

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101-103

Interest for the current month

In account current, account

For balances in our favor 12p

For balances in favor of customers

6p

In account current, paper money

For balances in our favor 12p

For balances in favor of customers

6p

Deposits for a fixed term in specie

or currency, at conventional interest

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863

P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101-103.

The offices of this bank having

been removed to the above spacious

building, in order to suit the increasing

flow of business, the public is

informed that the following transac-

tions are carried on in currency

and specie in this bank.

1st Bills and obligations with good

agencies are discounted on conven-

tional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercan-

tile and other securities approved of

by the Managers.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened

with merchants or other parties who

may prefer, depositing endorsed and

transferable securities, against which

they may draw up to an amount

previously covered under conditions

established for such class of opera-

tions.

4th Money is received in account

current bearing interest from day of

deposit which is accumulated in favor

of the parties every three months, the

deposits being allowed to interest

any time by means of cheques

part or the full amount at their

will, save when the quantity exceeds

three hundred doubloons or one

hundred thousand dollars currency,

in which case 48 hours previous

notice is to be given at the

Treasury of the Bank.

5th Bills or letters of credit are

drawn and taken on Montevideo, Ro-

sario, Sta. Fe, Santa Cruz, al Pay-

sandio, Rio Janeiro and other places

in the Brazil, England and France,

as also on other places of which no-

tice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the bank, undertakes

& executes all legitimate transactions

within the orbit of banking opera-

tions.

The establishment is always open

from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1862.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

ISLAND.

Drafts payable at any of the under-

mentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 98 Calle San Martin.

Address:

London

Paris

Brussels

Amsterdam

Antwerp

Lyon

Geneva

Frankfurt

Hamburg

Berlin

St. Petersburg

Moscow

Warsaw

Vienna

Budapest

Prague

Bratislava

Belgrade

Sofia

Bucharest

Constantinople

Istanbul

Aden

Calcutta

Rangoon

Singapore

London, Buenos Ayres, and

River Plate Bank

(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA FIEDAD 80.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of interest from 1st January,

1864, having been notified, will be as fol-

lows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minimum Credit Balance

during the month .. 6p

Changed .. 10p

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For Sixty days .. 7p

Ninety days .. 8p

On Deposits subject to Thirty days no-

tion of withdrawal, interest will be allowed

at the rate of one per cent per annum more

than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Depo-

sits, being and falling through, the Bank

will apply any change in the rate by ad-

vertising the same in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 (all further an-

ouncement of the rate for this class of De-

posits will be 9 per cent per annum.

By Act, 31st December, 1862.

J. H. GREEN.

Manager.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDINGS

LIVELY GO.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,

and the River Plate.

Barbours, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Set 60

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall

LONDON.

1857-1863

The Insurance House and other buildings, fire, sea,

and inland risks, are insured at the lowest rates.

Particulars of the terms of insurance, and of the

claims, may be obtained of the Agents, Messrs.

Barbours, Barclay, and Co., 13, Calle Chacabuco,

Buenos Ayres.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,

and the River Plate.

Barbours, Barclay, and Co

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CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Set 60

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1 Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall

LONDON.

1857-1863

The Insurance House and other buildings, fire, sea,

and inland risks, are insured at the lowest rates.

Particulars of the terms of insurance, and of the

La Zingara.

All parties interested for passage money

to the above-mentioned ship, are requested

to call at my office and pay their passage

within two months from this, otherwise a

special order will be given by Government

to remit the balance of Passes to

remittance to Buenos Ayres all defalcations.

G. WILKS.

D. S. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

GENERAL STRAIGHT AGENCY OFFICE

69—Calle Reconquista—89.

E. D. RISSO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. — The ME

NAY leaves every Monday and Thurs-

day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; return-

ing every Wednesday and Sunday; Fare

8 and 4 ptes.

NEWAS

Measuras Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223.

Leaves for Pilar every day

" San Antonio de Areco, all

unseen days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,

25, 29.

Retours from Pilar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all even days, 14, 18,

22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN and MENQUITA.

Great and Useful Invention.

No more Mortality for want of Water.

See notice to Estancieros.

By the Robert Apparatus.

