

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

635—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-102 interest for the current month...

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

1st Bills and obligations with good guarantees are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, deposit leg endorsed and transferable receipts...

4th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months...

5th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Bahia Uru, Rio Grande, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France...

6th Family and business undertakings & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862. P. Land & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

NATIONAL BANK Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO., No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp situate on the best permanent prairie of the province...

Accion, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 50 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 50. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum...

GREEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Chief Office: QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDINGS, LONDON.

QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDINGS, LONDON. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, Harbour, Barclay, and Co. CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

SPECIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1861.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES. Messrs. 2214 RIVADAVIA 21408. 22 RIVADAVIA.

Life Assurance Association of Great Britain. Incorporated in the City of London. Capital 3,000,000.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (No. 21) of the P. M. No. 6145 of the above Friendly Society...

To be Sold. The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion 'C. W. WILKIN' 3 years old, bred by 'Harrison' out of 'Captions'...

La Zingara. All parties indebted for storage money to the above-named office, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage...

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY OFFICE. D.3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo. 69—Calle Reconquista—89. E. D. RISSO.

MEASURERS NATIONALES. 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223. Leaves for Pilar every day.

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

By this apparatus the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long (seca) which afflict the camps of Buenos Ayres...

GREAT MODIFICATION. I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds giving it at the same time more rapidly.

For Sale. The American-built Yacht 'STELLA', 71 tons register. Built of white oak and Pitch Pine...

For Medicinos. Wanted a Medicino who will purchase half a flock of good Meriza Sheep, on camp where a net increase of 50 per cent has been realized during the past year.

For New York. The A 14 English Clipper in this city is 'C. WILKIN'. 378 tons register—Captain Wilkins. Is now ready to receive cargo...

Unfailing Cure for Scab and Footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals. Calver's Phenylene and Terbecba.

ALSO ON SALE. A few of Collier and Colliers celebrated phonographs. Apply as above.

Royal Hotel. ABOVE-BUILD, SOUTH AMPTON. Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable...

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. 19, GORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Directors: Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq. (Bank, Rochdale and Co.) Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

John Houston, Esq. (Price and Co.) George Fins Brading, Esq. (Fins and Co.) Jeremiah Coonan, Esq. (J and J Co.)

Charles Cuning, Esq. (Charles Cuning and Co.) Edward Fox, Esq. (Edwards, Fox, and Co.)

Agents in Buenos Ayres: Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Notice. The Captain of the British Barque 'Dunk Mattek' will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.

College Anglo-Porteno. 1863—MAYO—205. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted to this school...

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

Public and Official Translator, 140 CALLE PARQUE. LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1800. Capital £2,000,000.

Grand Engraving Photo. Photo engraved, printed and lithographed paper has opened his establishment of the fine art...

Notice. The new and increased all porters, Messrs. Captains, Wharfs, will be deposited for the above port in connection and effect elegant accommodations for ten or fifteen passengers.

New English Motor. Albert Mohr advises the Irish and other foreign residents of the northern camp of Buenos Ayres that he has opened a general house of business in Salto...

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Governors. An English lady experienced in all that devolves on her engagement as a Governess. She is competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, Music, and Drawing.

ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT. ALEX. FULTON & CO. 25 & 27—Calle Defensa, 21 & 27.

Prints, White Shirtings, Grey Calicoes, Grey Sheetings, Jean Stripes, Ticks, Blue Matties, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Diaper, Furniture Prints, Sewed Muslins, Checked Muslin, Spot Dressing's Lawn Colliers, Embroidered Petticoats, de Chapeaux, de Vents, Ladies and Children's Hosiery in great variety in Cotton and Wool, Ladies' Wear and Cotton Vests, English and French 3 buttons, 4 buttons, 6 buttons, Tartans, Muslins, and other dress goods, Flannels, Blankets, Serge Shawls, Watered Worsts in the piece, Pearl and White Tissues, Men's Hosiery, Hark & Towelling, de's 'Clains, de's Draguetting, White and Colored Quills, Handkerchiefs, Victoria Table Covers, Velvet pile, and other articles which are too numerous to mention.

Fire Insurance. Policies granted on almost every description of property at the 'reduced' and 'fair' rates. 129 m.

Notice. A fresh supply of goods is shortly expected from England on the shipping season.

Argentino Diligence. 195 CALLE RIVADAVIA 195. Leave for Rio de Janeiro at 8 A.M. on Monday, Feb. 22. Return to Buenos Ayres on Friday, Feb. 26.

Public Notice. The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Trowler's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorized to collect same.

For Sale. The House No. 9, Calle 25 de Mayo, well situated, near the Obispo's gate, and being convenient for Masters of Vessels. The owner will sell it low, as he is about going to Europe.

