

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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The Standard.

"XII" feli undeum: nll veri non undeum dicitur.—Gicero.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

FLORES' MOVEMENTS.

The Refractor, 22nd inst., has letters from Canelones and Guadalupe to the 21st; on the day previous, reconnaissance had been made along the Santa Lucia, without meeting with any rebels, but several filibusters had passed over to Government. From these it was learned that Flores was in Arias, 10 leagues beyond Canelones; his train consisted of 9 carts laden with arms and sick men. He said he was going to fight Servando Gomez, but this is doubtful. Last accounts place him en route to Chivimio, with the bulk of his force, leaving 300 near the Santa Lucia entrenched in a strong position. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st it was known that he had forded the Santa Lucia, on the night before, at Paso Arenas, going towards Punta de Maciel.

Col. Barros writes from Canelones 22nd inst 7 p.m. that he received despatches from Gen. Gomez, dated 20th inst. he d quarters at Villaboa on the Y, informing him that he (Gomez) had learned from farrios couriers the direction taken by Flores, and that Lamas was about to join the main body same day. The Government troops are well mounted. Nothing was known of the rebels, but that some stragglers were seen in the Rincon de Conde and San Roman.

Col. Valdez informs Gen. Morono that the filibuster Borges was said to have appeared on the 21st at Seballas, but this news was incorrect. Col. Figueroa reports having sent scouts to Cerros de Florida, but the enemy was not visible. Col. Aparicio was about to march on a reconnoitring expedition.

Dates from Salta are to the 20th. General Gomez crossed the Rio Negro southwards in pursuit of Flores, but, fearing the latter might evade him, he left a body of 1000 men with Col. Laguna to guard the North side, in conjunction with the garrisons of Salta and Paysandu. The rebel Caraballo is moving about, with 100 men, North of Rio Negro. Col. Asmubaya made a diversion in Tacuarembó at the head of 200 infantry and cavalry, having dispersed a rebel force, killing some, and taking 20 prisoners. He left Lamela and Nadel to scour the district, while Gomez with the main body 2,500 strong went in quest of Flores.

Don Leandro Gomez of Paysandu states that Capt. Cortes, on the 15th inst., set out on an excursion North of the Queguay river, and in four days captured some horses and killed the filibuster chief Martinez.

Gen. Morono's latest news is, that Flores was camped on the 22nd inst at Paso Paraguayo on the S. Lucia Chico, his vanguard under Goyo Suarez being at Punta Tornero. He had despatched Borges with 100 men to bring a fresh supply of horses from the Brazilian frontier. A rebel courier was captured, but he managed to destroy the correspondence.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rupture between the National and Provincial Governments is what the French call 'tres-prononcee,' being widened by the question of military commanders in the camp. Dr. Paz comes out with another violent attack on Minister Acosta. Indeed we think it would cut off the evil, and heal public feeling, if Gov. Saavedra sent his Minister to mind cattle instead of men. The Morsey left yesterday with a heavy mail as usual: our Weekly and Packet Editions (1400 copies) came short of the demand. She leaves Montevideo on Monday evening, and the Menay takes a supplemental mail today.

Our attention has been called to another view of the 'Jhelum' case. It seems the other vessels consigned to M. Hedo have been more fortunate, and the lighters are not in a hurry to unload the 'Jhelum,' owing to the rude and incautious manner in which the crew discharge her cargo. The last lighter (the Joana) which went alongside had one of her boatmen seriously injured, the poor fellow having been obliged to get two fingers amputated. Moreover the captain's idea of 'working days' is perhaps not conformable to the weather, which often prevents unloading such dangerous articles as railway iron. We advise Capt. Stannus to give up his law-suit.

The particulars of Egan's death of Fortin de Areco are after all very sus-

picious as we learn from one of his relatives. He was a very sober man, and returning from the estancia house of D. Domingo Martinez with the wool money there paid him, is likely he was murdered. His body when taken, from the well, showed some injury on the neck, and was speedily buried, without a coffin, before any of the Irish neighbors missed him. The money is not forthcoming, and the whole occurrence is mysterious. Consul Parish was about to have his remains exhumed, but already too long a period had elapsed. Deceased was unmarried, aged about 35, and has left a father in Ireland and a sister in this country.

Mme. Briol will give her 'cheval-de-bataille' Norma this evening. Those who have heard her will surely avail themselves of the pleasure a second time, and those who have not, will lose the best opera performed here for some time, if they do not attend to night.

The able and violent attacks on Pres. Mitre in the Nacional are said not to be the production of Messrs. Keen and Damico, but of Dr. Velez Sarisfield. The Nacional Argentina returns the compliment on Minister Acosta.

We learn that the camps near San Pedro are in good condition. Indeed the whole country is recovering from the effects of the late drought, and Irish farmers are wiser, if not richer, than before. They have endured awful hardships, some of them having passed 100 days & nights without shelter, sleeping a la belle étoile.

The district of San Martin on the W. Railway has been formed into an independent 'partido' by Gov. Saavedra's decree, 25 inst. By decree, same date, six regiments of Nat Guards are placed under civilian commanders, instead of veteran officers, in order to weaken the influence of the National Government.