Being notorious the immense injury

occasioned by the scarcity of water

during the long (seas) that afflict the

camps of Buenos Ayres, have deter-

mined to dedicate to the Estancieros

An Apparatus at once simple and in-

fallible for procuring as much water as

they may require.

120 Barrels per hour (it seems

fabulous) is procured with my appa-

atus, without fear of at any time its

getting out of order.

This machine is worked by one horse

and in one day's work can give 1440

Hectolitres; that is to say, sufficient

water for 20,000 head of cattle.

By these figures can be calculated

the immense advantages gained by its

use.

Another advantage is the facility of

putting it together and taking it to

pieces, so as to be taken to any place

where it may be necessary

to use it, either for watering purposes

or others.

GREAT MODIFICATION.

I have made an improvement in my

Apparatus, applying a new system

which reduces the necessary force two

thirds, giving it at the same time more

rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle

Moreno, No. 346 (Luzern, Paris).

One sole inspection of the Apparatus

will prove to them the superiority of it

over any other.

ROBERT.

Unfailing Cure.

for Rheumatism in Shoes and every

kind of disease in horses and other

animals.

Calvert's Phenyllic and

Terebinthine.

In addition to the satisfactory account

we have received of the success of this

specimen from all parts of the world, in

its application to the cure of Rheumatism,

we can say that it has been equally successful in

treating scalds and other diseases in

horses. In fact, it is a specific for all

kinds of diseases in domestic animals.

Apply to JESS Brothers & Co.,

Calle Rivadavia No. 234,

or to WILSON & Co.,

Rosario Vieja No. 35.

ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collier's and Collier's celebrated

planifolios

Apply as above.

Royal Hotel.

ABOVE-BY, HOTEL VICTORIA.

Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers

will find this Hotel very suitable, on

board, in England. It is a luxurious

SCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER ANNUM ADVERTISMENTS Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Standard.

"All that is said in it is not without interest."—*Chicago*
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

MEDICAL REGISTER.

Is there any benighted individual in this great city who is unaware of the fact that we have a Medical Board? If there be, let him set himself down as the most ungrateful of mortals; for the Junta de Higiene waste solicitously over his health, even while he slumbers, and, like a guardian-angel, all unseemly ward off from his privileged person the diseases and epidemics of countries less favored by the faculty. The public pays liberally a staff of physicians, whose private practice being limited enables them to devote all their time to the general health of the city.

If we do not see any tangible results in return for their salaries, let it not be argued that the members of the Medical Board enjoy a sinecure at the public expense, and leave all the hard work to the English doctors. If by chance a sick person is buried alive, let no one say the Junta Higiene is a humbug, for 'accidents will happen in the best regulated families.' If no mortality list is published, it would be unfair to say we are backward in civilization; on the contrary, our medical protectors do not wish to hurt our nerves by saying how many have 'gone off the hooks' or what they died of. If the absence of corner's inquests further facilitates the removal of obnoxious persons from this valley of tears, the Medical Board deserves high praise for supposing that the people of B. Ayres are naturally too amiable to stand in need of those precautions so universal among the corrupted societies of Europe. It is, therefore, clear that the Board of Health is the most useful body of men in the country, although their labors are, through a sense of modesty, concealed from public view. How absurd to suppose they would protest against the water consumed in the city, or declare that 27,000 cesspools are injurious to health! Would they be trained to their profession, by insisting on the cleanliness of dwellings, providing public baths, or interfering with the vendors of meat, milk, fruit, etc., in the markets? No, it is plain we cannot expect more from these learned doctors than the honor of their sitting in the Junta.

Mentoring foreigners, above all, have strange prejudices, and we regret to inform President Mitre that there is considerable grumbling both as to the care of those still alive, and the returns of such as have been gathered to their fathers. The former fear that it is the duty of the Government to appoint a special committee to look after sanitary arrangements, in the way of domestic cleanliness, water supply, markets, &c., and the sexton of the Recoleta will testify that many of the latter are terribly uneasy about being buried alive, and having no public notice of their decease, for deaths are never published in the native papers.

