

The Standard

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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 full and complete information given. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY. It is rather surprising that notwithstanding the limited value of our exports, so little attention is paid by the rulers of this country to increase them. When, two years ago, we mooted the subject of cotton, we felt convinced that the President and his Government would enter heart and soul into the matter, and, no matter what articles of the constitution had to be trampled on the people resident in cotton growing districts would be compelled to sow this most splendid of all staples. We all know the sequel—what President Mitre neglected to do, President Lopez effected, and the Paraguayan soldiers have become cotton-planters on a truly gigantic scale.

It is a staple of the greatest importance, and can be grown in the islands of the Paraná to any extent. The inundations which may consider render these wildernesses perfectly useless are the very causes which render them peculiarly adapted to rice planting. Mr. Pollock, the head engineer of the Parana, who has travelled through the States, and is particularly well informed respecting the growth of rice, states that no finer country in the world exists for the production of rice than the neglected islands of the Paraná. We think it right, therefore, to call the attention of the Government to this important matter. If, as Mr. Pollock says, these islands are adapted to the growth of rice, we think the Minister of Hacienda should take the initiative in the matter.

After all the objections put forward, we have at last succeeded in getting cotton sown in Entre Rios and Corrientes. We must now try and have some rice grown in the Islands. The expense of planting is a trifle; the land is lying a perfect waste. Can it be possible that our rice-planting project is to be snubbed and laughed at simply because the constitution says nothing about it.

In a young country like this, where capital is scarce and risk great, it is essential that in all new enterprises the Government take a prominent part. What, may we ask, would be the consternation of the city politicians if President Mitre, repudiating our call, sent down the Empereur or Guardia Nacional with 100 soldiers to plough up and clean one of these Islands and sow it with rice? and yet this is what we should do. He has reached and men lying around Martin Garcia for no earthly purpose; far better that he should turn them to some account. Minister Rawson has sent the hat round to the provinces respecting the subsidies; he would have little need to do so, if he had some of the Paraná Islands, cultivated and a rice crop coming into the Exchequer.

President Mitre will call upon you to sow rice. Minister Rawson, sow rice. Governor Saavedra, sow rice. Let us all sow rice, until Parana rice is better known in the European markets than Cornish. Rice can be produced, and it must be grown.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The Northern Railway Company has, we are told, received permission from Government to convert the railway of Paso Julio into a permanent section with use of locomotive. This will be a notable improvement, by saving the trouble of passengers moving from one carriage to another. Nor is the steam-engine likely to be attended with danger, as there is plenty of room on the Alameda, not as happens with the Western line in Calle Parque.

We regret to learn that Mr. Cimwell, of Villa Mercedes, has met with a dangerous accident. A revolver which he was examining suddenly went off, the ball passing through his wrist and lodging in his chest.

Yesterday's impression we incorrectly stated that the Quito had arrived in Montevideo on Sunday. The fact is that Sunday is Montevideo papers had no European news led us to believe that she could not have arrived on Saturday. She sailed for Chile on Monday taking four passengers from Montevideo.

The "Liverpool Mercury" erroneously represents the seizure of the barque Saxon and her cargo by the Vanderbilt to have been on the plea that she was about to run the blockade. It is notorious that the said cargo had been transferred from the Conral as Confederate plunder, and, however the law of nations may rule, common sense would justify the re-capture by the Federal cruiser, the Saxon having taken such cargo aboard in her own wrong.

On Tuesday next the Presidential term of Sr. Berro being expired, the reins of Oriental Government will fall into the hands of Dr. Aguirre. We do not know this gentleman's politics, but doubt his accession to power will cause any important change in the future.

The "River Plate Magazine" has now an associate editor in the person of Mr. Porter C. Bliss, to whom we do but justice in saying that he unites considerable literary and scientific acquirements with strict rhetorical style and grace of expression, as seen in his report on the Gran Olivo. We may confidently say that "River Plate Magazine" is now an Anglo-Argentine institution, and will be liberally supported. The next number, although delayed a few days owing to the absence of this month's issue, will appear in the first week of March.

We have heard nothing further about the mysterious death of poor Egan, who was found in a well at Fortin de Arce, and buried by the native neighbors. The Irishman of the district are in duty bound to promote an inquiry and inform us of all particulars. In such cases newspapers can always aid the ends of justice.

