

## The Standard

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**SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD**  
\$30 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.**

"Me falso nunciam ut veri non audem dico."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

**EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER**  
**AFTER EUROPE.**

The "Quito" S.S. from Liverpool, with date to January 27th, arrived in Montevideo (en route for Valparaiso) on Sunday 21st inst. after a splendid run of 25 days. The "Menay" brought us Liverpool papers yesterday from which we extract:

**AMERICA.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.**

Cape Clear, Tuesday Night.  
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer, City of Baltimore, from New York on the 16th instant, passed Cape Clear about ten, p.m. She was intercepted by the Magnetic Company's boat, and having thrown telegraphic despatches overboard, proceeded immediately for Queenstown and Liverpool; all well.

New York, January 16.

The news is generally unimportant. It is reported that Stuart's Confederate cavalry made a raid upon the right wing of the army of the Potowmack. The report has not, however, caused anxiety, as it is believed that Stuart's forces are insufficient to effect any purpose of importance.

Chattanooga despatches, dated Jan. 11, report that the Confederate General Longstreet had been reinforced by 12,000 infantry, and that his entire force now consists of 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. He has conscribed all the able-bodied men in Cleveland, Tennessee.

The Federal General Hancock is to recruit his army corps to the strength of 50,000 men.

The Anglo-Confederate steamer *Dare* has been captured and destroyed by the United States steamers Montgomery and Arias. She was burned by her crew from the two latter vessels, off the coast of South Carolina, 13 miles north-east of Georgetown light.

The Richmond papers of January 13 report that a Union steamer had been blown up, and 24 prisoners captured in Wilmington harbour. It is thought that the steamer alluded to is the gun-boat Iron Age.

The "New York Herald" advocates the removal of the national capital to a more secure and central position than Washington. It says if it had not been for the constant state of alarm in which the Government has been kept for the safety of Washington, the large army with which we have been compelled to protect it could have been employed with effect in putting down the rebellion.

General Meade has made a speech in Philadelphia, stating that as soon as the weather moderated and the season allowed, active operations in Virginia would resume. The war would have to be ended by hard fighting.

Senator Lane has introduced a bill into Congress prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in New York for United States six per cent. bonds, except for exportation to pay debts.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress to tax outstanding Treasury notes at 50 per cent.

The Governor of New Jersey, in his message to the Legislature, recommends a conciliatory policy to the South, and declares that emancipation, peace, and reconstruction of the old Union should be the sole object of the war.

A national Democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency will be held in Chicago on the 4th July next.

The "New York Times" has come out for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

The municipal report on the condition of the barracks in Broadway, near Astor House has created much indignation. Sixty men, arrested for various military offences, were found confined in room 15 by 20 feet square. Many had been there for months with no accommodation for sitting or lying down. The report states that they were covered with filth, and treated worse than wild beasts, and that the existence of such places was an outrage on humanity, bringing disgrace to a nation.

The Judge of the Halifax Admiralty Court declared that he shall treat the Chesapeake case throughout as piracy.

Southern journals report that the steamer *Hero* ran ashore upon the 11th inst. off Wilmington, after having landed the navy officers.

One Federal steamer was blown up, and 24 prisoners were captured.

The pirate passengers who lately captured the schooner *Gevey*, from Matamoras for Havanna, took her into Honduras, and, after selling a portion of her cargo, escaped.

The steamers Sidon and Glasgow have arrived.

General Butler has sent messenger to City Point to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and ordered the Confederate prisoners to be brought into his lines to await release.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to enable soldiers in the field to vote.

The steamers *Dare* and *Bendigo* have been destroyed off Wilmington.

**COMMERCIAL.**

New York, Jan. 15, Evening.

The stock market continues strong, and advanced prices, with large sales were again the feature of the day. The premium on gold continued to advance, and closed as high as 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Money was easier. Foreign exchange firm, and a good demand at 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ , being an advance of 3 per cent. since last week. Ashes firm. Breadstuffs firm and generally higher. Wheat was about 1c. higher. Rye inactive. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats closed rather dull. Corn 1c. lower and dull. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Cotton less active; middling Uplands 82c. to 84c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Oils steady. Rice quiet. Tea more active and higher. Sugar active. Tobacco fair inquiry. Wool quiet. Freight firm.

**REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]**

New York, Jan. 15, Evening.

