

## The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD  
\$3 PER MONTH.  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All that which is not verily known and true—Cicero.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

SIEGE OF CORDOBA.

Governor Maubeck accused of Assassination.

The 'Ferro Carril' brings dates from Cordoba, 19th inst. Colonel Alvarez, who is said to be following Gen. Pauñero's orders, arrived within 5 leagues of that city on the 18th, at the head of 600 men indifferently armed, and ordered Don Roque Ferreira to hand over the reins of Government to Don M. V. Gonzalez who is at present in irons. The besieger alleges that Ferreira's term of office being up, the Constitution must be carried out by his expulsion; but Sor. Gonzalez has before refused the dangerous honor, and in any case he cannot act as 'locum-tenens', not being President of the Legislature. Alvarez threatens to eject Ferreira 'no levens-volens,' and the latter, counting on a force of 350 infantry and 200 cavalry, and hoping to excite the 'amour propre' of the citizens indignantly 'refuses to hold communication with a rebellious officer'; nevertheless the Governor seems intimidated, for he despatched a private committee of three priests to reason with the haughty gauchero.

Some of Ferreira's enemies now support him, rather than suffer themselves to be trampled on by this new pretender, and the garrison parades daily in the plaza amid enthusiastic plaudits. Alvarez enjoys great prestige in the campagna, and his rebellion is the more dangerous as the late Chacho's adherents will probably join him. Barricades were erected in the city, and artillery mounted, on the 18th; pickets of soldiers guarded each street-corner, and the city expected an attack. The three priests were unable to find Alvarez, who had shifted his position, owing to the recent rains. They were instructed not to treat with him unless he recognised Ferreira as Governor, which is exactly the point at issue.

Private letters from Catamarca confirm the account of Gov. Maubeck's attempt to assassinate Senator Moreno, D. Pedro Cano and D. Francisco Vega. The whole plan was discovered, and we are promised particulars of the attempt, by next mail. We should hesitate to believe the story were it not confirmed by the previous imprisonments, banishment, extortions, &c. of this King of Dahomey, as the 'Ferro-carril' styles him.

We have news from Rioja, Feb. 1st; things are going on badly, no scruples held to carry the late elections. Bustos' cause was lost, until Colonel Granillo began to frighten some of the Deputies, and bribe others up to \$300 dollars for their votes. Colonel Arredondo acted very badly, permitting Granillo to arrest Sor. Villafane, President of the Legislature. The National Guards refusing to execute such an order, the 11th battalion of the line did so. Bustos and Arredondo then summoned five deputies, whom they had gained over, and ordered them to hold a session, the rest not attending. Of these five, three voted for Bustos, the other two not voting; the President, Villafane, is still in prison. To conclude the farce, a band of miscreants went through the town, celebrating Bustos' election.

From Rosario we learn with satisfaction that two of the assassins who perpetrated the tragedy at Corrillos have been arrested. The woman, who had been tied down, has been brought to Rosario, and identified the murderers. The commander of San Javier mentions the return of 300 gauchos to that village: these men had taken to camp ranging in Beron's time, and committed great depredations.

A robbery was committed on board the Espigador, a fellow having stolen a quantity of money, and other articles from the cabin; he was however seized and handed over to the police.

AN ARGENTINE EXHIBITION

The 'Ferro-Carril' of Rosario, in an article suggesting the holding of an Argentine Exhibition, which would, it thinks, be useful in fomenting the industry of these provinces, has the following remarks:

He could send wheat, flour, wool, hides, mares' grease, fish oil, tobacco, timber, medicinal herbs, mani, sweetmeats, and preserved fruits. Of manufactured goods: Saddlery, silverware, castings, cigars, and various other things, which could show what pitch industry has advanced. Amongst native woods may be mentioned, red willow, black and yellow lancewood, lapacho, urunday, quebracho, algarrobo, anaquito, and canes of all sizes. From Entre Rios—Timber, gypsum, cochineal, jerked beef, all kinds of hides, wool, mares' grease, lime, shells, hairs, skins of tiger and carpincho, ostrich feathers, silver ware, saddlery, &c.