The best way to stop these slanders, is to name a native doctor who can practice, giving him a good salary, who will oblige every physician to give a certificate of a man's death; and what he died of, publishing the register each day.

It is said that Mirra, the French banker, began his fortune by publishing a daily report of those who died and the doctors who had attended them, until the latter bribed him handsomely to omit their names. We do not, however, regret such an arrangement, for the faculty, but there should be some public return of the name, age, and illness of the deceased.

Communications to look after the matter, although a vigilant attention to their past would seriously injure the medical profession. As to public baths, the idea is ludicrous, for we remember the story of the English doctor who came home from Suiza saying "he could not live there, for the people bathed twice a day." Physicians must live, like everybody else, and we must give them a chance of doing something.

Nevertheless we would be sorry to attend the Board of Health in its present state of affairs, which may be of great profit to posterity. Its labors are not

RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE

No. 3.
History of the Argentine Confederation—This is a continuation of an article which appeared in the former numbers, and is now brought down to the death of Urquiza. The authorities noted in this are generally considered the very best, including Robertson (now Wm. P.), Pedro Hernandez, Azara, Angelis, Prescott, &c., and on this account the article in question must be very interesting to those who may not have either leisure or desire to wade through the ponderous tomes of more diffuse works of Spanish-American historians. Accompanying this paper is a copy of a quaint old print of the first settlement of Buenos Ayres in 1635, besieged by the Querandí Indians.

Travellers by Ocean steamers must have been struck with the universality of some of the pictures which adorn the saloons of the steamers: one in particular will, no doubt, have attracted their attention—a rucky bluff projecting into the sea, its feet fowed by the surging waves, some sea larks flying in a semi-majestic manner, and one or two ships in sight, its dignified with the name of Cape Hatteras, Cape Matapan, or the Point de Galle, according to the station on which the steamer runs. It is true these pictures in different steamers have different names, but they are all the same, and on the same principle the 'River Plate Battle-fields,' for all it contains about the River Plate, night as well as day. War in general, and war with the Indians in particular. The writer seems to have taken Mr. Potts, of the 'Barnesville Gazette,' as his model, and reading in an everyday article, under the heading of 'Indians, Peru, and War,' he has combined them and entitled the mixture 'River Plate Battle-fields.' 'Civilization y Barbarie' is an able and well written article on one of the few really good works which the guild of Spanish literature of the present century has produced. The criticism throws a most potent shaft at the semi-barbarous gaucho, and endows him with the somewhat antithetical attributes of Robin Hood, Dick Turpin, John Silver, and Davy Crockett.

'The Plague of Life,' a parody on Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life'—It has long been a question of dispute between scholars, which of the two—manufacture of jangling rhyme for barbaques and pantomimes, or parodying well-known verses, requires the smaller amount of talent joined to common sense. It is true that James and Horace Smith, and Bon Gaudier Martin, by their super-excellence, gave a kind of standing to this style of writing, but the production before us—more especially after reading the good translation of the 'Psalm of Life,' by President Mitre—is decidedly rapid, and does not promise to raise the art of parodying to any great height. Leaving to one side the fact of a good poem being badly translated, we would recommend the writer to publish marginal notes, explaining the intended meaning of his lines. For example—

"And yet, oh, what a life mine is!"
A right good one, I suppose."

May we not, dear Sir, imagine the risk of being burned? Surely not the cook or fry-pan?"

'Falkner's Patagonia,' is a series of remarks published in 1771, by Father Falkner, an Irish Jesuit, on Patagonia, and the adjoining parts of South America, by P. Cornelius Bliss. The name of Bliss, is a sufficient guarantee to Anglo-Portuguese for the pleasure and instruction to be derived from any emanations from his pen, more especially if they be in connection with that dreary territory of South America.

'Physical Science' is more adapted for the platform of a mechanic's institute than for the pages of a magazine; in its proper place it would be very welcome, but in its present position, in the extreme, and is like talking to a man, on a broiling hot day, of plump pudding.

