

The Standard

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The Standard.

All falsi andiam all veri non andiam dicere.—Cicero.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

GRAND PIC-NIC

CAPT BRUCE'S FAREWELL TO ROSARIO

On Thursday morning the long-talked-of 'pic-nic' came off, which Captain Bruce, with his wonted hospitality, had promised his Rosario friends previous to his departure for Buenos Ayres.

The splendid English steamer Esmeralda, was decked out with all her bunting. Notwithstanding that the weather was very threatening, and the streets of Rosario were almost impassable with the mud, before ten o'clock, a.m., all the 'ton' of Rosario were to be seen wending their way towards the port.

At eleven o'clock precisely, Captain Hunter (the well-known captain of the Esmeralda) weighed anchor, and at half-speed dropped down the river, amidst the cheers of an admiring but vagrant multitude, which crowded the river side.

In a few moments the bell rang for breakfast, but owing to the number of the guests, it was found necessary to let the ladies breakfast first. The repast was got up on a style of magnificence which would have done justice to the La Paix, the wines were the choicest to be found in Buenos Ayres, and were cooled by M. Demarchi's ice, imported purposely for the occasion.

At half-past twelve o'clock the gentlemen sat down to satisfy their appetites, which had been slightly sharpened by the bracing river breeze. Hardly, however, had the lords of the creation been seated, when a scene occurred which can better be imagined than described. The ladies had determined to eject the waiters and attend on their masculine friends themselves. Forty or fifty of the most bewitching and fascinating girls of Rosario, possessed themselves of the decanters, champagne bottles, pickle, preserves, vinegar, oil, salt, and, in fact, everything on the table, even to the very tooth-picks: sherry with mustard, champagne with salt, roast duck with dulce. Since the day when Eve tempted Adam—we leave it to Mr. Murray and Dr. Fitzsimons to say how long ago—never was man so victimized by cruel, unrelenting, but bewitching woman. A faint effort was made to turn out the quattering attendants, but it was idle. Petticoat government was supreme on board the Esmeralda, and the gentlemen rose from the table with appetites keener than when they sat down.

At last we arrived at the point of disembarkation, i.e., the saladero of Sr. Zubelzu; unfortunately, it was raining a little, but as the music was sent up to the 'galpon' on the hill, the girls insisted on at once landing and storming the place. Led on by the redoubtable J. Tilton, Esq., who, as Acting English Consul, was one of the great personages on the occasion, and assisted by Captain Charles Tottenham, late of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, who is at present in Rosario, a landing was effected, and Sr. Zubelzu's carriage being brought into requisition, the ladies were spared the difficulty of wading through the mud.

Having all arrived at the saladero, many of the company, wet both interiorly and exteriorly, the band struck up and the dance commenced. As the 'galpon' had no walls, the roof being supported by stanchion posts, the wind, which was rather high, and a great power over the dresses of the fair dancers; but it was not an hour to be annoyed at trifles, or to stand on punctilio: every one seemed to be pleased. The floor, being a little wet, now and then a roar of laughter indicated that some of the dancers had slipped, pulling down her or his partner, as the case might be.

Dinner was served up on the long dressing tables of the institution, beneath a huge pile of Calis salt.

When the viands were discussed, and the wines began to flow more copiously than the rain on the thatched roof, Sr. Castro rose, and in a most magnificent manner, proposed the health of the host, 'Captain Bruce,' which was drunk in the midst of the

boisterous applause; but the ladies gave most unmistakable signs of impatience, and hinted that they preferred dancing to speaking; suddenly, however, the toll, commanding form of Captain Tottenham, forced itself upon the notice of the company, and he demanded permission to give a toast, trishmen, somehow, are, generally speaking, rather successful with the ladies, and although half the girls had left the table steady, when it was known that the gallant Captain had a toast to propose, they hastened to return. The Captain said Ladies and gentlemen, as a stranger in this hospitable country, I cannot permit you to depart without expressing to you all my heartfelt gratitude for your kindness. Scarcely a part on this habitable globe I have not visited, but now, in the evening as it were of life, I begin to discover that it is not in India nor in China, not in Paris nor in New York, not in the liveried courts of Europe, but in Rosario, that one finds the genuine outpourings of a whole-souled woman (tremendous applause, and shouts of 'go on, Captain.') Ladies—for it is ye whom I address, I have little more to say. Standing here with my back to a pile of Calis salt, and my face upon you all, I say that this humble stranger thanks you all. If through your exertions I have been deprived of my breakfast, have I not feasted upon your eyes, and satiated my famished appetite upon your carne con cuero (hear, hear).