Major Basso, a member of the Club Libertad, has demanded his dismissal from the Argentine army. It seems Gen. Gelly played him a practical joke, sending him orders to come from Tandil in all haste. On arriving here he found himself named as Aide-de-camp to General Nazari, to prevent the 'Crudos' from repeating their doings at the Merced during the elections. Thus parading through town, a subject of pity to his club fellows, the joke rankled in his breast, and he throws down his sword.

Monsieur Le Long, as usual, writes a long letter in the Tribuna packet No. on Emigration. The idea is very good, but our colleague has a very limited circulation in Europe.

Appeal to Protestant Sympathy

A melancholy occurrence, during a recent visit to the Department of Colonia, brought the writer into contact with the colony of the Waldenses, where he saw and learned some things that he fancies are not generally known to, or appreciated by, the other Protestant communities of the River Plate.

The history of the Waldenses, as a religious sect, is familiar to the general reader; but perhaps some are not aware, that since the date of the Commonwealth in England, they have been under the protection of the British Government, by the express stipulations of public treaties. Consequently, in countenancing and lending a helping hand to our co-religionists, we are only supplementing a public duty, solemnly recognised by her Majesty's Government.

The colony in question, situated on the banks of the River Plate, some ten or twelve leagues to the south of Colonia del Sacramento, was founded about five years ago, and now consists of 94 families, say, in round numbers, 600 souls, including, like the Puritans of the north, their pastor and schoolmaster.

The association is limited for the present to agricultural pursuits; the colonists, partly from choice, partly from necessity, subsisting almost exclusively on the products of the soil, obtained, it may be said, by the labour of their hands, for as yet they have but few of the implements and appliances that mechanical skill has furnished to the modern agriculturist. These desirable facilities must, in their case, await the accumulation of capital. Their dwellings are of the most humble grade, the common rancho of these countries, with its mud walls and thatched roof, distinguished, however, by an order and a cleanliness that shows what may be done in favour of comfort and respectability by the hand of persevering industry. As yet, the luxury of brick and mortar is confined to the public cemetery, which is walled round with a neat iron gate.

The first glance at their domain, with its sub-divisions, fences, and its patches of wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, &c., conveys the grateful impression of a progressive civilisation. As the deer and the ostrich, at a period not very remote, had to give way to the present flocks and herds, so these, in their turn, must now retire before the spade and the plough. Five hundred intelligent and laborious men is a noble exchange, in a social and economic point of view, for 15,000 sheep, or a fifth part of that number in oxen and horses. It is the dawning of a new era, and we are fairly entitled to anticipate results of the highest importance to the colonists and to the community at large.

This colony is to the Oriental Republic what the Scotch colony of Montevideo should have been to Buenos Ayres, and probably would have been, but for our unfortunate civil dissensions. And here it may be proper to point out an important difference in the organisation of the two enterprises.

The Scotch colony was essentially, indeed avowedly, a model institution. The Messrs. Robertson, with the most disinterested and patriotic views, wished to import into these countries a section of Europe, full of bloom if we may be allowed the expression, apparently without regard to the amount of capital invested, or the time, place, and circumstances in which the grand experiment was to be made. Hence the numerous staff of salaried employees, the extravagant outfit of the expedition, and the lavish expenditure in implements of every kind, many of which were of no practical use whatever.

Aid to these, the paralysis of the war with Brazil, the anarchy attendant on the revolution of 1828, and the desolation of the great drought that lasted for three successive years, and the failure of that enterprise, as a mercantile speculation, and the ruined prospects of its noble-minded but unfortunate projectors, are fully accounted for (1.).

These blunders, our brethren the Waldenses prudently avoided. Their undertaking is one of primitive simplicity, the direct application of human industry to the soil. A rigid economy may be seen in all their arrangements. With the exception of the pastor and schoolmaster, all the hands are, what Adam Smith would have styled, productive and remunerative. Each family, with a common trust in Him 'who giveth the former and latter rain,' is the arbiter of its own destiny, and for its comfort and success must rely on its own exertions and resources.

As an industrial undertaking, we can hardly fancy a more efficient organisation. We have the right man in the right place, and on the right footing. Healthy and robust, frugal and industrious, such men can hardly fail in a young country, so highly favoured in soil, climate, and geographical position as the Oriental Republic, to work their way up to comfort, competency, and a modest independence.

But in addition to material results, there are social, moral, and religious interests at stake, in which the Protestant communities of the Plate ought to feel a deep interest.

In the present struggle for subsistence and material comfort, these higher interests of secular and religious education, are inevitably kept in a very depressed state; and the object of this appeal is, by making known the existence and extent of the actual destitution, to afford their co-religionists an opportunity of alleviating it, by their sympathetic liberality.

It will scarcely be believed in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where such noble and successful efforts have been made in the common cause, that Divine service is performed by our brethren the Waldenses, in a common shed; but such is the fact. Of course it is not supposed that this in any way detracts from its efficiency; but modern civilization has its standard of order, decency, and propriety, to which all instinctively conform, and are bound to conform, as far as possible, especially in the solemn intercourse of the creature with the Creator.

