

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

---

<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	644
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-03-06
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

---



MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101-103
Interest for the current month.

Maui Bank
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to this above spacious building...

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall LONDON.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General.)

WANKLYN AND CO.
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp...

To be Sold,
The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion "CAVILLER."

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital—£1,000,000 Sterling.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Old Broad-st., and 10 Pall-Mall LONDON.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General.)

WANKLYN AND CO.
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp...

To be Sold,
The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion "CAVILLER."

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office...

General Steamboat Agency Office
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
E. D. RISSO.

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
Sure wealth to Estancieros.

For Sale,
The American-built Yacht "STELLA."
71 tons register.

For New York,
The A 14 English Clipper Barque "CARLOTA."

247, Calle Peru
TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN
Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished...

Unfailing Cure
for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.

Unfailing Cure
for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals.

Royal Hotel.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable...

Commercial Union Assurance Company.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Wanted,
For an English Lady, two apartments in a respectable foreign or native family.

October Brewings.
PALE ALE IN CASKS.

English and French Seminary
96—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—96.

Fort and Sherry.
Agents for Featherbed and Co., Oporto, and Ponce de Leon, Cadiz...

Colegio Anglo-Porteño,
295—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted...

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

John G. Kemnley,
Public and Official Translator,
140 CALLE PARQUE.

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment...

Public Notice.
The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts...

Medical Doctor
The undersigned having established himself on the Estancia Tatay, Carmen de Arca...

Lawyer.
Dr. D. Baldomero Garcia Quirno has removed his office to calle Rivadavia No. 163.

Wanted,
A small House, within ten squares of the Plaza.
Apply at 83 Peru.
6 p m 3

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp...

Bills of Exchange on London,
For amounts as required, Can be obtained from HENRY N. HART, 33 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

For Boston,
The A 14 American clipper Barque "KREMLIN," 450 tons register, Captain BURGESS.

For New York,
The first-class American ship "ST. GEORGE," 360 tons, Captain CLEVELAND.

Just Received,
Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Silks Cloaks and Mantles, Plain, Colored and Black Cloth, And Plain Cloaks.

Argentine Diligences
192 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 192.
Leaves for Pilar, Curupa del Sur, San Antonio de Arca...

Public Notice.
The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts...

Wanted,
A small House, within ten squares of the Plaza.
Apply at 83 Peru.
6 p m 3

Subscription to the Standard \$30 per month.

Advertisements. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.

All that's under the sun will not endure. - Cicero. SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

Rumours of Revolution.

The reported discovery of a quantity of arms in the Teatro Argentino, occupied by the Crudo Club, and the police investigations mentioned in the 'National' on this subject, would have caused a profound sensation in any town but Buenos Ayres.

Knowing the tricks resorted to by those who speculate on a rise in specie, we set this down among the dodges of such a kind; but there is a remarkable coincidence in the facts above-mentioned, and a letter published in the 'Reflexos' of Montevideo (28th ult.), under date Buenos Ayres, February 24th.

"They have begun again to hatch a revolution against the National Government. There was a meeting at Garcia's house attended by over eighty persons, including Tejedor, Mateo Martinez, Ventura Martinez, Anjel Basso, Julian Martinez, Colonel Escala, and Luis Elordi.

"Our absent friend (H. F. Varela) was also present in a big white hat, but he said nothing the whole time." "The Crudos are so vexed at losing the elections that some of them (Adolfo Alsina and Campos) say they must have a revolution at any cost, in March—that they cannot suffer Mitre's rule any longer.

"We do not give credence to any of these wholesale denunciations. The names set down as accomplices in so nefarious a plot are indeed ultra-crudo, but little some of them may scruple to create a row at elections, they have too much sense, and, may we hope, patriotism, to conspire for a revolution.

"That a meeting took place relative to the elections is very likely, and the above gentlemen may have been present; but it is impossible the members should talk treason openly to a mixed assembly, including the 'Reforma' correspondent. A lively imagination has magnified votes into rebels, lists into cavalry, steel-pens into swords, and walking-sticks into lamp-posts; further more the 'Reforma' has an intolerant hatred of the 'Tribuna' and ultra party, and possibly the letter in question was more the effect of malice than of error on the part of the writer.

Latest from Rosario.

Terrific Invasion.