For Sale. An English lady experienced in all that devolves on her engagement as a Governess. She is competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, Music, and Drawing. References will be given to the family with whom she at present resides. Address E. C., at Messrs. Mackinnon's, 24 Calle San Martin. f21—6p

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

830 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 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, but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All fall asleep but not our countrymen." - Cicero.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

NEW CAMP ADMINISTRATION

The rural districts of Buenos Ayres have the peculiar privileges of a Governor, Cabinet, and two Legislative Chambers. We should naturally expect that, counting on a splendid revenue, an army of public officials, and all the elements necessary for good government, these executive and deliberative authorities must be calculated to frame wise laws and enforce popular respect. Unhappily, the case is otherwise; for, our Provincial Government seems to ignore the sphere of its proper action, and the camp is abandoned to a set of men, some kind-hearted and timid, others active and vicious, a few honest and energetic, and many both ignorant and unscrupulous. As a natural consequence, law has become a parody on justice, and order, for the most part, is only kept by a pocket pistol. The greatest excess on South American society is to say that Gov. Saavedra's administration fills the hopes and answers the purposes of the inhabitants. There are many who would regret to see a change: even Mexican rulers found some to sympathize with them. When evils, however, touch an extreme point, there is always hope of a speedy reform; and the state of life and property in the camp has become so scandalous that even the culpable parties can no longer shut their eyes to its deformity. We want no "sensational disclosures, no painful repetition of unnumbered acts of violence, no catalogue of murders unnumbered, no description of backsliding judges or lawless officials, to have a perfect idea of the most heinous sins of omission for which our rulers must answer, if not before the tribunal of public opinion here, at least before that of injured civilization, and of the Supreme Ruler. We are alone in calling for camp reform, the native press, either thinking rural interests insignificant or else so disagreeable a subject as to be beyond hope of remedy. But the Argentine states were cleansed after thirty years, and we have only to remove the accumulated filth of a shorter period. Every man imbued with humane feelings condemns the tyrant Rosas as a disgrace and calamity to the country which produced him, yet he had considerable talents, and some good points. That he understood the theory of governing, while abusing the power so acquired, is indisputable. He kept the Indians in check, beyond the limits of our present plea, and made his world so feared, during a long term of years, that none dared ginsay it. We do not wish for a return of sanguinary despotism, but we do desire that the law be as much feared as the tyrant's mandate. If you speak to any sheep-farmer (who understands as much of politics as he does of horsey) about the present hotbed condition of the camp, he will say, "ah! it is not so; it was under Rosas." From this let it not be supposed that order is necessarily accompanied by cruelty, for we see in Paraguay an almost total absence of Buenos Ayres crimes; and when an outrage occurs the offender delivers himself up to the police, having no hope of escape. Nor is an absolute Government requisite; in that free country, the Mexican Republic, the laws have been as well administered as in England. It being, therefore, established that order can be maintained in Buenos Ayres, and without either a cruel or despotic rule, we venture to indicate the system proved by experience to be more adequate. The centralization of authority tends to enforce respect and obedience, while the irregular distribution thereof, in infinitesimal portions, weakens and paralyzes the action of Government. There is no more prolific source of revolution than our "caudillos" of the interior, styled Governors, each almost independent of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In like manner, the camp justices perpetuate a system of

disorder, being unable to repress crimes in their districts, and almost irresponsible for their own almost comings.

Fifty "partidos" are so many independent States, without any extradition treaty, and it is common for a ruffian to remove, as in the case of Kirby's assassin, a few leagues from the scene of his crimes. This secures him from justice, and the only official being content to limit his pursuit to the district wherein the offence was committed, and the other taking no cognizance of an outrage beyond his jurisdiction. There are of course exceptional cases, but we all know that the apprehension of a criminal hero is as rare as his escape in England.

It is now proposed to divide this province into three "comandancias militares," and such a plan seems likely to bring about a better police administration, and more unity of action as well as responsibility. If each of these officials be given authority over the various justices of peace, and a sufficient force to check crime; with a premium for every murderer seized, and a penalty in case of escape, we shall soon see no more political opponents, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor. We know nothing about these parties, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor. We know nothing about these parties, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor.

"To be frank, we have little confidence in any measure originating from Minister Acosta, whose circular to the Municipality proved a sham, as did also his airy promises of camp reform, and Alina's rural code. But we are honest, not political, opponents, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor. We know nothing about these parties, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor. We know nothing about these parties, and if Sr. Acosta bring about the slightest improvement in camp affairs, we shall consider his reputation fully redeemed from that of a general impostor.

THE ENTRERIOS MURDER.

Our readers will find in another column the full particulars of the murder of an unfortunate man named Acosta, in Victoria, Entre Rios, whose only crime, it appears, was that he was a Portefe.

The murderers acknowledge that they went to Acosta's house for the purpose of murdering him. Not the slightest attempt at a denial of the crime is made. One of the party, who it appears was wounded in the affair, made a deposition incriminating himself and his companion Basualdo, and yet will be credited that the authorities never arrested this Basualdo, although he walked about the streets publicly in Victoria, the very day after the bloody deed was perpetrated.

The Chief of the Police, a scoundrel called Salari, instead of sending off to the scene of crime when notified, actually kept the neighbour, who informed him of the matter, a close prisoner until morning. It appears that this same Salari acted in a similar manner a few years ago, when one Cassimir Marquez murdered a young man in the same town. The murderer, Cassimir Marquez, is now living quietly in his house, near Victoria, and as if to reward the offence the murderer's father has been made a "comisario."