With six Protestant churches in Buenos Ayres, and one in Montevideo, all fairly established and in full operation, surely something might now be done to alleviate this deplorable destitution, which, if allowed to continue, must cast a sombre and sinister shadow on the common cause.

Masonic brotherhood is understood to be cosmopolitan, and Christian brotherhood, it may be assumed, has motives at least as powerful, and obligations as sacred and binding.

And whilst the church accommodation is deplorable, the residence of the respected pastor is not less so. On this point the writer speaks from what he saw with his own eyes. His introduction to the Rev. Mr. Morel took place at a very solemn act, the interment of a countryman who had been killed by lightning. On this occasion Mr. Morel, though a perfect stranger to all the parties concerned, assisted officially, with the courtesy of a gentleman, and the earnest impressive zeal of a Christian minister. It was a touching scene; in the midst of our grief for the loss of a youth endeared to all that knew him by his amiable qualities, in our awe and consternation at a visitation so sudden and appalling, it was some consolation to think that every proper respect had been paid to the mortal remains of our unfortunate countryman, as it must also be to his friends and relatives in a distant land, when they hear of the sad catastrophe (2.). It is in such circumstances that we fully realise the high privilege of religious institutions, and the soothing effects of Christian sympathy.

The last sad rites performed, the few attendants were invited to the shelter and hospitality of the manse or parsonage; a kind and considerate set to strangers, after a ride of six hours, under a scorching sun, on the 11th of January. On the cordiality of our

reception, and the modest and much-needed refreshment placed before us, the writer has only to observe, that he hopes to see them amply requited, by a liberal response to the present appeal; which originated in that short interview, and is now submitted to his protestant brethren, under a deep sense of duty.

The personal neatness and polished manners of the inmates formed a painful contrast with their humble abode, and all its appointments. For the accommodation of a large family, there is nothing more than a common 'rancho,' only different from those of the ordinary colonists by its somewhat larger dimensions. Ornament or decoration there is none—no paper, no paint, no carpets, no curtains, no boarded floors, no brick floors. They tread and kneel on the native soil, with naked mud walls around and the humble thatched roof overhead.

Could any of our readers, even those that most decry the pomp and vanity of the world, rest contented with their pastor or clergyman reduced to this low grade in the social scale? We can answer that there is not one.

And this is not meant as a reproach to the Waldenses, for the picture has its bright side as well as its dark. If the description given shows the actual poverty of the colonists, it also proclaims aloud their piety and tenacity of purpose, and the Christian self-denial of their spiritual guide. Only pious men would have thought of appointing a pastor in such circumstances, and only a good man, actuated and sustained by a sense of duty, would have accepted the charge, or persevered in it, as Mr. Morel has done for the space of four years. In pleading their cause, therefore, we may apply the cogent argument, they 'are worthy for whom ye shall do this.'

In fact, their social and moral worth is already known and duly appreciated by their neighbours, who speak a different language and profess a different creed. We learned with much satisfaction, in the town of Rosario (R.O.), their principal market place, that every shop is open to the poorest Pied-montese colonist, with money or without it. Their poverty is no secret, but their character for industry, sobriety, and integrity is firmly established. Hence the credit they enjoy, and the respect associated with the name of the community.

These pleas are applicable to all Protestants, but there is a special plea, with a special adaptation to the descendants of the Covenanters.

The creed, tenets, and polity of the Waldenses are identical with those of the Church of Scotland; and a very slight antiquarian research would suffice to show that the latter is only an offshoot from the former. Luther has borrowed liberally, but Calvin and Knox have copied literally from their French predecessor, Valdo, or Waldo, who left Presbyterianism established in the Vaudois, in all its purity and simplicity, many centuries before their time. In this case the descendants of the Covenanters stand in a filial relation to the Waldenses, that should stimulate their sympathy and enhance their liberality.

Another consideration, and not a secondary one, is the benefit that may accrue to the Protestants, of different denominations and nationalities, settled in the neighbourhood of this colony.

We know from experience the great privilege and convenience of access to their cemetery which contains as yet, if we recollect right, only seven of the colonists and two strangers—a German and a Scotchman. In the ordinary course of things, and with the present rapid influx of a promiscuous immigration, other calls of the same kind may become of frequent recurrence, and it would be unseemly, to say the least, to expect a continuation of such favours for ourselves or our co-religionists, without making some adequate acknowledgment.

Besides, the presence of an ordained clergyman, formally recognised by the constitution and authorities of the State, might be rendered available for marriages and baptisms—acts in part civil, but essentially religious; in the estimation of nearly all Protestants. Cheap and speedy justice is now acknowledged to be a great social boon, and we can see no reason why the same should not be the case as respects cheap and easy access to religious ordinances.

The difference of language, we are aware, is a formidable difficulty; but even that may in part be surmounted, by adopting the language of the country, in which all are interested, and, sooner or later, acquire a certain proficiency. It may not be the best combination conceivable, but if the best attainable in our circumstances we are bound in the mean time to cherish and patronise it. The essential points are, that parties should be legally married, and their offspring baptised in the name of the Holy Trinity—in what language, or by what sect or denomination, are at the present day, and to our circumstances, matters of very secondary importance.