'The Black Man' is not the logic with which we were frightened in our infant days, but is an article on the negro race, by Horace Burnier, who, much to our astonishment, acknowledges, for nothing else than to see the extraordinary pains taken by theorists in pursuing their researches. Mr. Burnier has seemingly examined personally negroes, besides drawing conclusions from popular melodies. He quotes, in defence of his description of the negro's foot—

"And, as he, perhaps, has been so long engaged in his researches, he is not to be surprised that he should be so long in giving fresh information, we place at

his disposal another instance of the economy of the blackman's hand and foot—

Her feet and hands so comely too,
You'd make a cradle of each shoe,
The typographical point of view, the magazine has been very well got up, and altogether the editor deserves great praise and support. It should be recognized that Buenos Ayres cannot compete with the European countries in diversity and excellence of materials for magazine compilation, and great charity should be displayed to such a hazardous enterprise as the River Plate Magazine. The Anglo-Portuguese, besides, are not quite Macanisms, and, accordingly, to support any plain work, although it may be occasionally useful to them—it is, we may judge from the complaint of a "Scotch Unitarian Cleric."

COUNTER FORGERIES.

Dr. Acosta accuses the public, by his indignation at the false despatches sent to Chuscos and Dolores. It seems, however, that forgery was employed on both sides, and if one is held up to infamy, there is no reason why the other should be suffered to play the Pharisæe. The official organ of the National Government discloses the most unflattering and monstrous facts, perpetrated by Dr. Acosta's partisans and subalterns in the Partido 25 de Mayo.

As the Minister has not disclaimed his connexion with the perpetrators, it is to be supposed he winks at, or approves of them, and his political adroitness, possibly, tempts not to make him an accomplice. Nay, the thing is so notorious, that one of the Chiefs, knowing our indifference on the subject, confesses that the elections have been lost through mismanagement; "where there were 300 votes, the justice of peace and electoral commission only paid down 130, instead of 300, as they should have done."

The little piece of scandal we allude to is extracted from the 'Nacion Argentina.'—

"We have been all horrified to learn that the Justice of Peace forwarded lists to the Government showing over 600 votes in this district (25 de Mayo) in favor of the Club Libertad (Grados). I can solemnly affirm that we were of thirty neighbours on guard at the table, and the register was closed in our presence, and signed by the Jefe de Paz and Commission, with 167 votes for the Club Libertad and 94 for the Club Pueblo. The register was given the dishonest fare, and give the guarantee of the names of 50 or, it seems, 100 neighbours."

A forgery of despatches, representing Dr. Acosta as imperialist, is not calculated to do him harm. It is therefore more important that we should prosecute this fraud which throws disgust and discredit on the Provincial Government. Surely the Minister ought to be anxious to appear with clean hands.

Playful Edition of Political Humor.

On the 23rd ult., whilst a group of people was standing in a shop in San Pedro, some remarks were fired off, when that excitable Irish patriot, Mr. X called out, 'Viva el Presidente, ¡viva los Cochinos!' Amongst the crowd were the Alcalde of the last Capital (Cuchillo) and his lieutenant, Sr. Serrano (Cinola). On hearing the cry from a foreigner, Serrano went out and waited for Mr. X, whom, on making his appearance, he commenced thrashing. The Alcalde interfered, and ordered his subordinate to stop thrashing the man. Serrano obeyed the order, but turned his attention to his Chief, and threw him on the ground. Some people interfering, the Alcalde managed to escape from the clutches of his lieutenant, and took shelter in an inner room, where he remained shut up for a considerable time. Getting tired of his confinement, he got out by a window, and went straight to the Jefe de Paz to lay a complaint against his brother officer. On coming out from the house of the Jefe de Paz, he was seized by the Alcalde, and began to again insult him; the Alcalde paid no attention to him, but walked on. Later, the Alcalde returned to the Jefe de Paz, who ordered him to present a complaint in writing, and, at the same time, he ordered Serrano to be taken prisoner to the patio of the municipal house. After three days had elapsed, the Alcalde was taken to the Jefe de Paz, instead of being kept prisoner, was set at liberty. The complainant (the Alcalde) says the blame of Serrano's escape on the fact of the judges being Gringos.

