The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

59.—SECOND YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3 1864. PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101—103

Interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor . . . 12p. %
For balances in favor of customers 6p. %

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor . . . 12p. %
For balances in favor of customers 7p. %

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. P. MAUA & CO.
William Leslie.

Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in *currency* and *specie* in this Bank.

1st Bills on obliging firms with good signatures are discounted on convenient terms.

2d Money is advanced on merchandise and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants on either branches, who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operation.

4th Money is received in *account current* bearing interest from day of deposit which is computed in favor of the parties every *three* months, the deposions being allowed to retire at any time by means of *cheques* part or the full amount at their ease, save when the quantity exceeds five hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars or more, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

5th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & 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. P. *Maua & Co*
WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Can be obtained from
W. A. N. & J. Y. N. AND CO.,
No. 28 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Ardee	Limerick
Belfast	Londonderry
Bandon	Lucan
Belmullet	Mallow
Boyle	Maghera
Brosna	Magherafelt
Carrick-on-Shannon	Middleton
Cashel	Monaghan
Cavan	Mountmellick
Clonakilty	Newry
Clonmel	Nenagh
Cork	Newtownards
Cootehill	Omagh
Dublin	Portadown
Dungannon	Portarlington
Enniskillen	Portrush
Fermoy	Rathkeale
Galway	Roscommon
Gorey	Sligo
Kilkenny	Stranorlar
Kilrush	Tandragee
Kinsale	Tralee
Lisburn	Tuam
Lisgoole	Tullamore
Listowel	Waterford
Longford	Westport
Loughrea	Wexford

GRY 6 for 3 floo. S.

To be given in exchange for 4,000 due sheep equivalent tract of country, situate on the best, permanent, grass of the province; it is about two leagues long, and within four or hours journey by carriage from this city. The present rent of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 1 reals 16 $22 arr. per arroba, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Paraná.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 calle Piedras.

Also on contracts to rent, with 12 puestos including ranches, corrals, gardens, and permanent water, alfalfa fields &c.

Apply as above. N 17, m.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank

(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month

Current	6p. %
Changed	12p. %

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Sixty days	8p. %
Ninety days	8p. %

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice, (will discount interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, ending and falling thereonwith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for the class of Deposits will be 9 p. cent per annum.

Ba. Ar., 31st December, 1863.

J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Sept. 26

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

For Insuring Dwelling-Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Manufactories, and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Vessels in Dock, Merchandise, Goods, Furniture, Plate, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, and other Vessels on Shipping, Plate and Goods, and Merchandise on Navigable Rivers, Canals, and Railways, and in Inland and Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,600,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Alexander Ellis, Esq., Q.C. Recorder of London.	William Cotton, Esq., Alderman.
Robert Cox, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Bristol.	Thomas Wilson, Esq., Alderman.
Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P.	Sir John Rolleston.
Charles Lyon, Esq.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
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Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.	Baron Lionel Rothschild.
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Secretary—Alexander Grant Blaiter, Esq.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Messrs. JOHN BENT and BROS.
92 RIVADAVIA.

Brittonand Medical General (Incorporated with the Guiby General.)

Life Assurance association chief offices West-strand London w. Capital 3,000,000 sterling. Propositions for life assurances received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.

George Wilde

—7 Calle Mayo 7.

Good News.

The celebrated South Down Sheep on Sale at Berry and Walker's. The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.

South Down Sheep Wash,
Wholesale and Retail,
CALLE DEFENSA, No. 97.
Chas. B. Bowen, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned as peculiarly requests all Parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or at Mr. Twyford's Store, 102 Calle Piedras, who is duly authorised to collect same.

JAMES HASTINGS.
—66 Calle Parque

Abogado

El Dr. Agustin Mariano ha abierto su estudio en la calle de Cangallo No. 64.

ENGLISH TAILOR.

39—CALLE DEFENSA—39

George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Cloths and Tweeds of the very best description.

Garments made to order on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

La Zingara.

All parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office Alsina and Perú, or within two months from this, otherwise a special notice will be given by Government to the officers of Port of Peace to remit into Banco Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,
No. 7 Calle Mayo.

D 3, x.

Change of Residence.

Benjamin Constant Delarue respectfully informs his friends and customers and the public in general, that he further he will carry on his business at Sarmiento Esq. Cerrito 45 calle Cangallo.

December 6th 1863.

A Quinta for Sale.

Situated on the road from the Republican Cemetery to the Alsina bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Cemetery. It contains about 6 squares of land, and an access house with four rooms.

For further particulars apply at Calle Tacuarí No. 99, between three and four o'clock, daily.

4-12. 2 m

Line of Steamships to London.

For particulars as regards
Can be obtained from
HENRY N. HART,
32 CALLE SAN MARTIN.
(Next door to the "Casa de Moneda.")

Credit Company La Macion.

En las bolsas de Comercio, Sabo y Payan ó en mi oficina pral el viejo "Congreso" el 7 de Octubre pasado pera cada decaba los ¡¡¡ como es de notoriedad pública han sido suscriptos 6 estuvieras, varios bajo certificado del Gobierno de Ouenos ayres y los restos de la Quinta Chichi cuidos en la cesion formada de la Confederacion á ignoto ciudadanos en Lisboa en nos ignoro.

N. 159 del 1 Diciembre 1863.

Ch millones 8 223 56
100 15 de 2 por mil 1 500
15 de 2 por mil 30
15 de 2 por mil 30
682 11 de 2 por mil 22
miento de 2 por mil 1 000
Saldo Mayor y menor 2 000

con cuya cuenta se pagaron los dividendos que cumplieron ó mejor que se haga de vuas tentos dente registrados en mi tenedor libros, y en cuanto de los 1 millones que de la Comision Conciliadora para que los documentos sean reconocidos á sus legítimos dueños.