This speech, which was delivered in English, but translated during delivery, caused a profound sensation. The ladies asked who was Captain Tottenham, and where he came from?

At five o'clock the company departed for the steamer; unfortunately it was raining in torrents, and the ladies, who were thinly dressed, were slightly wet.

The return to town on board the Esmeralda was enlivened by the ladies playing the piano, the band giving some old home tunes, and a few jovial Brits maintaining a consecutive chime, to the no small astonishment of the bewildered and half sea-sick nymphs. At nine o'clock the Esmeralda anchored off Rosario; and carriages having been provided, the party set off for the Jardin, the temporary residence of the hospitable Captain Bruce. The splendid saloons were handsomely lighted with Kerosene. The ball commenced at eleven, and dancing was kept up until four a.m.

'Auld lang syne' was chanted by the entire company, the German and native guests seeming to have caught the inspiration of the Scotch bard. The company then separated.

The Revista de Buenos Ayres.

This city is doing its utmost to merit the name of the Athens of South America. It is the only city on this continent which has succeeded in producing periodical magazines. That which bears the above title, and the 'River Plate Magazine,' bid fair to become valuable in the field of literature. The latter has the more catholic range of subjects, not confining itself to articles on this country only, but boldly advocating the rights of free thought. No. 9 of the 'Revista,' corresponding to the month of January, has a collection of articles all more or less bearing upon the Hispano-American subjects, and which, upon the whole, are well worth reading.

The first article is an abridged resume of the history of this country; Chapters I. and II. are devoted to an outline sketch of the rise of the Cuyo provinces. By this it appears that the duties of Governor in those days were not confined to political ruling, but also extended to the ball-room, he being obliged to act as M.C., and settle the differences of rival dames who quarreled about precedence, supposed to be founded on the claims of the disputants' right to 'sangre azul' or 'sangre pura.' It also gives information of the forefathers of the flourishing province of Mendoza—Colo, the introducer of that source of wealth, the poplar; Tello, Godoy, and Sotomayo—names which are still to be found honored in the Cuyo districts.

We have then a historiette of the British Invasion of Buenos Ayres, from the pen of Don P. Andres Garcia, extracted from the documents compiled by Alsina and Lopez in Montevideo. This also merits attention, more especially from British readers, on account of deductions drawn from facts by the writer.

Distich No. 3 is purely local, being an account of the founding of the Convent of the Catalines in Buenos Ayres. We have next something of more general interest, viz., a list of dates and anniversaries of events celebrated in the history of Spanish America. This extends from the year 1495 till 1829.

There is a very clear, short description of the South American authors Señora Gorriti, and attached to it are some of her shorter writings.

The 'Palidas Viageras' have a mixture of Wilkie Collins' sensational writing and Bulwer Lytton's mystical effusions, and was intended to be read during the cold winter nights, and not at this present hot season, when drowsy poetry is rather more inclined to than ghostly prose.

Next in order follows 'A page from Hauser,' supposed to be a true representation of some of the scenes in the life of Bolivar.

Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, the well known South American writer, finishes up this number of the 'Revista' with a critical article on the biography of General Carrera.

Looking upon the 'Revista' as a whole, it is a credit to its editor. The pieces are good and well selected, considering the paucity of choice; and last, though not least (a great thing to the reader) the type is remarkably clear—a point of excellence not always to be found, even in Europe.

LENTEN PASTORAL.

Vo Mariano J. Escalada, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of the Most Holy Trinity of B. Ayres.

It is our duty to call your attention to the holy season of Lent commencing to-day. So important is it, that no one should be ignorant of its approach, or content himself with simply knowing the fact, but even dedicate his thoughts thereto, studying and practising its injunctions, for no other season has a more sacred origin or holier precepts, and none so calculated to work out man's true felicity.