Rosario has been the scene of one of the most sanguinary encounters. About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday eve the city was invaded by a horde of ruffians from the islands; these villains immediately attacked the citizens indiscriminately, and notwithstanding the formal and united protest of the foreign consuls, they refused to desist.

minging crowd of victimized Rosarinos, and then and there read the riot act, to the no small astonishment of a diversified gang of youthful Santa Feclinos. During the reading of the act, we regret to say that the talented and popular representative of her Majesty suffered the most exquisite agony, and was stung almost to dissolution by the sanguinary invaders. The 'Merquitos' carried the place by storm, and when the almost exhausted citizens discovered that the much talked of riot act was ineffectual in routing them, there was a low murmur of indignation audible through the bitten crowd, which induced some of the friends of the locum tenens diplomatist to hurry him from the scene of suffering and woe.

Since the demise of the Cocktail Club, there has been a great want of concentration of ideas noticeable, and in the recent mosquito struggle, every one seemed resolved to act on his own responsibility, and disregard the mandates of the leader. One and one alone in Rosario discovered an effectual preventative against the insidious attacks of these insignificant but tormenting enemies. Sor. Garzon, the notorious custom-house collector, finding his office made as it were the head-quarters of the invaders, covered himself with black soap suds, and thus remained impervious to the assault.

Santa Fe is becoming almost as celebrated as Buenos Ayres for its murders. Within the last two weeks 'seven murders' have been committed, 4 in the neighbourhood of Pávon, and 3 along the Caracará; but the police authorities here are far more active than in Buenos Ayres. Four of the assassins have been caught and tried, and will be shot next week.

Business is pretty good in Rosario, but the foreign houses are badly as sorted, and many of the principal provincial merchants are obliged to go to Buenos Ayres to purchase various articles which are not to be found in Rosario.

The collector of the Custom-house, Garzon, is in very bad odour with the merchants here; and it is believed that he will be dismissed. He embargoed a large quantity of silver coin, which an English house was shipping to Buenos Ayres, and which caused a rather serious loss to the house in question. The complaints against this official are so repeated, that we doubt not the President will ultimately give him his congé.

The Rosario Deboots, Mr. Bareiro, is still in quod, and not likely soon to be liberated. He offered to pay 40 per cent. if let out and allowed to visit some person living near the Pávon, who owes him a rather large sum. The Argentine Central Railway shows some vitality, as the engineers have received orders to commence the culverts. Mr. Wheelwright has written, per French mail, to the effect, that owing to a strike amongst the operatives, there is some delay in the iron, but that as soon possible the bars will be shipped.

All Rosario is talking about the mooted exhibition, and Mr. Peter, the energetic miller, has promised to manufacture flour from the different provincial wheats, in order that competent judges may decide on the value. It has rained very heavily about Rosario, and many of the streets are impassable from the mud.

Argentine Exhibition.

The Ferro carril complains with great justice of the silence of the B. Ayrcan press respecting this laudable national enterprise. The Rosario folk wonder that the Standard is the only paper in this city which lends its aid to Argentine industry. The fact, however, is that our colleagues are not so much to blame, their heads being entirely filled with Crudos and Ciccidos! They moreover conscientiously believe that everything got up by the Ferro-carril or Standard must be bad or deceptive. This is the force of education, and when our efforts for progress come under their notice, they exclaim "Can anything good come from Nazareth?"

It is notorious of our cotton enterprise that the native papers tried "to damn it with faint praise." It would be therefore highly inconsistent on their part to advocate any project which may increase that peaceful development held to be so injurious to the liberties of the Republic.

Nevertheless, as we hold contrary views on these matters, we may be permitted in good faith to urge the realization of the scheme proposed by the Ferro-carril, and hope that President Mitre's Government will sometimes take a suggestion from the anti-political journals.

The Exhibition if carried out will be the more creditable, wanting the aid of the Buenos Ayrcan editors. It is gra-

tifying to find the Governor of Santa Fe resolved on strenuously supporting the idea, as expressed in the following letter:

"I have read with great interest your project of a National Exhibition, for which I have to congratulate you. Ideas of this kind will always find a steady support in me and my Government, so far as our means will permit. You may rest assured that I will do my best to carry out your design. I should wish to see you employ all your energies in the press to foment and popularize the same, as its accomplishment must produce important results to the country at large. Nicasio Ochoa.

MEXICO.

The news from this unfortunate country do not represent the French to be as successful as they fondly flattered themselves to be about to be, at the beginning of the war. The Mexicans never face their foes in the open field, but annoy them by guerrilla attacks; these flying troops destroy the roads, and lie in ambush, occasionally taking possession of some small villages, which they lay under contribution, and hold the priests as hostages.

