

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.

Published on Saturday, February 27, 1861.

Flores' Movements.

The Refugio, 22nd inst., has letters from Canelones and Guadalupe to the 21st; on the day previous, reconnaissance had been made along the Santa Lucia, without meeting with any rebels, but several filibusters had passed over to Government. From these it was learned that Flores was in Arias, 10 leagues beyond Canelones; his train consisted of 9 carts laden with arms and sick men. He said he was going to fight Servando Gomez, but this is doubtful. Last accounts place him en route to Chivizo, with the bulk of his force, leaving 300 near the Santa Lucia entrenched in a strong position. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st it was known that he had forded the Santa Lucia, on the night before, at Paso Arena, going towards Punta de Maciel.

Col. Barros writes from Canelones 22nd inst 7 p.m. that he received despatches from Gen. Gomez, dated 20th inst. he d quarters at Villaboa on the Yi, informing him that he (Gomez) had learned from 'barrios' couriers the direction taken by Flores, and that Lamas was about to join the main body same day. The Government troops are well mounted. Nothing was known of the rebels, but that some stragglers were seen in the Rincon de Conde and San Roman.

Col. Valdez informs Gen. Morono that the filibuster Borges was said to have appeared on the 21st at Sebailas, but this news was incorrect. Col. Figueroa reports having sent scouts to Cerros de Florida, but the enemy was not visible. Col. Aparicio was about to march on a reconnoitring expedition.

Dates from Salta are to the 20th. General Gomez crossed the Rio Negro southwards in pursuit of Flores, but, fearing the latter might evade him, he left a body of 1000 men with Col. Laguna to guard the North side, in conjunction with the garrisons of Salta and Paysandu. The rebel Caraballo is moving about, with 100 men, North of Rio Negro. Col. As-mbuya made a diversion in Tacuarembu at the head of 200 infantry and cavalry, having dispersed a rebel force, killing some, and taking 20 prisoners. He left Lamela and Nadel to scour the district, while Gomez with the main body 2,500 strong went in quest of Flores.

Don Leandro Gomez of Paysandu states that Capt. Cortes, on the 15th inst., set out on an excursion North of the Queguay river, and in four days captured some horses and killed the filibuster chief Martinez.

Gen. Morono's latest news is, that Flores was camped on the 22nd inst at Paso Paraguayo on the S. Lucia-chico, his vanguard under Goyo Suarez being at Punta Tornero. He had despatched Borges with 100 men to bring a fresh supply of horses from the Brazilian frontier. A rebel courier was captured, but he managed to destroy the correspondence.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rupture between the National and Provincial Governments is what the French call 'tres-prononcee,' being widened by the question of military command in the camp. Dr. Paz comes out with another violent attack on Minister Acosta. Indeed we think it would cut off the evil, and heal public feeling, if Gov. Saavedra sent his Minister to mind cattle instead of men. The 'Morsey' left yesterday with a heavy mail as usual: our Weekly and Packet Editions (1400 copies) came short of the demand. She leaves Montevideo on Monday evening, and the Menay takes a supplemental mail today.

Our attention has been called to another view of the 'Jhelum' case. It seems the other vessels consigned to M. Hedo have been more fortunate, and the lighters are not in a hurry to unload the 'Jhelum,' owing to the rude and incautious manner in which the crew discharge her cargo. The last lighter (the Joana) which went alongside had one of her boatmen seriously injured, the poor fellow having been obliged to get two fingers amputated. Moreover the captain's idea of 'working days' is perhaps not conformable to the weather, which often prevents unloading such dangerous articles as railway iron. We advise Capt. Stannus to give up his law-suit.

The particulars of Egan's death of Fortin of Areco are after all very sus-

picious as we learn from one of his relatives. He was a very sober man, and returning from the estancia house of D. Domingo Martinez with the wool money there paid him, is likely he was murdered. His body when taken, from the well, showed some injury on the neck, and was speedily buried, without a coffin, before any of the Irish neighbors missed him. The money is not forthcoming, and the whole occurrence is mysterious. Consul Parish was about to have his remains exhumed, but already too long a period had elapsed. Deceased was unmarried, aged about 35, and has left a father in Ireland and sister in this country.