What we propose, then, is a simultaneous effort in all the Protestant communities of the Plate to aid our brethren, the Waldenses, in bettering the condition of their Church, their Parsonage, and their School. We ask nothing for individuals, but for a public

institution, of intrinsic merit, and with strong claims to our sympathy, both for what it is, and what it may do in favour of the general cause.

The only difficulty we can foresee is the formation of an agency to initiate and preside the movement, for of the kindly feeling and liberality of the community, no man who knows its history for the past forty years can for a moment doubt.

The initiative, then, in our humble opinion belongs of right to the Protestant clergymen resident in this city. Let them call a preliminary public meeting, to sanction the measure, and appoint a committee to carry out its resolutions, and half the victory is achieved. A work so urgent, so good, so sacred, must not be kept in abeyance from any punctilio of heraldic precedence. Their call is the opportunity, their authorisation the means of doing good. Let them consult and concert; for a conjunct attempt, granting it to prove abortive, would still redound to their credit.

But to show the little probability of failure, we can point out a host of efficient agents and willing coadjutors. They may reckon with certainty on the hearty co-operation of the other Protestant clergymen, who can fully appreciate the merit of the object. They may also reckon with equal certainty on that of a numerous, wealthy, and influential class of landed proprietors in the neighbouring Republic, especially those in the vicinity of the Colony, who have a direct interest in its prosperity and success, as it tends to enhance the value of their possessions (3), and may be of service and convenience to their families and dependants, as well as to other Protestant settlers, as we have already shown. We must not anticipate the proper business of the preliminary public meetings; otherwise, from so wide a field, and with all the resident clergymen as *ex officio* members, we could easily propose an efficient committee that would guarantee the success of the measure.

Assuming, then, that two points, its importance and practicability, are clearly established, we drop our pen for the present, only regretting that the advocacy of so good a cause had not fallen into able hands.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 22.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Last night a meeting of the Jovenite Club was announced to discuss 'important affairs.' A friend of our's, who is a member of the club, states that the principal subjects to be discussed were the shameful and exorbitant rise in sugar candy, the tyrannical conduct of the schoolmasters in not allowing the boys to smoke whilst in school, and the formation of a committee to demand 14 hours' play during the day, instead of, as at present, 6 hours. Previous to voting thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the management of the club, one of the members, aged seven, requested permission to say a few words. Leave being granted, he said that he had been requested by many of his contemporaries to complain of the unpatriotic conduct of some of the fathers of his classfellows, who would not allow their children to play billiards, and had put a veto on the 'habeeas corpus' by refusing them liberty to don the 'toga virilis' and stand-ups. He, for his part, and he could candidly say that he was not half so advanced as the complainants, felt as competent to smoke havannas, drink caña, play billiards, talk politics, and tell lies, as well as any man in Buenos Ayres of thrice his age. The students were allowed by the bigwigs of Buenos Ayres to take an active part in the elections; and he had the high honor of knowing many of the students who still had a sneaking affection for 'dulces,' and although they used penknives for razors and surreptitiously appropriated their sisters' pomatum, they could not swear or tell lies half as well as he and his companions.

The last speaker was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause; and the role of the meeting being taken, the chairman said that steps would be taken to ensure the juveniles in future their political rights. The meeting broke up at a quarter to eight p.m., as many of the nurses in waiting had broken into the room, and carried off 'vi et armis' the principal members. This was following the example of the Dames des Halles, in 1795, with a vengeance.

EDITORIAL COUTESIES

We publish the following animated correspondence between the editors of 'Le Progres' and 'El Nacional,' consequent on the late election squabbles. The Frenchman displays more fire than judgment, but the native writer breathes a low security, quite opposed to the proverbial politeness of Argentines, although eminently characteristic of the *Nacional* paper:—

Mr. C. D'Amico, Editor of the 'Nacional.'

Sir,
At different times, and on various pretexts, you have heaped insult and

calumny on the editors of the French newspaper, 'Le Progres.' I wish to explain myself: it is not such and such articles that I wish you to retract. That is a base and low action, which is done every day, in every line of your newspaper, and which renders a national question a personal one, in which our journal, the 'Progres,' insulted a score of times, seems to be the insurer.

The reproduction of libels and scandalous assertions, which you know to be false, renders you in my eyes accountable for what is written.

With respect to myself, these assertions are false and cowardly, and I, on my own account, call you a coward.

Messrs. X. and Z. do me the honor of delivering this.

J. B. GAILLARD.

J. R. Guillard, Editor of the 'Progres.' I can answer your impertinences only with the most profound contempt. I wish to hold no intercourse with an adventurer, who allows himself to use such pot house language as you have to me, and to which I am not accustomed. I shall neither receive nor answer any more of your communications, for I do not wish to be held up as a laughing-stock to your brother editors; and as my life belongs to the cause which I have espoused, I do not choose to risk it in the hands of a disguised assassin, and more than likely of a convict.

CARLOS D'AMICO.

THE BARQUE JHELUM.

CHARTER PARTY.

London, 15th August, 1863.