The originator of the whole quarrel, Mr. James N. X, has been arrested in Villa Mercedes, whence he is expected in San Pedro in 15 or 20 days, when the case will again be brought forward, and we will our countrymen be able to hold their tongues, and learn not to

mix themselves up in the political squabbles of this country? Most of us know from experience what severe headaches generally follow an election in Great Britain—headaches not, on these occasions, caused by wine, ale, or spirits, but by hard knobby blackthorns, and it is to be all wondered at that the natives of this country are every bit as excitable on political subjects as we are ourselves. Let our countrymen remember that if they consider themselves as natives on one point they must do so on all, and take the consequences. It is perfectly absurd to find British subjects taking an active part in local party politics, only relating to natives, in fact becoming partisans of one party or the other and when, on some future occasion, the native chooses to remember this conduct, and look upon them as Argentines, they retire into their digressing local citizenship, and loudly call for the protection of their flag with their *blancos* run.

'TRIBUNA' TRICKS.

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. Patrick Wynne of Zarate prosecuted a man named Vasquez for sheep-stealing, and published the charges in his paper. Mr. Juan Cruz Yarela frightened him with a suit for defamation of his friend's character, and induced him to sign a paper and pay \$500 to settle the case.

The editors of the 'Tribuna,' with their usual good faith, knowing how this document was obtained of Wynne, and that their friend was still in prison at Mercedes, published an attack on the 'Standard' for giving room to calumnious charges.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the case is now come to a *desempeño*. As far from Mr. Wynne's publication in our columns being a calumny, he has just got an order to embargo the sheep of Vasquez on this charge, and the defendant has tacitly published the document, without our knowledge, from Mr. Wynne's fears. What does Cesar's wife say to such a little blot on the reputation of our colleague?

ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Brini had a great triumph on her benefit night (Wednesday) in the role of Violetta. Although not equal to the drama, we have never seen Traviata better played in Buenos Ayres. In compliment to the prima-donna, a military band was stationed at the doors (and) the theatre, and President Mitre (and) family) honoured the function with his presence. The house was pretty full, at least 1800 seats being occupied; we remarked an unusually large attendance of Englishmen, and the boxes presented a charming array.

The opening scene was much applauded, for the old *Leumi* gave the finishing song with excellent taste. The singing was also beautifully rendered, and the fair artist looked and sang the character, such as Verdi could desire, in the refrain 'Grece e celtica.' The drama was very effective, but the *chorus* is still the weak point in our opera. The second and third acts were equally good, and the Celestina, who was so much applauded, was especially good in the duet 'Parigi o cara mi Lucerna,' and in the pathetic *aria* 'Gran Dio miuri si c'è.'

It is very annoying to find the curtain is not raised until past nine o'clock. The hour fixed, 8.30, is late enough.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The postponement of the Southern Railway immigration was hardly necessary, seeing that yesterday was a very fine day. The directors, however, shared the general opinion that we were going to have a heavy storm, and the excessive heat seems to indicate a 'tormenta' probably before Monday.

In our article yesterday on the Great Southern Railway we omitted mentioning the Engineers and Directors. The omission was not casual, as we only took into consideration the prominent features which make this enterprise superior to any other known in B. Ayres. It is hardly necessary to give our humble testimony to the respectability, intelligence and merit of Messrs. Pariza, Zucerman, and Montenegro, who stand second to none in this country, their appointment being an additional proof of the *bona fama* current of the Company. As the engineers, their name is so intimately connected with the great railways of Europe that we almost confused Mr. Rumball with Messrs. Peto and Betts. Mr. Crawford and his staff have yet to win their reputation among us, but we confidently predict they will prove worthy of the great firm who have entrusted to them so weighty an enterprise.

We call attention to a new plan in Mr. Patrick Wynne's case against Vasquez for sheep stealing. Last week we incorrectly called the defendant Castre, he being a half brother to that family. Mr. J. C. Varela has frequently come to his society, and he should not have returned on this question but that Mr. Varela made us appear party to a slander. We hope justice will be done. The La Plata leaves today for Montevideo and Liverpool, taking our loads of grain to Cotton to Mexico, Stollerfeld and Sons of the latter town. The Uruguay will probably arrive in a few days from Montevideo.