Encontrados no se pueden que llegan á cuenta de todos los publicos en todos los Diarios de la Capital.

Dic 29

Vino de Vente.

Vino de campaña como cinquet lefitano en pipas de 4 arrobas á 20 $ m. c.

El Jamon de Yorkshire, en cajas de 1 de cada uno, Rivadavia No. 329, altos.

Lengwich Schoff & Co.

Royal Hotel

ABROVE-STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a centrevous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazils and River Plate. Excellent beds and cusine, comfortable apartments, good service, and reasonable charges.

n 15 m.

Auction of Land.

By CRIEN and BURKE.

On Friday, 8th January, at Twelve o'Clock, Sharp, at the Sale Rooms, at No. 174 Calle Rivadavia, a piece of land situated in Zapata, 1200 varas in a to the Ole Rosario, by 9000 varas depth, with a few Publicanos—one consisting of two Black Rooms of 40 varas each, into dirts with tiles roofs, Corral of about 40 varas and well water. It is a fine piece of land for sheep.

For further particulars apply at the Auctioneers house.

d 1, 2 p

Notice.

We beg to give notice that we have opened a Branch House in Montevideo under the firm of DARBYSHIRE & COLEMAN, and by Mr. EDWARD DARBYSHIRE. We shall be admitted as a partner from first date.

Buenos Ayres, 1st January 1864.

DARBYSHIRE & CO.

DR. F. BOURNE,

American Surgeon Dent'st,

No. 101 CALLE TIUZAINGO,

Montevideo,

Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, with all the latest and most important improvements. A practice of nearly twenty years in this country enables him to understand the disease of the teeth peculiar to this climate.

Terms moderate for the poor proris.

n 15 x.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY,

Public and Official Translator,

140 CALLE PARQUE.

Moron Church.

The editors of the "Standard" are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Committee.

J. RAMON RODRIGUEZ,
Secretary.

Just arrived, price $1.00

South American Sketches,

OR

A Visit to Rio Janeiro, Las Cigas, Montevideo, La Plata, and the Pampas.

By Thomas Wm Grace Hinchliffe, M.A., F.R.G.S., Author of "Summer in Norway," "Among the Alps," &c.

Nicely bound in cloth, with several fine Colored Engravings and Map of Rio de Janeiro, Land & Orinoco. The large contains over 400 pages.

G. & H. McKEN
English Book Store, 23 S. MARTIN.

Messrs J. H. Paul, Pott & Co.

Have Removed their House of Business from the Calle Chacabuco, No. 10, to the Calle Mayo, No. 7, and Calle Rivadavia, No. 166.

d 2, 1 m

For San Antonio de Areco.

STEAMERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.
For Rosario.
The *Faron* at 12 noon.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.
$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is tendered 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.

"Ab hinc annum nil veri non audeat dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3 1864.

A CRUDE IDEA.

Party spirit runs so high in this country that there is positively nothing attended to in the place but politics. In vain the newly elected Governor or President settles himself down to develop the industrial resources of the country, or reform abuses, he is hardly seated in his chair when some new elections, according to the constitution, are to come off. The newspapers begin the politicians out of office or aspiring to office, to pulverize fellows, and before we know it we are off the train and the match about to be applied—the slightest oversight or want of precaution, and we are in for another revolution.

This very day, in Buenos Ayres, what is talk of or written of save politics? The Crudos and the Corridos have the cry between them; personalities the most disgusting, abuse and calumny the most revolting are resorted to until the people of very disposed citizens are actually persuaded that the nation is on the brink of ruin, and a bloody civil war inevitable.

Of the 140,000 inhabitants in the city of Buenos Ayres there are not five thousand who know what all the present fighting is about. In fact we doubt if he very customouse clerks themselves could define the cause.

Some short-sighted people imagine that the approaching elections are the great bone of contention, but we hold the contrary, for take it even for granted that the Crudos succeed in having their own men elected in every parish and parishe, still in Congress they are in the minority so long as the provinces stand true to themselves. The plain fact of the matter is that the old chronic complaint which for so many years has afflicted this country has again broken out; the crudos are tired of the existing order of things; there is no novelty, nothing striking, they have therefore raised the cry of "Turn out the National Government." We are anxious however that some intelligent Crudo (if such a character exists) would inform us what injury the federalization of the city has done the province or city of Buenos Ayres. Has the residence of the President with his cabinet and the foreign ministers lessened the value of household property, or increased our taxes? Has it injured trade? Has it improved the commerce of the Interior at the expense of Buenos Ayres? We opine that so far from doing so, it has done quite the reverse. The city of Buenos Ayres is making great strides, because it is the Washington of the Republic; Splendid new hotels and mansions are springing up; the province Buenos Ayres has ceased to be an insignificant province: it is the Rivadavia Republic. Foreigners visit us daily, our hotels are full to overflowing, house rent is enormous, because the thirty millions is in Buenos Ayres.

We can hardly conceive a man so blind to the material interests of Buenos Ayres, as to suppose that the capitalization of the city has proved injurious.

Let us speak the truth, the 'crudos' are fighting for what the Yankees call the *spoils*, and they make the capital question the pretext for getting up a row. Owing to the political disputes and election riots, President Mitre seems to have forgotten the great danger of the Gangenian territory, which the 'National' some time since pointed out. We feel inclined to call the Chief's attention to the matter now; a legion of 'crudos' sent down there, to guard the coast against invasion, might not be inadvisable." The Club Liberal, which is composed of men of such known abilities, would, if employed in so meritorious an enterprise, be called upon to effect a great good.