Mme. Briol will give her 'cheval-de-bataille' Norma this evening. Those who have heard her will surely avail themselves of the pleasure a second time, and those who have not, will lose the best opera performed here for some time, if they do not attend to night.

The able and violent attacks on Pres. Mitre in the Nacional are said not to be the production of Messrs. Keen and D'Amico, but of Dr. Velez Sarrieh. The Nacional Argentina returns the compliment on Minister Acosta.

We learn that the camps near San Pedro are in good condition. Indeed the whole country is recovering from the effects of the late drought, and Irish farmers are wiser, if not richer, than before. They have endured awful hardships, some of them having passed 100 days & nights without shelter, sleeping a la belle étoile.

The district of San Martin on the W. Railway has been formed into an independent 'partido' by Gov. Saavedra's decree, 25 inst. By decree, same date, six regiments of Nat Guards are placed under civilian commanders, instead of veteran officers, in order to weaken the influence of the National Government.

Major Basso, a member of the Club Libertad, has demanded his dismissal from the Argentine army. It seems Gen. Gelly played him a practical joke, sending him orders to come from Tandil in all haste. On arriving here he found himself named as Aide-de-camp to General Nazari, to prevent the Crudos from repeating their doings at the Mercado during the elections. Thus parading through town, a subject of pity to his club fellows, the joke rankled in his breast, and he throws down his sword.

Monsieur Le Long, as usual, writes a long letter in the Tribuna packet No. on Emigration. The idea is very good, but our colleague has a very limited circulation in Europe.

Appeal to Protestant Sympathy.

A melancholy occurrence, during a recent visit to the Department of Colonia, brought the writer into contact with the colony of the Waldenses, where he saw and learned some things that he fancies are not generally known to, or appreciated by, the other Protestant communities of the River Plate.

The history of the Waldenses, as a religious sect, is familiar to the general reader; but perhaps some are not aware, that since the date of the Commonwealth in England, they have been under the protection of the British Government, by the express stipulations of public treaties. Consequently, in countenancing and lending a helping hand to our co-religionists, we are only supplementing a public duty, solemnly recognised by her Majesty's Government.

The colony in question, situated on the banks of the River Plate, some ten or twelve leagues to the south of Colonia del Sacramento, was founded about five years ago, and now consists of 97 families, say, in round numbers, 600 souls, including, like the Puritans of the north, their pastor and schoolmaster.

The association is limited for the present to agricultural pursuits; the colonists, partly from choice, partly from necessity, subsisting almost exclusively on the products of the soil, obtained, it may be said, by the labour of their hands, for as yet they have but few of the implements and appliances that mechanical skill has furnished to the modern agriculturist. Their desirable facilities must, in their case, await the accumulation of capital.

Their dwellings are of the most humble grade, the common rancho of these countries, with its mud walls and thatched roof, distinguished, however, by an order and a cleanliness that shows what may be done in favour of comfort and respectability by the hand of persevering industry. As yet, the luxury of brick and mortar is confined to the public cemetery, which is walled round with a neat iron gate.

The first glance at their domain, with its sub-divisions, fences, and its patches of wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, &c., conveys the grateful impression of a progressive civilisation. As the deer and the ostrich, at a period not very remote, had to give way to the present flocks and herds, so these, in their turn, must now retire before the spade and the plough. Five hundred intelligent and laborious men is a noble exchange, in a social and economic point of view, for 15,000 sheep, or a fifth part of that number in oxen and horses. It is the dawning of a new era, and we are fairly entitled to anticipate results of the highest importance to the colonists and to the community at large.

This colony is to the Oriental Republic what the Scotch colony of Montevideo should have been to Buenos Ayres, and probably would have been, but for our unfortunate civil dissensions. And here it may be proper to point out an important difference in the organization of the two enterprises.

