keeping. His debtors have no surnames, but are known by their appearance and calling; for instance, the pretty wife of the blanco tropero appears owing a very large sum. The Chief of Police has been on the look out for this interesting young lady, but as a matter of course, all females arrested had either dusky looking husbands, or were themselves less attractive than what the entry in the defaulting merchant's book would seem to indicate. The bankrupt, on the leaving of the steamer, was in irons. The 'on dit' at the Commercial Hotel was that if the fellow did not manage to pay a dividend he would be whipped round the Plaza three times, and afterwards have his head put in the stocks.

Rosario is rather gay at present, owing to the number of foreigners who have gone up there for the purpose of buying or renting land very cheap. Sr. Oroño has accepted the post of Governor, pro tem, and the Government of Santa Fe has, in answer to Minister Rawson's circular, made the National Government a present of the subsidy. The 'Ferro-carri', which is the legitimate organ of the provinces, is taking great interest in the subject of sheep and sheep-farmers. We are happy to see our riverine colleague so intent on the material and industrial development of the province. The masked balls passed off well, and without the slightest "contretemps." A talented Porteno, who dressed himself up as a fashionable lady, caused a deal of sport, having completely fascinated and deluded a well-known Conral, to the no small amusement of a few knowing ones. Last night another ball was given at the Café, the merchant subscribing to defray all expenses. The Cook-tail Club has died a premature death, owing to the great dearth of gin. The saladero which formerly belonged to Urquiza will shortly commence working. Mr. Patrick Brown, we believe, is the saladerista working it. The saladero of Zubeleza will also shortly commence working, as cattle is at present in very good condition, and not dear. The dispute between the Custom-house collector, and the merchants, still continue, but it will be decided by the federal judge, Sr. Zaviria. It was rumored in Itorria that an acceptance of Sr. Gazon the collector, for 700 Hol. dollars was protested for non-payment. The British barque which was aground above Rosario is still aground, but it is thought will be got off. The Pavon in her last trip upwards beat the Paraguay steamer by eight hours. Consul Hutchinson is residing at a delightful suburban retreat called the Rancho Britanico. His office however is in the same place in Rosario, and open daily from ten to three o'clock. The Rosario mole is in a shelling state. It requires the greatest agility to be able to jump down along it. We hope that it will be repaired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From Punch. 'Spartacus'—The Constitution can be seen in Downing-street on Tuesdays and Fridays by an order to be obtained at a personal interview with Earl Russell. But if on any other day you lie down on the pavement before the Government offices and look in at the kitchen windows, you can see the machinery at work.

'Jane Susan W.' (Birmingham)—You wish to get your boy into the Royal Navy. We do not think you will, for his photograph, which you enclose, represents the ugliest little wretch we ever beheld, and he would frighten the horse marines. As his mother you may think those remarks harsh and unfeeling, but it is the duty of a journalist to tell the truth, fiat justitia, ruat cælum.

'Adolghita'—A proper person can without difficulty, get presented at



**STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. M. T. T. and Co. 30 CANGALLO 30.**

**FOR PAYSANDU**  
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Frío Berón and Concepción, the National Steamer **SALTO**  
Capt. F. F. F. F.  
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Herminas, and San Nicolás. Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer **PAVON**  
Capt. F. F. F. F.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

**FOR GUALEGUAY,**  
The National Steamer **DOLORETTAS**  
Capt. D. D. D. D.  
Leaves the "Beza de las Nuevas Yelinas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers have to leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

**FOR THE PARANA,**  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer **ESPIGADOR**  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pávon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pávon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

**FOR CORRIENTES**  
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Castilla de la Esquina, Castilla de Guya, Bella Vista, and Esmeralda, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

**FARES:**  
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones  
Zarate do 4 " "  
San Pedro do 5 " "  
Obligado do 10 " "  
San Nicolás do 12 " "  
Rosario do 16 " "  
San Lorenzo do 18 " "  
Diamante do 20 " "  
Santa Fé do 20 " "  
Paysandú do 24 " "  
La Paz do 32 " "  
La Esquina do 30 " "  
Guya do 40 " "  
Bella Vista do 44 " "  
Esmeralda do 48 " "  
Corrientes do 52 " "  
Guauguay do 11 " "  
Concepción do 13 " "  
Concordia do 17 " "  
Deck Half-price.

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

**FOR CUYABA,**  
Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjentes, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAQUES DE OLINDA**  
Capt. Thipolito de S. Belmonte,  
Leaves on the 4th February.

**FARES:**  
San Nicolás 16 pata.  
Rosario 20 " "  
Paraná 20 " "  
Corrientes 20 " "  
Asunción 20 " "  
Corumbá 142 " "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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And on J. B. and Co., Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

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Se venden en la Fábrica de—  
**VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,**  
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y México.

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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.

**WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,**  
57-DEFENSA-57.  
(Corner of Potosí).

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

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO., 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27**

**SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO.**

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

**BUENOS-AYRES.**

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

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

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

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

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1865.

**WILLIAM ESSLIE. CONDITIONS.**

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p c) per annum which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

**NOTICE TO THE LADIES. ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.**

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61**

**LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.**

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azucena, President  
" Bernabé Ocaño, Vice-President  
" Antonio Mar. 6 del Pont  
" Jacobo Laravini  
" Constant Santamaría

**OFFICIALS.**  
D. Antonio García y García, Manager  
" Eustoquio Riestra, Sub Manager  
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.  
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.

This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest classes.

Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the insertion 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 85 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 the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

The further particulars, apply at the Co's Office 87 calle S. Martín (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application.

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.**

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

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