It is this day mutually agreed between Messrs. Widdicombe and Bell, owners of the good ship or vessel called the 'Jhelum,' A 1, and coppered, of the register measurement of 424 tons, or thereabouts, now in Liverpool, and Messrs. C. De Marrieta and Co., of London, merchants.—That the said ship, being tight, staunch, strong, and every way fitted for the voyage, shall, with all convenient speed, sail and proceed to such dock or loading berth in Newport, Monmouthshire, as ordered by charterers' agents, or so near thereunto as she may safely get, and there load, as customary, from the agents of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo of iron and coke, say four hundred and forty tons Harlow rails and fittings, and fill up with coke, which the said merchants bind themselves to ship, not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above her tackle, apparel, provisions, and furniture, including a sufficient supply of coals for ship's use during the voyage, to be endorsed on bill of lading, which documents the master will be obliged to sign for the quantity shipped; and being so loaded shall forthwith proceed to Buenos Ayres direct, or so near thereunto as she may safely get, and there deliver the same on being paid freight on the quantity delivered, at and after the rate of

Thirty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for iron.

Forty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for coke.

In full of all port charges whatever, primage, consular, trimming and wharfage on cargo, and lights and pilotage (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, frosts, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatsoever nature or kind always excepted). The freight to be paid as follows:—(One-half to be advanced to the charterers on sailing, subject to five per cent. for interest and insurance, and the remainder on unloading and right delivery of the cargo, in good and approved bills on London at ninety days sight, or in cash equal thereto, at current rate of exchange at consignee's option. The vessel to be loaded in regular term at Newport, and to be discharged at the average rate of twenty-five tons of coals or iron, or seventeen and a half tons of coke, per working day, and fifteen days on demurrage, over and above the said laying days to be allowed by the ship, at eight pounds per day.

The cargo to be brought to and taken from alongside at merchants' risk and expense.

The charterers to have the option of employing labourers for trimming the cargo, at the usual wages of the port, and at the expense of the ship.

The ship to be consigned to charterers' agents at port of discharge, inwards and outwards, paying 2½ per cent. commission on the amount of freight, per this charter party inwards and outwards, on usual terms. The commission outwards to be charged only in case the vessel is chartered in the River Plate.

This charter being concluded, by Messrs. C. De Marrieta and Co., on behalf of others, it is agreed that all liability of the former, in every respect, and as to all matters and things, as well before as after the shipping of said cargo, shall cease as soon as they have shipped the cargo, and paid the advance of freight.

Penalty, for non-performance of this agreement, the estimated amount of freight.

The brokerage of 6 per cent. on the freight, under this charter party, is due on signing hereof to Messrs. Austin, Brothers.

The vessel to be at Newport, and ready to load, on or before the 5th September next, or merchants to have the option of cancelling this charter party.

Witnesses to the signature of C. De Murrieta and Co.
(Signed)
C. De Murrieta and Co.
For Widdicombe and Bell.
Austin, Brothers.

(Signed)
Witness to signature of Widdicombe and Bell.
W. Newbold.

Captain to apply at Newport to Messrs T. B. M. and Co., for Custom-house business.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

LINE OF STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Correio Mercantil* contains an article on the establishment of a line of steam-packets between Brazil and the United States, from the pen of Sr. Dr. Tavares Bastos. The writer points out with great clearness that the commercial relations of Brazil and the United States are such as to require the establishment of a regular line of packets to sail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, touching on the voyage at the various intermediate ports; and urges that the consequences to both countries would be of the most desirable character. The *Journal do Commercio* had also an article on the same subject, but suggests that the packets should ply between New York and Para, from which point a regular communication with Rio de Janeiro already exists by means of steamers of the Brazilian Company. The *Journal* states that, in consequence of the establishment of the English and French lines of packets, an increased subsidy to the Brazilian had to be conceded by the Government and remarks that the sailing of American steamers between New York and Rio de Janeiro, visiting en route a greater number of ports than is the case with the English and French packets, would render necessary further pecuniary concessions to the Brazilian Company. This difficulty would be altogether obviated, however, by making New York and Para the terminal ports for the proposed American line of steamers.

BRAZILIAN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE.—The 17th session of this association was held in the august presence of the Emperor; there were present many influential personages. The Secretary announced that the King of Belgium had accepted the office of Honorary President of the society. A letter was also read from the Minister of State conveying a request by D. Violante Lanza da Cunha Lisboa that a parcel of papers relative to the history of Maranhão, the private property of her deceased husband, should be given to her. She supposed that the papers in question had been delivered by her husband to the Brazilian legation in Portugal. Other communications were read by Senhor Silva on the American question, and by Senhor D. Moreira de Azevedo on the Biography of the Franciscan Monk Antonio de Santa Uvalda Rodolpho.

A FISCAL QUESTION.—In a recent number we noticed the occurrence of a serious fire in Rio de Janeiro, which resulted in the destruction of a public warehouse containing a large quantity of goods of various kinds. Out of this unfortunate conflagration a somewhat novel question has arisen. The customs duties having been paid upon the goods destroyed by the fire, within the walls of a public warehouse, and before they could have been removed for consumption, the question is being asked whether the State is not bound to make restitution of the money so paid.

Interesting Ceremonial at the San Juan del Rey Mines.
(From the Brazil and R. P. Mail.)