A love of fair play always to publish a kindness mentioned of the Castor family of Zarate towards some of our countrymen. It will be remembered that Mr. Patrick Wynne laid a serious charge at their door, which he afterwards abandoned. Now we learn they have given remuneration to several Irish laborers to sleep on their land.

We never miss an opportunity of giving César his own, and although the "Tribuna" and "Nacional" grossly insulted us about Mr. Wynne's communication, we gladly render praise to Sr. Castor, if only to teach our colleagues good faith.

The latest edition of the Códigos has arrived in this port. It is very rare to see the navy of Victor Emmanuel in B. Ayres, but the Fulminante paid us a visit some time ago, so Sr. Elizalde will remember. The Immigrants' Asylum report is very miserable. Only 345 persons accepted B. hospital last year. The latter gentleman named as his friend Don Alvaro Albino, and Don Esteban del Campo.

Horrible Discovery. Extraordinary Grave-digger. There cannot be the slightest doubt that truth is stranger than fiction, and that there are beings in the world dead to every feeling. Will it be credited that in one of our country towns (Pergamino) there exists a man, who lives

in a vault, sleeps in a coffin, cooks his meals, and rarely passes the limits of the cemetery of which he is the sexton. An Irish gentleman who is travelling through this country on business matters, bearing of this celebrated character, determined to visit him; he found him preparing his breakfast, and roasting a piece of beef on an asador. Small pieces of the liver of coffee, bones, &c., he used as fuel, and an old pig-stone served as a table. On our friend questioning him, he stated that he lived in this cemetery for the last fifteen years in the manner in which he saw him; that he rarely passed the limits of the grave-yard; that he slept in that old wooden coffin, pointing to the one in which his "seculo" was placed, he constantly as in the bed, he is in the little town; that he had a dog, but that nearly every day he had a job or two; he had never seen or felt a ghost, but what annoyed him most at first was the rats.

Shuddering at the horrid figure before him, our informant left the grave-yard satisfied that on the face of the globe, not another such character is to be found. The miserer of the tale of a man sleeping out of choice, for years in an old coffin, and within a damp vault. There is something so hostile to all our feelings, that we very dolefully of the grave-digger is human, he has all read of hermits who led the most secluded lives responding to a religious inspiration. But this Buenos Ayres recluse cannot plead religion as a motive—living in that cemetery more like the rats which infest it than anything else and calling to everything else the prevailing wants of nature.

CAMP STATISTICS.

The victory returns for all the districts, where cemeteries have been established (numbering 43), show a total of 5,338 or 730 more than the city. Of course, neither births nor deaths can be exactly reported, where children, 5 years old, are found, and in many cases a man is buried in the open camp without rites of sepulture. Nevertheless, we may take them as relatively true to the facts, and the number of burials, exceeding that of births, while it is 10,000, the number of children under 12 months is the same as that of the town, 31 per cent of the total. Between the ages of 1 year and 25, the camp shows 49 per cent, the town 28 per cent. Between 25 and 50, the camp shows 25 per cent, the town 19 per cent. Cases of longevity beyond 90, in the camp 40, in the town 21.

The districts of Dolores, Chivilcoy and San Nicolás, appear in the table of burials, first on the list. In each of the partidos the mortality is less than the number of burials, showing the absence of any fatal epidemic. Los Corrales, however, is almost an exception, being burials 35, deaths 34. The proportion of deaths in the camp is, however, as follows: 56, foreigners; 5 per cent of the total; 56, to 56 females. Among foreigners the disproportion is even, being 178 males to 31 females. The English list gives, males 2, females 2. The city tables are not so uneven; males 60, females 40 per cent.

A Bird which did not come off. By the following document, which appeared in the "Nacion Argentina," it seems as though there were about to be not only war, with the pen, but also with more deadly weapons, between some of the editors of this city. The following document appeared in the "Nacion Argentina": "In consequence of Don Leon Orma having insulted Sr. Guily, with respect to an article which appeared in the 'Progreso,' Sr. Guily sent Mestres, Choquet and Gillard to demand satisfaction of Sr. Orma. This latter gentleman named as his friend Don Alvaro Albino, and Don Esteban del Campo.

Sr. Guily's friends informed the account of Sr. Orma that they had come to demand satisfaction, by deadly combat, and that they were properly authorized to arrange a meeting. Sr. Albino and del Campo proposed, but this was rejected by Sr. Guily's representatives. Pistol shots were next offered, but Mestres, Choquet and Gillard again objected to this distance, and mentioned 10 paces, which terms were refused by the Ormistas, on the plea that Sr. Orma was not acquainted with the use of the pistol, beside having naturally a very shaky hand. Not being able to come to any definite

terms, this document has been drawn up and signed by the four seconds, each party being at liberty to proceed in the way most agreeable to himself.