To be ignorant of Lent, we must have forgotten our great spiritual interests, our duties of life, our very conscience, and delivered ourselves up to dangerous illusions which tend to eternal death. To know simply the arrival of this season, and regard it with indifference, not entering into its spirit or purpose betrays an obduracy of heart, leaving its life, strength, and remedy as it were frozen up.

Viewing man in this sad state, the Church calls him, put ashes on his forehead and awakens him from his lethargy, saying: "Remember thou art dust, and into dust must return," that with this memento he may enter into the Holy Season.

Let us briefly consider the institution of Lent to guide our actions thereby, hoping the light of Heaven and fire of charity may recal the wanderers, and strengthen those in the path of grace, to hasten forward to the end of the journey. Lent is a homage to Christ's Divinity. Contrition for offences against the cause of all good is a sublime sacrifice; fasting tends to repress our passions; meditation on the eternal truths taught by the Redeemer, together with the exhortations of His ministers, and the imposing ceremonies of worship, all form, of Lent, a series of honors to Jesus Christ.

Religion permits such supreme adoration only to the Lord of the universe: it is a tribute to the Divinity alone. Men do not offer such homage to their fellows, because jealous of their own dignity, which is lost when a creature becomes elevated to the rank of God. Hence the immorality of idolatry, which disappeared before the light of civilization. Idolatry was a homage to vice, which plunged human nature in the depth of infamy.

Only the true God, with His infinite perfections and supreme authority, can turn man from vice to virtue, and inspire the contrite soul to such works of prayer and penance as Lent prescribes. But, who is the God to whom we render such worship, if not Jesus-Christ? In His memory and honor Lent was established, to imitate His fast of 40 days and nights in the desert, preparing His spirit for the mission of His public life. The Acts of the Apostles relate the facts of the early Christians in honor of Christ, on different occasions, amongst others, when a new prelate was ordained, for it was thought His apostles should everywhere follow in His footsteps. St. Ignatius 3rd Bishop of Antioch, after St. Peter, in one of his prison epistles recommends the observance of Lent after the Saviour's example. And we find numerous passages showing the fervor of the first Christians in honoring the Redeemer by fasts especially that of Lent. Observe, it was Christ crucified worshipped by His persecuting believers, in presence of their tyrants.

Certainly, no one can doubt that it is to Jesus Christ the homage of Lent has been directed at all times and by all Catholic countries. The multitude assembles to hear His sacred word; the faithful implore mercy, at His tribunal, and assist at His sacrifice on the altar, to lay bare their wants, to beg for grace, and strengthen themselves with His sacred body. The Church narrates Christ's public life in every detail; His struggle with the Evil one, His great maxims, His meekness, charity, miracles, disputes with the doctors, and wise answers; the envy of His enemies, His persecution, trial, accusation, sentence, crucifixion, death, and glorious resurrection. We sing offices in His honor: the Lamentations are for the offences committed against Him, and the ruin of Judaea; the Prophetic celebrate His benefits to mankind; and Aleluja is His song of victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil.

But this homage could not be paid to Jesus Christ if He were not God, for they would be, as Divine honors, an usurpation of God's own rights, and an act of idolatry. Such injury to the Godhead, and degradation of Man, could not last long, for vice and falsehood have but a brief reign.

The idols have fallen; and bigotry and superstition vanished. Man's work is destroyed by time. But Christ's worship lasts for ages and grows stronger with duration. Without human means, against all the power of man, altars are raised to God crucified, first in the hearts of Christians, for persecution and death cannot destroy the tabernacle of the gloomy Catacombs. Worldly passions cannot uproot Christ's temples, though suffering their anathema: Catholic worship prevails over human depravity, and towering above the flood of vice, undeterred by human predictions, is the Cross of Jesus Christ. Great men and their works pass away, empires fall to pieces, everything is changed, but Christ alone subsists of Himself, in spite of all, because He is above all, the Eternal, omnipotent and all perfect God.

Lent has done signal service to the World, by reforming customs, and introducing holy practices, such as Penance and Communion, ordained by the Church. This could not be so if Christ were not God. An idolatrous worship, based on falsehood and vice, cannot be the source of such generous deeds as we see in Lent, but would rather bring down the anger of the Supreme Being. If on the other hand, signal blessings have flown from the Tree of the Cross and its adoration, it is that Christ, the object of these honors, receives them as God, and returns us favours which only God can bestow.