The marriage mentioned in another column was one of the most interesting ceremonies which have lately occurred in our city. The handsome and accomplished bride was the daughter of one of our most respected Scotch residents, James White, Esq., merchant. The bridegroom was a gentleman of high standing in commercial circles. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there were some seventy or eighty of the *dile* of our society who assembled at the ceremony in the Scotch Church, after which the bridal pair and all friends present drove off in their carriages to the country. This is the sixth daughter of Mr. White (all Anglo-Portuguese) married in B. Ayres.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Clerical Association is called for to-day, 8th inst. We advise all the English clerics to join this respectable and provident society, whose dividends are better than those even of the R. Plate Bank.

We have no later news from Montevideo than the contradiction we published in Wednesday's paper of the imaginary victory gained by Flores. Perhaps we shall hear something to-day.

Doublets at 4-8 seem to confirm our anticipations of their reaching 5000. Mr. Hon. Houghton to publish a new table, leaving room for the patent *teague* 62, *le*, 100-0.

We do not now publish any *bolos* reports, as one of the editors, Mr. E. T. Mullhall, is absent on business in the country.

We have received the first number of a lady's illustrated paper, called 'La Epoca.' It is adorned with some models for embroidery. The number of weekly picture is now 8.

The 'Revista de Buenos Ayres,' will be ready in a few days.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

In consequence of the barefaced fraud committed on several justices of the peace, by some unprincipled scoundrel, who held to the maxim of 'all being fair in love, war, and elections,' the Government has passed the following resolution, to prevent a repetition of a similar *forgerie*: there is no use in naming the words, but we must 'To the President of the Bank of the Province.

"The Government having just learned, with the greatest displeasure, that the signature of the Minister has been forged in a fictitious document, passed to various justices of the peace. And as the dexterity displayed in this case may be employed for some other ends, the Government has resolved that all drafts drawn by this Government will be presented by the treasurer, Don Emilio G. Roselli, or by the first officer of the Treasury, Don Miguel Luca, and shall be only paid to either of them. The orders upon the fund of the Western Railway shall be payable to the President of the Commission, Don Mariano Hella, or to the person authorized by him to recover them. Luis L. Doustguez."

MENDOZA.

The Commander-in-chief of the Southern frontier of Mendoza has presented orders to the Minister of War, which are to be printed in letters of brass, stating that unless a supply of women are sent to Fort Rafael he cannot put a stop to the marauding parties which are daily taking place amongst his troops. The policy of Mendoza are accordingly taking steps to seize and send to the frontier all the idle women who are guilty of that crime so full in the night of men, poverty. The Commandante surely cannot have studied human affairs to any good purpose, else he might know that the idle women are not a factor in Mendoza, he may bid farewell to peace and quiet. As well put a lighted match into a keg of gunpowder.

The Government has just ordered his not thinking what kind of war was the Argentine soldiers must needs be, and how very different they are from the model old Roman Legion. For, if we

are to believe that erudite scholar, Frances Webster of Trinity College, Dublin, they managed things differently in those days. In Mr. Webster's translation of the Blind Bard he says—

"When stars, the god of war, began to look at each other."

Dates have arrived from that town up to the 24th ult.; and the 'Ferro-Carril' of Rosario gives the following account of a judicial murder which took place:—It seems that an unfortunate man had been sentenced to death, and whilst proceeding to the place of execution, surrounded by the firing party, and the George Selwyns of the town. Sr. Correa applied to the officer in charge, requesting the execution to be delayed for a few moments, in order that the pardon of the Governor might be obtained. The officer refused this request, pointing out, very justly, the responsibility of his situation, but promised to aid, so far as was compatible with his duty, in such a noble and humane object. Sr. Correa then directed his steps to the residence of the Governor's house, whilst the culprit proceeded on his dreadful journey. Arrived at the place of execution, and everything being in readiness, whilst Sr. Correa was about his square distant, waving the pardon over his head, the sharp ring of the musketry told that all was over.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia* at Southampton we have New York papers to the 9th instant. The following is a summary of the leading details of their news:—

There is no important news from General Sherman's army. A cadet of a moderate cavalry drove in the Federal pickets at Eliot Hill, near Fairfax Court-house, on the night of the 4th inst., but retreated. The army sent a few shots with the skirmishers, but did not meet them. Many of the veteran troops are re-enlisting for the war, and the condition of the army is said to be excellent. Confederate deserters report that many of Lee's troops would gladly avail themselves of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty if they had the opportunity. A trade agent has been appointed to sell the destitute population within the Union lines provisions, clothing, and other necessities of life.