Money easier. Gold advanced to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  this morning, but has since been receding, under more pressure to sell, and closed at 55 per cent. prem.

Exchange on London, bankers' bills, 170 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; on Paris 528. Stock steady; New York Central, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Illinois Central, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Erie, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Six per Cents. United States Bonds, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Cotton improving; middling uplands, 82 to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flour slightly firmer. Wheat advancing. Corn heavy. Provisions tending downwards. Coffee quiet. Sugar: Good inquiry. Molasses dull. Petroleum inactive; crude, 31c to 33c; refined, 4d to 4c.

New York, Jan. 16, Morning.

Gold 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Money easy. Exchange on London, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

**The Threatened European War.**

LONDON, Jan. 26, Evening.

The "Commercial Daily List" says that the hopes still entertained of a peaceful solution of the Danish question are based upon the presumption that the energetic action likely to be taken by England, as indicated by a journal known to represent the opinions of the Premier, will not be without influence in arresting any hostile movement of Austria and Prussia. It is also tolerably certain that England would be joined by Sweden and France, and the Prussian fears of the latter Power making an attempt to extend her frontier to the Rhine must tend to caution in the councils of Berlin.

On the other hand, it is admitted that the feeling of the German people is so unanimous in favour of annexation that both Schleswig and Holstein that if Austria and Prussia draw back, the minor Powers may be induced to take their place, or revolution may follow, particularly in Prussia, where public feeling against the Government only seeks the power and opportunity to express itself. Should, however, Prussia and Austria yield to the pressure of England and other Powers, it may be inferred that they feel strong enough not only to maintain order in their own dominions, but to coerce the German States which may dissent from their policy. The crisis may then pass over without danger to the general peace of Europe.

In political circles at the West End there is an impression that the complication is too great to induce hopes of a peaceful solution, and considerable anxiety exists as to the probable course of events.

The rumor that the 2nd brigade of artillery is under orders for Copenhagen is incorrect.

**REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.**

Paris, January 26.

The house has been dull but rather firm to-day. Rentes opened 66f 30c and closed 66f 50c, or higher than yesterday.

Paris, January 26.

The debate upon the address was continued in the Corps Legislatif to day. M. Thiers warmly censured the expedition to Mexico in its present and past condition, as well as with regard to its future consequences. He concluded by demanding that France should treat with Juarez, so as to preserve her honour and the interests formerly guaranteed, that the expedition would only result in an indefinite and ruinous occupation.

M. Châtel d'Est Ange defended the expedition as being just, and affirmed that it was impossible to treat with Juarez, and expressed a hope that tranquillity will soon be established in Mexico. Then (the speaker said) our troops will be able to return.

M. Bétryer, in reply, said that France had been misled. He maintained that the Government was unpopular in Mexico, and ought to retire. The Left then withdrew its amendment. The debate will be continued tomorrow.

Paris, Jan. 25.

The subscriptions to the new loan are said to amount to about two million francs. It is asserted that the species in the Bank of France is now 175,000,000 francs.

Madrid, Jan. 26.

The "Correspondencia" states that the Finance Minister has drawn up a project to improve the revenue of the State, and limit the expenses of the public services.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.

The American corvette St. Louis sailed hence to intercept an English brigus with guns and stores for the Confederate cruiser Rappahannock.

The late loan is now being discussed in the Cortes. The Government procrastinates in settling with Mr. Lindsay. A corvette has been launched at the royal arsenal; the King was present.

Kiel, Jan. 26.

It is asserted on good authority that the Federal Commissioners are about to convocate the Estates of Holstein.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26.

The "Dagbladet" of to-day, in mentioning the intention of the Federal Commissioners to convocate the Holstein Diet, says that such a step would be entirely illegal, as the King only has the right to assemble the estates Holstein.

Hamburg, Jan. 25.

It is expected that the Bibi will soon be opened for navigation. The ice on the coast of the Baltic is thin.

The staff of General Ulke, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal troops in Holstein, has arrived at Itzehoe.

Vienna, Jan. 26.

The Danish Ambassador, Baron von Below, has been withdrawn by his Government, and presented his letters of recall to Count Reichenberg yesterday. The King this afternoon received a deputation composed of members from all parts and classes of Schleswig and Holstein in special audience. His Majesty accepted an address from the deputation.