But it is not our purpose to prove the Divinity of Jesus Christ by the multitude of evidences daily adduced, nor to refute the modern reproduction of Jewish incredulity and injustice. We meant, in speaking of Lent, to advert to the Divinity of our Redeemer, to whom this season is dedicated. Although Christ's divinity is unquestionable, and this dogma is engraved on all our hearts the calamity foretold by David has come to pass, and folks have said, there is no God. Mankind has grown corrupt in following its bad passions, men have strayed away and become useless, their throat is an open sepulchre, with their tongues as they invent deceit, and the poison of asps is beneath their lips. Their mouth is full of malediction and bitterness, their feet are quick towards bloodshed. Their acts tend to afflict and oppress their neighbour, they have never known the path of peace, the fear of God is not before their eyes.

The heart is the origin of all this evil, because not loving God, they do not wish Him to exist, but deliver themselves up to acts unworthy of a rational being. Not loving God, they disown Him, are deaf to His word, consider not His works, disobey His law, hesitate not to offend Him, pay Him no homage, and seek to forget Him, in order to persuade themselves that He no longer exists. They sell their heart to idols, and indulge in false pleasures.

Evil will of man! thou forest him to hate what he should love, and above all, love; and to love that which he should always most hate. Thou makest him in-sensible to Divine love, its compasses and chastisements. Those who disregard Lent and multiply their sins, who forsake the temple, and disobey the Church's mandates, have lost the love of God, and in their hearts wished to say, "there is no God." Wretches that have banished God from their hearts, the sovereign and only worthy ruler, to place themselves under the yoke of barbarous oppressors, God is their father, legislator, and judge, and they have banished Him. How they can live in peace of mind, is inexplicable; how they do not lose all basis of hope is incredible, how long they will continue so, how long God's patience will endure, and what punishment will follow, are important questions which these stray souls never propose to themselves.

God should be the only and utmost object of our love, in whom to deposit faith, hope, and fear; for God is charity, light, peace, and every blessing, and in His hands are the scales of justice. What, then, must we say of those who will not love, obey, and serve Him, who forget and injure Him in this season of grace afforded us for gaining the crown of His love, which is supreme felicity? We cannot be surprised at the ills which befall the world, in the presence of such enormity: domestic and social discord, treachery and universal disorder are the consequences. Spiritual and temporal evils afflict men; the evil, the elements, the heret, all resist man, because man resists God's love.

It is unfortunate that some think all this natural enough, and do not recognize the true cause, nor raise themselves from the abyss: they ascribe the calamity to wrong motives, and ridicule an institution which religion and Christian penance inculcate. They despair of an improvement, or at least foresee it for their posterity, and meanwhile despise Jesus Christ who with open arms offers them present welfare, and the fruits of eternal life. They hear not His word, nor submit to the conditions He imposes for their good: they deny the divine origin of Our Redeemer and of His Holy Church, disobeying, scoffing, persecuting and disturbing His action, refusing those sacrifices which she demands of her children, for God's honor and their own salvation.

But if Christ is God, how do wretched mortals dare so much? Persecution

they think He will not mind their insults, nor deny them His grace, nor call them to judgment and a terrible condemnation? God and man—what an encounter! When we meditate on God, in all the greatness of His attributes and power, in His infinite justice and love, and see man in direct opposition, we ask in astonishment how long will this tolerance last, and when will the Almighty arrest the course of so daring a rebel. The Church wishes to save men from the anger of the Lord and therefore invites them to profit of this season of grace and penance, for now is the acceptable time.

In this holy time she would remind us of our God, and speak to us of His Majesty; she presents to us Christ's image, and relates His life, passion, and death to make us know His mercy and thirst for our salvation. She exclaims with the prophet Joel, in the words of the Lord, 'Turn to me with your whole heart, with fasting, tears and lamentation: read your hearts and not your garments.' Or again, with Isaiah, 'Leave to the impious man his way, and to the wicked his thoughts, and return to the Lord, who will have mercy on you, for He is ready to pardon.' She exhorts us with the same prophet to works of charity and mercy which are calculated to disarm Divine justice, and draw down a shower of blessings.