Despatches from Cumberland, Maryland, state that the Confederates in West Virginia are very active. The garrison at Gettysburg was surrounded yesterday by the Confederates, who have driven the Federals out of Burlington, Cumberland, Maryland, is threatened with immediate attack by Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser. The passage of the Potomac to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway have been stopped, and great excitement prevails. The Confederates are reported to be moving in three columns. They captured a train of thirty-six wagons yesterday. General Imboden has been attacked at Winchester and driven back. A heavy snow-storm prevailed.

Cole's Maryland cavalry encountered a large force of Confederates near Reestortown (Va.) recently, and lost fifty-seven out of one hundred men. A despatch dated Cumberland Gap, Jan. 8, announces that an overwhelming force of Confederates, estimated at 4,000, under General Sam Jones made a desperate attack upon the Federal troops, bringing about 370, at Jonesboro' (Va.) The Federals, who were guarding a region which was the main reliance for supply to the Federal troops in that department, made a desperate resistance, but finally surrendered after losing sixty men in killed and wounded.

Latest advices from Chattanooga disclose no important news of the campaign. The weather had been very severe, and several soldiers had been frozen to death at Bridgeport. Many of the troops were suffering from the war. The Confederates have been thirty miles from Chattanooga. General Joe Johnson was reported to be making every exertion for increasing the number and efficiency of his troops.

There is nothing definite from Knoxville or Longstreet's army. Latest accounts represent Longstreet's position to be 'stubborn and strong,' as he had open communications with Virginia and North Carolina, and was believed to be receiving reinforcements.

The rebel generals, Mearns and Price, with about six thousand men, recently captured near Arkadelphia, Arkansas, on the 24th of December. Union sentiment in Arkansas is said to be rapidly increasing.

Advices from Texas disclose stirring details in that region. The rebel General Magruder is said to be very popular on account of the severity of his rule. He issued an order to burn the towns of Enfield and Lavaca, lest they should fall into the hands of the Federals; the inhabitants not only refused to obey the order, but are said to have organized to resist it. Refugees were continuing to come from the Rio Grande into Mexico. It is reported that the rebels are concentrating all their available forces in Western Texas, at San Antonio and Austin.

Governor Bramlette of Kentucky, has issued orders that every rebel sympathizer shall be arrested for every loyal citizen carried off by rebel guerrillas.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W. M. MATTIAND CO. 30 CANGALLA-30

FOR PAVANU
Callig at Nueva Palmira, Friday
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALIO
Captain F. Páez,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Callig at Nueva Palmira, San Pedro
Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolás
Voyage by the Parana de las Palmas,
taking Cargo and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

PAVON.
Captain Price,
Leaves every Tuesday and Sunday at
12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday
and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY.
The National Steamer
DOLORITAS.
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas"
every Friday after the arrival of the Páez,
and returns every Tuesday, by which the
Passengers leave every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Callig at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla, de
la Esquina, Corrientes, and San Nicolás
and Encarnación, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the
Páez, on Tuesday, January 19, and
returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 pesos
Zarate	10 "
San Pedro	10 "
Obligado	10 "
San Nicolás	12 "
Rosario	16 "
San Lorenzo	18 "
Parana	20 "
Santa Fe	24 "
Pavón	32 "
La Paz	36 "
La Esquina	40 "
Goya	48 "
Bella Vista	48 "
Empedrado	48 "
Corrientes	62 "
Guauguay	11 "
Concepcion	11 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck half-price.

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolás	6 "
Parana	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Orientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	14 "

FOR CUBAY.
Callig at San Nicolás, Rio de Janeiro,
Joricoes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MAIQUES DE OLINDA
Capitán Tipilato de S. Beineourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.
*FARES:
San Rosario 16 ptes.
Rosario 30
Parana 38
Corrientes 60
Asuncion 60
Cumbica 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 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. Perrot, Grot & Co. Bankers
LONDON.