Königsberg, January 26.

Intelligence received from Lithuania announces the formation of fresh corps of insurgents in that province.

Berlin, January 26.

Advices from Warsaw state that another convoy of political prisoners, consisting of 600 persons, has been sent away to Russia. Numerous arrests have recently taken place in Warsaw.

Hamburg, Jan. 24.

Mysterious rumours are in circulation here of serious conflicts between the inhabitants in several towns and villages in Holstein and the Prussian troops, the latter having in some places been hosted and hissed in passing through; whilst in others the inhabitants, supported by their local authorities, daily refused to give them quarters for the night, or less, even on payment. In the meantime the Prussian troops continue to pour in every day. This morning a long pontoon train arrived and a regiment of engineers, and whilst I am writing these lines two regiments infantry of the line (the 53rd and 55th) in heavy marching order, and preceded by their respective bands, playing a lively march, are passing under my windows. Their troops are billeted in the private houses without any exceptions, and thus it happens that my spare bedroom is now occupied by three privates of the 4th Westphalian regiment of cuirassiers. Fortunately their quarrels are few, and the patients are quiet, and the patients are quiet.

This treatment has been followed for some time, and as may be expected the patient sick visibly, while the strength of the fever is in inverse ratio with that of the pulse. Not long since, a famous quack arrived from Paris, with his box of "nostrums" and book of receipts: a crisis of the disease was at hand, and one Dr. G. got the patient favorably over it, when our quack stepped in to insist upon fomenting the old symptoms, under the pretext that he would reduce the fever, as he alone understood how to treat the case.

Although the patient was very low (in every body's estimation), some of the Doctors hinted at bleeding, but this being equivalent to murder was overruled by general consent. Meantime there is no sign of improvement, and it is notorious that the head nurse *Sister* — a and her assistants are guilty of gross neglect.

The Inspector of Hospitals, M. —, insisted upon the trial of a soothing powder, in case of symptoms growing worse; and the only sign of remaining consciousness is, that the patient puts his tongue in any of the practical operations come their morning or evening round.

There seems to be a conspiracy to prolong the insanity, and the apothecary D. —, and head nurse are said to be privy to a nefarious trick of gleaning the receipts. Instead of 5 grains of Morpheus, as it is said they have put down 50, and for 2 drachms of Camomile roots they have substituted 3. Some doctors pretend it was a case of lack pow on the 14th inst., the patient being deprived of liberty of speech; others say that no induction has set in among some of the members.

Nevertheless it is clear that had the black drought been discontinued after the crisis, and the patient allowed to take a little led by exercise in the Jardin d'amitié, we should now have to renounce a complete recovery. By the aid of entertaining conversation on railways, mines, cotton, police reform, water works, and rural interests, his mind would be still further weaned from his recent delirium. Unfortunately Dr. Laboulaye, the Parisian quack, who had been refused a diploma by the French Coast and subsequently interested about a false receipt (of which however he was innocent), made such a fuss that the public at first confided in him, and the patient got very bad, especially, as another French doctor accused his enemies of poisoning the patient.

There is no doubt that the case left itself would recover as a standard English physician suggested, but the public must pass a severe censure on all the Doctors, administering the black draught, and send Laboulaye the quack with his nostrums and book of receipts to Paris, recommending him to some influential party, as keeper of a Lunatic Asylum.

**BANDA ORIENTAL.**

On account of what General McClellan would call a strategic movement on the part of Flores, the valiant National Guards of Montevideo, with the exception of one company in each battalion, are allowed to return to their usual occupations.

The revolutionary chief had, by last accounts, retired in the direction of Minas, and was encamped at the Paso de Pachá. This movement must have been occasioned by the approach of Gomez's troops, the advanced guards of which were, it is supposed, near the spot where Flores intended fording the river. This is likely to be the case, as Col. Berioen notified the Government that the loyal army had crossed the Yí at the Polanco Ford, on the 15th inst.

As the public offices have been closed for some time past, the Government has extended until the 24th inst. the term appointed for receiving proposals for the new scheme lately suggested by President Berro, viz., for supplying drinking water for the city of Montevideo; for cutters of water for watering the streets; for a railway between the capital and the Villa de la Unión; for a bridge across the Arroyo Pataos; and for a steam ferry at the bar of the Santa Lucia. The theatres are again open. The only people who must regret the withdrawal of Flores are the servants, who have again returned to their work of making night hideous with their yell; during the short state of siege their places had been occupied by cavalry patrols, but these have retired, leaving the safety of the city in charge of the civic guard.