When the volunteers from Paris arrived at Toulon, and demanded of Napoleon why the siege was so tedious, he ordered them to the front of the lines, where their patriotic ardour soon cooled down. If President Mitre could only follow Napoleon's example, and find employment for those extra patriotic gentlemen, called 'crudos,' who are so anxious for causing such political fighting in Buenos Ayres. If he could despatch them down to that coast which our evening paper represents to be in such danger, we possibly would have more peace at home and less invasions abroad.

A legion of 'crudos,' well officered and manned, would, we have no doubt, plant the Argentine Flag in Tierra del Fuego, and by so doing, secure the Magellan straits from the bands of pirates which, in the disorder of the Argentine nation, exists; that quarter, the people of good ferry-boats, plying between the Pacific and Atlantic would pay well, if the handful of 'crudos,' who are disposed to do good, would turn their attention to this matter, we have no doubt they would find it more lucrative than attending to their meetings, the purpose of ejecting the capital out of Buenos Ayres.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

No matter what the evils are which afflict this country, we are willing to admit that they all spring from 'good intentions.' There never was a nation where 'good intentions' were so abundant—there never was a nation where they realized more injury.

No matter what the offence, no matter what the abuses, if sifted to the bottom, they will be found to spring from the most meritorious of intentions.

The Flores revolution was hatched in our territory, the constant supplies which he received were sent from Buenos Ayres, and if in the prosecution of his views he has injured our native country, it must be borne in mind that he has effected all this misfortune influenced only by the best of intentions. As the would be regenerator of his country, we have given him moral and physical support, but we did so with the 'good intention' of seeing Montevideo liberated. None, not even the most sinister opponent, can charge us with mercenary motives.

The subjugation of the Chacho has cost the nation over eighteen millions of paper money. People may say, 'Why spend such a treasure on such a worthless man? Why not have bought the fellow up with a couple of millions?' No, we pursued him to the last, and we all will most willingly refund the Government the amount since it was spent with such 'good intentions.'

The election riots, about which there has been such a noise, took place because the authorities did not interfere; but if no soldiers were present, no cannon at the corner of the street, it was because the Executive wished to respect the right of universal suffrage; and therefore if the Government is to blame for refraining to take any measures for the protection of good order, it is to be borne in mind that it so acted with a 'good intention.'

The attempt at Dolores was shot at when in the balcony of the Hotel de la Paix, who is it that for a moment supposes the intention was to murder him? It is true that the hand that levelled the pistol fired it with the good intention of *only winging him*, or right the mark him away from the dangerous place which he was in. The shot was fired with the best of intentions.

It is admitted that the parties on the roof of the Merced and three brickbats on the multitude beneath, was their intention but if by no means, Every *Christian* must believe that they flung with the good intention of preventing the voters from electing the wrong man."

A political party called the 'Crudos' is at present working heaven and earth against the National Government. Are they criminal for so doing? By no means: their intentions are good—they only labour for what they consider constitutes the independence of Buenos Ayres.

In fact, as we have already remarked, all the evils and misfortunes which afflict this country spring from good intentions; and we verily believe that as everything in this country goes by what is called 'contrary,' now that the new year has come, it might prove more beneficial if we were honester and set to work less pure motives, and let these good intentions lie. We have so frequently heard of a certain place which is said to be paved with 'good intentions,' that we are beginning to fear, if we go on as we are going, we may ultimately succeed in converting the Argentine Republic into a similar abode.

We want fewer 'good intentions' and more good acts. Laws upon laws have been passed, reforms without and have been spoken of, new measures by the hundred have been introduced, but they have all proved simply 'good intentions.' We are governed by good intentions—we are ruined by them also. It is to be regretted that they have no market value in Europe, otherwise would be the greatest exporters on the face of the globe.

The watering of the city has proved a signal failure.

The Alsina Rural Code has proved another.

The Free Banks Bill another.

The Custom House reform another

In fact, we could recount some five hundred splendid intentions, but memory, unaided by the tenacious thieves of evil by corrupt intentions, we are ruining our neighbours' country and destroying our own. The good intentioned' politicians are drifting as fast on to another revolution.

Dumas are 43 (4) compowder in the round, and excluding the most active lessons going—all with good intentions. We have entered on a new year, let us be stirring and a new era, prolific in these good intentions into the river! and, no matter what the motives may be, let us at last try and effect some good acts.

Put down election riots.

Stifle this party animosity, which is destroying our country.

Let President Mitre preserve peace, rule the country with a firm hand, and, love all things, let us get rid of those accursed *go it where you*

UNPLEASANT BUSINESS

THE BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED. A BY THE SHOW.

About a year ago we called attention to the scandalous rules in force, at the Captain of the Ports. We all remember the stabbing of the Captain's horse, and the cutting of the young German broker; but, of course, not the slightest heed was paid to our remarks. On the 26th December last, however, about ten o'clock at night, an event occurred which has opened the eyes of the President and his Ministers to the monstrous regulations still in force at the Captain of the Ports, and, we are happy to say, has led to the abolition of one of the most dangerous rules.