From Corrientes, timber, canes, jars, pitchers, all kinds of vases, different woven fabrics, cow hides, deer skins, tiger, carpincho and aguara skins, cotton, yerba mate, and inaz. There are also nitrates and mineral waters, and many objects of curiosity of Indian origin.

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From Catamarca things are getting from bad to worse, and it is highly probable that a bloody provincial revolution will be the result of the scandalous Government in that province. An attempt was lately made by the Governor to assassinate three of the principal personages of Catamarca, one of them Senator to the National Congress.

In San Juan new discoveries of rich mines have given a fresh impulse to the works. A mine in La Huerta has produced plata pisa, or solid silver. The San Juan mining company has nearly completed its establishment, and will soon be in a position to melt the ores of the rich mines of the Tonah.

The National Government is laboring hard to establish good roads throughout the country, and many of the provinces are assisting in the good work, particularly Mendoza, Selta and Jujuy.

The government has also entered into a contract for the digging of artesian wells in Rioja, a measure of vast importance, which if successful in Rioja will be extended to all the provinces where fresh water is scarce during certain portions of the year.

Entre Rios is quiet, and its government anxiously at work to better its condition and make available to their fullest extent the great resources of that rich province. General Urquiza has quite disappointed "good natured" prognosticators of his political enemies in Buenos Ayres, by giving an example of respect for the laws and the Constitution, that might be advantageously followed by a good many pseudo liberal governments of the provinces, not even excepting that of Buenos Ayres.

But of all the provinces of the Confederation, Santa Fe is certainly that which deserves most praise for its good government, the industry of its inhabitants and the progress it is making notwithstanding its past suffering and losses; for which the province is still unjustly denied retribution.

The governor Mr. Cullen, desiring to return to private life, has delegated the chief magistracy to Mr. Oroño, the most active, patriotic and "go ahead" man we have in the province. The 'Ferro-carril' for the two last days is full of excellent stories and regulations of an administrative character.

The 'Ferro-carril' has initiated the idea of a National Exposition for the products of the country, to be held sometime at the end of the present year, and has suggested Rosario as the most favorable point for it to be held in.

We trust that the Government will at once accept the idea. We know that Mr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, is indefatigable in everything that tends to the development of the natural wealth of the country.

From the Argentine Exposition a vast number of interesting products, mineral, agricultural and manufactured, might be sent to the exposition in Paris next year; and this would tend to disseminate in Europe a knowledge of the great commercial importance of the provinces forming the Argentine Confederation.

The proceeding of the Rosario Custom house in the last year amounted to \$47,928 dol. to which ought to be added \$18,830 for articles shipped from this port the duties on which were paid in Buenos Ayres.

The amount of importation is \$2,036,863 and of exportation \$3,260,861 showing a balance in our favor of \$1,230,000.

The aggregate value is \$430,000 less than 1962, accounted for by the falling off of hides, and the low price of wool.

PARAGUAY AND LA PLATA.

At a time when daily experience shews us the rottenness of our present system of Government in B. Ayres, when this city is divided into two hostile camps each professing loyalty and patriotism, when every street can boast its Catalino, and thrifty traders are made the sport of disappointed ambition, it may be well to weigh calmly the opinions prevalent in Europe respecting La Plata and her neighbors.

Belgium is at once the country which has most progressed of late years, and that with which we carry on the largest export business. The sentiment therefore of *Le Presvreur* of Antwerp should be taken as coming from a well-wishing and experienced friend. We extract as follows:

the people are quietly enough disposed, are plunging the province into all sorts of difficulties.

We cannot say what degree of truth there may be in what they say of the participation that General Pauñero, an officer in the national army, has had in the affairs, but it is very certain that he has managed to exasperate a large portion of the people to such an extent, that even his absence has not had the effect of allaying the fever.

The two fractions of the liberal party in Cordoba, we are sorry to say, have passed from paper and wordy warfare to blows, and blood has already been spilt. The last intelligence left Colonel Alvarez, a Pauñerista, at the head of six hundred men, a short distance from the capital, with the open design of displacing the Government; while inside the city there is a respectable force and a strong feeling in favor of the present Governor.