Both Catholics and Protestants at the Morro Velho mines have now ample accommodation in the shape of religious and educational establishments, the company having also built a church for the Protestant portion of the community, and maintaining an English chaplain to officiate in the church and school. His Excellency the Bishop of Mariana (the Rev. Dr. Azevedo), who had undertaken to perform the ceremony of consecration, arrived in a "litera," and was received with due reverence by the superintendent and officers of the company and a detachment of the National Guard. Proceeding to Morro Velho, where his arrival was announced by hoisting the British flag at the Casa Grande, and at Bon Vista he was received at the lodge by Father Augusto, the Rev. James Armstrong, B.A., T.C.D., the company's chaplain; and Mr. Furst, who gave him a hearty welcome to Morro Velho. On the morrow (the day of consecration) a general holiday was given to the whole establishment. At six o'clock in the morning a grand salute from the Store Hill guns announced the beginning of the festive occasion. About 10.30 a.m. the invited guests from Sabara, Congonhas, and other places assembled at the Casa Grande. The company's blacks, men, women, and children, were neatly arranged on the Casa Grande lawn, dressed in their picturesque "revista" clothing. The number present amounting to about

1300, almost covering the lawn, formed a most striking and pretty sight. At 11 o'clock the solemn procession was formed at Casa Grande, and its exit was announced by the commencement of a salute of minute guns. All parts of the ceremony not absolutely requiring to be conducted by members of the whole Church were undertaken by an equal number of Brazilians and British. The formal part of the ceremony concluded, high mass was performed by the Rev. Canon Cassio, with pontifical assistance and the aid of the church band and choir, for which an orchestra had been temporarily erected in the western end of the church. His Excellency then preached an appropriate and very impressive sermon on the opening of the church for public worship, explaining fully and plainly the nature of the office performed. Afterwards the congregation was dismissed by his Excellency with the pontifical blessing. The church is a most beautiful Gothic building, and is the largest church attached to any property, or provided by any proprietor in Minas Geraes. The bishop, the priest, the guests, and the officers of the company forming a party of 49, dined in the large saloon of the Casa Grande, in which a long temporary table was erected, and beautifully covered for the occasion. After dinner the Superior proposed the health of his Excellency the Bishop of Mariana, and coupled with it an acknowledgment which he desired to make on behalf of the board of directors of the ready and valuable aid his Excellency had at all times rendered them in matters of duty connected with the new church, now so satisfactorily consecrated for the large number of persons in the employment of the company. The toast was most cordially acknowledged by the bishop. After other appropriate toasts, Dr. A. Van Pinto Coelho, public promoter of the municipal district of Sabara, spoke most warmly of the commercial prosperity, industry and energy of the English nation, and concluded by proposing the health of the Queen of England, as the most enlightened, humane and wise of sovereigns. The superintendent then proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, after which the party separated.

St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company (Limited).

This is one of the most successful gold mining companies in Brazil. Its capital is £220,000, represented by 1,000 shares of £20 each, which are at present quoted at £37 to £38. The mines worked by this company are known as the Morro Velho, in the province of Minas Geraes. On Friday the 18th ult., a meeting of the proprietors was held at London Tavern, when a report of the proprietors for the past half year was presented by the directors. The total produce of gold from the 22nd of March to the 22nd September both inclusive, is stated to have been 29,169 ounces, and the profits for the half year to have been £24,702 10s. 1d. Adding to this the amount received and due for interest on moneys unrepaid, and the balance of undivided profits carried forward last year, and deducting the London expenses, £1,056 16s. 6d., the amount available for dividend was £23,645 15s. 1d. A dividend of £3 per share free of income tax, was announced.

THE PARAGUAY MAILS.

The steamer *Paraguari* brings dates, Asunción, 20th inst. The news of the native cotton sold at Antwerp for 3 pence per lb. caused general satisfaction; the "copieras" are in good condition, and there is every promise of a fine crop. The weather continued hot, ranging from 90 to 84 in the shade. The "Estadador" bishop confirmed 116 children at Itaugua on the 10th inst. Sr. Lopez Gama son of Viscount Maranguape has been received as Brazilian Chargé d'affaires. The arsenal is busy, casting shot and shell of all sizes. Two vessels had just arrived with railway iron. The new steamer "Parana," in construction on the stocks, is nearly finished. The Montevideo Senators, Messrs Basadre, Estradas and Carabin, banished by Pres. Herrero found an asylum at Asunción.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Western Railway.—The engine and carriage sheds of this railway are now soon to be transferred to a building in the Plaza Once de Septiembre. The workshops of the principal station are also to be removed from the Parque, thus making the head depot of the railway in the Plaza de Septiembre. This Company has just received from England three new and powerful engines of the first class.

Morlo Chapel.—This building which was inaugurated lately, is now open for Divine service. The curate appointed to it is the Rev. John Dillon. This gentleman was educated at All Hallows College, Dublin, and arrived here about the beginning of this month. Experts.—On the 25th inst., the Pils Unique and Zaigli cleared out for Antwerp, having the following cargoes on board:—3271 cowhides, 104 horsehides, 840 bales wool, 60 fanegas salt, 2 pipes and 2 barrels tallow, 23,000 shibbons.