A strong guerrilla force has taken possession of San Agustín de las Cuevas, commonly called Tlapam, and the French have been unable to root them out of their position. About an hour's march from Mexico, 300 Conservatives, with a gun, passed over to the Liberals, and a French battalion had been sent in pursuit of them. From 120 to 1500 men, under General Vicario, had deserted at Iguala, some 50 hours journey to the south of the capital. The capital punishment which the enemy puts into force against the guerrillas, without mercy, has no effect on stopping daily desertions. The withdrawal of troops from various points, places the adherents of the new order of things in a ticklish position, as they must either emigrate, or run the risk of being shot by the guerrillas.

By way of the Pacific we learn that the French troops after having occupied Quetaro had taken possession, without resistance, of Morelia, Salamanca, Acambaro, and Selaya. It appears that this is just what the Mexican wish, as by the French forces being thus scattered and weakened, the patriots recover one by one, the best strategical positions between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Mexican coast, on the Pacific, are blockaded, and only the American line of steamers to California are allowed to call at Acapulco for coal.

In consequence of the Archduke Maximilian having refused the crown, unless he was recognised by the American Government, the reactionists applied to Washington to know their intention, and the answer received was that they would not either recognise or tolerate it.

Warning to Intending Passengers per Steamers.

One of the native newspapers gives a most affecting account of how an intended passenger lost his passage per Pávon through his having in his possession six new shirts and two lumps. It appears that the unfortunate being held some un-Argentine ideas on the subject of clean shirts, and bought, for his private use half a dozen of these needless garments. The officers of the Reguardia could not be made to understand that one man, unless he were English or mad (terms synonymous), could possibly want a whole half dozen shirts for his private use, and argued that they must be a part of a speculation, and therefore ought to pay duty. The half-cracked native did not see it, and, as a last resource, in order to save his passage by the Pávon, offered to put on the whole six shirts, one above the other. This act of martyrdom for opinions, was indignantly refused to be allowed by the officers. He then offered to pay the duty, but the officers would not receive it, as that belonged to a different section of the Executive. By this time the Pávon had sailed, and the victim to change of linen was, like Lord Ullin, left lamenting.

Our advice to our countrymen is, to take care that their boots be in a state of shatter, and that their tooth-brushes be worn down to the bone—else, at the last moment, they may find themselves in a fix about contraband goods.

MARTIN GARCIA.

This fortress has been a good deal like a rocket, going up in a shower of sparks and splendour, and coming down like a stick. At one time, Martin Garcia was the talk of all. If an old honeycombed gun was placed in a horizontal position, reports were current of the almost impregnable nature of the works: if a workman was seen eating a sausage, with a piece of bread, the supplies were such that it could

withstand a siege of from this time till the middle of next week: a peon, seen cutting grass, then Government intended declaring war against somebody or other, and the garrison was laying in a supply of earth cloids for red-hot shooting.

These palmy days are past, and no one now cares a pin point about the progress of the works. No more reports are current; and, in fact, if Government were to buy up all the salamanders in the city to fire the guns with, no one, except ironmongers, would feel at all interested in the transaction.

We should like to see the pristine glory of this work of the Argentine Vaubans and Upton revived, even at the expense of the capture of the whole of 'their own fleet,' and not, as before, of only one poor steamer belonging to themselves. The last report from that River Plate Gibraltar, that a few days ago a Brazilian gunboat passed the 'Rock' towing a schooner full of men: It was supposed that on board of the schooner were Basilio Pinilla, Gefé Politico of the Department of Paysandu, and some of his followers.

The Railways of the World, in Kilometres.

Europe—Great Britain and Ireland, 18,500; Prussia, 9,896; France, 9,800; German Confederation, 5,211; Austria, 5,092; Spain, 2,333; Italy, 2,252; Russia, 2,202; Belgium, 1,536; Switzerland, 965; Sweden, 566; Holland, 495; Denmark, 421; Portugal, 128; Turkey, 128. India, 2,265. Africa—Egypt, 325; Cape of Good Hope, 45. America—British N. America, 3,378; United States, 50,040; Cuba, 804; Chile, 534; Brazil, 178; Peru, 90; New Granada, 77; Buenos Ayres, 21; Paraguay, 12. Australia, 293; New South Wales, 201.

Table with 2 columns: Region and Kilometres. Europe 61,705; America 55,170; Asia 2,265; Africa 373; Australia 405.

Were it possible to extend those kilometres of railway along the Equator we could encircle the world three times with railways; and a man could go round the globe in 24 days 9 hours, at the average speed attained in England of 68 kilometres the hour, and supposing him to travel twelve hours daily.