The Scotch colony was essentially, indeed avowedly, a model institution. The Messrs. Robertson, with the most disinterested and patriotic views, wished to import into these countries a section of Europe, full of bloom if we may be allowed the expression, apparently without regard to the amount of capital invested, or the time, place, and circumstances in which the grand experiment was to be made. Hence the numerous staff of salaried employees, the extravagant outfit of the expedition, and the lavish expenditure in implements of every kind, many of which were of no practical use whatever.

Aid to these, the paralysation of the war with Brazil, the anarchy attendant on the revolution of 1828, and the desolation of the great drought that lasted for three successive years, and the failure of that enterprise, as a mercantile speculation, and the ruined prospects of its noble-minded but unfortunate projectors, are fully accounted for (1.).

These blunders, our brethren the Waldenses prudently avoided. Their undertaking is one of primitive simplicity, the direct application of human industry to the soil. A rigid economy may be seen in all their arrangements. With the exception of the pastor and schoolmaster, all the hands are, what Adam Smith would have styled, productive and remunerative. Each family, with a common trust in Him 'who giveth the former and latter rain,' is the arbiter of its own destiny, and for its comfort and success must rely on its own exertions and resources.

As an industrial undertaking, we can hardly fancy a more efficient organization. We have the right men in the right place, and on the right footing. Healthy and robust, frugal and industrious, such men can hardly fail in a young country, so highly favoured in soil, climate, and geographical position as the Oriental Republic, to work their way up to comfort, competency, and a modest independence.

But in addition to material results, there are social, moral, and religious interests at stake, in which the Protestant communities of the Plate ought to feel a deep interest.

In the present struggle for subsistence and material comfort, these higher interests of secular and religious education, are inevitably kept in a very depressed state; and the object of this appeal is, by making known the existence and extent of the actual destitution, to afford their co-religionists an opportunity of alleviating it, by their sympathetic liberality. It will scarcely be believed in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where such noble and successful efforts have been made in the common cause, that Divine service is performed by our brethren the Waldenses, in a common school; but such is the fact. Of course it is not supposed that this in any way detracts from its efficiency; but modern civilization has its standard of order, decency, and propriety, to which all instinctively conform, and are bound to conform, as far as possible, especially in the solemn intercourse of the creature with the Creator.

With six Protestant churches in Buenos Ayres, and one in Montevideo, all fairly established and in full operation, surely something might now be done to alleviate this deplorable destitution, which, if allowed to continue, must cast a shadow and sinister shadow on the common cause.

Masonic brotherhood is understood to be cosmopolitan, and Christian brotherhood, it may be assumed, has motives at least as powerful, and obligations as sacred and binding.

And whilst the church accommodation is deplorable, the residence of the respected pastor is not less so. On this point the writer speaks from what he saw with his own eyes. His introduction to the Rev. Mr. Morel took place at a very solemn act, the interment of a countryman who had been killed by lightning. On this occasion Mr. Morel, though a perfect stranger to all the parties concerned, assisted officially, with the courtesy of a gentleman, and the earnest impressive zeal of a Christian minister. It was a touching scene; in the midst of our grief for the loss of a youth endeared to all that knew him by his amiable qualities, in our awe and consternation at a visitation so sudden and appalling, it was some consolation to think that every proper respect had been paid to the mortal remains of our unfortunate countryman, as it must also be to his friends and relatives in a distant land, when they hear of the sad catastrophe (2). It is in such circumstances that we fully realize the high privilege of religious institutions, and the soothing effects of Christian sympathy.

The last sad rites performed, the few attendants were invited to the shelter and hospitality of the manse or parsonage; a kind and considerate act to strangers, after a ride of six hours, under a scorching sun, on the 11th of January. On the cordiality of our

reception, and the modest and much-needed refreshment placed before us, the writer has only to observe, that he hopes to see them amply requited, by a liberal response to the present appeal; which originated in that short interview, and is now submitted to his protestant brethren, under a deep sense of duty.

The personal neatness and polished manners of the inmates formed a painful contrast with their humble abode and all its appointments. For the accommodation of a large family, there is nothing more than a common rancho, only different from those of the ordinary colonists by its somewhat larger dimensions. Ornament or decoration there is none—no paper, no paint, no carpets, no curtains, no boarded floors, no brick floors. They tread and kneel on the native soil, with naked mud walls around and the humble thatched roof overhead.

