

The Standard

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SCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISING RATES. NET EXERCISE SIX LINES INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR \$5.

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

The Standard.

All paid orders will very soon appear direct—Cuzco.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

inauguration of the R. Fernando Section.

The last section of this line being terminated was solemnly inaugurated, yesterday, and which we regard the number of guests present, the arrangements for the ceremonial, or the accidental circumstances of the fine demagogic pleasure company, the whole was decidedly a success, and prognosticates a bright future for this important enterprise. Three hundred invitations had been issued by the director, and at 10:30 the train was filled with the guests of the Northern Railway Company. A few minutes after, we left the Plaza Mayo terminus, and on arriving at the Retiro Station found the train waiting to receive us for its first trip to San Fernando.

An open saloon carriage, tastefully decorated, was entrusted to President Mitre, Governor Saavedra, Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Cota, Minister of Justice, the Provincial Ministers, Dr. Acosta and Domínguez, D. Norberto Rivera, and other distinguished persons. In the other carriages, were about 200 of the principal native and foreign residents, including Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Dr. Arce, Bolivian Minister; F. Parich, English Consul; Dr. Elizalde, Senator Piñero, Deputy Seize, Gen. Navar, J. Leslie, M.D., A. Kirwan, M.D.; W. Leslie, Mexa Bank; J. H. Green, River Plate Bank; J. Kim, C.E.; A. Rumball, C.E.; J. Simpson, E. Murray, J. Hills, C. Santamaría, A. Lambi, J. Ogilhan, H. R. Helmer, Comal, J. States, Maria Varela, Tribuna; Messrs. Mulhall, Standard; M. Tom, Col. Martinez, G. Britton R. Shaw, J. Isaacs, G. Nuttall, J. Greenway, C. W. Bean, J. Clumour, Dr. Winsteberg, T. Armstrong, J. M. Captain Tottenham, Fr. Orluiguo, G. Podosas, Postmaster General; J. C. Ocampo, E. Zimmerman, H. Zimmerman, Director N. B. J. Thompson, J. Canman, M. Werner, J. Estrada, A. Argentinian, J. Nuñez, Nacional, etc. The train started at 10:25, and passed the delightful suburbs of Belgrano, Los Olivos, and S. Idro, at a rapid rate, arriving at the terminus of S. Fernando in 38 minutes. Here a bevy of rural beauties was waiting to welcome the triumphant locomotive, which decked out with evergreens and English, Argentine, American, French, Spanish, and Italian banners. The station is a spacious building, and was soon thronged with fair women and great men—the former renowned for their wit and attractions, the latter for achievements in every walk of civilized life.

A sumptuous déjeuner, liberally provided by the company, was laid out in the goods' store, and about 20 gentlemen sat down at the two long tables, while the President, the Governor, and other dignitaries sat on either side of Mr. Zimmerman, at a cross table. The roof was completely draped with the flags of all nations, and a military band stationed on the platform. The viands reflected much credit on the Hotel de la Paix, and the wines were of the choicest vintage. After these good things were disposed, the signal for intellectual entertainment was given. Mr. Zimmerman rising to give the first toast. We were unluckily unable to follow any of the various speakers, whose words were inaudible unless to a few. We will, however, to morrow give a detailed report of the many eloquent orations, which came in the following order.

M. Zimmerman proposed the "Argentinian Republic and General Mitre." "Music—'God save the Queen.'" "General Mitre—"The Northern Railway."

The American Minister—"Peace and National Union." Dr. Cota (Worship)—"The United States." Dr. Rawson (Premier)—"Railways and Progress."

Various speeches followed by Dr. Elizalde, Dr. Varela, Dr. A. Alonso, Dr. Acosta, D. Luis Domínguez, which bore on local politics, and were given to foreign to the occasion, but a resident Mitre gracefully wound up the performance with the most happy discourse.