If such things are to be tolerated, we ask indignantly, where is the protection of life and property guaranteed by the constitution? In vain we have called the attention of the Government to the frequent murders committed in the camps of Buenos Ayres. In vain have we demanded that the lowest justice be done to the murderer, and when an outrage occurs the offender delivers himself up to the police, having no hope of escape. Nor is an absolute Government requisite; in that free country, the Mexican Republic, the laws have been as well administered as in England. It being, therefore, established that order can be maintained in Buenos Ayres, and without either a cruel or despotic rule, we venture to indicate the system proved by experience to be more adequate.

The centralization of authority tends to enforce respect and obedience, while the irregular distribution thereof, in infinitesimal portions, weakens and paralyzes the action of Government. There is no more prolific source of revolution than our "caudillos" of the interior, styled Governors, each almost independent of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In like manner, the camp justices perpetuate a system of disorder, being unable to repress crimes in their districts, and almost irresponsible for their own almost comings.

Fifty "partidos" are so many independent States, without any extradition treaty, and it is common for a ruffian to remove, as in the case of Kirby's assassin, a few leagues from the scene of his crimes. This secures him from justice, and the only official being content to limit his pursuit to the district wherein the offence was committed, and the other taking no cognizance of an outrage beyond his jurisdiction. There are of course exceptional cases, but we all know that the apprehension of a criminal hero is as rare as his escape in England.

There is a Minister in Buenos Ayres, Sr. Acosta, let him not forget that his unfortunate associate was murdered but barously in Entre Rios, simply because he was a Portefe. Let him remember that the assassin in his countryman, like the murderer of poor Davy, in the Guardia Monte, like Kirby's murderer, and so many thousand others, was permitted to escape; but let him not ask of General Urquiza to hang the Chief of Police of Victoria in lieu of the escaped assassin, for he should be told to go first and set the example.

BITOEN'S TABLE.

Carlos Paz's resignation is decidedly one of the most spirited attempts on the part of a public official, to bring ridicule on his Government, and we are glad to see it. Mr. Paz admits that the salary he was receiving was his only means of support, but with the greatest coolness tells Governor Saavedra that the office which he held, namely secretary to the Inspector-General of Militias is a sinecure and a lumbago, and should be abolished; furthermore, some fellows it appears walked into Mr. Paz's office with the register of voters, which the Minister well knows would have proved the frauds committed by several of the Justices of the Peace. Mr. Paz's honest indignation at such conduct knows no bounds, and in his letter to Acosta he blows up the Government right and left. It was rumoured in town yesterday that Dr. Acosta ran down to the Plaza's office the moment he received the document, and gave orders that he was a Crudo, and threaten to bring to bear on the case all his legal lore. Meanwhile Paz snaps his fingers at them all, and threatens if they don't behave themselves in the Government House he will make some further disclosures.

Things in the River Plate were never so out of joint as at present. A man cannot go to Montevideo with any degree of certainty that he will not first be peeped into the Pontoon, or perhaps sent back to Buenos Ayres, a trip to Uruguay is still more dangerous, as the late Portefe who attempted the voyage had a piecemeal of police to wait on him until he returned. A Portefe in any part of the provinces runs the chance of having "Crudo" pinned on to his coat when he least expects it. In fact, only those who have travelled beyond Buenos Ayres can form any idea of what a split up there is in the great Argentine family. In Rosario, the people ask, "How is it that all the Buenos Ayres Railways are going ahead, and yet the Argentine Central is annihilated?" There is a jealous feeling which can only be removed by President Mitre paying a trip through the provinces. We hope, now that the Crudo and Cocido fight is over, that the President will turn the matter over, and shut off at once.

We regret to hear that although the camps are coming round, the sheep in many places are dying. It appears that the young thistles are so soft, that they are being trampled to death. North of the Fortin, and Cañada Honda, graminas and clover abound, but south of that point there is scarcely any thing but thistles. The majority of the farmers are now returning, but it is the general impression that two thirds of the sheep which have been moved out will remain outside.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the result of the elections through the camp, as the "Tribuna" admits that the National Government has won by a large majority. Yesterday, we were visited by an Irish gentleman, who after looking for and reman in Santa Fe, states that the lowest justice be done to the murderer, and when an outrage occurs the offender delivers himself up to the police, having no hope of escape. Nor is an absolute Government requisite; in that free country, the Mexican Republic, the laws have been as well administered as in England. It being, therefore, established that order can be maintained in Buenos Ayres, and without either a cruel or despotic rule, we venture to indicate the system proved by experience to be more adequate.

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having arrived per "Quito." Nevertheless the maritime list in New York. We copied from the "Liverpool Mercury" 27th, and gave the extract to one of our subscribers who also fancied that we had made a mistake. We are promised an interesting article on the Waldensian community, which we will publish on Sunday next. The small lot of cotton which was purchased on Tuesday was grown at Cuyaba, in the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso. It is ginned and in excellent condition, weighing 415 lbs. we will forward it boxed per La Plata to Messrs. Stillwell, Liverpool. The seller only expected \$3, but we give him \$9 1/2 silver per arroba; the promise is much more. The brig made the voyage from Cuyaba to this port (30 miles) in 34 days. The freight was on board in the "barraza" of Messrs. Murray and Galleterac. It is likely we shall soon receive large consignments of Corvientes cotton at the same price.