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The rebellion of Flores brings Paraguay still more prominent. A plenipotentiary was despatched from Montevideo to Asuncion begging President Lopez's assistance to repel the aggression of Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan Government at once lent its sympathy, and despatched an energetic note to General Mitre. This elicited a very polite reply, denying all participation with Flores, and protesting against the aggression of Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan Government at once lent its sympathy, and despatched an energetic note to General Mitre. This elicited a very polite reply, denying all participation with Flores, and protesting against the aggression of Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan Government at once lent its sympathy, and despatched an energetic note to General Mitre. This elicited a very polite reply, denying all participation with Flores, and protesting against the aggression of Buenos Ayres.

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"Our attention is constantly turned, with a feeling of sympathy, towards the River Plate, where our commerce might be greatly developed, and our surplus population might acquire an easy fortune: we therefore regret most sincerely that peace cannot take root in that country owing to the personal ambition and adventurous spirit which raises up one Government after another amid rivers of blood. Scarcely is the Argentine republic pacified when the Banda Oriental is devastated by civil war, an expedition having been got up in the sister republic to embroil both sides of La Plata."

"Meantime Paraguay, thanks to a wise Government and docile people remains in the enjoyment of peace, a blessing unknown to her neighbors for the last half century. Order and good Government enable her to make rapid strides in progress and prosperity. Paraguay is a contrast to her neighbors, who offer to the world a sad spectacle never-ending disorder. The former made great advances under the late President, and is steadily going ahead. Free education is general throughout the country, agriculture is becoming a prolific source of wealth, foreign trade is springing up, and the cotton and tobacco of Paraguay are acquiring a name in our markets. The means of transport are increased by the construction of steamers and rail ways. The army and navy are respectable, and well organised, while the good faith of the Government has more than once made it arbiter in the difficulties of neighboring States.

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**LOCAL EVENTS.**

**Cashiered.**—We see by the native newspapers that five military commanders have been removed from their posts, on the plea that the Militia should be commanded by citizens and not by military men.

**Colonel Luis Alvarez.**—It seems that this individual, who at the head of a few troops appeared before Cordova and ordered it to surrender, has got into a mess with the Buenos Ayres Government by his conduct, and been ordered to surrender his post and report himself at head quarters. By some mistake or other, in our yesterday's paper, in referring to this turbulent individual, we stated that he "had surrendered." This should have read, that he at the head of some men appeared before Cordova, and demanded of the Government to surrender the place. In his note ordering Alvarez to present himself, Señor Gutiérrez mentioned that orders have been passed to the chiefs of the national troops stationed in the province to abstain from mixing themselves up in the internal politics of Cordova.

**The Military Legion.**—This body of men may be expected from one moment to another: the Pavon passed the 25 de Mayo near San Lorenzo, on her passage down from Santa Fe, with them on board. The "Tribuna" states that the men are intended to be stationed at Azul.

**Maritime News.**—On the night of the 20th inst., it blew very strongly in Montevideo, and the Prussian barque Fearnott (?) came in collision with the Hamburg brig Magda; both suffered some damage in their upper works.—T.M.

**The smaller Annoyances of the Press.**—As though there was not sufficient bad blood nurtured between rival editors in Buenos Ayres, the "cronistas" must needs join the Montagues and the Capulets of the fourth estate, and scowling at one another demand "Do you bite at your thumb at me, Sir?" Occasionally, this warlike temperament is slightly lowered and cooled, and then the rival "cronistas" indulge in a little of what is called in the play-ground of the charter house, "dusters' chaff." To an unknower, who may be of a pensive turn of mind, such wordy battles are rather pleasant and amusing than otherwise. For example, in the "Pueblo" of Friday, the "cronista" takes up the chaff, by pretending to apologise for having said sundry wicked things against the "Nacional." Amongst other charges retracted is the following:—"That it publishes articles which should never have appeared, for causes which it well knows." That last sentence is a gem: it shows humour and playful sarcasm combined, and, like all of its class, leaves the reader to put either a good or a bad construction upon it. It is almost equal to a memorandum which was pasted on the walls of a gallant captain, in Dublin Castle.—Mem.—To tell Holmes to have nothing to do with Latty Moore's niece, in regard to a reason?