At 11 p.m. the company adjourned to the reading room where a *ballo improvisado* was got up, by some enthusiastic and enterprising artists and harmony reigned throughout, and invitations were freely given for the ball of the Municipality to come off in the evening. Most of the party, however, resolved to return to town, as a special train was to leave Plaza 25 de Mayo at 7 a.m. We accordingly took our seats at two o'clock, and reached the Retiro in forty minutes; the engine chugging short of water, caused a short delay, but all arrived in town in excellent spirits, and wishing every success to the Northern Railway.

P.S.—The station at San Fernando is close to the church, and almost finished. The new section is composed of Bariloche.

SELEPEE JUSTICE.

Notwithstanding our architectural progress, model hotel, new enterprises, and enlightening legislators, we may allow without fear of contradiction, that Buenos Ayres suffers from two terrible evils not existing in the same degree in any other country of the same rank of civilization. It is not a flour raising paper currency, or an exaggerated paper feeling to which we would now call attention, but the miserable police administration (especially in the camp), and the sleepy justice which characterizes our civil and criminal courts. We have lately spoken much of the Police; we will now, therefore, dwell on the second aspect.

Justice as usually represented with her eyes bandaged, is dignified, like the Astorian tribunal which gave decisions in the dark, but she awards should be impartial, but she is also armed with a sword, to take unerring vengeance on the head of public offenders. In this country the goddess seems to have been a lethargic slumber, during which some sacrilegious hand has robbed her of the avenging weapon. In truth if we count up the atrocities of the past year yet unpunished, we shall almost conclude that there is impunity for offences of the most heinous kind.

The murder of Kirby and Devere is still fresh on the minds of their countrymen; we remember how the authorities failed to seize the assassin, and how the Irish farmers hired a man who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. He was distinctly identified, and the watch and boots of Kirby were found on his person. Months have rolled over, yet society is not rid of the monster, and soon perhaps he will be released from prison to return to the scene of his crimes, and to the families of his victims.

The Guardia Nacional displayed not only the cowardice of minor authorities with the assassin of Davy, but also the futility of the Provincial Minister's promise that the sanguinary gaucho should be arrested. A year has gone and gone since our countryman was consigned to his untimely grave, but the gaucho is at present playing the guitar as usual 'pulpería,' or boasting of how he killed his victim. Has a solitary officer of the law been sent in his pursuit?

The Englishman, Flower, who killed a gaucho in self defence several months ago is still in prison, as if there were such a lawless regard for human life here that even an extraordinary case like this is an inflexible confinement must be the penalty. Why is he not publicly brought to trial? Is Hebes Corripú suspended?

A policeman who recently butchered an Irishman at Villa Mercedes in open daylight. The judge was six several times requested to take cognizance of the atrocity, but the witnesses swear he refused, adding "the English were paid to allow." The criminal even offered the authority to claim apparently the lifeless body of his victim, who never spoke after Mr. Connell's only son is dead, why not pass sentence of a long imprisonment on the policeman? May he will have an opportunity of repeating the crime, before the year is out?

The priest of the Paraná who murdered a boat's crew more than a year ago, and was miraculously taken by the exemplary port official of Rosario, have been sentenced to death some time back. They arrived in this city last week, and cut the public beard. Quousque tandem?

that the executioner's axe should descend on the murderer's head. Self protection is the first duty and impulse of man, and our lives are not worth an hour's purchase if these hardened cut-throats are let loose on society. It is notorious there are many ruffian going about, especially in the camp, who have murdered more than one. Let us put a stop to this. The mask of philanthropy is made to serve as an excuse but the real cause why crime goes unpunished is, a simple neglect, which would justify us in writing on the doors of the Cabildo—Juste e sleepeth.

THE SITUATION.

The absence of an independent party in the Government, coupled with intolerance and want of forethought, have always caused disastrous consequences to the South American Republics. The heads of parties and their actions have always been influenced by their more immediate satellites. Government and politics, both foreign and domestic, have been a-ways, in a great measure, sacrificed to the will of factions, thus introducing an arbitrary government, without any systematic regard to those interests which generally guide civilized nations.