To-morrow we publish our usual paper edition. The Mercury sails in the afternoon. We advise passengers to be on board early in the morning, the suggestion that the month are received. Our photographic friend, Sig. Pietro Recinoldi has taken the idea of producing cartes-de-visite of English celebrities and kept prisoner until broad daylight, at which hour the second Salari went to the scene of bloodshed. When he arrived, poor Acosta was dead, but Gonzalez, who was wounded and alive in the opposite house, made a deposition, in which he stated that he, in company with Basualdo, went to the house in question for the sole purpose of murdering the Portefe.

The gravest blame is attached to Salari, who, if he only acted with a little prudence, would probably have saved Acosta's life, and it is settled that the murderer, Basualdo, was seen walking the streets in Victoria the day after the murder, and no attempt even made to arrest him. IMPROBABLE DOCUMENT. Have, 6th Jan. 1864. To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, Sr. Don Rufino de Elizalde. Your Excellency. I have the honor to receive the despatch which I had the honor to return to you on 22nd Nov 1863, and I now lay before you a statement of the commercial movements between Havre and the Argentine Republic. There have been since that port for the Republic, in 1863, 29 vessels with an average tonnage of 473,201 tons. 18 of these were direct for Buenos Ayres loaded with general cargoes of manufactured goods. 7 calling at Montevideo. 1 for Rio Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, with sugar, rice, and tinned goods. These vessels have taken 124 cabin passengers, 547 emigrants, and 111 sheep. On the other hand 52 vessels have arrived at Havre from Buenos Ayres with 85,421 dried cowhides 8,220 do mares carcase 12,695 dried horsehides 9,231 salted do 1,500 bales wool 15,520 do sheepskins 359 do goatskins 75 do kidskins 49 do skins 38,366 pieces tallow 2810 boxes do 1123 do horsehair 122 do ostrich feathers 842 do mares carcase 44 pieces putao oil 374 cases do 127 bar copper 109 boxes do. This statement both of imports and exports shows a wonderful increase upon the past year, and is owing to the peace of the Republic and the good terms upon which it is with foreign nations. I will also point out to your Excellency that the emigration at this port has also increased, as during 1862, there were 512 emigrants, whilst in 1863 the number amounted to 671. As regards the River Plate, I have the honor to state that I trust that it may, but as I stated to your Excellency before, it still depends upon the emigrants being able to give a good report of the country, and hold out inducements to their friends. Europe is threatened with war, and owing to the long war in the United States, industry has been seriously interfered with and paralyzed, thus causing the number of unemployed to be increased to a great degree. With respect to the important products of the River Plate, I have the pleasure of praising the good quality of the wool. Hides can still be improved, more especially in their weight. It is to be desired that in the Argentine Republic the animals be killed at a more advanced age, with the object of

having the hides heavier—the heavy hides pay best in Europe. The complete change in the preparation of hides, introduced into Buenos Ayres, has been quite approved of in Europe. These hides which were at one time almost unsaleable on account of their smallness, are now sought for at high prices. A new mode of skinning the animals is also to be desired. I take advantage of this opportunity, &c., &c. (Signed) CARLOS NAFF.

Horrible Murder in Entre Rios.

We extract the following particulars from the "Ferro-Carril" of Rosario, respecting "a most atrocious murder committed at Victoria, in Entre Rios." On Monday, the 18th of January, about two o'clock in the morning, a horrible murder was committed in Victoria, one Florencio Acosta was the victim. The murderers are named Juan Luis Basualdo, and Pedro Gonzalez. It appears that Basualdo and Gonzalez were in a billiard-room; the former stated that he was anxious to murder a Portefe, one of the new clerks of the National Government, in carrying out his purpose he was obliged to give up the matter. Gonzalez stated that he had precisely the same wish, and he knew where a Portefe lived, he thought they ought to be able to do some business. Basualdo agreed, and off the two villains started, both mounted on one horse, and made for the house in question, but Gonzalez knocked in the door of the house, but found Acosta up. Gonzalez stated that they only came to kill Acosta, and had no other intention. Acosta perceiving the murderous intent of the fellows, fired a pistol, but missed his man. Basualdo then came up on poor Acosta, and murdered his right off, stating that it was his intention to murder a Portefe. A neighbour, who heard the row, ran to the Police, and notified Salari, who was on guard there; the neighbour was immediately arrested and kept prisoner until broad daylight, at which hour the second Salari went to the scene of bloodshed. When he arrived, poor Acosta was dead, but Gonzalez, who was wounded and alive in the opposite house, made a deposition, in which he stated that he, in company with Basualdo, went to the house in question for the sole purpose of murdering the Portefe.

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PLATE.