On the night in question, Frank Parish, Esq, our esteemed Consul, happened to be passing by the Captain of the Ports on horseback. The surgery, perceiving him, and that he was on what is called Paseo Julio, hailed him, desiring him to pass down on the street and report himself to the guard. Mr. Parish, it appears, was as ignorant as ourselves of the rule, and either did not hear the sentry, or was lost in reverry, and paid no attention to the summons. But he was soon brought to his senses; the surgeant of the guard rushed out sword in hand, and made one cut, which it appears was not intended for the brute, but which cut the Consul in the elbow. The language of the Captain of the Port's report, concerning this part of the affair, is as original and rich, that we give it verbatim:—"The sergeant of the guard started off to stop him, with his naked sword; he made a cut at the hind quarters of the brute, but as it was a pony which the offender rode, the blow took the Consul in the elbow. Then the horseman, apparently awakening from his reflections, and disgusted at the unpleasant business, he had been selected by the sergeant, accompanied the soldier to the Capitania, where a Mr. Mouton was the officer in charge, and explained the affair as he had been attached. Perceiving that it was Mr. Parish, the Consul, he gave him the usual form away from the dangerous place which he was in. The shot was fired with the best of intentions.

It appears that the party on the roof of the Merced and three brickbats on the multitude beneath, was their intention but if by no means, Every *Christian* must believe that they flung with the good intention of preventing the voters from electing the wrong man."

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We want fewer 'good intentions' and more good acts. Laws upon laws have been passed, reforms without and have regretted sincerely the occurrence, and and that he had given orders, so that a repetition of such outrageous acts might not occur.

Although we regret sincerely that Mr. Parish should have been wounded, yet we feel thankful to Heaven that the affair took place—*no h.y not you for then no wonga.*"

There is at present a monstrous law, prohibiting persons from walking about the streets after eleven o'clock at night. As the city is full of foreigners, and visitors who do not understand one word of Spanish, this law is a dangerous rule. We have spoken about the matter, until we have tired our readers, and the Government will pay no heed to our remarks. It is the French Consul's turn now. When he he gets a bayonet wound in the calf of his leg, or is injured in any way, from one of these idle, slovenly-looking soldiers, who are eternally lolling about the streets, doing and not till then, may we hope that the rule will be abolished.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The people in Montevideo seem to know less about Flores than even ourselves. Flores is said to be dodging about Fray Bentos, waiting for some 10 men which, it is said, were to leave Buenos Ayres last Thursday.

All the officers in Montevideo on leave have been ordered to attend their business.

It is believed in Montevideo that Mr. Thornton will ultimately bring about peace, and reinstate the Flores constitution. The "Reforma" states that President Mitre has accepted Mr. Thornton's offer to mediate.

The Minister of War has resigned, and the Official Mayor' is in charge of the portfolio.

Mr. Thornton had not arrived in Montevideo as was stated, but his *attaché* was there.

A special despatch from Salto received in Montevideo on the 9th Dec. states that large numbers of soldiers and others are passing over to fight against Flores.

Sr. Don Jose M. Estrada has been named Chief of Police for Montevideo

The 'Comercio' states that Flores wants to establish a Provincial Government in Buenos Ayres, and for this purpose, sent a commission to wait on Mitre, composed of Bustamante, Aguirre, and Arroyo, but that Mitre did not receive the idea.

People in Montevideo say that Pres. Mitre has the notion to invade the Banda Oriental, and to send off Iguacio Rivas for that purpose.

Mrs. Flores has sent over twelve cannons to her husband.

Carabajal and Flores have had a regular row about the desertion of the troops.

Waldino Urquiza has been re-called by his father.

The steamer "33" took on board several officers and pieces of artillery for San José.

The Bank Mauá and the Custom House narrowly escaped being destroyed by lightening the other day.

The steamer Parana has arrived out from Liverpool with a full cargo and 55 passengers.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

A LADY MURDERED.

OF GUY'S MAN STABBED.

On New Year's night some the most frightful murders ever known, took place in a public ball room in calle Cuyo. The particulars respecting this awful tragedy are as follows:—

A certain Italian lady whose name we have not heard, separated from her husband some months ago; the husband searched every place imaginable for her, but failed to discover her, at last, on the night in question, as he was strolling down a retired street in the south part of the town, he saw his long lost wife; she however eluded him, and all he could find out from the neighbours was that she was earning her livelihood as a dressmaker, and that she was living with some native gentleman. Nothing more was heard about the husband, wife until on the night of Friday. The lady in question was waltzing with her paramour the Italian gentleman, and in the middle of the waltz the woman in the womb in a most frightful manner, and her partner (who it appears is Samuel Fachinda) in the leg. The lady in question expired in about an hour, and Sr. Fachinda lies in a rather critical condition. The murderer, it appears, had left the ball room and at once gave himself up. We are told by parties who inspected the body that it had been stabbed upwards, and that it was more like a razor than a knife. Over 400 people were present at the time, the greater part of them dancing. The whole floor was covered with blood. A surgeon was sent for, but for two hours we are told none could be found.

The murderer is in the Carcel, and we hear expresses no regret whatsoever for his crime. He states that he intended to kill the woman, but not the man.

LA ZINGARA.

Dec. 27. 1863.

To Captain Stocks.

My dear Sir—We the undersigned passengers on board the La Zingara feel it incumbent upon us, to express our warmest thanks for your invariably kind attentions, and your indefatigable exertions during the rough weather we experienced in the Channel.

In putting we beg to state that no captain could be more respected by his passengers than yourself, for your kind and social manners, and the great care and attention you paid to your ship during the passage.

Wishing you every success,
We remain dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
William H. Rogers
Robert Allock
F. M. Bennett
Lewis Henry Thomas
E. Millard Bennett.

We the undersigned passengers per ship La Zingara, who embarked for Buenos Ayres on the 28th October 1863 from Liverpool, having arrived safely at our destination, join unanimously in returning our sincere thanks to Captain Stocks and his first officer Mr. Downes, for their kind, humane and gentlemanly attention, and we only regret that it does not lie within the sphere of our abilities to return our acknowledgments equal to their merits and our desires, for on all occasions, especially of emergency and where immediate aid from the connection of the elements menaced, they were to be seen contending against it with fortitude and heroic resolution, and on many occasions Captain Stocks himself performing the duties of his officers when he saw it required; so that on the whole we not only deem but hail him, as also Mr. Downes, well adapted and efficient to procure the good wishes and respect of their passengers, which this but too feebly tends to show.