[L. CHOQUET, J. B. GILLARD, A. DEL CAMPO, E. DEL CAMPO.] The countrymen of William of Orange are generally supposed to derive their valour from the bottle. We do not suppose, for one moment, that Sr. Orma requires to draw his courage from the same source; but as every man is liable, at some time of his life, even although he is not going to fight, to suffer from palpitation of the heart, and a very unsteady, shaky hand, we suppose that Orma is no exception to the rule.

In the hunting fields of Leicestershire, and at Milton Massey, many a hard rider is not ashamed to take advantage of a long flat run, and take a dose from his pocket-pistol, of what is generally known as "pumping powder." On future occasions, Sr. Orma will find that a dose of the above-mentioned medicine is equal to a dose of the more common "pumping powder." To Sr. Albino and Esteban del Campo, we should like to say a word or two of good advice, so that should not suffer from a bit of dry throat. When in little difficulties, he was accustomed to treat his friend in somewhat the following manner: The first time a man went out, he gave him a glass of brandy and water and a bit of dry toast. When he was used to it, he considered a cup of chocolate, with a spoonful of whiskey in it, as a fine thing for the head.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Queen took leave of the Princess of Wales Monday and returned to Osborne. Cabinet Council was held on Monday and another will take place tomorrow. It is obvious from the frequency of the Ministerial deliberations that some very important matters are under consideration.

It is estimated that the excess of public revenue over expenditure for the financial year ending on March 31st will be about £1,000,000. Of course, this calculation is grounded on the assumption that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to meet only the ordinary expenses such as that which a war on behalf of Denmark would necessitate.

The divorce "case" in which the honorable Premier is the co-respondent was before the court yesterday. Two months ago Lord Palmerston applied for an obtained an order for partition of time and place of the alleged adultery, but up to the present time the petitioner has not filed the necessary information. Ridiculous as the action appears, his lordship is determined to allow his reputation to rest under the shadow of the charge any longer, and yesterday he obtained a second order calling upon the petitioner to show cause next Tuesday why the first order should not be continued, and why the petition should not be dismissed.

An affidavit has been made that the petition was filed for the purpose of extortion. The late Duke of Athole was buried at Blair, in Perthshire, on Saturday. About 2000 persons were present at the funeral, the Kings of Denmark and Hanover were represented. The two mail steamers that left Marseilles last week conveyed to Alexandria, en route for the East, a very large amount of specie. The French mail steamer Morsis, which left on the 19th inst., had on board £222,711 in gold and £108,472 in silver, a total of £331,183. The English mail steamer Valenta sailed next day with £300,000 in gold and £300,000 in silver, a grand total of £600,000 exported to the East in two days.

The estimated deliveries of tea in London during the week which ended on the 23rd inst. were 50,000 lbs., which is a decrease of 28,125 lbs. compared with the proportion for the previous week.

THE DANISH WAR.

This is a rumour of an Austro-Prussian convention, in virtue of which the two Powers are to assist each other in the Holstein and Schleswig dispute, and in the event of any rising in Italy against Austria, Prussia is to render all the aid in her power to suppress it.

The Danish question appears to remain in precisely the same situation it held on Monday, when the refusal of Austria and Prussia to comply with the terms of the ultimatum for peace was published. The last accounts represent the Austrian and Prussian troops as continuing to pour towards the Elbe, and the various ways leading to that direction, and although the soldiers were received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of the cities through which they passed, a different feeling prevails now that it is generally understood the minor German States are not to exert much influence on the progress of events.

The youth of Coburg, 16 years old and upwards, probably 150 by the zeal of the reigning duke, have taken steps towards forming a branch of the volunteer army now being formed in various parts of Germany, in support of the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Since the recent discussion on the management of the French press a more rigid supervision than ever has been adopted, the authorities especially, exercising harshness towards the provincial newspapers. Three journals have lately been seized by the police and the proprietors interrogated concerning their Paris correspondence, which, it appears, was written by persons not formally authorized to do so.

Two of the most notorious big game infesting Foggin, in the kingdom of Naples, have been captured through the bravery of two shepherds, assisted by some men of the national guard of Monte-Sant'Angelo.

The Post against Napoleon.