The camps of the "partidos" are rapidly improving, but the young grass and thistles are so soft, that they are being trampled to death. North of the Fortin, and Cañada Honda, graminas and clover abound, but south of that point there is scarcely any thing but thistles. The majority of the farmers are now returning, but it is the general impression that two thirds of the sheep which have been moved out will remain outside. There seems no longer any doubt as to the result of the elections through the camp, as the "Tribuna" admits that the National Government has won by a large majority. Yesterday, we were visited by an Irish gentleman, who after looking for and reman in Santa Fe, states that the lowest justice be done to the murderer, and when an outrage occurs the offender delivers himself up to the police, having no hope of escape. Nor is an absolute Government requisite; in that free country, the Mexican Republic, the laws have been as well administered as in England. It being, therefore, established that order can be maintained in Buenos Ayres, and without either a cruel or despotic rule, we venture to indicate the system proved by experience to be more adequate.

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AMERICAN NON-VARIATION.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 23, 1864. Gentlemen, As a subscriber I beg leave to tender you my best thanks for the extensive and interesting news brought by the "Quito," and which I don't find in the native papers. At the same time I call your attention to the quotations of gold and exchange on London never could be 1704, but about 173-3/4, and if on the contrary the quotation on London of 170 3/4 should have been the true one, the corresponding figure on gold is 85 1/4, and not 150 3/4. But according to the quotations of the 15th of January (evening) it is more than likely that the quotation on the 16th of January (morning) is right in sterling but erroneous in gold, a 1/2-1/2 most probably from an error in printing in the papers from which you have taken the dates. Yours very truly, E.

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The Palmerston Divorce Case.

Yesterday, in consequence of announcements made in the morning papers that the divorce case in which Lord Palmerston figures as the co-respondent would come on for hearing in the London Divorce Court, an immense crowd of barristers and others assembled at that court at twelve o'clock. The case stood far down in the list, and it was about two o'clock before the case of O'Kane v O'Kane and Palmerston was called on. Then there was intense excitement, and every one was anxious to hear the sort of motion that would be made in this long-anticipated case.

The following is a copy of the petition— "I Peter Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in the matter of Timothy Joseph O'Kane, of No. 21 Inverness-road, Bayswater, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, and late of the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863.

"I Shew— "1. That your petitioner, on the 2nd of October, 1861, was lawfully married to Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris, of No. 2 John street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East, in the said county of Middlesex, spinster, and late of 26 Grove place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, and that there was issue in the marriage, namely, one son and four daughters.

"2. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at No. 2 John street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East, aforesaid, at Gravesend in the county of Kent; at Dingle, Killarney, and Tralee, all in the county of Kerry, in Ireland; and at 26 Grove place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, and that there was issue in the marriage, namely, one son and four daughters.

"3. That on or about the fifth day of June, 1863, and at divers other days and times, at Cambridge House, No. 74, Piccadilly, in the said county of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane committed adultery with one Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

"Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that his honorable court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane to be dissolved. And that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet.

"And your petitioner claims £2,000 damages against the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

"TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE."

This petition was filed on the 10th of October last, and was served upon which little attention is yet paid in this country, it may without close observation be mistaken for its less alarming neighbour. A close observation will I think convince the farmer, that the present quality of the meat in Pinar, is the most dangerous of the two; the bad smell of the excrement, the slimy and adhesive discharge, the total loss of spirit, and the rapid decay consequent thereto denotes the presence of dysentery rather than diarrhoea. Youatt tells us that dysentery is caused by unwholesome food, the morning gastro-intestinal distended intestines—and by being half starved thereon. Now it is evident that numerous flocks as this year feeding on "brindos" in this and other pastures which may account for the difference observed in this disease. If dysentery really is present, and if it is, as the "Mountain Shepherd's Manual" tells us, highly contagious, it would be advisable for farmers to be watchful, and the moment they conceive them selves of the nature of the disease they should endeavor to prevent its spreading. Perhaps separating the sickly sheep, and keeping them in separate flocks, would save some of the loss, and prevent the rest of the flock from becoming contaminated.

On Saturday evening we were visited by a very severe dust storm, followed during the early part of the night by rain.

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Reported Murder of Dr. ...

From the interior of Africa we have startling news, the most important item of which, however, we trust, is untrue. Her Majesty's steamer Ariel, which arrived this week from Mozambique coast, announces a letter from the Governor of Senegal to the Governor of Quilimane, stating that Dr. Livingston had been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa. A subsequent report prevailed, however, to the effect that he had not been killed, but badly wounded. It is certain that, accompanied with only five Makololos, he had gone up from the Makololo falls to Lake Nyassa; but, judging from the previous mistakements from the same quarter, we are not disposed to give any credit to the tragic news now communicated. By the same vessel an interesting letter has been received by Sir Thomas Maclear from the doctor, written in July last, immediately after receiving tidings of the recall of his expedition. He writes, though somewhat disappointed, in his usual hopeful and courageous tone "My recall," he says, "did not take me any way by surprise, for the Portuguese have hunted me from Cape Quilimane had so completely aided a drought of one season that the population of this Shirre Valley, among whom we had good prospects of success, is almost entirely destroyed. They finished the people and our work together; and had I believed that the scourge had been laid on Senegal, I should not have come up. I am, of course, sorry to see the failure of my hopes, though through no fault of my own, and I deeply regret ever giving the slightest credence to the representations of desire on the part of Portuguese statesmen for the civilization of Africa. The most laborious part of all is to see this line of coast from Cape Fregate to Delagoa Bay left to those who were the first to begin the slave trade, and are determined to be the last to abandon it. It is, however, a great relief to see a new bishop and his band of laborers coming in as we retire. The prospects of the mission, we are happy to say, seem very favorable; that they had been for some months before. The bishop was about to organize it in a school, an elevated and healthy site at the confluence of the Shirre and though a few of the students, Mr. Pinner and Mr. Rowley, have been compelled from ill health to retire, the newly arrived missionaries, as a energetic and confident of success as ever. Mr. Pinner is to continue on mission work at Natal in Portugal's country, and Mr. Rowley returns to England. By this vessel we are also to welcome back to the Cape Dr. P. Heller, of her Majesty's steamer Peter, who was reported from the Mozambique to have been dead nearly a year ago.