Michael Hyland
Richard Howlin
Nicholas Doyle
Christopher Molloy
John Brosnan
Patrick Byrne
Michael Flanagan
Michael Moller
Michael Dolan
John Cooper
Thomas Harrington
Patrick Beirne
Thomas M'Loughlin
John Higgens
Thomas M'Loughlin
Michael Donleary
Peter Ward
Thos. O'C. Duke
John Ward
Thomas Hughes
Owen Ward
John Fury
James Leonard
Thomas Leonard
Patrick Fitzpatrick
James Shoule
James Fox
Michael Griffin
William Spellman
Michael Casey
Michael Parrell
Joseph M'Gowern
Patrick Killmarny
Thomas Carney
Thomas Herrington
Michael Molloy
John Bokon
James Farrell
Andrew Calligan
William Spellman.

There are numbers of others who would be happy to add their signatures, but as time does not permit, they hope the above sufficient.

Reconstruction of Europe.

The capitulation of all Europe, which hung upon the speech of Napoleon the Emperor of the French was to deliver to his Chambers this year, has not been disappointed. Great preparations were calculated upon; and, while it was on all hands admitted that no less an least than the peace or war was involved in the almost oracular deliverance of the practical dictator of the high policy of the world, no one ventured on a special guess as to what would eventuate. It was known that the speech of the Emperor was this time, not a than ever, his own composition, and depending in his own words of his own ideas; and, within twenty-four hours of its utterance, his Ministers were equally ignorant with outer mankind of its nature and contents. Whatever it is original, and born of Louis Napoleon's own conceptions, and the result of his own consideration of the political situation of the time. In the preparation of his annual speeches the Emperor is relied by the Sovereign, the custom of whose realms requires the delivery of these great State papers; and it may well be said, as it is on this occasion, that however produced a speech will it can be compared with this. With a theoretically and practically patriotic the Ministers of our constitutional country—shall it be proved, practically put the hands of the Monarch on the opening of Parliament, it is full of the planning, and colloquial references to the circumstances of the moment, and especially dwells on the internal affairs of France from a point of view which, if slightly argumentive, is in the main consistent with facts. After a semi-satirical allusion to the infusion of the Opposition element in to the Chambers, a brief but important sketch is given of the results of his system of government during the past year in the progress of national improvement. Notable quotations—"Peace in France—of the Mexican war is touched upon. Its policy is vindicated upon principles which the Parliament will ratify. Algeria, and the ticklish point of finance in connection with this subject is, to use a legal phrase, at one, for peace and good order will, no doubt, sound agreeably to French ears that the influence of France has been largely extended in the Mediterranean and Asiatic continents, and that there is nothing particular to say in hand cash for the possession of Algeria advantageous." In effect, also, the speech contains items of proposed administrative reform in France, which are founded on principles which, in England are recognised as inalienably associated with Constitutional Government, while the reference to new representations relating to holiday establishments and theatres inevitably suggests a politic ministerial to certain tendencies of the French people akin to those of the ancient race, whose most hearty cry to their Emperor was "Panem et circenses!" All the eleven manipulation of home affairs the nations are to be and pass by, in order to come to that which to them is the staple of the speech, and for which they have been anxiously waiting, in the midst of the complexity of the affairs of the present time the Emperor comes forward with a plan. He proposes to reconstruct Europe. This idea is eminently Napoleonic. It must be remembered that in this proposition is implied a desire of peace, in the sense of abolishing, the Treaty of Vienna. The occasion of that treaty was the re-settlement of Europe after the fall of the first Napoleon. As it has been what in common parlance is called the Continent was practically under the dominion of the French empire. The Treaty seven years crumbled, or rather having been battered, down, and the monarchy of the Bourbons restored, it was thought by the allied conquerors that a mere return to the *status quo* was not an adequate compensation for the sufferings and the efforts of the nations which had combined against the great military power of crowns and dynastics, and the representatives of the chief military powers set about to share the spoils of the conquered, in a territorial sense. Bearing in mind the exact spirit and the nature of the proceedings of that congress, it is not difficult to understand the feeling by which the Napoleon of to-day is actuated when he demands rather than proposes another Congress, the object of which is, in effect, to stamp out the Treaty of Vienna.

But whatever latent motive may lurk at the bottom of this proposition of the Emperor, those to whom it is addressed are bound to judge of it by the doctrines and principles which it disclose. What are those? Principles might have been enunciated by Mr. Bright or by Mr. Cobden, if they had been taken into the Imperial Council, and been permitted to prepare this notable speech. There can be no question that such a council could make a speech in the history of the attempts at the pacification of the world. It must be remembered that its author, who professes, and with some reason, to speak on behalf of France is the leader of the most warlike nation in Europe—a nation which is ambitious mainly, if not exclusively, of military fame. It is strange—but, as we think, agreeably strange—that from Paris should come sentiments which, if they mean any thing, mean the inauguration of an era of peace and goodwill amongst the nations. It is from that quarter that we hear the speech of a man who is disturbed by the elements of dissolution; that it is the jealousies of the great Powers which prevent the march of civilization; that the moment has arrived when efforts should be made to reconstruct Europe on a basis of justice, tried by time and destroyed piece by piece, by revolutions; and above all—mark the significance and importance of the speech—that it is not whether the interests of Europe are eternally to maintain a state of things which is neither peace nor war, which everyone sees, to be a mere alliance? In this last demand the whole question of European policy is involved. In effect, the proposal is to substitute a general pacification for a war in difference, with the object of obtaining a great peaceable rearrangement of European affairs, based on the will of the peoples, and followed by a general disarmament. The alternative is put with equal clearness and perspicuity—for the two paths open—the old nature, and in the present constitution of the minds of Princes and peoples, there is no third path. Napoleon the Emperor conducts to progress by civilization and peace; the other which, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of the old, which is anything away. Plainly, says the dictator of an almost irresistible military country—shall it be peace, which I desire, or war beginning soon and ending no one knows when.