Important Change.—The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has petitioned the Government to withdraw from the Chief of Police the power to select alcaldes and tenientes. This power was formerly in the hands of the Municipality, and at its own request was transferred to the Chief of Police, as other more important subjects occupied its attention. Now they see that its confidence was misplaced, it wishes to have the election of alcaldes and tenientes in its own hands. Should it succeed in its petition, may we hope to see great changes for the better, and hear of no more murderous attacks, or of officers being imprisoned for misusing their power, and then let go free, because they have political friends.

The 1st of the Line.—This regiment is under orders for the parade, 25 de Mayo. It is supposed that it will march next week.

It is an ill wind, &c.—Some time ago the Pueblo stated that the postmaster intended removing his office from Calle Bolívar to San Martín; this intended change is not to be effected. We shall be no losers by his remaining where he is; he is a very good and obliging neighbour of ours, and we would be put to some inconvenience by his removing—he and his obliging assistants being gentlemen upon whom we make a point of calling every day.

Higuieritas.—It is reported that the environs of Higuieritas are invested by a Colorado force under the orders of Major Tolosa; should the town be attacked it will be easily taken.

Russian Navy.—We see by the European papers that the Muscovite Government is constructing at Cronstadt a sub marine vessel of iron and steel of about 2000 tons. It is intended to be a kind of moving torpedo, able to sail a few feet below the surface. Judging from the use to which they put their fleet during the last year, it is not a bad idea of theirs, turning their attention to building vessels that can be sunk easily. The papers do not say how she is to be manned, or how the crew is to breathe—perhaps, having a superfluity of troublesome Poles, they will man her from that nation.

Lucky Dog.—The "cronista" of the "Nacion Argentina" is bold enough to publish that he is not afraid of tiring his readers. Is he certain that he has any readers? We never take up that newspaper, but we feel inclined to exclaim, "tete de poisson." The cronista local has our constant hash of cazuels, spiced not with Attis sauce, but with the most commonplace "says he and says he." He should take example from the correspondents of Madame R., who, when writing to her husband, used one formula:—Having nothing to do, I sit down to write to you, and having nothing to say, I remain, &c. If so doing, he would be saved the trouble of having to apologise to the "devil," his only customer.

Markets.—The following country produce has entered the various plazas of this city on the 25th inst.:—Cowhides, 2370; calf skins 237; sheep skins, 1,234 doz.; horse hair, 413 arr.; wool, 1,076 arr.; wheat, 761 fanegas; horse hides, 41; mares' grease, 42 arr.; feathers, 410lb; nutmeg, 250 arr.; peaches, 3,100 canillitas; sandins, 0,400; firewood, 72 cartloads; straw, 3,409 bundles; maize, 55 fanegas.

A Quiet Neighbourhood.—The Barrio del Socorro seems to be emulating Nottingham, in the little village of London, for its notoriety for robbing. On the night of Monday last there were no less than six robberies committed within one square. In one instance the thieves entered a house with their presence for more than an hour, and hanged a watch-dog with the greatest care and kindness, or to use an Argentine phrase, "with moderation." When they were discovered they took to their heels; all escaped but one, and he turned king's evidence. The native papers lay the blame of this state of affairs on the police. It really does appear as though there was some collusion between the serenos and the thieves.

Cordoba.—By last accounts from Cordoba it appears that Señor Ferreira's Government cannot last long.

Reciprocal of Tokens.—One of the members of the firm of E. Senorans and Co., has called upon us to give our authority for stating that "it appeared Don Jose Macia had issued 'billetes' for sums varying from a medio to 2 reales Bolivian." The party who favoured us with a visit, says that Sr. Macias does issue such "billetes," but that they are only given to the peons of the saladero, in consequence of the scarcity of small money. On this distinction, without a difference, we will make no remarks, but accede to his strongly expressed wish, and say, that our remarks, on the "Revival of Tokens," were based upon an article which appeared in "El Liberal," of Parana, 14th inst., under a heading of "Falsification of Money," signed by Evaristo Carrigo. For ourselves, we confess that we are in a state of painful ignorance with respect to the personality of Sr. Macias.

Great Southern Railway.—Friday, 4th of March, has been fixed for the solemn inauguration of the works.

THE BULSA.

Total sales, 134,810 patcones.
Opening price 28 95
Following price 28 95
Saturday, 27th Feb. 28 95
Sundry 28 28.90
Closing price 28 95

PRODUCE SALES.

75 cowhides, dry	\$125
120 do do	122
600 ar mestiza wool, fine	80
700 do do do	90
250 do do do mixed	72
1000 do do do	67
600 do do do	68
300 do do do	65
350 do do do	60
875 do do do ordinary	55
75 do hair from South	116
85 dozen sheepskins	130
00 do do mixed	90
5700 ar mestiza wool, good	83
1700 cowhides Entre Rios	42 ar.

There has been sold 2,500 cowhides, Cordoba, at 28 ar.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Montevideo, Nat. steamer Menay.
Uruguay Ports, Nat. steamer Salto.
Asuncion and Intermediate ports
Paraguay steamer Paraguari.
Genoa, Italian barque Buenos Ayres.
New York, Belgian barque Providence.