Another Boeriste Murderer.

There has just been a murder committed in this department in the district of "Cortillo." A married laboring man has been the victim of some robbers, who stole all his hard earned gains and murdered him. His name we do not know, but his wife is the daughter of a well known and respected neighbor in this department, Don Florencio L. de Gonzalez. We demand of the Provincial government a prompt remedy in order that such occurrences as the above, which is an exceptional case, may not happen again in the camp. Let the fines collected by the police be applied to sustaining a body of camp police placed under the control of a commission of Hacendados, appointed by the club, and we will have the desired results, and we are sure that the acts of this body of peace guardians will speak for themselves.—Ferreo Corral, Feb. 21st, 1864.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The Paven arrived yesterday bringing us files of the Ferro-caril to the 29th line. Barrero the Renato de Flores is still in prison, and as yet has not declared a dividend or given any information to lead to the seizure of any of the goods which he has concealed. It has rained most copiously in Santa Fe, and many of the arroyos are almost impassable. Barrero, the celebrated correspondent of the Ferro-caril states that Mariano Vaca has left the Hiberna because he was a rudo, and Don Heitor has taken charge because he is Cocido. The people in Rosario seem greatly annoyed at the capture of Barrero. The Argentine Central Railway Company, and it is asserted in the Ferro caril that Mr. Wheelwright has ceased to have any interest in the road, having handed over the matter to Mr. Brassy.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

The "Telegraph" endeavors to impress upon Vienna and Berlin the duty which they owe to their neighbors, and reminds them that if they are oppressive, they may be becalmed to remain unaided when they themselves are oppressed. It is idle to suppose that the area of land cultivated in the world is so vast as to admit the convenience of France, Joseph or Winton 1. The Paken will show the signs for an insurrection in Poland and Gallia; and Hungary and

Venice are prepared to seize any opportunity for throwing off the hated yoke of Austria. Italy is burning with impatience to seize the Quadrilateral; France eyes greedily the chance of restoring her natural frontiers; and Russia knows full well that, if she is weak in her opportunity. With such dangers surrounding them on every side, the Governments of Vienna and London will sell their souls for a perpetual example of disregard for international law and the force of treaties. We would warn them that they are playing with edged tools. The one power on which they can confidently rely to support their cause against unjustifiable aggression in England, and the recalling of the Channel fleet proves how completely she is prepared for the storm eventually; but both Powers ought to understand that the contest they are now adopting is one exactly calculated to do something more than to deprive them in the hour of their need of English support and sympathy. It is England's duty to strike the petto of Europe by an act of willful aggression, the time may come speedily when both these Powers will be in danger of being applied to Denmark, and when they may look in vain to England for the aid we have never failed to afford to those who are oppressed unjustly.

THE MEXICANA.

By the arrival of the Cape mail we have had a report that the steamer Mexicana had been introduced into our bay at the end of December with the name of the Alabama. Captain Cady, of the Beaufort Star, reported that in passing the Cape he saw, on the 2nd of October last, the steamer Mexicana, and that he had heard of the Alabama being in the China Seas, and on the night of the 6th of October he saw the steamer Mexicana, and that he had heard of the Alabama being in the China Seas, and on the night of the 6th of October he saw the steamer Mexicana, and that he had heard of the Alabama being in the China Seas.

THE FORTIERS.

There is a report current in town that two commissioners of National Guards present stationed on the frontier have refused to discontinue their men and deliver up their posts to the military which were sent by Government to garrison the frontiers. The commissioners are the commanders of the regiments, No 3 and 11.

EMERSON.

We are about to establish on the same hotel as those in Europe. Several Hotel Boret and Simon Boret are the prime movers. These gentlemen have presented a petition to Government requesting assistance.

EMIGRATION.

During the week ending 4th inst., there have arrived in Buenos Ayres 103 emigrants; of these 3 only are English, the remainder being French and Spanish.