There is something so striking and so unlike what might have been expected in such a proposal, coming from such a source, that it is painful to have to come to the conclusion that it is but

grand vision. Of the impracticability of such a scheme, alas! there can be little doubt. It is vain to argue that the lessons of the times are in favor of the plan. No one can deny that there are questions now agitating Europe that demand immediate solution. There is no doubt that the arrangements of 1815 has become practically a nullity. A new fundamental pact has become a necessity. Such a rearrangement must come at the conclusion of a European war of exhaustion; and it is a fine idea to suggest its being accomplished without an intervening sacrifice of blood and treasure. The question which may be called, in dispute, are numerous. There are the matters of Schleswig, Rome, Venetia, Poland, the Rhine, and European Turkey.—What we deem a stretch of imagination, let it be conceived that the Congress is in Session, with whom will the rose of disinterestedness blossom? Will France evacuate Rome without compensation on the Rhine? What is to be given to Austria for ceding Venice? Is the Turkish empire to be dismembered to repay Russia for yielding her Polish provinces? Will the Germanic Confederation give up its pretensions on Schleswig to Denmark? What is to induce Prussia to retire from the possession of her slice of Poland? And, lastly, will England surrender her impregnable Gibraltar? All these mutations, and all this devotion of cherished objects to an idea of universal peace and concord are indispensable. Some of them, such as the Schleswig question, might really be settled by a Congress; but, unless the representatives of all the Powers enter on consultation with a predetermination not to insist on the principle of compensation, of give and take, as a preliminary to discussing, the whole business would end in a melancholy futility. But the real question is, will such a Congress ever take place? Will the Powers whom the Emperor has bidden to a meeting—in a letter even more characteristic, if that were possible, than his speech to his Chambers—accept the invitation? That remains to be seen. No less than fifteen Sovereigns have been addressed on this subject, and, unless they all accept, the project falls *in limine*. England, as we believe, very naturally demands to know "Bindi-Bindi, before he consents to agree, what is to be the subject matter of consideration in the Congress, and on what principle its deliberations are to be based. It is, as far as we can see, inconsistent with the Emperor's idea that any notion should come to the Congress with conditions or qualifications. He requires a *tabula rasa*. Such a piece of furniture—and a curious piece of furniture it would be—cannot be obtained. We believe that there will be no Congress.

(To be Continued.)

THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

This is the name of the new steamer which is being built on the Clyde for the line of steamers to run between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The Sitefeit company has ordered her to be built, and she will cost when finished £14,700; her dimensions will be 210 feet keel, and entire length 220 feet; her engines will be 150 horse power, with double cylinders; one first class saloon aft for 60 passengers, with 40 beds for 24 passengers; the underneath cabin divided in two, one for ladies and the other gentlemen, 44 state rooms. She will also have a saloon on deck, divided into 10 compartments independent of each other, capable of accommodating 24 passengers, and beyond this a splendid private apartment. Such a steamer was never seen in the River Plate before.

The entrances of the saloons will be decorated with magnificent pillars, and in the saloon will be elegant sofas. The four steamers belonging to the line The same company has ordered a small steamer to be constructed for the carrying of passengers from Payandu to Salto, when the river is low, which will cost £2,5 0. She is to be called the Solis.

AWFUL CALAMITY

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE BURNED IN CHILE.

The most disastrous affliction hange at this moment on Chile. The pen refuses to describe such a human storiee, because the world's history records no such dreadful catastrophe.

The Compañia, one of the largest and handsomest churches of Santiago, contained the most select of the "bella sex" of that capital, attracted by the last "function" of the month of Mary.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 lamps of liquid and gas oil, burning in all parts of the temple. Those of the high altar reached 3,000, and just opposite burned brilliantly a half circle of gas. One of the burners burst, and the fire broke out, and immediately reached the dome. At the same time the crowd was all confusion. Half escaped. And the rest? Oh, horror! Search for a door, but none could be found; owing to the rush and confusion they had all been closed. Hundreds of beautiful women, struggling with death, fell in numbers, until nothing remained but a funeral pile. Here, horror reaches to the highest point. Every part of the temple is a mass of the officers burned yard over the multitude. Frightful cries and heart-rending moans are heard followed afterwards, by silence. And what a stillness! The stillness of death! The silence of the tomb! The spectacle is indescribable. The fire reached the principal door. There heads burned to a cinder and skeletons, met the view on all sides.

About nine o'clock midnight all was over. The fire reached the belfry and turrets, which are all in ashes. Oh! who can form an idea of the pain and desolation in this awful spot at this moment. Lamentations are heard in the houses and in the very streets, of those mourning the loss of parents, husbands, brothers, and sisters.

In the annals of the world, in the history of misfortunes and catastrophes which have afflicted humanity, we doubt if there ever has occurred a more fatal visitation of Providence. Two thousand human beings buried into eternity, at the very foot of the altar of the Most High. The catastrophe is so awful, that we feel utterly unable to give expression to our feelings. We simply give a detailed statement of the facts. Only all Santiago, but half of Chile, is in mourning.