How reconcile matters as they exist, at present, amongst us. The power of the law, opposed by the normal state of the republic—by the several individual interests of a people worn out in useless struggles. The puzzle is how to guide these influences.

When General Mitre took the reins of government in his hands, his new position somewhat alarmed him. He wished to cloak his own views, and soften the feelings of his opponents. A man, timid and irresolute, and blind to his own faults, he hesitated till he could see whether the question was life or death to his authority. He felt the evil, and even perhaps he sought the remedy; but minds like his, when they clearly see the position, hesitate, and think that there are various methods of reconciling the irreconcilable, and put off indefinitely till morning is done. This is the grand cause of our present relations with the Oriental Republics, unjust as they are dangerous; and this may be ascribed to the continuance of an incomplete ministry, and a contempt for its open enemies. The country requires a man of ideas, and one who, independent of all parties, can see his way by the law. Who is deceived or misled as to General Mitre? His position is most critical, and if he hesitates he is lost. If he is afraid let him await not the stroke. His enemies are active and indefatigable; they pursue him day and night, and their very shadow throws upon him a frightful burden. Yesterday was heard the revolutionary cry to-day the people accuse him—foreigners question his motives—mercantile affairs are paralyzed—gold has risen in price—workmen and their families are starving. What has he done in the mean time? Let him take care, and not go to sleep at the foot of a volcano. Let him remember that he is responsible to that volcano.

Let him open his eyes and see the dangers about to fall upon the republic, and show some activity in doing his duty and averting coming evils. Men of principle must then testify to their willingness to bow to the laws of the democrats.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Yesterday all town went to the inauguration, a full true and perfect account of which will be published to-morrow, as we are obliged to give a hasty sketch at present.

The San Pedro affair which appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' is one of the most extraordinary pieces of business yet brought to light. It appears that orders with the seal of the juzgado, and signed by Eugenio Araldo, who we suppose is the judge, were sent round to the different Alcaldes, advising them that Dr. Marcos Erena had been named commander, and ordering them to cite the National Guards to attend on the 5th and 6th of February at the commander's house, each with a landing horse. If this is not open revolution we confess we don't know what is. A leading horse in this country has the same significance as a pike or bayonet at home. The total number of men called out is 170. Those who the Gods wish to destroy they few make sad." Verily we think that the whole system of Republican Government in this country is gingerbread—here we have in this city a double set of governors and ministers, and yet it is not in Cordova or Rioja, but in Buenos Aires that revolutionists are at work. What an example to set the poor gauchos!

We read that Galiza holds carnival away in the Barradero, and entertains numbers at his estancia, which is becoming like Urquiza's in Loreto Rioja, all the "leagues" running to and fro. Our readers must not be led away by such nonsense—there is not a man in the province of Buenos Ayres who has prestige with the gauchos, less influence in the very parts where he lives than Martín Gaitan. The affair with the troops in Zarate at the Cepeda epoch is still fresh in our memory—saying thirty paper dollars per day Galiza may get a few more to follow him, but not otherwise. We can hardly believe however that Galiza would put his head in the halter so foolishly as is represented by our colleagues, and rather believe that some extra 'crudes' are acting under his name and without his authority.

We are happy to hear that it has rained in torrents in the district of Mercedes in the Banda Oriental. Owing to the land not being overstocked, the government must immediately, on the Baron Mau's estancia the storm was frightful, and the whole country was completely washed, immense haunts of ferals.

Those of our countrymen who are looking for camps would do well to pay a visit to an estancia, which is at present for sale in Santa Fe, situated only twelve leagues from the Capital, and contains one of the finest in the country, and contains fourteen square leagues of land, plenty of timber, and government land in several parts of the land. The land will sell cheap, as the owner is obliged to sell it.