And on J. Barred & Co. Bankers
LIVERPOOL.

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

THOMAS D. HALL

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Unión No. 80.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejeros.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuno.
Rebaderos de Hierro para Ovejeros y Haciaquia Vacuno, desde 600 vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Huertos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Páez de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estrar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Carlos.
Mangas de sacar Aguin.

Se venden en la Fábrica de—
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
Buen Orden 245, calle Chile y Méjico.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.

57-DENFSA-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-DENFSA-57.
(Corner of Petrol).

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 MAUD & 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 Maud & 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 and daily increasing
and already reach a very large
amount.

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

The Bank of Maud & Co. of this
city following the example of the
Buenos Ayres September

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 Sun-
days and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12
p. m. for the reception of the savings
of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each de-
positor 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 Maud & Co. is suf-
ficiently known to the public by the
benefit derived from the course of its
operations which are regulated on the
simplest and soundest principles and
all are directed to promote the gen-
eral welfare.

The Bank of Maud & Co. are al-
so permitted that this new branch of their
business will render immense service
to the working class of Buenos Ay-
res and its neighbourhood.

19th 1863.

p. Maud & 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 de-
posited.

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 rates 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 advancing 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 mag-
nificent 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.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1861—170,667 ptes. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORES.
D. Miguel Azconaga, President
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Maró del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría

OFICIALES.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Esteban Riestra, Sub Manager

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. E. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

Offices—57 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in sums of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liqui-
dated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be en-
titled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for-
feited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however is
returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of
this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportion-
ate part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 57 calle S. Martin (altos) between
the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 5 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida.

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Shipping List of

HARLES WM. HENX AND CO.

Shipbrokers, &c.,

FOR ANTWERP.

British, Portuguese

CRYSTALINE,

A. I. 266 Tons.

Clarke, Master.

Cleared at the Custom House, and

sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.

Dutch: schooner,

HOORTE VIGHGER,

171 Tons,

Klamer, Master.

Receiving her last Bales, and clearing

at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish Schooner,

HYDR A,

134 Tons,

Petersen, Master.

A chartered vessel, but can still

engage a few bales and dry hides, if

ready.

Consigned to order.

Dutch Brigantine,

COINELLA SUSA,

33 Tons,

Utrecht, Master.

Can engage dry hides and a few

bales.

Consigned to order.

French Ship,

GRANDE ANTILLE,

5-6 A.T. 351 Tons,

Tennard, Master.

Can still engage dry hides and bales.

Consignees: Borgia and Unnes.

National Barque,

RIVADAVIA,

347 Tons,

Norman, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales.

Consignee, D. C. Gouland.

For further particulars, please

apply to

HARLES WM. HENX AND CO

Shipbrokers, &c.

Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams at the best

prices and in excellent condition, in ob-

tain sums at reasonable prices by applying

at the estancia de Santa Elena del Cerro,

campano de Pila, partido de Ajo.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with

Charolais, and Rambouillet crossed with

first class rams.

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.

General Store in Buenos Ayres at 266

CAÑILLA DE BUEN OSEJO.

Store at Villa Mercedes, of Moses

Kenz and Schaeffer.

Store at Tuyu, Establishment of D.

Charles Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the

inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for

eradicating Scab in Sheep, and all

domestic Animals, large and small, the

Estaciones that it can never be applied

with effect in any other situation, when it

only cures the worst cases, and acts as a

preservative against the disease.

The simplest method is bathing the

animal, whether sound or affected, in the

water prescribed by the instructions.

This specific has been already found an

effective remedy for insects (Garrapatas).

Numerous certificates may be seen,

showing the high repute of the Specific

throughout S. America. Its low price pla-

ces it within the reach of all, 25 cts. bot-

tling for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no

poisonous quality, and is sold at the above

Depots.

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1 m. 5.

Three leagues of camp.

A tract of camp, three leagues in

extent, of excellent quality and private

property is offered for sale. It is

situated in the department of Victoria,