SAILED.

Havana, Spanish polacre Josep.

English Seminary for Young Ladies.

7 TACUARI.

The Principal of this Seminary begs leave to inform the parents and guardians of her pupils that the system of education hitherto pursued with such flattering success is continued in all its branches with renewed vigour; and she hopes that by unwearying application to the mental and moral elevation of those under her charge, to secure that share of public patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. A prospectus will be forwarded to any part of the city or country on application. As the annual examinations take place in May she begs leave to urge the punctual attendance of the young ladies.

Furnished Rooms.

A very nice pair of rooms (altes) looking to the Calle Suipacha.
f 28, 3 p

Wanted.

For an English Lady, two apartments in a respectable foreign or native family. Situation to the South of the Plaza, somewhat central. Apply at Standard office.
f 27, 3 p

Wanted.

To hire a small house, south of the Plaza Victoria, of from 4 to 6 rooms. Apply to 107 Calle Tucuman.
f 27, 3 p

Just Received.

Velvet Cloaks and Mantles,
Silks Cloaks and Vanties,
Plain, Coloured and Black Cloth,
And Plaid Cloaks
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also
Tartan, Cashmere, Merino and
Lapland Shawls.
And a great variety of Novelties.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

51—Corriotes—51
f 27, 10 p

Lawyer.

Dr. Don Baldonaro Garcia, has removed his Office to 105 Calle Rivadavia.
3p. F27

Medical Doctor

The Undersigned having established himself on the Estancia Taty, Carmen de Arce, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of his neighbourhood. Having practiced in the civil and branches of my profession for twelve years in Germany and the United States, I shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage, by not overcharging for my services.
CHARLES HERMANSADLER, M.D.
Estancia de Taty.
February 16, 1864.
1m. F19

Wanted a Cook.

Good wages given. Apply at No. 19 Calle Piedras (altos).
f 23.4p.

A Youth.

Aged 15 years seeks employment in an English house as office boy; he speaks a little English. A ply Harol de Los Alamos, 35 Paseo Julio.
f 25 3 p.

Fotica.

After this date, only the children of British Parents will be educated at the English school. No others can be received.
Bs. As. Feb. 18, 1864.

G. RYAN.

C. Young Man.

Who is a practical Lock keeper and good penman. Sees a situation in a Store or Manufactory. Would make himself generally useful. Knows a little Spanish.
Address T. B. M., 'Standard' Office.
Sp. F 24

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle and Co. Agents for the Company at Buenos Ayres.
By order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.

Manchester, August, 1863.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

Capital—£2,000,000.

DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER.

John Edd, Esq., Chairman.

W. H. Bentley, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

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John Edd, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

For Boston.

The A 14 American clipper Barquo "KREMLIN".
40 tons register,
Captain BURGESS.
Is now ready to receive cargo and having more than half cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. E. H. Folmar and Co.

For New York.

The first-class American ship "ST. GEORGE,"
380 tons,
Captain CLEVELAND.
Is now ready to receive cargo, and having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. E. H. Folmar and Co.

For New York.

The A 14 English clipper barque "CARLITA,"
308 tons,
Captain WILKINS.
Is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. George Bell and Son.

For further particulars, apply to A. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker, 40—Calle de Canallo—10.

No. 48 CALLE FLORIDA.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS WILLIAM MATTI AND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**

Captain F. Fidanza,
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 Zorito, Banderas, San Pedro Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas Voyage by the "Paraná" de las Palmas, 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 GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer **DOLORETTAS,**

Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Boa de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA.
Santo 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, Cailla de la Esquina, Cailla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA,**

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pávon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

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

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

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**

Captain Triplido de S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:	
San Nicolas	16 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	50 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 32 branches of the

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

And on J. Burned & Co, Bankers LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolea).

THOMAS B. HALL

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

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\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pánetas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar 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 Petal.)

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 the 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, 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 immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

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

firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

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

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

- 1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
- 2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.) 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.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,567 pata. in 245 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marcó del Pont
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Santamaría

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
D. Eustaquio Riera, Sub Manager

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
D. J. A. Fernandez
D. L. B. Willeke
D. Mariano Illinghurst
D. Ladislao F. Martinez

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On a life, in shares of 85 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the option of the subscriber.

2nd. With loss of capital and interest by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions, and the proportional interest for the death of the insured or other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by death of the insured. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

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

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

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.	
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 5 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.	
DIAS FERIADOS	
Regreso.	
Salida.	
DIAS DE TRABAJO	
Regreso.	
Salida.	

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" parten en las Estaciones de Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.

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A 1.265 Tons.

Clarke, Master.

Cleared at the Custom House, and

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Consigned to order.

Dutch schooner,

HOORTE VICHGER,

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A chartered vessel, but can still

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Can engage dry hides and a few

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Can engage dry hides and bales.

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Rams! Rams! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams to the best

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The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with

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No more Seab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.

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The shearing being now over the

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all domestic Animals, begs to inform the

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The simplest method is bathing the

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manner prescribed by the instructions.

Too specific has been already found an

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Numerous certificates may be seen,

showing the high repute of the Specific

throughout S. America. Its low price places

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