It is calculated that the cost of these railways had been \$3,790,000,000 of this sum, 2,500,000,000 belong to Great Britain, and \$1,285,000,000 to the United States. It is well known that 75 per cent. of their enormous total belongs to British subjects: so that English wealth has supplied the world with the vastest system of terrestrial communication ever known—La Patrie.

MONTEVIDEO.

The troubles of the country, apart from those caused by factious men, are not yet over. The drought is causing frightful ravages in the neighbourhood of Montevideo. The 'Pais' says that if it do not rain within a fortnight, the state of the quitas will be most affecting.

The scarcity of verdure is every day increasing, and fodder cannot be had. The viol of wrath for that unhappy country is rapidly being filled. Besides the two small pilot-boats which we mentioned yesterday, the communication between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is to be further facilitated by the Brazilian steamer Marquez do Olinda, which is to be placed on that station.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

PEACE IN CORDOBA.

Last mail brought us intelligence of Alvarez, submission to Governor Ferreira, and the peaceable disbandment of his 1500 followers. There were, however, some minor adventures in the districts of San Javier and San Alberto who continued the disorder, and the Pávon now brings news of their discomfiture. We read in the Eco of Cordoba that these fellows had committed several crimes and atrocities, until Colonel Endreck went in their pursuit, as we find in the following despatch: "Villa Dolores, Feb. 22, 1864.

"This morning at sunrise I learned that the Chilian, Pedro Gutierrez, who had joined Moreno's revolt, was in V. Dolores with 16 gauchos, having entered there just two hours after I and my small division had celebrated the triumph over Alvarez. I left Pávon-Rosario with a few men and met the rebels at Alto de Castro about a league from Dolores, where they at once formed in line. Bringing my men to the charge, the enemy fled precipitately into a neighboring thicket, where pursuit was impossible although I succeeded in capturing 2 horses, 2 lances and 2 swords. I am informed that Moreno's band has sacked the houses of Justices Alzada and Salas in S. Pedro.

Tucuman.—On the 10th ult. was inaugurated the Column of Independence in the plaza of Tucuman, on the very spot where the head of Avellaneda was nailed by the orders of Oribe. This is one of the last acts of Governor Campo previous to his retirement from office. Although the day was, to use a phrase of Pantaguel, "heavily warm and only fit for thirteen baskets of imps (103 in the shade) there was a very good turnout. Governor Campo, the Government officials, numerous military personages, the Chief of the 8th of the line, and many of his officers; and last, but not least, crowds of ladies (but where are they not to be found except in their own houses?) assisted at the interesting ceremonial. It is needless to say that there was any amount of palaver.

San Juan.—The elections for a deputy to Congress have passed quietly, and the 'Zonda,' says that Buenos Ayres and other places might easily take an example in political matters from San Juan, where voters are not driven to the poll by intimidation. Don Santiago Cortinez has been the victor, and in his favour voted 'many workmen' and National Guards, quite independent of their Chiefs. The Government of Señor Sarmiento has exercised no coercion whatsoever, and the liberty of the voters would have been complete had not some Commandant's advice to Cortinez exercised undue influence over their subordinates.

Mendoza.—There is nothing new from this province.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The tenth number of this periodical, corresponding to February, has just been published. Unlike its English sister, it is not universal in its papers, all its articles being solely upon subjects in connection with the River Plate; and on that account it will always have readers, both native and foreign. It is a moderately sized work, of about 160 pages, the type is good, but we cannot say as much for the paper, which is of a disagreeable texture, betwixt that used for wrapping up salt and sugar and the blotting paper of the old American pirates.

The first article is a short account of some of the expeditions of the naval squadron of Independence, and will be very interesting to any who care for studying the small beginnings of a nation. The author uses a strange word with reference to Admiral Brown—at least, so it appears to Anglo-Saxon ears. Naval commanders are frequently gallant, plucky, or dashing, but we never heard them called super-human (sobre-humano).

Article No. 2, is a continuation of 'Historical Memories of the Province of Cuyo.' The same fault that is to be found in Argentine newspapers, is frightfully prevalent in most articles on matters relating to the political state of this country, and makes them painfully heavy reading, and that is, such frequent copies of worthless official documents. Fancy reading a 'History of England,' composed of a copy of all the blue-books published!

No. 3, is a short history of the 'Missions of Santiago and Ecuador.' No. 4, is really, to foreign readers, the most interesting and useful of any. It is a note of 'Remarkable Events,' which have happened in connection with Spanish America, during the February of each year, since 1512 till 1855.