Except in the columns of the French press inspired by the police, it is now universally admitted that the story of the Italian plot against the life of Napoleon has proved a complete failure. In the present temper of the French people it is thought hardly probable that any man would risk his life to kill the Emperor, and there is an evident disinclination to hear anything at all about it. The interest at first surrounding the discovery was attributable to the charge of complicity brought against the Emperor's own company, which, if proved, would be a complete denial of all knowledge of the transaction, the journals which are usual in the highest esteem in Switzerland, in company with Mazzini, inquires have, however, disclosed the fact that Mazzini was allowed to stay there solely from motives of compassion, and he was in a deplorable state of health, suffering from disease of the spine marrow, and having a medical certificate that a spongia in Lugano might be necessary to him. The rest under surveillance during the whole time of his stay there, and it is certain that he had no communication with Greece and his companions, for the conspirators did not arrive at Lugano till the month of November, whereas Mazzini was so far recovered as to leave early in October. The conspirators are not to be charged with the minor offence of having firearms in their possession, but with conspiracy against the Emperor's life.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The spirit of the English press in reference to the present threatening aspect of affairs is of a pacific character, and strongly urges upon the various European Governments the most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of peace. There must necessarily be a delay of some days before the arrival of all the Austro-Prussian troops on the frontier of the duchy and thence, it is feared, will be spent in seeking to divert the great German Powers from a course which must inevitably bring them into hostility with the other Powers of Europe. The Austrian and Prussian troops that England and France will not act together on this question. When the paper times comes, it says, it will be seen that their interests are identical, and immediately the German soldiers cross the Elbe they will array against them the arms of England, and they will find the soldiers of France moving on the Rhine and the forces of Italy on the frontiers of Austria. Both the Times and Daily News look upon a European war as now dependent entirely upon the action being taken by Austria and Prussia in crossing the Elbe.—Lancet West.

CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS.

[We publish the following complaint from a British shipmaster, hoping the matter will attract the notice of the trade at home, and serve as a caution to all shipmasters taking cargo for the B. Ayres Western Railway. President.—Ed. Standard.] The barque "Julian" of Liverpool arrived here on Nov. 30, 1863, consigned to M. F. Haedo, President of the Western Railway, with a cargo of coke and railway bars, which, according to clear party, would require twenty-nine days to discharge. Now the said vessel was to this date been eighty-four days here, and has still upwards of two

hundred tons on board. Many vessels which arrive here after me with the same kind of cargo have been discharged, and sailed. Now this outrageous delay has ruined my voyage, leaving to go from here to the Chinchula Islands, then to the W. Indies; and I satisfaction I could get from Mr. Haedo was "not to ask foolish questions," and next time he said "he did not know me or any shipmaster, but to go to his lighterman," who said he had nothing to do with a master consigned to Mr. Haedo, as his agreement was with Mr. Haedo and not with masters of vessels, and therefore he was irresponsible of all consequences, stating at the same time his contract with Mr. H. was to discharge 2,000 tons in twelve months. Now I have been obliged to go to law and as I cannot speak Spanish, I have to trust to my lawyer and interpreter. Surely the Government cannot sanction the swindling of a party (who has faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract) out of a just and legal claim made through the non fulfillment of the terms of the charter. Buenos Ayres is becoming notorious, and will be able to "master in any number" the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. The writer asserts that the Government of Turin is desirous of having the iron that Italy has not forgotten her debt of gratitude, and that she desires a peaceful solution of the Roman and Venetian questions. It is hardly necessary to say, and a combination of events will give her peace as well as Venice.

STOPPAGE OF THE "AGUAZU."

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 23, 1864. To the Editors of the "Standard."