The Church now redoubles her efforts to lead us into the right way; her sacrifices have this end, and her ministers have extraordinary faculties, as at the hour of death, to reconcile us with God. Her only solace is in these pious souls, who labour to do Christ honour, both for themselves and their fellow creatures, glorifying His goodness and infinite perfections. Jesus Christ being God, they act with wisdom and truth in so doing. Those who forget, despise, offend, and deny Jesus Christ our Lord, are rash, degraded, and perverse wretches in the highway to eternal perdition. May Heaven guard you all, my beloved children, from such a misfortune. I embrace you with the charity of Jesus Christ, to whom I recommend you with my whole soul, and in testimony of my love, I give you the pastoral benediction, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Given in Buenos Ayres, 10th February, 1864.

MARIANO JOSE, Bishop of Buenos Ayres.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

- 1. Meat is allowed every day, excepting the Fridays and the last four days of Holy Week. 2. The Easter Communion may be made in the camp, between Ash Wednesday and the octave of Corpus Christi: in town between Good Friday and the latter date.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The result of the elections is now beyond doubt, showing an overwhelming majority in favor of the Ocoidos or National party. We believe the numbers are approximately Club Libertad 6003, Club del Pueblo 9000. In San Nicolas there were 1330 Crodos and only 5 Cocidos: this alone sufficed to turn the balance.

Nothing can be more disgraceful than the efforts made to release the soldier who barbarously killed Connell in V. Mercedes. Yesterday's Tribuna contains a petition bearing 110 names, begging his release, on the grounds that he only defended himself in wounding the Irishman. It will be remembered that Connell was unarmed, and has girded the wounds. To our great disgrace there is one Irish name of the lot, and it heads the list. John N. Connor, from this day, may be regarded as a Gaucho in heart, feelings and morality. His countrymen disown him, for sanctioning this bloody deed.

We are glad to learn the Enterprise got off her stranding near Paraná, where she lay nearly four months. She advertises to sail soon for Liverpool. The renowned and popular emigrant clipper La Zingata leaves on Tuesday for same port.

Monday next being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, we are advised that the American Legation will be closed.

In another column we give the Bishop's pastoral; it is rather long, but will be read with interest by the Roman Catholic portion of our subscribers. The arguments against Renan the infidel, are more theological than philosophical, and the 'Life of Christ' itself contains stronger proofs of the Divinity.

As St. Patrick's Day approaches we beg our friends in town and country to busy themselves and form a committee with the view of worthily celebrating the feast of the great Apostle of Ireland. Last year's dinner was very well: this year we ought to improve on it.

We beg to advise the British Library Committee that, as we receive double files of the N. York papers, the latest numbers of the 'Herald' and 'Times' are always at their disposal, if they send to this office the day after arrival of packet.

Norma will be given to-night at Colon, and from its splendid success on Wednesday evening we anticipate a full house.

The last bal masque of the season will be given to-morrow night at Colon. We understand the last was not so poor as had been given us to understand.

The 'Progres' and 'Tribuna' are at logger-heads, for some bitter facts stated by the former. H. F. V. should know that when the cap fits he must wear it. It is quite clear that the 'Tribuna' was an enemy to Argentine nationality until the elections showed how the wind blew.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The American brigantine Kate Sergeant which left M. Video on the 8th inst. to encounter the American ship Ocean Steed, wrecked off Cape St. Mary with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, returned on the 11th from Maldonado, with the crew of the lost vessel. No efforts could save the ship, for she went to pieces in the strong gales recently blowing. Fortunately there was no loss of life, the crew being opportunely taken off, and conveyed in carts to Maldonado.

The Forte and Triton, English war-steamer are daily expected from Rio Janeiro.—Telegrafo Maritimo.

AMERICAS.

The statement that the rebel authorities refuse to receive any further supplies of food or clothing for our prisoners is now officially confirmed by letters from Gen. Meredith to Gen. Hitchcock. The reason is the alleged "persistent vilification and abuse," by the Northern press and public, in regard to the manner in which the rebels have carried out their part of the programme. Hereafter, the rebel authorities say, our soldiers will get precisely the same that theirs get in the field. It is reported from Washington that the exchange business will soon be committed to the hands of Gen. Butler, and that he is confident he can arrange the matter satisfactorily. Semi Weekly Times, 18th December—1864.