Could any of our readers, even those that most decry the pomp and vanity of the world, rest contented with their pastor or clergyman reduced to this low grade in the social scale? We can answer that there is not one.

And this is not meant as a reproach to the Waldenses, for the picture has its bright side as well as its dark. If the description given shows the actual poverty of the colonists, it also proclaims aloud their piety and tenacity of purpose, and the Christian self-denial of their spiritual guide. Only pious men would have thought of appointing a pastor in such circumstances, and only a good man, actuated and sustained by a sense of duty, would have accepted the charge, or persevered in it, as Mr. Morel has done for the space of four years. In pleading their cause, therefore, we may apply the cogent argument, they 'are worthy for whom ye shall do this.'

In fact, their social and moral worth is already known and duly appreciated by their neighbours, who speak a different language and profess a different creed. We learned with much satisfaction, in the town of Rosario (R.O.), their principal market place, that every shop is open to the poorest Pied-nontese colonist, with money or without it. Their poverty is no secret, but their character for industry, sobriety, and integrity is firmly established. Hence the credit they enjoy, and the respect associated with the name of the community.

These pleas are applicable to all Protestants, but there is a special plea, with a special adaptation to the descendants of the Covenanters.

The creed, tenets, and polity of the Waldenses are identical with those of the Church of Scotland; and a very slight antiquarian research would suffice to show that the latter is only an offshoot from the former. Luther has borrowed liberally, but Calvin and Knox have copied literally from their French predecessor, Valdo, or Waldo, who left Presbyterianism established in the Vaudois, in all its purity and simplicity, many centuries before their time. In this case the descendants of the Covenanters stand in a filial relation to the Waldenses, that should stimulate their sympathy and enhance their liberality.

Another consideration, and not a secondary one, is the benefit that may accrue to the Protestants, of different denominations and nationalities, settled in the neighbourhood of this colony.

We know from experience the great privilege and convenience of access to their cemetery which contains as yet, if we recollect right, only seven of the colonists and two strangers—a German and a Scotchman. In the ordinary course of things, and with the present rapid influx of a promiscuous immigration, other calls of the same kind may become of frequent recurrence, and it would be unseemly, to say the least, to expect a continuation of such favours for ourselves or our co-religionists, without making some adequate acknowledgment.

Besides, the presence of an ordained clergyman, formally recognised by the constitution and authorities of the State, might be rendered available for marriages and baptisms—acts in part civil, but essentially religious; in the estimation of nearly all Protestants. Cheap and speedy justice is now acknowledged to be a great social boon, and we can see no reason why the same should not be the case as respects cheap and easy access to religious ordinances.

The difference of language, we are aware, is a formidable difficulty; but even that may in part be surmounted, by adopting the language of the country, in which all are interested, and, sooner or later, acquire a certain proficiency. It may not be the best combination conceivable, but if the best attainable in our circumstances we are bound in the mean time to cherish and patronise it. The essential points are, that parties should be legally married, and their offspring baptised in the name of the Holy Trinity—in what language, or by what sect or denomination, are at the present day, and in our circumstances, matters of very secondary importance.

What we propose, then, is a simultaneous effort in all the Protestant communities of the Plate to aid our brethren, the Waldenses, in bettering the condition of their Church, their Parsonage, and their School. We ask nothing for individuals, but for a public

institution, of intrinsic merit, and with strong claims to our sympathy, both for what it is, and what it may do in favour of the general cause.

The only difficulty we can foresee is the formation of an agency to initiate and preside the movement, for of the kindly feeling and liberality of the community, no man who knows its history for the past forty years can for a moment doubt.

The initiative, then, in our humble opinion belongs of right to the Protestant clergymen resident in this city. Let them call a preliminary public meeting, to sanction the measure, and appoint a committee to carry out its resolutions, and half the victory is achieved. A work so urgent, so good, so sacred, must not be kept in abeyance from any punctilio of heraldic precedence. Their call is the opportunity, their authorisation the means of doing good. Let them consult and concert; for a conjoint attempt, granting it to prove abortive, would still redound to their credit.