**Theatrico's.**—The "Progreso" says the subscription for establishing a French Theatre in Buenos Ayres is succeeding remarkably well; and that the principal people, both French and Argentine, are putting down their names. We wish them every success, for so long as people's minds are occupied, they have little time to hatch revolutionary projects. As many centuries ago, so it is now: the people's cry is—panem et circenses! The same newspaper also states that there was some talk of getting up a theatre at Moran.

**Good Joke.**—The "Reforma" correspondent says that General Mitre calls Hector Varela "Casta's wife," and laughs heartily at the idea, because Hector's favourite, it seems, was not a model of virtue.

**Maritime Notice.**—On the 24th inst., the Danish barque Johan, from Liverpool, arrived at Montevideo. The captain reports having been obliged to throw a hundred tons of coal overboard in consequence of the heavy weather he met with.

**Exiles.**—Three of those banished by Bero have returned from Paraguay, and intend going down to Montevideo; but they will hardly receive liberty to go on shore, until it is probable that they will take up their temporary residence on board some man of war, or else return to Buenos Ayres.

**Steam-packet Service.**—In a short time we may expect to have a line of steamers running between this and Marseilles—a branch of the present Imperial mail line. Two days ago the first of an Italian line from Genoa arrived here, having on board 220 emigrants. She is called the Bento Ayres, and is a screw steamer of 497 tons. With the present fratricidal war is finished in the States, we may expect to see a regular steam line established between this port and New York, or Boston.

**Another Murder.**—In the department of La Paz an old man of seventy years of age, called Col. Macielino Martinez, who owned a small estancia upon the Areojo del Teso, has been murdered, his house burned, and his wife's throat cut. Entre Rios is beginning to obtain an unenviable notoriety for that sort of thing.

**Bullion.**—Since the 17th inst., there has been introduced into this place the following—\$141 Bolivian dollars, 3880 patacones, 110 gold ounces.

**Las Higueritas.**—Nations generally suffer from, having too many rulers; but as everything is, at present, turned topsy-turvy, Higueritas is likely to experience the same evils from want of heads to manage it. When the steamer Saito passed that city, it could boast of no authorities, as the Conscript Fathers had bundled up their "Jares et penates," and fled on hearing of the approach of Major Dolosa at the head of some troops.

**Markets.**—The following is a list of the produce which was brought to town on the 20th inst.:—335 cowhides, 90 hartschides, 42 calfskins, 372 don sheepskins, 103 arrobas horsehair, 975 arrobas wool, 765 fanegas wheat, 3,400 quintals peaches, 4,700 sandias, 40 carloads firewood, 2,000 bundles straw.

**A civil Police Report.**—In the "Progreso" of Corrientes of 11th inst. there is published the following simple statement:—**Police department.**—The undersigned begs to inform the Minister General of Government that a corpse was found this morning under the Bridge; it was brought to this department and examined by the surgeon of police. The Chief, in person, went to the Battery barracks to make inquiries, and learned from one of the officers of the Battery guard, that at midnight previous, he heard that somebody was sleeping, apparently intoxicated, and supposing that he was one of the body of serjeants who was not on duty that night.

**JUAN J. F. BLANCO.**

Mr. Blanco does not say one word about having had the battery guard reprimanded for their sage proceeding in placing a very drunk man on the parapet of a bridge! Such a seat even to followers of Father Matthew, is somewhat precarious.

**The Litoral.**—General Urquiza has withdrawn his subscription, for ten copies, from this paper, which enrages Cartago exceedingly.

**Accident.**—A child aged two years was run over, on Thursday morning, in Calle Mayo, by a coach: the driver is in the Policia, where we hope he will remain for twelve months.

**New Judges.**—Dr. Benito Carrasco has been named Federal Judge for the Province of B. Ayres; Sor. Ballesteros Justice of Peace for the new partido of S. Martin.