MURDER.

There is a Joe Miller story of an old lady who threw down the 'Times' in disgust, exclaiming 'Drot the paper, it has not one good murder!' We are unaware what are the requisites of a good murder, and whether this venerable female had not become so accustomed to highly spiced dishes of atrocious events that she could not relish a simple assassination; but should she have still retained her innocent taste for plain, matter-of-fact, healthy murder, she should have come to these countries, and been satisfied as she, out of the great crowd collection of villainous attacks, could have easily taken her "pick and choose."

In the 'Argentino' of Paraná, we read of the murder of an old servant of the Republic, Colonel Don José Ferron, in Santa Fé. The victim was an old man of 74 years of age, and was a French subject. He was killed with fifteen stabs. It is almost needless to state that the efforts (if any) of the authorities to arrest the perpetrators have not been heard of.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The screw steamer Sicilia, of Glasgow, from Monte Video for Liverpool, put into Rio Janeiro on the 9th ult., having had her shaft broke and propeller carried away on the 18th of November, in lat. 29° 50' S., long 50° W.

The Paraná brought to Southampton five prisoners, part of the crew of the ship Flowery Land, accused of murder, piracy, and robbery; and two others of the crew as witnesses. The remaining prisoners & witnesses, seven in number, left Montevideo in the steamer Uruguay, for Liverpool, four days before the English Mail steamer Morsey left that port.

The Paraná also brought home from St. Vincent's, Captain Bannister, seventeen of the crew, and nine passengers, of the bark Great Britain, of London, bound from that port to New Zealand, which vessel was totally lost on the north west end of the St. Jago, where she struck at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of December, and shortly after went to pieces. Owing to the heavy surf, the passengers and crew lost nearly everything. The Governor of St. Jago despatched a Portuguese war-schooner to the wreck, which conveyed the crew and passengers to Porto Praco.—Brazil & R. Plate Mail.

MERRIMAN MORALITY. In the case of the great shipowner, Mr. Lindsay, an M.P., and Confederate American sympathizer, who sued the underwriters for loss sustained on a steamer, abandoned on the coast of Africa, a compromise has been come to. Mr. Lyndsay's steamer was abandoned and sold as old iron, and then a claim was made for the whole of the insurance—a total loss. A portion of the underwriters paid, and the remainder, joining in opposition, lodged £5,000 in court as the damage to which they were liable. It was proved that one of the plates of the steamer had a small indentation or "hole," and there were some rivets started. It was proved that she was not in a condition to be abandoned, and the 'Times' says that when such things

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
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30 CANGALLO 30
FOR PAYSAJUNDO
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer SALTO.
Captain P. Adrias.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hermanns, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Parana do 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 BOI ORCIPAS,
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavaon and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday, and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the National Steamer
ESPIGADOR.
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Pavaon and returns every Tuesday in time to land over passengers' baggage to the Pavaon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Buila Vista and Espigador, the British Steamer
ESMECALIA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavaon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:
To Montevideo (cabio) 8 patacones
Zarate do 4
San Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
San Nicolas do 12
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Diguanta do 20
Santa Fé do 24
Parana do 32
La Paz do 38
La Esquina do 40
Goya do 40
Buila Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Gualeguaychú do 11
Concepcion do 13
Concordia do 17
Deck Half-price.

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

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

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pata.
Rosario 20
Parana 28
Corrientes 60
Asuncion 60
Corumba 142.
No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.
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THOMAS B. HALL.