Flores, it appears, has given up all idea of fighting. When last heard of he was in the hands of Galqueyruan, with only a few men. This is a most odd twelve leagues of Tacuabambó. Meanwhile, Olid asserts that he will pursue Flores until he drives him back to Buenos Aires. He says that he has one thousand men, but many contradict this as a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Marshall will soon have the Era ready for the Galqueyruans. An Irish gentleman has just gone up to that charming little town, Galqueyruan, where he purposes to establish himself as a sheep farmer on a large scale.

Our countrymen. Colonists will please take notice that the Captain of the Port has received express orders to admit the 'Standard.' We, therefore, send the papers to our friend, Mr. Murray, as usual.

M. Champion, who sold out in Belgrano on last Sunday, is about to start a magnificent hotel in San Fernando, for the North American style. We have no doubt that his way will prosper than the canvass concern in Belgrano.

Town is filled with all sorts of rumours about a revolution, a new, etc., at the carnival or elections. Some secret dispatches, it is said, for Rojas were intercepted; but we don't pay the least attention to such nonsense. The 'Triunfo' lately stated that at the elections, Government cannot put soldiers at the churches, as it is prohibited by law. This is a gross mistake on the part of our colleague. At present the law of elections, passed last Congress, demand of Government sufficient force to maintain order. The editors of the 'Triunfo' lately published in the laws of their country when they lauded such an assertion.

We call attention to a very important article taken from the 'Economist,' respecting the Russian currency. The article has a striking bearing on the currency question; and is greatly in support of M. Kiestra's lucid views on this difficult question.

CARNIVAL.

As this annual saturnalia is fast drawing near, the police have issued the following regulations, for the purpose of keeping the "mad fun" within bounds—

1. The San Pedro affair which appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' is one of the most extraordinary pieces of business yet brought to light. It appears that orders with the seal of the juzgado, and signed by Eugenio Araldo, who we suppose is the judge, were sent round to the different Alcaldes, advising them that Dr. Marcos Erena had been named commander, and ordering them to cite the National Guards to attend on the 5th and 6th of February at the commander's house, each with a landing horse. If this is not open revolution we confess we don't know what is. A leading horse in this country has the same significance as a pike or bayonet at home. The total number of men called out is 170. Those who the Gods wish to destroy they few make sad." Verily we think that the whole system of Republican Government in this country is gingerbread—here we have in this city a double set of governors and ministers, and yet it is not in Cordova or Rioja, but in Buenos Aires that revolutionists are at work. What an example to set the poor gauchos!

2. The use of the masks is permitted to single individuals as well as to parties of numbers.

3. A register will be opened in the police office, in which will be noted the names, occupations, and residences of those who wish to go masked.

4. Each individual entered in this register will receive a pass ticket, bearing the number with the register of the seal of the department.

5. The presidents of each company of masked balls must be in a position to be seen, on his left breast, a badge bearing the number of his party.

6. Every masker is obliged to exhibit his pass ticket to the commissaries and agents of police, whenever it is demanded.

7. All classes of arms strictly prohibited.

8. The maskers are forbidden to carry walking-sticks, whips, and 'rebenques.'

9. In order to prevent the abuse in the use of masks, as in former years they are only allowed to be worn during the day, in the hours of carnival, and

at night in public balls and private houses.

10. Although it is the duty of every citizen to assist the police, the licensed maskers were more particularly bound to aid in preserving peace and order, and are also bound to attend to the appeals for assistance of the commissaries of the police.

11. All persons found masked, without the proper permission of the police, will be arrested and confined in the police cells until 10 o'clock of the morning of the following day.

12. Mask balls, and the use of masks, are only permitted during the three days of Carnival.

GAZETINERO M. CAZON. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3.

We would reiterate the advice given to our countrymen a few days ago, namely, to keep as clear of all crowds, both during the carnival and the coming elections as possible.

In addition to the regulations issued by the police, Sr. Cazon has added the following—

1. Carnival is only to be played on the three days preceding Ash Wednesday, beginning each day at two o'clock p.m., and continuing till sunset. A gun will be fired both at the commencement and termination of the time for playing.