Next in order comes the 'History of the Founding of the Convent of Capuchin Nuns in Buenos Ayres.' By it, it appears that the first impulse to convent building was given by a party of Capuchin nuns, who passed through this city, on their way to Chile, and the authority to found convents was expedited by Juan Gonzalez Melgajón, Bishop of Chile.

The first body of nuns arrived here from Chile on 31st May, 1719, under the charge of Dr. Lecaroz, and were received into the church of the Convent of San Francisco by the ecclesiastical Cabildo, and were conducted by the clergy and people in great state to that Convent. This article is really well worth reading, and were it not for the fault, mentioned before, of sticking in long official documents which might be very easily abstracted and still serve the purpose of the author, there is nothing to complain of.

Literature.—'Translations and Translations'—Is a series of remarks on that undefinable subject, the duty of translators. No two nations ever yet held the same opinions as to how far the translator should stick to the literal wording of a translation, or how far he could give the gist cloaked in his own language. Far be it from us to hint that light may not spring from the head of the Platé, but we may casually mention that at this present day there is a very pretty little squabble going on amongst the literati of Great Britain, and the whole cause is a translation—viz., a translation of Herder's works.

'Recollections of Egypt,' is a short extract, from memory (his diary having been lost), of notes taken during a steamship through that land of sphinxina

and sand, by Lucio V. Mansilla. 'Travel,' by amateur authors, are, and have been, for a long time past, a drug, and for all the good that the majority of these writers can present to the world, they might as well follow the example of Sir Charles Coldstream (in 'Used Up'), who, when asked what he thought of Naples, turned to his valet and said, 'What do I think of Naples? Do you remember?'

The remaining three articles, 'Estadística Bibliográfica,' 'Riqueza Mineralógica de la Republica Argentina,' and 'Poetry of José Joaquín Borda,' we must leave for the present, our space being already occupied; but we caudally confess that the last article is a 'fader,' and we are somewhat chary of meddling with poetry, since our few friendly remarks on rhyme in another publication.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The inauguration will positively take place to-morrow. Among the guests arrived in this city is our distinguished countryman, Mr. Consul Hutchinson, of Rosario. As the function will take up most of the day, we cannot give a full report until Wednesday morning.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Washington Kirwan, B.A., has passed his first examination at the Faculty of Medicine. He is the son of Dr. Kirwan, Mountjoy-square, Coroner for the city of Dublin.

A communicated article signed Americas in yesterday's paper is calculated to make a false impression respecting the state of the White claim. We are happy to say, that so far from its being indefinitely put under the table, after formal recognition, the arrangement so favorably concluded, through the Hon. Mr. Kirk, after 50 years' delay, is now being put in effect, and the Bonds actually being printed.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction through town, caused by the accident on Thursday evening to the Northern railway locomotive. We learn that the last train from San Fernando was delayed four hours at Belgrano, owing to something going wrong. The various speculations as to the cause formed quite an amusing conversation: some said the boiler would not heat, some laid the blame on the wheels, some on the engine drivers, while a few maintained that it would be necessary to walk home, as the engine would require a week's repairing. Meantime the ladies and children were very uneasy, and when at length the train arrived, and the passengers sought their homes, some were locked out and supposed to have passed the night at the Policía.

Dr. Ximenes, of Goya, Corrientes, has called to inform us that cotton-ripping has begun on estancia (Batel). The yield of 80,000 plants ought to be at least 400 arrobes—25 bales. We expect a small lot soon from La Paz, and learn also that the growers of Diamante purpose sending us their crop.

In yesterday's 'Tribuna' Dr. Sheridan, of Rancho, publishes a notice relative to the law-suit of the late Mr. James Sheridan's estate. He declares that his brother's marriage was informal, and James Sheridan being a Roman Catholic, and married in the Protestant Church. In support of this it is proved that he had been educated for a R. Catholic priest. This brings the suit into a new shape, after several years of costly litigation, Dr. Sheridan cautions all parties against buying stock from the agents of Miss Isabel Hughes alias Sheridan. The case is now before the Court.

We regret to announce the death of D Juan Rossi, the well-known broker, of the firm Lynch and Rossi, which happened on Friday, 4th inst. His remains were yesterday conveyed to the Recoleta.

Norma will be sung to-night at Colon theatre. Mme. Briol may count on a full house, for this is her cheval-de-bataille; but we would suggest to raise the curtain at 8.30, and a new opera will soon be necessary, for a change in the repertoire.

The fusion between the rival clubs is not impossible. The victorious Pueblo has given the Libertad a til to-day, to accept the honorable terms of capitulation? To-morrow we shall know the result. Three weeks yet remain before the day fixed for combat. The Legislature (Provincial) is occupied with a new law of elections, which will probably pass, after the 27th inst., like most things here, 'the day after the fair.'