The "Trueno y trío" returned to Montevideo from Maldonado on the 18th inst., but did not, as was expected, bring Col. O'Dell, who it was said had escaped to the Pueblo de la Victoria, in the Uruguayan territory.

On the 18th inst. President Berro annulled martial law in the city.

**SENATOR'S ADDRESS.**

**Chile.**—The Chilean press is groaning Ishahod, on account of the growing apathy of the people to getting excited about the elections. They (the people) are anxious of not taking the slightest interest in the party politics of the country. It was supposed, at the departure of the last mail from Santiago (1st inst.), that the difficulty with Bolivia would be nicely arranged.

The President of Chile had received an autograph letter from General José María Achá. After sympathising with the Chileans for their misfortunes on the 8th December, he speaks of the great change which has come over the spirit of the Bolivian Government.

There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake felt in Copiapo on the 17th January at two o'clock a.m. It was very long, and several accidents have happened. Several people were killed and wounded by the falling of walls. This shock, which was followed by several minor ones, seemed to lie from north north east, to south south-west; and it is feared that places nearer the Cordillera have suffered more severely than Copiapo.

**Mendoza.**—The "Constitucional" of the 6th inst. states that the police have been busily engaged in capturing and sending to the hospital in the Magdalena of that city. It was reported that they were to be sent to the frontiers.

**Ecuador and Colombia.**—The war between these two republics has been finished by a treaty signed by Generals Flores and Carazo. There had been, previous to the signing of the treaty, an interview between Flores and Carazo.

**Nootdoidies.**—Venezuela is likely to get into a mess with Spain about this year. The Spanish are invading the island of Margarita, which is a dependency of Venezuela. The Spanish are occupying the island, and Venezuela is sending a fleet to expel them.

**Santa Fe.**—There was a report in Salta, that the vice-royal sold Santa Fe. Although we do not exactly know what the vice-royal sold, it is evident that the vice-royal has sold the vice-royal.

**Colombia.**—There is a rumor that the Cundinamarca have gained the elections, and civil tongue talk of tampering with the registers, in the Govt. House. We are not sure of this, but it is a fact that the Cundinamarca, the matter of elections being purely local and extraneous from any legitimate range. It is to be hoped that the party which won the election will be able to govern the country.

The great talk of the day is Zarate and the misfortune caused by a row between Quiroga and a policeman. La Torre, who is the judge, seems anxious of the up-ward state of affairs, and has appointed M. Soza to act. Quiroga, it appears, states that as he was passing down the street, a fellow named Gonzales, who is married to a Torre's sister, and who was formerly a shopboy for Silvano, shouted out that he had some accounts to settle with Quiroga, and that he would give him a ball. Silvano has a more disreputable affair been forced upon public attention. It reflects little credit upon our friend Manuel José La Torre, and we regret sincerely to see his name mixed up in the matter. Our readers will probably remember that this is the very town from whence the circuitous railroad was to start, but owing to the decided opposition to the all-round-way-of-simplification, the would-be concessionnaires turned their attention from railways, &c., to voting and stabbing. Quiroga has not been wounded nor Gonzales arrested.

#### IMPORTANT FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Bishop of Port Natal, Dr. Colenso, has been found guilty on nine counts of heresy, denying the veracity of the Scriptures and Christ's divinity, as also the eternity of future punishment. He is deposed and suspended unless he make a solemn recantation before the 16th of April, 1864. He made no defense, repudiating the jurisdiction of the suffragan bishop, but gave notice of appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was rumoured that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa, but subsequently he was said to be only wounded. His exploring party has been recalled, and the Portuguese authorities put every obstacle in his way of discovery.

The Alabama was heard of at Java Heads, in the Chinese Sea, on November 6th, where she burned a fine Federal barque.

#### Reception of the Argentine Minister at the Full Circle.

The 'almoner' of 2nd Dec. has the following:—The Emperor received in public audience Señor Bidecaro, who had the honor of presenting to him his letters accrediting him to the Court of France as Special Envoy and Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. Afterwards, he received Señor Saenz, as Minister from Bolivia. These audiences being finished, the Argentine and Bolivian Ministers had the honor of being received by the Emperor.