I am inclined to think, from the late I have to relate to you, that things begin to look rather ugly between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. I left here on Sunday evening last for Montevideo, in the steamer Cangazua, and made a nice run down to the Mouth. When about three or four miles from the outer rocks of the Oriental war-steamer, "General Artigas," formerly the "Luisa," bore down on us from the eastward, crossed our bows, and ordered us to "stop," which order was not required to be repeated, seeing the ship's crew were at their guns, and the said gun pointed "point blank" right into our deck-houses. They loaded us and ordered us not to go into the harbour, but to proceed back to this city, which order was a perfect impossibility to carry out, seeing we had only two tons of coal on board, and having very little fresh provisions; permission was then granted us to anchor outside, where the admirals' ships lie, and here we came to anchor close to the French flag-ship, which is necessary here to state, that the owner or charterer of this steamer, who was on board, had, on the 11th inst., an interview with President Berro, who told him that after the lapse of three or four days he could enter the port of Montevideo when he pleased. This was merely verbal, it being generally considered that the word of a President on a point involving his national honour, would be sufficient guarantee to require no document to back it up. Immediately on anchoring, the captain despatched a letter by the commander of the "General Artigas," to the Captain of the Port, asking permission to enter, and stating his impossibility of returning without a further order, &c. This was about half-past seven in the morning, and no answer coming off up to 10 1/2, we asked permission to send on board the flag-ship, which was granted, and the captain then penned a letter to President Berro, which he took on board the Frenchman, and in the evening forwarded it to the address. At 3 30 an order came from the shore, which was delivered to us through the "General Artigas" (which steamer was anchored alongside the steamer) to weigh anchor and proceed to the Pantano, which we accordingly did, the following is a square asterisk. We anchored close to the Pantano (most glorious specimen of a man-of-war), the "General Artigas" taking up a position close under our bows, the pantano being on our starboard bow. The anchor scarce at the bottom, a boat arrived with some beef, &c. in it, and also a Government official, who would not allow the slightest communication with the boatman, and refused to take any correspondence on shore. A British flag steamer which was close to us I had not time to send a boat on board, which I understood them to say they would. A French man-of-war had pulled up under our stern, and a French flag-ship had on board speaking to the coastward, was peremptorily ordered not to hold any conversation, the boat at the same time being warned off from the steamer. We were ordered to make no signs to any vessel, hence it may be probable our several men of war knew nothing of our circumstances, which, if they did, I am bound to confess I think their duty was to interfere with the authorities detaining a number of foreigners on board a steamer in the manner I describe. And, as I had a very good mind, in the cabin there was not a single passenger either Argentine or Oriental.

Immediately on the Artigas anchor being up, a boat was despatched from her with two officers in it, who pulled round and round us, as if we were most desperate pirates that had ever been

captured. About 430 men with... captured. About 430 men with...

LOCAL EVENTS.

Yaguajay.—The situation has... Yaguajay.—The situation has...

price charged is most exorbitant... price charged is most exorbitant...

Acio Publication.—A series of letters... Acio Publication.—A series of letters...

Notice to all.—In the port of Rosario... Notice to all.—In the port of Rosario...

Groom or Coachman.—A man of good experience... Groom or Coachman.—A man of good experience...

A Youth.—Aged 15 years seeks employment... A Youth.—Aged 15 years seeks employment...

St. Patrick's Day.—Those Gentlemen who are interested... St. Patrick's Day.—Those Gentlemen who are interested...

For Rent.—The A 14 American clipper... For Rent.—The A 14 American clipper...

For New York.—The first-class American ship... For New York.—The first-class American ship...

For New York.—The A 14 English clipper... For New York.—The A 14 English clipper...

ON CHANGE.—Paper money seems rather weak... ON CHANGE.—Paper money seems rather weak...

February 23.—The cent's recent purchase of cotton... February 23.—The cent's recent purchase of cotton...

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A Young Man.—Who is interested in... A Young Man.—Who is interested in...

Notice to all.—In the port of Rosario... Notice to all.—In the port of Rosario...

Groom or Coachman.—A man of good experience... Groom or Coachman.—A man of good experience...

A Youth.—Aged 15 years seeks employment... A Youth.—Aged 15 years seeks employment...

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CLEARING SALE, ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE, 88 RIVADAVIA.

The entire Stock, consisting of first class Goods, to be sold... The entire Stock, consisting of first class Goods, to be sold...

Deposit of Chocolate, or 100... Deposit of Chocolate, or 100...

Colonial Company of Paris... Colonial Company of Paris...

The largest... The largest...

The Kibernian House... The Kibernian House...

San Juan Mines Argentine Republic... San Juan Mines Argentine Republic...

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors... By virtue of the resolution of the Directors...

For further particulars, apply to... For further particulars, apply to...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

For New York... For New York...

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REPUBLICAN PRODUCE... 8007 Salado River Plate Hides... 8008 Salado River Plate Hides...

PRODUCE SALES... 300 cowhides dry \$122... 300 do do 120...

MARINE NEWS... MONTVIDEO, national steamer Casuarina... SAILED: 3.1.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY... The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company...

Wanted a Nurse... Medical Doctor... COLON THEATRE... ITALIAN OPERA...