Field-sports in France.

Some folks are easily amused: we have seen a small boy, whose imagination was incited by reading of the Whale Fisheries, fasten a large darning needle to a ball of twine, and amuse himself by sticking the instrument into a kitten. There must be some truth in the saying that the Child is Father to the Man, if the following be correct.

BULL-FIGHTING IN FRANCE.—The Opinion Nationale has the following paragraph:—"On Thursday last, in the park of the Trianon (Versailles), a boar



**STEAMBOAT AGENCY**  
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS  
**WM. MATTIARD CO.**  
30 CANGALLO 30

**FOR PAYSANBU**  
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 Zarate, Bahaduro, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hurmas, 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 **DOLORITAS**,  
Captain D. Linklater,  
Leaves the 'Boca de las Nuevas Vuelgas' every Friday after the arrival of the Pávon, 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 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, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Guya, 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 (cabins)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamond do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	28 "
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 "

Deck Half-price.

**FRUIGITS:**

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

**FOR CUYABA**,  
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjiofer, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MAQUES DE OLINDA**  
Captain Thipollito de S. Botineourt,  
Leaves on the 4th February.

**FARES:**

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
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 82 branches of the

**NATIONAL BANK.**  
Drafts are also granted on  
Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers LONDON.  
And on J. Darned & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

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 Vacuneros.  
**Bebederos de Hierro** para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuneros, desde 60\$ vara.  
**Nojones de Hierro** de todo precio.  
**Cercos de Hierro** para Roderos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.  
**Puertas 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 Potosí.)  
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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

**SAVINGS BANK**  
**BANK MAU & CO**  
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —  
**BUENOS-AYRES.**

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place 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 Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mau & Co.  
**WILLIAM LESLIE.**