What heart-breaking moans of women, half-burnt—children almost smothered. The number of victims is almost incredible. It is said 1700 to 2000. The majority of the victims belonged to the highest class of society in Santiago. More than seven houses are left completely desolate, not a soul having escaped.

The Minister of the United States succeeded in saving several people, and wrote a letter of condolence to the Government.

The total amount of corpses found number 18,0. It would seem that the majority of the victims were smothered. Many, many were discovered without the slightest mark on their person or clothes.

The doors of the church were narrow, and some persons were found dead, having fallen, a general block up took place. In vain the crowd from behind pushed, and shouted, the piles of smothered human beings at the door was increased each moment; those at the door were trampled and crushed to death; those behind, scorched, burnt and smothered. The courts, public offices, and houses of business were all closed spontaneously, and Santiago given up to a general mourning.

LATEST FROM ENTRE RIOS.

URQUIZA TRIUMPHANT.

BERON DEFEATED.

Urquiza arrived at La Paz at the head of some 4000 men, and immediately surrounded the place, took Beron and all his men and subordinates prisoners; he then ordered a select band to conduct the prisoner to Parana and deliver them at once over to the Federal Judge. We are happy to say therefore that the Entre Rions revolution is extinguished. Placido Lopez and a few others escaped to Santa Fe, and Corrientes.

It is surprising that Beron did not attempt to escape as he might easily have done, and many people think he made affairs rather suspicious. Large numbers of Entre Rionos are crossing over to the Banda Oriental, it is said to flight from Urquiza.

On the 21st Urquiza left San Jose with the 4 cops and four or five friends. On the 23rd he was on his journey Urquiza got as far as San Rosa.

On the 22nd the army arrived at the Laguna de Corabalio, and our forces were introduced into the city. Before leaving the house of Sagovia, Colonel Gamarra and Commander Menditta, with their squadrons presented themselves. The soldiers were all well armed, and each man was furnished with a landing house.

Urquiza travelled in his carriage, and, as it by enchantment, our forces swelled every league. When we arrived at the house of Nuñez, having marched about twenty leagues, our force was respectable. We halted here for the night.

On the 23rd we marched and encamped at last at the Arroyo Feliciano, five leagues from La Paz.

When we arrived here our columns were considerably augmented by arrivals from all quarters. Colonel Navarro Sugui and Commander Gallo presented themselves, as also all the inhabitants of the place, without exception.

Urquiza was "half fellow well met" with every one, and he was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm wherever he went.

Colonel Beron, Alcalde Alvias, and several other officers, were all taken prisoners.

Urquiza will stay a few days in La Paz, and then take a tour through the province. He states that he will be in San Jose on the 8th last.

COLONEL ENCOL.

We read, in the Montevideo papers, the dignified reply of this gallant Colonel, when invited to join the Club Libertad, and which is worthy of note:

"When a revolution is attempted it be made against the national authorities, the cause of the officers is paramount are to labour actively in favour of the Government."

This is a lovely reply from the first artillery officer in Plata.

RELIGIOUS GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Editor,

Like too many of my countrymen, it is seldom I am found in my pew, but last Sunday, with the view of closing the year respectably, I resolved to go the correct thing for once. At the usual hour, I attempted to enter the spot I had always been my pride and boast to pay for. You, sir, know the tenacity with which I have clung to this last rag of orthodoxy, and will you credit it, the ungrateful thing would hardly own me. In fact, if I had not, with characteristic prudence, taken the precaution of putting the rent for the last quarter's rent in my pocket before leaving home, I might have found myself either in the aisle, or consigned to the unengaged seats appropriated to public strings. I doubt if my neuroburn resolution to be, good would have stood much, if I should, as I have, have been driven to extremities. As it was, the discharged rent bill removed all doubt as to my identity. Explanation and apologies ensued, and, as I went disposed to do the honors and patronizing in the most generous manner, my pew and I were soon on the best of terms.

It would interest your philosophical and discriminating readers were I to attempt to describe the sensations I experienced in the novel circumstances under which I found myself. Please do not for a moment suppose I had never been in church before, though, between us, it is so long since that I was quite out of practice. It is a long time, however, since I felt so happy and contented with myself; and how ever fashionable it may be to say a sermon to thinks and ponders, it is no doubt I found the order and so forth of the place elevating and impressive. Very many and imagination were also busy, and in closing the sensations of the other times and scenes, when I sustained the part of a promising juvenile, and was less difficult than now to say with Solomon, that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

There is no saying how long my reverie might have lasted, if I was speedily recalled from the past to the present by the commencement of the service. I do not be afraid that I am going to attempt to retail the sermon for your benefit. I would only ask you if you do not agree with me in thinking that our service would better answer the purposes of instruction and edification in this hot weather than two. If you thought so, a word from you spoken at the right place might do a world of good.

What gratel most on my feelings was the divided part of the service. You know I am not one of the "knowing ones" in music, though I like to hear a good song well sung as well as anybody. I have read your account of the great improvement made by the congregation in producing music without, but I think it was too good and too blue a Presbyterian to venture to let the the church the "Kist of whistles" you made so much of. From the first, I suspected that it was the cause of the fit of speech with which you sometimes embellish your paper, and, after what I heard on Sunday, I have no doubt in saying you have been terribly imposed on. My seat is under the clock, so I must say some of what I saw; but the observations of my acute and perfected ear are almost as good as what many see with th ir eyes; and I have no hesitation in saying that instead of "the kist of whistles," nor any of the nice varieties of note or female voices you wrote so frequently about, I saw and heard nothing God on Sunday last. The choir seemed to consist of two male voices, one of which did all the bass, the other only putting his word in now and then by way of an accompaniment. What surprised me most, however, was the patient and Christian spirit in which the majority of the congregation went through this part of the service. A few of the younger and more adventurous members tried to get their voices in now and then, but I saw that the older and more experienced people had made up their minds long ago that it was no use.