2. Playing carnival from the roofs and windows must be confined to water, or eggs with perfumed water only. The players on levelled, or on foot in the streets must use only eggs with perfumed water. Firing of rockets is strictly prohibited.

3. Street players are forbidden to use banners, either on foot or on horseback.

4. All classes of arms are forbidden to be carried.

5. The infringers of these regulations shall be taken to the police-office, and punished according to circumstances.

CAVELAND M. CAZON.

showed and the general annual difference between exports and imports, it may be estimated that Russia has at least ten millions to remit annually in billion.

Such is more or less the position of Russia, as regards the exchanges from the international point view. As regards the currency and the value of the rouble at home, the case is very peculiar. The paper circulation at present (exclusive of certain Government securities bearing interest, which have also been used as a circulating medium) amounts to round numbers, to a enormous sum of 100 millions sterling, against a stock of gold in the possession of the Bank of about 8 millions sterling. Yet, alarming as these figures appear, as far as the international trade of the country is concerned, it is not so (and not without some show of truth), that the proportions are so unequal, and throughout the order, through which the State Bank has been passing, there has been no run up in it of any kind from want of confidence in the paper money.

The gold and silver which was withdrawn was taken exclusively by the bankers and merchants in the foreign trade for purposes of exportation, and payments of debt abroad, not for hoarding or remittance into the interior. Thus the crisis is alleged to be one connected with the foreign trade alone, and not with any general loss of the solvency of the State Bank.

In this respect the suspension of specie payments has been accepted by the Russians with the very greatest indifference.

In the interior trade the paper rouble is decidedly popular, especially on account of the enormous distances intervening between the different Russian centres of commerce, and the consequent inconvenience of sending Russian coin, a sixth part of the entire circulation is said to be generally in course of transmission in favour of the rouble, when the paper circulation was much smaller, a premium is said to have been actually sometimes paid for the paper money. Another reason advanced in favour of the rouble, is that the paper circulation is not so extravagantly great, as the absence of banking facilities through the Empire, which makes it possible to compare the state of paper money in the interior of Russia with that existing in countries where the banking system has been fully developed. When the State Bank began its attempts at the suspension of payments, it believed that a loan of 15 millions sterling would effect this object—that is to say, that it would be sufficient to extinguish the existing stock of paper money, and to replace it with the loan of 15 millions sterling, which was actually withdrawn by the Bank. The loan is still bound to with the remainder of the loan stock, and is available for the fulfilment of this engagement, is much doubted by the St. Petersburg public. It must not be forgotten, however, that none of the gold by means of which the reduction of the circulation was effected remained in Russia. In fact, the greater portion never went there at all. The Bank drew against its gold in England, and gave there drafts in payment of the paper roubles, instead of giving specie, and the paper roubles being presented by the bankers dealing in foreign currencies, were cashed in London, and then sent as well as specie. The consequence is, that the paper circulation in Russia has been contracted without any diminution in the amount of gold in the country, and the contraction has thus, itself, not unreasonably, an extraordinary tightness of money. It is clear, however, that such a contraction might have been effected without the loan at all. As far as the circulation is concerned, an internal loan, followed up by the cancelling of the bank notes paid in, would have had precisely the same effect, with the advantage of committing Russia to an annual payment of 15 millions to a foreign creditor.

What then, has been the effect of the loan of 15 millions, and the measures beyond the control of the Bank? Was it possible with the means at the command of the Bank to form a reasonable expectation of permanent success, or did the authorities so fully attempt impossibility?