Señores Belaúnde and Santa Cruz were conducted to the Tuilleries as master of the ceremonies in a court carriage, and with the usual ceremonies.

#### ARGENTINE MAPS.

To the Editor of the "Standard."

There are as many descriptions of liberty as of bravery. From the unflinching missionaries in Africa and America to the gallant hero of modern times who espouses a rich old toothless commonwealth widow for her money, there is a regular and well-defined gradation of bravery, and if we look to the former, we shall see the same gradation from the perfect French regulations for the press and those of Spain in religion to the present equally perfect ones in Buenos Ayres as witnessed in election times.

But, although republicans, we must really place a limit to our free and enlightened ideas and acts. The occasion of these remarks is a map to be seen in your office, purporting to be one of the Argentine Central Railway by Dr. Soandó, which offers certain interesting innovations for instance:—

The Chaco is divided into Gran Chaco, and Chaco stony, which, for greater distinction, should have been converted into Little Chaco, Chagkey, Chaguito, &c. Thus far, there is nothing particular to complain of—what's in a name? But the map shows a line between the Big Chaco and this little fellow, giving the latter to the Argentine Republic (very much obliged to him to be sure), and the former, the bigger portion to somebody (we hope he does not mean to throw it to the dogs), for Paraguay and Bolivia are inscribed as merely looking on at a safe distance at this big, huge, Gran Chaco.

The Pilcomayo River is more or less accurately traced, but has got no name to it; the Bermejo is swollen east to the proportions of the Paraná and Paraguay; Lake Guanacache, to the south of San Juan, is without a name; but, lo!—why?—it cannot be. Yes, it is so. We find the name hiding with a diminished head in a range of mineral hills at a safe distance of over fifty leagues to the east; it has even changed its last letter into an 'o' to escape notice.

Very lately another map of the province has been published. "What do you think of it?" was asked by an intending purchaser, to an official who knew something about it. "Why," he said, "if we were to point out the immense number of mistakes, we would ruin the poor author. We can't help feeling for him."

"Are there no measures to prevent the administration of hanging in such large doses?"

#### TOPOGRAPHICS.

#### THE VIRGIN CAMPUS.

To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentleman,

Having read so much in your paper concerning the virgin camps of the frontier and Santa Fe, I determined to visit them and judge for myself as to their merits. I accordingly started northwards, following the track of Mr. Armstrong's sheep. I have been away nearly a month; many of my meducos thought I was lost in the unexplored virginity of Santa Fe, but thanks to Captain Price of the Pavon, I was landed safe and sound out of a one-horse cart on the mole stairs last Wednesday.

A bamboozled sheep-farmer who never stirred an inch beyond the run of his flock for three long years, I leave you to imagine my predicament when standing on the banks of the great river known as the Arroyo Medio. I took one look at poor old Buenos Ayres my feelings at that moment I am unable to describe; but never mind! My horse was not to say the best, although for the last twelve months his support cost infinitely more than my own; he had travelled more than forty leagues, and whether it was from the inherent disgust of the brute had for anything Santa Feino or not I will not say, but certain it is that when I faced him to the right, not a step he would move. A native who came up at the moment told me that the best thing to do was to swim him over, and hang to his tail myself. Before, however I made up my mind to adopt this course the animal lay down, and in five minutes he was dead. My native acquaintance held a sort of coroner's inquest on the corpse, and brought in a verdict of died of natural causes. Here I found myself in a rather awkward predicament, my horse dead, myself not far from it, and the pocketful of letters to several estancieros who owned whole territories of virgin camps just delivered. These letters I had sent from my friend Mr. Parker of Buenos Ayres, after considerable trouble, and I do verily believe that had I not gotten them I would have at once turned homewards when my horse was poisoned by this virgin weed called 'mio mio.' But I determined not to go back as I could, so with the saddle on my head, my mafetas on my shoulder, I forced the horse on, who however has now mud then water. Then struck out for a small town house close to where I saw a plot of maize growing, but after a desperate fight with a couple of hungry dogs at last got to the place.

The owner of the house was from the country Galvez, could not have evicted anyone, they said the plot already made for the gentleman who had formerly kept a stable, and they protested against the act. President Bierro replied to the Barraza senators, but the Minister of Government refusing to sign the document, it was despatched by the Office of Foreign Affairs.