PRODUCE SALES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 180 do cow, 200 do do, 230 do do, 190 do do, 1000 do fine wool, 150 do do, 1200 do epidemia, 100 do do, 150 do middling, 154 do horroza, 190 ar wool, 230 do do, 290 do do, 340 do do, 63 do do, 80 do do, 1000 do do, 200 do do, 60 do do, 100 do do, 120 do sheepskins, 62 do do, 76 do do, 2000 salced cow, 800 ar wool, 1000 do do, 7000 qf Uruguay beef, 18 v. s. s.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following results respecting the trade of the United Kingdom are given by the Registrar-General in a statement of the trade and navigation carried on with foreign countries and British possessions. The total value of imports in 1863 was £218,000,000; in 1864, £218,782,779; total, £436,782,779; total, £436,782,779. The total value of exports in 1863 was £170,182,769; in 1864, £170,182,769; total, £340,365,538; total, £340,365,538.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Another Blunder.—The native papers are always in error about Irish Geography. Yesterday's Nation Argentina states that letters from Dublin report terrible fighting in that principality between the Russians and Poles.

High Jinks.—By the Comercio, we see that General Urquiza, freeing himself from the trammels of state, has been attending to his private concerns some mask balls in Entre Rios.

St. Patrick's Day.

Those Gentlemen who are interested in celebrating the great festival of Ireland and of Erinism, and who assisted at the grand dinner given last year, will please attend at the Standard Office, 71 Calle Belgrano, on Monday, 24th inst, at seven p.m., in order to form a Committee.

Notice.

The captain of the Laque Australia, G. Hoyle, is requested to call at the Hotel de la Paix, 124, 6 p.

English Celebrities.

D. Pedro Raynaud offers to receive visits of the new judges, Subcomandante de 2do. Orden, and other distinguished men will follow in the new Argentine government collection. To be held at this office.

Kindly Remembered.

D. Domingo Martinez of Tucuman de Arica requests the loans of the late T. Egan to chain his horses on a flock of sheep on the land belonging to the former.

For M. in a ...

Paraguay Steamship Company. This steamer leaves on Friday, 26th February, at half past 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

V. VOEGEL & Co., Cuyo, No. 32

Crosse and Blackwell's

JAMS, MARMALADE, SAUCES, AND Preserved Fish. MOORE, PINCH & TUDOR, Paris, No. 23.

Just Received.

A lot of the finest Champagne Whiskey, in cases. Also Scotch Pure Barley and Edinburgh Oatmeal in this, in superior condition.

URIE & MUIR.

No. 102 Calle Defensa.

Just received, ex 'Honey

Alley.' 9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter heavy blankets splendid quality; also heavy corduroys, sherryings, trunks and ready-made clothing suitable for the coming season.

T. FALCON.

64, 66, 63, MIEDANA.

Mexico to the Public.

Amongst other things stolen from our premises are Three Bills drawn by Santos Drexler, Hiram, in our favor, and accepted by Santos Cavaletti, Hiram, y Cia. They are stamped with our commercial stamp in blue, and bear the following numbers: No. 1030, Feb. 8, 1864, at 90 days, for \$8100 pecunes. No. 1021, Feb. 3, 1864, 5 months for \$8100 pecunes. No. 1042, Feb. 2, 1864, at 7 months, for \$8100 pecunes.

For O. G. de ...

Monsieur de ...

Wanted a House.

In the out end, having six rooms, rent not to exceed \$1000 per month, via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Veril Island), L. I. and Southampton.

Medical Doctor.

The undersigned, having established himself on the Estancia ...

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MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS. 24th. Rosario, National steamer. Bahia, Operto, Portuguese barque Oliveira. Paragagu, Brazilian pilot-boat. Hamburg, Swiss barque Coloritus. SAILED. 24th. Uruguay, National steamer Casuarina.

Visiting Governors.

A Lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needle-work, &c., &c., seeks pupils in English or Spanish families. Address Government, at this office. 624 line.

Furnished Apartments.

To be let, a large Drawing-room, with a good sized bedroom adjoining, both balconies to the street. Board given if required. Apply Calle Parague, 89, in the alto.

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CLEARING SALE, ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE, 88 RIVADAVIA.

The entire Stock, consisting of first class Goods, to be sold immediately by private bargain at greatly reduced prices.

Deposit of Chocolate.

COLONIAL COMPANY OF PARIS Perfumer's Shop, E. CONDRAY, of Paris, No. 57 Calle Corrientes, No. 87. Where may be found a rich and varied assortment of Chocolate and select Perfumery.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. R. and J. GARDNER and CO. Agents for the Company at Buenos Ayres. By Order, GEORGE STRAWLEY, General Manager.

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The Hibernian House.

64, 66 & 68 CALLE MIEDANA.

Joint-Stock Company.

By virtue of the resolution of the Directors in San Juan, requiring a third call of 25 per cent. from the shareholders, the Directors in Buenos Ayres notify the shareholders that the amount due for such purpose, at the Bank of Montevideo, is to be paid on the 25th of February.

Large and varied assortment on hand.

Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

REMY & S.

For Fodder to Siliva. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1864.

Wanted a Cook.

Good wages given. Apply at No. 13 Calle Piedras (Alto).

A Young Man.