To answer this question, it is necessary to recall the situation with which the Bank had to deal. The position of Russia was peculiar in two respects,—an enormous paper circulation (the consequence of the Crimean war), and the fact that the Russian treasury, on the 1st of January, 1877, was in a state of credit, to spend and import more than they could pay for by exports. The position of the Russian treasury, in fact, was such that it was in a position to rise in the exchange, and to regulate all his operations and time his remittances accordingly. When Paris was declared, the Bank drew at once on England at a fixed rate, independently of supply and demand. The question then arose between the Bank and the mercantile community, who would hold the rouble—whether the bank would continue to be able to supply the bills longer than the public required and could pay for them, or whether the mercantile community, who would hold the rouble, would prefer to pay the bank for refusing to discount, and by other means tending to make roubles still higher than it was. The Bank was very fully endeavoured to defeat those whom it considered its adversaries, believing that the demand was as much equal-

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
Wm. M. FITZGERALD & CO.
30 CANGALLA 30

FOR PAYASANDU
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Payasandu every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the "Salto" leaving in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Payasandu every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the "Salto" leaving in combination with this steamer.

FOR THE PAVON
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves the "Buenos Aires" every Friday after the arrival of the "Pavon" and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PAVON
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to land over passengers luggage to the Pavon, which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 pesos
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	10 "
Osobledo do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	10 "
San Lorenzo do	16 "
Diserando do	20 "
Santa Fe do	24 "
Parana do	20 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	48 "
Guzingayachi	11 "
Concepcion	12 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CIVILIAN,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE C. OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Porto out.
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARE:

San Nicolas	16 ptes.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	32 "
Asuncion	40 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

ROONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Drawers also granted on
Messrs. Prescott, Groté & Co. Bankers
LONDON.
And on **J. Barred & Co. Bankers**
LIVERPOOL.
Their application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange-Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).
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 Victoria No. 80.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el Lunes 11 de Enero de 1894 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

Salida. Regreso.

FECHA	HORA	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A	FECHA	HORA	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A
11 de Enero	8:00	San Nicolas	Montevideo	12 de Enero	8:00	Montevideo	San Nicolas
13 de Enero	8:00	San Nicolas	Montevideo	14 de Enero	8:00	Montevideo	San Nicolas

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Salida. Regreso.

FECHA	HORA	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A	FECHA	HORA	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A
15 de Enero	8:00	San Nicolas	Montevideo	16 de Enero	8:00	Montevideo	San Nicolas
17 de Enero	8:00	San Nicolas	Montevideo	18 de Enero	8:00	Montevideo	San Nicolas

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON,

Begs to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, especially to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of:

- Men's and Youths' Molekin and Cord Trousers,
- Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
- Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,
- Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
- Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
- Men's best Jean, Stripe Shirts and Shirting Stripe,
- Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
- Men's and Youths' Cymean Shirts (all qualities)
- Drab and White Molekin and Corduroy (best quality)
- Bedford Gords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
- Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets,
- Services, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
- Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Hoses,
- Alpaca, Mohair, Coburg, English and French Merinos,
- Linten Checks, Derris, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
- Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
- Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Jince Tick,
- Damask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans),
- Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Loco Suanes,
- Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hosiery,
- Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hosiery,
- Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hosiery,
- Smallwares of every description, best quality.

As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU& C.
No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS AYRES.
The time advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the E. & G. great companies of the Rio de Plata—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few persons who fail to keep one at least in hand in which they place their most confidence.
The Bank of Mau & C. in consideration has already provided for the working class in that city a safe, profitable depository for their savings.
If he sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have, hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, cartmen, & 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, without the loss of time and of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and their rivalries.
The Bank of Mau & C. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1893.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars after 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 advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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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 foretold by the death of other shareholders in their Class, unless capital, however it returned.
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BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
"TENDERS" for the construction of the Railway upon the Past Section of the Railway, between the Plaza de la Constitucion and the River Riachuelo, at Buenos, will be received up to the 28th of February, by the undersigned at the office of the contractors Messrs. Peto and Heltz, No. 76 calle de Lima, where all information may be obtained, and the Plans and Sections of Line and specification of the works can be seen after the 31st instant. Said "TENDERS" should be accompanied by the names of the persons or companies who tender for the same, and accompanied by securities for the due fulfillment of the contract. The undersigned does not however bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.
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