No one can foresee the issue of this intrigue, but it is generally thought the Liberator will return to their entrenchments, although without other hope than that of annoying the citizens, as in their late attempt.

To tell you of this garrulous Santa Feino said about the grand virginity of soil, the eternal streams, and the luxuriant grass, green as a rush, even under the most broiling sun, would fill up your paper. Mr. Editor, suffice it to say that I thanked heaven that I left the parched-up lands of Buenos Ayres, and come, as it were, to the very fountain-springs of pastoral virginity. My host, although he only speculated in grain crops, had his house well stocked with beef, and as for sheep skins, one would think he was a merchant.

Early next morning we started off to a small piece of land, two leagues from by three deep, which my companion said was to be had for a trifling sum. When we arrived on the land we were told that the owner was just gone on a trip to Cordoba, to see a 'tío carnaval.' 'Never mind,' says my friend, 'let us take the land, and if we don't like it, let us get a change of horses and go to Alto Mayo's place; it is three leagues from by five deep, has nothing on it but tero tero and grama, is offered to be rented for nothing, and for sale at four reales a yard.' Off we went, I thought as I galloped the sheep-farmers who stood in Buenos Ayres were the biggest fools in creation, and that if Alto Mayo's was at home, the place would be mine. I proceeded over what all the neighbours in the Villa would say when they heard that I had purchased an estancia twice the size of James Monroe's in the Bank of England. No sooner did I enter the room than my sheep, no rivas worth taking of course, only drove the flock up, and tell Cruz in the Villa that he might write to the 'Standard' office to say that as I had bought fifteen leagues of land in Santa Fe, my paper should be sent to Rio Mayo by the steamer. Visions such as these occupied my mind as I galloped over camp which completely enchanted me with their virginity. At last we got to Alto Mayo's, but found to my regret that he was in San Nicolas. Not having a 'tropa' of horses, of course it is utterly impossible to go over the land, but, like my old patron, Mr. Van Buren, when buying an estancia near Navarino, I got on top of the arata, and, with the help of a telescope, tried to see some of the nearest puestos. I determined to go to San Nicolas, where many of the parties, to whom I had

written, replied I returned accordingly, fancy journal against Baron Zarate. Our poor absent friend seems to have a peck of troubles. One of the most glorious sights for the gods is an honest man battling with misfortune; if, in what a state of glorification must Olympus be at present, and in what good spirits old Pluto will be. The 'Tribuna' is at present in a most classical fix—a regular instance of out of Solya into Clary-bolis—for if it escape the Baron, it is more than likely to get into Choque (c).

*Learn young, learn fair.*—At Pilar, a countryman who had had a slight quarrel with his sister, lifted a whip to strike her "with moderation." A child of this woman, who was seated in the house, on seeing his mother beaten, got up in a rage, threw himself upon the assailant with a dagger and wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of. A native paper says, "Does not this child merit praise?" Of course in the Argentine provinces he does—for a child cannot too early become dexterous in the use of the knife—but no more enlightened countries, such as European States, he would very probably be severely whipped and kept on bread and water for a year or so.

**THE BOLSA.** Feb. 22.  
Total sales, 34,350 patagonas.  
Opening price 98.75  
Following prices 28.80 28.85  
Saturday, 27th Feb. 28.80 28.85  
Sunday 28.75 23.85  
Closing price 28.50

#### LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO

February 20, 1864.

The outgoing senators have hit on an excellent plan to hold their ground, which has been crowned with success. A meeting was held at Erasquin's barraza, composed of Messrs. Herrera, Oñez, Erasquin, Aguirre, Villalba, and Fernández, but as they could not agree, a quorum, they repaired next day, very early to the Senate house, where they had concerted a rendezvous with Sr. Erasquin, jun., and Sr. Núñez. The latter had been rejected by the Senate, but these gentlemen swore them in, and named Sr. Aguirre, President of the Senate.

The last-named will, therefore, become President of the Republic on the 1st of March, and Sen. Vilchica Yáñez, President, with Herrera Quis for second Vice-President.

When the new senators came, instead of one-jon, they found the plot already made for the gentleman who had formerly kept a stable, and they protested against the act. At last, however, they agreed to accept the new members.

**FOR CARLOS M. MUNIZ, and JAS. R. KELLY.**

Messengers No. 64 do. Post at Correo do Uruguay, 44 and 43.