**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—170,667 pata. in 215 Policies.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azconaga, President  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President  
" Antonio Marc del Pont  
" Jacobo Paravicini  
" Constant Santamaría  
**OFFICIALS.**  
D. Antonio García y García, Manager  
" Eustoquio Riestra, Sub Manager  
D. Juan Casado, Secretary.  
**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña  
" J. A. Fernandez  
" L. B. Wilke  
" Mariano Billinghurst.  
" Ladislao F. Martinez  
Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.  
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:  
1st. On one's own life, in shares of 50 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.  
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.  
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.  
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.  
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.  
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.  
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 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida		Regreso	
Salida	Regreso	Salida	Regreso
1.º Rosario	1.º Rosario	1.º Rosario	1.º Rosario
2.º Rosario	2.º Rosario	2.º Rosario	2.º Rosario
3.º Rosario	3.º Rosario	3.º Rosario	3.º Rosario
4.º Rosario	4.º Rosario	4.º Rosario	4.º Rosario
5.º Rosario	5.º Rosario	5.º Rosario	5.º Rosario
6.º Rosario	6.º Rosario	6.º Rosario	6.º Rosario
7.º Rosario	7.º Rosario	7.º Rosario	7.º Rosario
8.º Rosario	8.º Rosario	8.º Rosario	8.º Rosario
9.º Rosario	9.º Rosario	9.º Rosario	9.º Rosario
10.º Rosario	10.º Rosario	10.º Rosario	10.º Rosario
11.º Rosario	11.º Rosario	11.º Rosario	11.º Rosario
12.º Rosario	12.º Rosario	12.º Rosario	12.º Rosario
13.º Rosario	13.º Rosario	13.º Rosario	13.º Rosario
14.º Rosario	14.º Rosario	14.º Rosario	14.º Rosario
15.º Rosario	15.º Rosario	15.º Rosario	15.º Rosario
16.º Rosario	16.º Rosario	16.º Rosario	16.º Rosario
17.º Rosario	17.º Rosario	17.º Rosario	17.º Rosario
18.º Rosario	18.º Rosario	18.º Rosario	18.º Rosario
19.º Rosario	19.º Rosario	19.º Rosario	19.º Rosario
20.º Rosario	20.º Rosario	20.º Rosario	20.º Rosario
21.º Rosario	21.º Rosario	21.º Rosario	21.º Rosario
22.º Rosario	22.º Rosario	22.º Rosario	22.º Rosario
23.º Rosario	23.º Rosario	23.º Rosario	23.º Rosario
24.º Rosario	24.º Rosario	24.º Rosario	24.º Rosario
25.º Rosario	25.º Rosario	25.º Rosario	25.º Rosario
26.º Rosario	26.º Rosario	26.º Rosario	26.º Rosario
27.º Rosario	27.º Rosario	27.º Rosario	27.º Rosario
28.º Rosario	28.º Rosario	28.º Rosario	28.º Rosario
29.º Rosario	29.º Rosario	29.º Rosario	29.º Rosario
30.º Rosario	30.º Rosario	30.º Rosario	30.º Rosario
31.º Rosario	31.º Rosario	31.º Rosario	31.º Rosario
32.º Rosario	32.º Rosario	32.º Rosario	32.º Rosario
33.º Rosario	33.º Rosario	33.º Rosario	33.º Rosario
34.º Rosario	34.º Rosario	34.º Rosario	34.º Rosario
35.º Rosario	35.º Rosario	35.º Rosario	35.º Rosario
36.º Rosario	36.º Rosario	36.º Rosario	36.º Rosario
37.º Rosario	37.º Rosario	37.º Rosario	37.º Rosario
38.º Rosario	38.º Rosario	38.º Rosario	38.º Rosario
39.º Rosario	39.º Rosario	39.º Rosario	39.º Rosario
40.º Rosario	40.º Rosario	40.º Rosario	40.º Rosario
41.º Rosario	41.º Rosario	41.º Rosario	41.º Rosario
42.º Rosario	42.º Rosario	42.º Rosario	42.º Rosario
43.º Rosario	43.º Rosario	43.º Rosario	43.º Rosario
44.º Rosario	44.º Rosario	44.º Rosario	44.º Rosario
45.º Rosario	45.º Rosario	45.º Rosario	45.º Rosario
46.º Rosario	46.º Rosario	46.º Rosario	46.º Rosario
47.º Rosario	47.º Rosario	47.º Rosario	47.º Rosario
48.º Rosario	48.º Rosario	48.º Rosario	48.º Rosario
49.º Rosario	49.º Rosario	49.º Rosario	49.º Rosario
50.º Rosario	50.º Rosario	50.º Rosario	50.º Rosario
51.º Rosario	51.º Rosario	51.º Rosario	51.º Rosario
52.º Rosario	52.º Rosario	52.º Rosario	52.º Rosario
53.º Rosario	53.º Rosario	53.º Rosario	53.º Rosario
54.º Rosario	54.º Rosario	54.º Rosario	54.º Rosario
55.º Rosario	55.º Rosario	55.º Rosario	55.º Rosario
56.º Rosario	56.º Rosario	56.º Rosario	56.º Rosario
57.º Rosario	57.º Rosario	57.º Rosario	57.º Rosario
58.º Rosario	58.º Rosario	58.º Rosario	58.º Rosario
59.º Rosario	59.º Rosario	59.º Rosario	59.º Rosario
60.º Rosario	60.º Rosario	60.º Rosario	60.º Rosario
61.º Rosario	61.º Rosario	61.º Rosario	61.º Rosario
62.º Rosario	62.º Rosario	62.º Rosario	62.º Rosario
63.º Rosario	63.º Rosario	63.º Rosario	63.º Rosario
64.º Rosario	64.º Rosario	64.º Rosario	64.º Rosario
65.º Rosario	65.º Rosario	65.º Rosario	65.º Rosario
66.º Rosario	66.º Rosario	66.º Rosario	66.º Rosario
67.º Rosario	67.º Rosario	67.º Rosario	67.º Rosario
68.º Rosario	68.º Rosario	68.º Rosario	68.º Rosario
69.º Rosario	69.º Rosario	69.º Rosario	69.º Rosario
70.º Rosario	70.º Rosario	70.º Rosario	70.º Rosario
71.º Rosario	71.º Rosario	71.º Rosario	71.º Rosario
72.º Rosario	72.º Rosario	72.º Rosario	72.º Rosario
73.º Rosario	73.º Rosario	73.º Rosario	73.º Rosario
74.º Rosario	74.º Rosario	74.º Rosario	74.º Rosario
75.º Rosario	75.º Rosario	75.º Rosario	75.º Rosario
76.º Rosario	76.º Rosario	76.º Rosario	76.º Rosario
77.º Rosario	77.º Rosario	77.º Rosario	77.º Rosario
78.º Rosario	78.º Rosario	78.º Rosario	78.º Rosario
79.º Rosario	79.º Rosario	79.º Rosario	79.º Rosario
80.º Rosario	80.º Rosario	80.º Rosario	80.º Rosario
81.º Rosario	81.º Rosario	81.º Rosario	81.º Rosario
82.º Rosario	82.º Rosario	82.º Rosario	82.º Rosario
83.º Rosario	83.º Rosario	83.º Rosario	83.º Rosario
84.º Rosario	84.º Rosario	84.º Rosario	84.º Rosario
85.º Rosario	85.º Rosario	85.º Rosario	85.º Rosario
86.º Rosario	86.º Rosario	86.º Rosario	86.º Rosario
87.º Rosario	87.º Rosario	87.º Rosario	87.º Rosario
88.º Rosario	88.º Rosario	88.º Rosario	88.º Rosario
89.º Rosario	89.º Rosario	89.º Rosario	89.º Rosario
90.º Rosario	90.º Rosario	90.º Rosario	90.º Rosario
91.º Rosario	91.º Rosario	91.º Rosario	91.º Rosario
92.º Rosario	92.º Rosario	92.º Rosario	92.º Rosario
93.º Rosario	93.º Rosario	93.º Rosario	93.º Rosario
94.º Rosario	94.º Rosario	94.º Rosario	94.º Rosario
95.º Rosario	95.º Rosario	95.º Rosario	95.º Rosario
96.º Rosario	96.º Rosario	96.º Rosario	96.º Rosario
97.º Rosario	97.º Rosario	97.º Rosario	97.º Rosario
98.º Rosario	98.º Rosario	98.º Rosario	98.º Rosario
99.º Rosario	99.º Rosario	99.º Rosario	99.º Rosario
100.º Rosario	100.º Rosario	100.º Rosario	100.º Rosario