Who is a practical book-keeper and good penman, desires a situation in a Store or Manufactory. Will make himself generally useful. Knows a little Spanish.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS Wm. MARTIN & CO. 30 CANGALLA 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer "SALTO"
Captain D. Fildes.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zorillo, Mandoré, San Pedro Obligado, Las Herminas, and San Nicolás. Yoyago by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer "DOLORITAS,"
Captain D. Lladher.
Leaves the "Bea de las Nuevas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paron, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

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

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, San Nicolás, Cailla de la Esquina, Cailla de Goya, Bella Vista and Espinosa, the British Steamer
"MÉRIDA,"
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paron, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 patacones
Zarzo do 4
San Pedro do 8
Obligado do 10
San Nicolás do 12
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Diamante do 20
Santa Fé do 24
Pezar do 32
La Paz do 34
La Esquina do 36
Goya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empedrado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Gonçalves do 56
Concepcion 13
Osceola 17

Deck Half-price.
FREIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 2
San Nicolás 3
Paraná 4
La Paz 5
Bella Vista 10
La Esquina 10
Goya 12
Corrientes 12
The Uruguay Ports 10

FOR SUYAH,
Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjense, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
"MARQUÊS DE OLINDA"
Captain Thigilido de S. Beltrão.
Leaves on the 14th February.

FARES:
San Nicolás 16 pata.
Rosario 21
Paraná 28
Asunción 60
Corumbá 142

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts also granted on
Messrs Prescott, Grole & Co. Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Barred & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.

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

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Called at the Piedra No. 80.

ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejales, **Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Caballos. **Corrales Portátiles** de Hierro para Hacienda Vacunera. **Rebederos de Hierro** para Ovejales y Hacienda Vacunera, desde 60\$ vara arriba, desde 60\$ vara abajo.

Mujones de Hierro de todo precio. **Cercos de Hierro** para Nidos, Chacaras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pletas de Hierro.
Maquinas de cortar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

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

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE.
57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods, English, French, and German China Articles.
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Patosi.)

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 Cangalla.

BUENOS-AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great capitals of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

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

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one 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 value, 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 advancing the loss in the public newspaper.
6th. Other produce as per agreement.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,967 pata. in 216 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Acuña, President
D. Hernán Ocampo, Vice-President
D. Antonio Marco del Post
D. Jacobo Paravicini
D. Constant Sanjamaría

OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
D. Bustos Riera, Sub Manager
The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$2 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at a subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however it returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders in 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.
4th. All those 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. Martín (alto) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Salida		Regreso	
Salida	Regreso	Salida	Regreso
11:00	12:00	11:00	12:00
12:30	13:30	12:30	13:30
14:00	15:00	14:00	15:00
15:30	16:30	15:30	16:30
17:00	18:00	17:00	18:00
18:30	19:30	18:30	19:30
19:00	20:00	19:00	20:00
20:30	21:30	20:30	21:30
21:00	22:00	21:00	22:00
22:30	23:30	22:30	23:30
23:00	24:00	23:00	24:00

RIVER PLATE STEAM SHIP COMPANY
THE BRITISH BUILT STEAMER
"LA PLATA"
1,165 tons Register—Capt. P. Mearns.
Will call at Montevideo for Liverpool, via Montevideo on the 2nd March.

Taking cargo also for London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Lyons, Brno, Rotterdam and Amsterdam for which through Bills of Lading will be issued and cargo forwarded from a wharf by Steamer and—Railway at option and expense of the company but at shipper's risk.

Engagement for cargo can now be made as follows:

Port	Days	Rate
London	10	10/0
Bristol	12	12/0
Glasgow	14	14/0
Belfast	16	16/0
Antwerp	18	18/0
Lyons	20	20/0
Brno	22	22/0
Rotterdam	24	24/0
Amsterdam	26	26/0

Other produce as per agreement.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS
PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTODUPLICATION, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS AND EVERY DISPOSITION OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

BERGHOFF AND BURGIBES,
Export Druggists,
16 Colonnade Street, London.

Public Monthly a Price Current of Goods in Two Thousand Usage, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Surgical Preparations.
The above rates are exclusive of wine and spirits which may be obtained on liberal and moderate prices.
Papers and specie will be received on moderate terms.
Bills of Lading forms to be had from the Agents
JOHN P. HAYD & Co.
Agents
Calle San Martín No. 66.
Buenos Ayres, 8th February 1864.
F 11-16p

Shipping List of
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shippers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Bark,
CRYSTALINE,
1,265 Tons.
Clark, Master.

Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediate v.
C. Merged to order.
Dutch Schooner,
HOORTE V. ICHGER,
171 Tons,
Klaaver, Master,
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner,
H. V. DR. A.,
188 Tons,
Peterson, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SUJANA,
345 Tons,
Van der Meulen, Master,
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRAND ANILLE,
546 A.T.T. 331 Tons,
Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, L. J. de la Umea.

National Bark,
RIVADAVIA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master,
Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowland.
For further particulars, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shippers, &c.,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

Rams! Rams!! Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams or the best steels and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying to the Estanco de Santa Fe, Estanco de Cerro, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with first class merinoes.

No more Seal in Sheep.
Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 266 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

Store at Villa Mercedes, de Meses Kautz and Schengel.
Store at Tayá, Establishment of D. Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the wool of the Seal-Sheep, specific for any Continent in Europe, Asia, and America, is now to be found in the Estanco de Santa Fe, Estanco de Cerro, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

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