**LETTERS.**

The following letters are lying at the Standard office:—

**Jane Abbot,** John Burn, Dr. Bailey, George Buckett, George Camp, Captain R. S. Culver, Michael Connors, George Connys, Thomas Conroy, Mary Constance, Helen Cocheran, Michael Rosario, William Cox, James Coughlin, Rosa Carroll, Michael Casey, Samson Dunn, Ross Dalton, Patrick Daly, Mary Doyle, Thomas Duinan, Denis Doyle, Patrick Deverecke, Henry Derry, Martin Egan, Thos. Farrell, Thos. Fox, Morgan Farrell, Bernard Fine, William Finney, James Filan, John Gover, James Garry, Patrick Gannon (2), Frederick Hodder, James Hinch, Patrick Higgins, Francis Hall, Wm. Harris, James Hinch (Begs.), Patrick Headman, John Johnston (2), Robert Jones, Timothy Kelly, John Kelly (2), Charles Kelly, Joseph Kelly (Regist.), Anne Keegan, J. Kerns, John Kellam, William Keegan, William Kilian, John Leary (2 Reg.), Thos. Martagh, Joseph McJennett, Edward McGuire, James McGuire, James McGeorge, Jas. McEwan, Bridget MacRedon, Laurence Moran, Catherine B. Murray, Thomas Murray, Mrs. E. Murray, Bryan Newnam, John Nolan, John Pitt, John Riordan, Ithos. Simons, Joseph Thompson, Richard Thomas (2), Thos. Ward, Joseph Wise, William Years.

**War vessels in Montevideo.**

**ENGLISH.**

Frigate Porto Maderish 31  
Do Satelite Croton 31  
Steamer Triton Kerby 4  
Do Stromboli Hayes 10  
Gunboat Spider Scrabs 3  
Do Siedlak Nott 3  
Do Dotocil Johnson 3

**FRENCH.**

Frigate L. Astrea D. Goustad 26  
Corvette Fortune Le Loaizer 2  
Gibson Desidio Oliver 2

**BRAZILIAN.**

Steamer Jequitinhonha Ferreira 8  
Do Belmonte Pequet 6  
Do Araguahy Garcon 6  
Do Ivahy Santos 2  
Do Curumbe Marquez 2

**SPANISH.**

Brigant Gravina D. Medina 16  
Do Galano Blandio 16  
Steamer Venezuela S. Avila 3

**ORIENTAL.**

Steamer Thirty Three Tuduri 2  
Do Gen. Artigas Cibils 2

**LATEST FROM CORDOBA.**

**Battle and Defeat of Alvarez.**

Colonel Pizarro writes, under date February 19th, that he has gained a slight victory over the rebels, near the Rio Norte. At 10 a.m., Alvarez appeared on the north side of the city, and Col. Pizarro was sent out to reconnoitre his forces; a musketry fire began, and the rebels outflanking Pizarro's troops entered the city at full gallop, but met with resistance at the barricades.

Captain Moyano then led eighty men to Pizarro's relief, and the rebels retired to take up a position in the suburbs, having lost two killed.

The rebels number 1500 men, and Colonel Pizarro excuses himself from opposing their entrance into the city, his force being only 180 cavalry. Nevertheless, being reinforced by eighty infantry, he boldly attacked Alvarez' headquarters, and routed the rebel army, pursuing it for 2 leagues, killing 30, and capturing 130 horses, with a loss of only 5 wounded—none killed. Several rebels have returned to their duty. The killed were interred on the field of battle.

**PASSENGERS PER MERSEY**

Messrs. H. Gilmore, Binson, Radou, Tellegany, Joseph Johnson, Southampton; Jose M. Coccoico, Lisbon.

**THE BOLSA.**

Feb. 27, 1861.

Total sales, 270,061 patacones.  
Opening price 28 95  
Following prices 28 95 29  
Saturday, 6th March 28 95  
Sundays 28 85 28 95  
Closing price 29

**PRODUCE SALES.**

800 dry cowhides	\$125
65 do do	122
800 ar wool mesriba	75
300 do mixed	75
400 do do	68
650 do ordinary	52
80 do sheepskins	145
2500 ar mestiza wool in deposit 80	
50 ar wool, washed	130
800 hides, Corrientes	40 s rls
1500 do for Spain	35
1100 do Cordoba	38
600 ar wool, Entre Rios	25
600 guaguas hair	32 1/2
6 do hide cuttings	345

**LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED**

**Worcestershire Sauce.**

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in flavor and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for

**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**

Prepared only by

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**BOOKS—BOOKS—BOOKS.**

Hawerty's History of Ireland, an 18th

Arranged Edition in snau.