Before and then I have often wondered I hope it is that the most solemn of all duties is so frequently performed in this slovenly and unsatisfactory manner. You yourself have often heard the unfeeling hymns sung in churches as to make the hardiest endurable by an ordinary ear, and if anything else had been substituted in a similar manner the performers would have been hissed down. How is this? Are these intrusted with the conduct of public worship so stupidly out of your confidence between an ne and and jar, or do they purposely make the service of the same tenor as dull, as uninteresting as they can, in order that they may secure a larger share of the good things of the world to come for themselves. Let them look to this, and see if it has not something to do with the many empty pews which I saw.

If I don't stop, Mr. Editor, you will think I am getting prosy. Don't be frightened however, I am about done. All I have to say is that our leaving church I resolved to turn over a new leaf myself, and as a beginning I have decided to put the knife to my vegetarian tendencies, and for good and all have given up both the weed and the vegetable. Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am my dear Mr. Editor,
Yours truthfully,
H—ed—d.

Belgrano, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE BOLSA.

Jan. 4, 1864.

To-day patacones opened at 28 25 and closed at 28 25. There were 184,008 patacones sold. In the liquidation rooms there were sales made at 28 30 and 28 25.

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31	50,000	28 20

PRODUCE SALES.

700 dry cow hides		$ 120
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2700 do do		70
1700 do do		71
6.00 do mixed good		70
500 do do		65
1200 do do		60
500 do do ordinary		55
600 lecentos	33 a. rls.	
50 piperillos	3 7 8	

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS.

1st.

Uruguay packet steamer Salto.

2nd

Mvideo Paraguay steamer Paraguari.

Do Oriental cutter Rosario.

Rosario, N 1. steamer Pavon.

Notice.

The fifth term of the Boys School will commence on Monday, January 4, 1864. Persons who desire to place their children in this Establishment, should apply as soon as possible, as but a limited number can be received.

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January 3. 3.

Notice.

The undersigned begs to advise his friends, that from this day Mr Selfeth has to be separated from our Barracas business, and that in consequence of this the undersigned will continue alone under the firm of Little H Bein and C., to log on him the collection of all accounts due to, and the payment of all debts due by the said firm.

Barracas, Jan 2 L. U. S. H. BEIN.

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j 3, 2 p

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82 Reconquista.

j 3, 3 p

Notice.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the British Hospital, for the examination of the accounts, has been adjourned to the 5th proximo, at eight o'clock, p.m.

FRANK PARISH.

British Consulate, Dec. 31st, 1863.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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j 1, 5 p.

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En su casa Potosi No 121.

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De artículos de almacen.

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Leaves Buenos Ayres each Friday, two hours after the Paraná and returns every Tuesday to enable land over Passengers and cargo to the Paraná, which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

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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	"
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	36 "
Goyaco	40 "
Bella Vista do	44 "
Empedrado do	48 "
Curriente do	52 "
Gualeguaychú	11 "
Concepcion	13 "
Concordia	17 "

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

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

FOR CUYABA,

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asunciou, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thipolito de S. Bethcourt, Leaves on the 15th December.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pats.
Rosario	20 "
Parana	28 "
Corrientes	30 "
Asuncion	36 "
Cuyaba	142 "

For freight apply to Antonio Gomes de Patingomin.

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Will leave on the 15th December, o'clock.

Fares—Cabin 600 dols., Deck 300 dols. Freight 250 dols. per ton and 5 p.c. Gold in Silver 4 p.c.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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Leaves for Pilar every day

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" Baradero, 1, 9, 9, 16, 17, 23, 24, 30.

Returns for Pilar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

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LEAVES.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3rd Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From Buenos Ayres	6 30	10	1 30	4
San Fernando	6 45	10 15	1 40	5 10
Belgrano	7	10 31	3	5 30
Olivos	7 15	10 45	2 15	5 48
Arrives at San Isidro	7 30	11	2 30	6

RETURNS.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3rd Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11 30	3	7
Olivos	8 15	11 45	3 15	7 15
Belgrano	8 30	12	3 30	7 30
Buenos Ayres	8 45	12 15	3 45	7 45
Arrives at San Isidro	9	12 30	4	8

Sundays and Holidays

LEAVES.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3rd Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From Buenos Ayres	6 30	9 15	2 30	5
San Fernando	6 45	9 30	2 45	5 15
Belgrano	7 15	10	3 15	5 30
Olivos	7 45	10 30	3 45	5 45
Arrives at San Isidro	8	10 45	4	6

RETURNS.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3rd Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11	3 30	7
Olivos	8 15	11 15	3 45	7 15
Belgrano	8 30	11 30	4	7 30
Buenos Ayres	8 45	11 45	4 15	7 45
Arrives at San Isidro	9	12	4 30	8

The trains both going and coming stop at Belgrano and Olivos.

The Administration.

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THE NEW CAMP RAZOR

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Moveable corr la, transcurrale, chiquera.

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" Antonio Marcó del Pont	" Juan Casado, Secretary.
" Jacobo Peuriccini	
" Constant Sammarin	

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1st. On men's own life in shares of $5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the 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 is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

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For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectus given on application. n17

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,

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Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
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Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
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Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
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BANK MAUA & C°.

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BUENOS-AYRES.

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

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Those advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, & ordinary 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 vicious

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their Montevideo branch, now offer the same facilities to 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 first case he will be calculated up to date,

The Bank of Mauá and 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 Mauá and 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. p. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

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Worcestershire Sauce.

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LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE,

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