**Mensagerias y Correos Nacionales Inciadores.**  
127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.  
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.  
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago.  
The Diligences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile every Tuesday and Friday.  
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.  
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.  
m3 1m.

**Protection from Fire.**  
**PRIZE MEDAL 1862.**  
**BRYANT & MAY'S**  
**PATENT SAFETY MATCHES,**  
**Wax Vestas & Cigar Lights.**  
Light only on the Box  
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.  
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.  
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.  
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round pistol boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.  
Sole Importers of Jonkoping's Tavastis (slide boxes).  
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.  
**Whitechapel Lane London, E.**

**Shipping List of**  
**CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.**  
Shipbrokers, &c.

**FOR ANTWERP,**  
British Barque,  
**CRYSTALINE,**  
A I. 265 Tons.  
Clarke, Master.  
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.  
Consigned to order.  
Dutch Schooner,  
**HOORTE V ICHGER,**  
171 Tons,  
Klassen, Master,  
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.  
Consigned to order.  
**FOR ANTWERP,**  
Danish Schooner,  
**HYDRA,**  
188 Tons,  
Peterson, Master,  
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.  
Consigned to order.  
Dutch Brigantine,  
**CORNELIA SUSANA,**  
3-3 T.T. 147 Tons,  
Urytsma, Master.  
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.  
Consigned to order.  
French Ship,  
**GRANDE ANTILLE,**  
5-6 A.T.T. 351 Tons,  
Tenand, Master,  
Can still engage dry hides and bales.  
Consignees, Dorga and Unnes.  
National Barque,  
**RIVADA VIA,**  
347 Tons,  
Norman, Master.  
Can engage dry hides and bales.  
Consignee, D. C. Gowland.  
For further particulars, please apply to  
**CHARLES WM. BENN and CO**  
Shipbrokers, &c.  
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

**Rams! Rams!! Rams!!!**  
Parties requiring Rams or the best breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.  
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electorales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

**No more Scab in Sheep.**  
Patented by Government.  
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 265 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.  
Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kuntz and Schwenkel.  
Store at Tury, Establishment of D Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.  
The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in the manner prescribed by the instructions.  
The specific has been already found an effective remedy for Insects (Garapatas).  
Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25c. sufficient for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.  
**CARLOS GEYER.**  
1 m. j. 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, Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the port of Victoria, on the Paraná. Apply for terms &c. at 88 calle Cayo, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.  
15 p. F. 24.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
**CALLE LARGA DE BARRACOS**  
Dor.—Mr. Pongerrard, of the London University College.  
This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.  
An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.  
The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.  
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.  
The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.  
For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgrano 74.  
**Dr. P. PONGERRARD.**  
n 15 x

**For Cahuas, Monte, and Zas Flores.**  
Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portaña.  
Correo del Estado.  
Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.  
The Empresario, with all attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this line on the 2nd of March next. The times of starting being:—  
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.  
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.  
Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.  
This month there will be three trips made.  
From Buenos Ayres 22, 25, 28  
" Flores 22, 25, 28  
**MIGUEL M. S'PO.**  
Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.