But to show the little probability of failure, we can point out a host of efficient agents and willing coadjutors. They may reckon with certainty on the hearty co-operation of the other Protestant clergymen, who can fully appreciate the merit of the object. They may also reckon with equal certainty on that of a numerous, wealthy, and influential class of landed proprietors in the neighbouring Republic, especially those in the vicinity of the Colony, who have a direct interest in its prosperity and success, as it tends to enhance the value of their possessions (3), and may be of service and convenience to their families and dependants, as well as to other Protestant settlers, as we have already shown. We must not anticipate the proper business of the preliminary public meetings; otherwise, from so wide a field, and with all the resident clergymen as ex officio members, we could easily propose an efficient committee that would guarantee the success of the measure.

Assuming, then, that two points, its importance and practicability, are clearly established, we drop our pen for the present, only regretting that the advocacy of so good a cause had not fallen into able hands.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 22.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Last night a meeting of the Juvenile Club was announced to discuss 'important affairs.' A friend of our's, who is a member of the club, states that the principal subjects to be discussed were the shameful and exorbitant rise in sugar candy, the tyrannical conduct of the schoolmasters in not allowing the boys to smoke whilst in school, and the formation of a committee to demand 14 hours' play during the day, instead of, as at present, 6 hours. Previous to voting thanks to the chairboy for his able conduct in the management of the club, one of the members, aged seven, requested permission to say a few words. Leave being granted, he said that he had been requested by many of his contemporaries to complain of the unparliamentary conduct of some of the fathers of his classfellows, who would not allow their children to play billiards, and had put a veto on the 'habeas corpus' by refusing them liberty to don the 'toga virilis' and stand-ups. He, for his part, and he could candidly say that he was not half so advanced as the complainant, felt as competent to smoke havanas, drink caña, play billiards, talk politics, and tell lies, as well as any man in Buenos Ayres of thrice his age. The students were allowed by the bigwigs of Buenos Ayres to take an active part in the elections; and he had the high honor of knowing many of the students who still had a sneaking affection for 'dulces,' and although they used penknives for razors and surreptitiously appropriated their sisters' pomatum, they could not swear or tell lies half as well as he and his companions.

The last speaker was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause; and the role of the meeting being taken, the chairboy said that steps would be taken to ensure the juveniles in future their political rights.

The meeting broke up at a quarter to eight p.m., as many of the nurses in waiting had broken into the room, and carried off 'vi et armis' the principal members. This was following the example of the Dames des Halles, in 1795, with a vengeance.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.

We publish the following animated correspondence between the editors of 'Le Progres' and 'El Nacional,' consequent on the late election squabbles. The Frenchman displays more fire than judgment, but the native writer breathes a low candour, quite opposed to the proverbial politeness of Argentines, although eminently characteristic of the Nacional paper:—

Mr. C. D'Amico, Editor of the 'Nacional.'

Sir, At different times, and on various pretexts, you have heaped insult and

calumny on the editors of the French newspaper, 'Le Progres.' I wish to explain myself: it is not such and such articles that I wish you to retract. That is a bare and low action, which is done every day, in every line of your newspaper, and which renders a national question a personal one, in which our journal, the 'Progres,' insulted a score of times, seems to be the insurer.

The reproduction of libels and scandalous assertions, which you know to be false, renders you in my eyes accountable for what is written.

With respect to myself, these assertions are false and cowardly, and I, on my own account, call you a coward.

Messrs. X. and Z. do me the honor of delivering this.

J. B. GAILLARD.

J. P. Guillard, Editor of the 'Progres.'

I can answer your impertinences only with the most profound contempt. I wish to hold no intercourse with an adventurer, who allows himself to use such pot house language as you have to me, and to which I am not accustomed. I shall neither receive nor answer any more of your communications, for I do not wish to be held up as a laughing-stock to your brother editors; and as my life belongs to the cause which I have espoused, I do not choose to risk it in the hands of a disguised assassin, and more than likely of a convict.

CARLOS D'AMICO.