Kenting's do do.

Galtor's Willy Roilly. Inquire Within

Scottish Chit.—large edition.

The Black Baronet Redhead O'Hanlon.

Ballad Poetry and Songs and Ballads of

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Grammar, Arithmetic, First and Second

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Strickland's Queen of Scotland.

Shelley's, Plunket's, and O'Connell's

Speeches.

Doctor O'Neill's Letters and Speeches.

Lover's Lyrical of Ireland.

Above on sale at

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English Stationers and Booksellers,

**24 CALLE SAN MARTIN.**

(Opposite the Cathedral.)

**Medical Doctor.**

The Undersigned having established

himself on the Estancia Tatay, Garzon

do Arco, offers his professional services

to the inhabitants of his neighbourhood.

Having practised in the different 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 HERMANSADER, M.D.

Estancia de Tatay.

February 16, 1864.

Im. F19

**A YOUTH.**

Aged 15 years seeks employment in

an English house as office boy: he

speaks a little English. As per Hotel

de Los Aliados, 33 Pasco Julio.

1500 3 p.

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**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Established in this City, under the

auspices of the British Consulate.

Office—Calle Reconquist 33

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
WM. M. T. AND CO.  
30 CANGALLO 30**

**FOR PAYSANDU**

Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos

and Concepcion, the National Steamer

**SALTO**

Captain E. Pidouze,

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,"

leaving in combination with this Steamer.

**FOR ROSARIO**

Calling at Zunio, Baradero, San Pedro

Obligado, La Rioja, Hermosillo, and San Nicolas

Voyage by the Paraná "de las Palmas,"

taking Chaco and Paraguay, 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

**DOLORECITAS,**

Captain D. Linkster,

Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas"

every Friday after the arrival of the Pavo

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 the 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.

**PAJAROS:**

To Montevideo (calin) 8 patacones

Zaranda 4 "

San Pedro do 8 "

Obligado 10 "

San Nicolas do 12 "

Rosario do 16 "

San Lorenzo do 18 "

Diamante do 20 "

Santa Fé do 24 "

Paraná do 32 "

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Goya do 40 "

Bella Vista do 44 "

Empedrado do 48 "

Corrientes do 52 "

Gualeguaychú 11 "

Concepción 13 "

Concordia 17 "

Deck Half-price.

**FRIGHTS:**

To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars

Rosario 6 "

San Nicolas 6 "

Paraná 6 "

La Paz 10 "

La Esquina 10 "

Goya 12 "

Corrientes 12 "

Asunción 80 "

Coronel 142 "

THE GUYABA,

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná,

Jorobas, Asuncion, and other Brazilian

ports, the Brazilian Steamer

**MARQUES DE OLINDA**

Captain Thibault de S. Bothcourt,

Leaves on the 4th February.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas 16 pds.

Rosario 90 "

Paraná 28 "

Corrientes 60 "

Asunción 80 "

Coronel 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the

steamer without tickets.

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Drafts on IRELAND are granted by

the undersigned, payable on demand at

any of the 62 branches of the

**NATIONAL BANK.**

Drafts are also granted on

Mr. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers

LONDON.

And on J. Barnes & Co., Banker

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Timely application should be made at

the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange

Broker, No 65 calle San Martín (opposite

the Bazaar).

THOMAS B. HALL

**DRAFFTS AT SIGHT  
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ISSUED BY THE

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

**Majones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
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**Nuevas Maquinas** de estirar Alambre.

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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.R.—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 MAUÁ & C°.**

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

**BUENOS-AYRES.**

The immense advantages of *Accounts* 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 Pás 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 Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which 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 trifolies.

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

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1860.

p. p. Mauá & Co.

**VERMILLION 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 Pás Book it can be replaced by another paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,  
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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.

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.

Agents.

Calle San Martín No. 60.

Buenos Ayres, 8th February 1861.

F 11-15p

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LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AIRES.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,467 pesos, in 215 Policies.

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