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STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

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OR MACHINE FOR CUTTING THIBETES AND ABROJOS,
Moveable corals, tras-corals, chigueros,
LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS, &c.
Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.
245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.
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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.,
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(Corner of Potosi.)
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 their 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 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) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.
It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
DIRECTORS: Miguel Azeuena, President; Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President; Antonio Marcó del Pont; Jacobo Paravicini; Constant Santamaría.
OFFICIALS: D. Antonio García y García, Manager; Eustaquio Rictra, Sub Manager; Juan Casado, Secretary.
Office—87 calle SAN MARTIN.
The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.
This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest class.
Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of subscriptions, and the inversion of funds, according to the rules of the association.
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insured. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for forfeited 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 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 (alter) between the hours of 11—4; prospectus given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1894.
DIAS FERIADOS
Salida: Rosario, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hermanns, San Nicolas, Paysajundo, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, Salto, Montevideo.
Salida: Montevideo, Salto, Concepcion, Fray Bentos, Paysajundo, San Nicolas, Las Hermanns, Obligado, San Pedro, Baradero, Rosario.
DIAS DE TRABAJO
Rosario, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hermanns, San Nicolas, Paysajundo, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, Salto, Montevideo.
Rosario, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hermanns, San Nicolas, Paysajundo, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, Salto, Montevideo.

RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY
THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER "LA PLATA"
1,165 tons. Register—Cap. PARMER.
Will be dispatched for Liverpool, via Montevideo on the 2nd March.
Taking cargo also for London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which through Bills of Lading will be signed and cargo forwarded from Liverpool by Steamer (and/or) Railway at option and expense of the company but at shippers risk.
Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows:

Destination	Freight	Passengers
Liverpool & U.K.	45s	1st 40s, 2nd 30s, 3rd 20s
London & U.K.	50s	1st 45s, 2nd 35s, 3rd 25s
Antwerp & Continent	60s	1st 50s, 2nd 40s, 3rd 30s
Havre & Bre.	65s	1st 55s, 2nd 45s, 3rd 35s
Other ports as per agreement.		

Passengers will be taken at the following rates: 1st 40s, 2nd 30s, 3rd 20s. Cabin... £ 40 | Second class... £ 20

PURE DRUGS CHEMICALS
PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHY PREPARATIONS, LOGS, etc. CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUG HOUSE SUPPLIES.
BURGOYNE AND BURMIGES,
Export Druggists,
16 Coleman-street, London.

Notice.
J. S. WYLLIE and Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Guaraniz and surrounding districts that they have opened on or about the 1st of February, a General Deposit of Camp Stock in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).
From the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses they feel confident that they can supply at prices which will be a favourable comparison with those of city dealers.
J. S. W. & Co. beg to assure purchasers that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well sorted Stock of Grocery, Drapery, and Hardware Goods, guaranteed to be first quality; and as an effect shall be wanting to meet the requirements of customers, they will guarantee the promptness and support of the Foreign and Argentine population.
115, 17 p

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP, British Torque, CRYSTALINE, A. I. 266 Tons, Clarke, Master, Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
Consigned to order. Dutch Schooner, HOORTE V. ICHGER, 171 Tons, Klason, Master, Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
Consigned to order. FOR ANTWERP, Danish Schooner, HYDR A, 138 Tons, Petersen, Master, A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.
Consigned to order. Dutch Brigantine, CORNELIA S. J. S. A. N. A., 347 Tons, Urytsma, Master, Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order. French Ship, GRANDE ANILLE, 560 Tons, 351 Tons, Tonard, Master, Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dargada and Unnes.
National Barque, RIVADAVIA, 247 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 on the best terms and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying to the estancia de Santa Elena del Guarita, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Bectorales, and Rambouillet crossed with ret class mestizas.
ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
86—Piedad—86. Saffera Bros.
No more Scab in Sheep.
Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 265 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.
Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Knutz and Schwengel.
Store at Tuyu, 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 (Garrapatas).
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, 25 c. selling for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.
CARLOS GEYER.
1 m. 15.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACOS.
Dir. — Mr. PONGERARD, of the London University College.
This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English school, where a sound commercial education is combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages 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 behavior 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 Rhetoric 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 Barracos, is so very good of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.
For patients to apply for prospectuses at his Standard Office, Calle Helguerra 71.
Dr. P. PONGERARD.
a 18 x

WATERBURY'S PATENT
The undersigned, Waterbury, Patentee of the above mentioned Patent, has the honor to inform you that the same is now open for sale in Buenos Ayres, at the price of \$100 per pair, and that the same is now open for sale in Buenos Ayres, at the price of \$100 per pair, and that the same is now open for sale in Buenos Ayres, at the price of \$100 per pair.

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