THE BARQUE JHELUM.

CHARTER PARTY.

London, 15th August, 1863.

It is this day mutually agreed between Messrs. Widdicombe and Bell, owners of the good ship or vessel called the 'Jhelum,' A 1, and coppered, of the register measurement of 424 tons, or thereabouts, now in Liverpool, and Messrs. C. De Marrieta and Co. of London, merchants.—That the said ship, being tight, staunch, strong, and every way fitted for the voyage, shall, with all convenient speed, sail and proceed to such dock or loading berth in Newport, Monmouthshire, as ordered by charterers' agents, or so near thereunto as she may safely get, and there load, as customary, from the agents of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo of iron and coke, say four hundred and forty tons Barrow rails and fittings, and fill up with coke, which the said merchants bind themselves to ship, not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above her tackle, apparel, provisions, and furniture, including a sufficient supply of coals for ship's use during the voyage, to be endorsed on bill of lading, which documents the master will be obliged to sign for the quantity shipped; and being so loaded shall therewith proceed to Buenos Ayres direct, or so near thereunto as she may safely get, and there deliver the same on being paid freight on the quantity delivered, at and after the rate of

Thirty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for iron.

Forty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for coke.

In full of all port charges whatever, primage, consular, trimming and wharfage on cargo, and lights and pilotage (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, frosts, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatsoever nature or kind always excepted). The freight to be advanced to the charterers on sailing, subject to five per cent. for interest and insurance, and the remainder on unloading and right delivery of the cargo, in good and approved bills on London at ninety days' sight, or in cash equal thereto, at current rate of exchange at consignee's option. The vessel to be loaded in regular term at Newport, and to be discharged at the average rate of twenty-five tons of coals or iron, or seventeen and a half tons of coke, per working day, and fifteen days on demurrage, over and above the said laying days to be allowed by the ship, at eight pounds per day.

The cargo to be bought to and taken from alongside at merchants' risk and expense.

The charterers to have the option of employing labourers for trimming the cargo, at the usual wages of the port, and at the expense of the ship.

The ship to be consigned to charterers' agents at port of discharge, inwards and outwards, paying 2 1/2 per cent. commission on the amount of freight, per this charter party inwards and outwards, on usual terms. The commission outwards to be charged only in case the vessel is chartered in the River Plate.

This charter being concluded by Messrs. C. De Marrieta and Co., on behalf of others, it is agreed that all liability of the former, in every respect, and as to all matters and things, as well before as after the shipping of said cargo, shall cease as soon as they have shipped the cargo, and paid the advance of freight.

Penalty, for non-performance of this agreement, the estimated amount of freight.

The brokerage of 5 per cent. on the freight, under this charter party, is due on signing hereof to Messrs. Austin, Brothers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. MATTI AND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SALTO**
Captain F. Fidanza.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zorito, Paradero, San Pedro Obligado, Los Hornos, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Parado 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 **DOLORETTAS**,
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the 'Boza de las Nuevas Vueltas' every Friday after the arrival of the Paven, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA.
Santo Fe, and Intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Paven, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers luggage to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla de la Esquina, Cañilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Hupchadito, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 22.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabins)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	16 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Diamante do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	28 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goya do	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Corrientes do	52 "
Gualeguay do	56 "
Concepcion do	60 "
Concordia do	64 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Triplido de S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pats.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	30 "
Asuncion	50 "
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 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs Prescott, Grot & Co, Bankers LONDON.
And on J. Burned & Co, Banker LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jancus, Exchange Broker, No 66 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK. Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

ESTANCIEROS.

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Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pietas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de **VAN DE VELDE** Hermanos, Buca 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 Potasi.)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. — BUENOS-AYRES.

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

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

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

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of accident, 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

firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. J. 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 3] per annum which is liquidated every six months.
- 3rd. The depositor can at any time retro 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.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,567 pats. in 245 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azucena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaría
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Eustoquio Herrera, Sub Manager

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On a share life, in shares of 85 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the option of the subscriber.

2nd. With loss of capital and interest by death of the insured. 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, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by death of the insured. 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 this Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application.

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

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