The Empress, with all attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this day on the 2nd of March next. The times of starting begin.

From Buenos Ayres for Los Flores, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 27, of each month.

From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

Luggage and encomendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.

This month there will be three trips made.

From Buenos Ayres 22, 25, 28  
Flores 22, 25, 28  
MIGUEL M. SUETO,  
Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.

**FOR SAO PAULO.**

From the House No. 9, Calle 25 de Mayo, well situated, near the Custom-house, and being convenient for Master and Wife. The house is at a low rent, as to about

going to Europe.

Apply to Bartolome Foley, at the Bois de Gomesco.

February 13, 1864.

6. F. 19.

**WANTED** a **HOUSE**.

In the south end, having at least six rooms, rent not to exceed \$1000 per month.

Answer, 56 Calle Lince.

6. F. 19.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

A PLAZAS.

En su casa P. 100 124.  
El Miércoles 24 do. a media noche, a las 11 de la mañana, se ha vendido la mayor parte de su retiro do. y paga que se expatriaron los siguientes viajes.

250 mil cigarros mandado \$8. 26 cigarros  
varios, 200 bolívar cada uno. 50 bolívar  
varios. Permutación de 1000, 500 de los  
mismos 25 cigarros, el 10 de Mayo de  
1864.

250 cigarros los 500 de los 250  
bolívar cada uno.

200 cigarros 200 bolívar cada uno.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
W.M. MATTI and CO.  
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU  
Calling at: Nueva Palmira, Eny Bruto, and Concepcion, the National Steamer.

SALTO

Captain F. Pidotz,  
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 Zerito, Bañados, San Pedro Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas Vayage by the Pavon de las Pampas taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

PAVON,  
Captain Price.  
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAZ,  
The National Steamer  
LOLORCIPAS,  
Captain D. Linkster.  
Leaves the Pavon de las Nuevas Vueltas every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,  
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,  
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers luggage to this Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

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

ESMERALDA,  
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:  
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones  
Zarate do 4 " "  
San Pedro do 8 "  
Obligado do 10 "  
San Nicolas do 12 "  
Rosario do 16 "  
San Lorenzo do 18 "  
Diamantina do 20 "  
Santa Fé do 24 "  
Posadas do 32 "  
La Paz do 36 "  
La Esquina do 40 "  
Goya do 44 "  
Bella Vista do 48 "  
Empedrado do 52 "  
Corrientes do 56 "  
Gualeguaychú 11 "  
Concepcion 13 "  
Concordia 17 "

Deck Half-prices.

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

FOR GUYANA,  
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 4th February.

FARES:  
San Nicolas 16 pata.  
Rosario 20 "  
Paraná 28 "  
Corrientes 50 "  
Asuncion 80 "  
Corumba 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.  
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.  
Drafts are also granted on  
Maurice, Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers  
LONDON.  
And on J. Barnes & Co, Banker  
LIVERPOOL.

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

DRAFTS AT SIGHT  
ON THE UNION BANK  
OF

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

## A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.  
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.  
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Hacienda Vacuna.  
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ para

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.  
Cercos de Hierro para Rodados, Chaeras, Potros, Corrales &c.

Pitetas de Hierro.  
Máquinas de estirar Alambre.  
Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.  
Mangas de astillar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos  
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

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.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,  
57—DEFENSA—57.

(Corner of Potosí.)

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

j 13

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,  
ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK  
BANK MAUA & C°.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts 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 the most confidence.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

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, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a *rease fija* in case of need, *sicherer und sicherer* instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other trifolities.

The Bank of Maua and Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Maua & Co.

WELLER & LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

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

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent [6 p.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 AIRES.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President  
Bernaldo García, Vice-President  
Antonio Marín del Pont  
Jacobo Faubacini  
Constant Samanaria

OFFICIALS.

D. Antonio García y García, Manager  
Eusequio 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 humicless classes.

Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions and the inversion 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 \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insuror. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for it held by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however it retented.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insuror's death. All shareholders in 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 (fincas), and with the greatest security.

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

For further particulars, apply at the Cofre oficina 87 calle S. Martín (altos) between the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

DIAS FERIADOS Regreso.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA S DE FEIERRO DE 1864.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS FERIADOS Regreso.

DIAS FERIADOS Regreso.