



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 915 - Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

MAUÁ BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103
The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address...

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand...

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are granted on Messrs. F. & C. Bankers, LONDON; Messrs. J. B. & Co. Bankers, LIVERPOOL.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Capital - 3,000,000 Sterling

Royal Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Guaqueychna Steam Navigation Company
Ports of the Uruguay.
'E R A'

THE GUARANTY FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL - £2,000,000.
Established 1851, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
Life Annuities and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE ORIGINATORS OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, LIFE INSURANCE, ETC.

Dr. P. Bourne,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OF NEW YORK.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE - SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

COLEGIO ANGLÓ PORTERO.
Established in 1855,
205 - MAYPU - 205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.

GERMAN BUREAU.
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70 - CALLE BOLIVAR - 70.

Just Received,
Ex 'Annie Braginton' and 'Galileo',
a fresh supply of Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Extra Stout, and Eos' Irish Malt Whiskey.

Notice to Subscribers.
We beg leave to announce to our subscribers and to the public in general that we have established an Agency in this city...

Table with columns: FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE, DIAS DE TRABAJO, DIA DE FERIA, DIA DE FIESTA. Lists various dates and events.

Table with columns: FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE, DIAS DE TRABAJO, DIA DE FERIA, DIA DE FIESTA. Lists various dates and events.

'LA FAVORECIDA'
Line of Diligencias between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.
Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.

WOOL BROKER.
The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line...

MURRAY & GIBSON.
The undersigned, P. Murray and G. Gibson of the firm of Murray and Gibson, Calle Victoria No. 27...

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA CON CARRUAGES TIRADOS AL Pecho.

PARA LOBOS.
Saldrá los dias - 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.
Regresen los dias - 1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29.

For New York.
The A 1 English-built ship Charles J. Parker, Young master, is engaged to be despatched in February, and has still room for freight.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99 - Reconquista - 99.
FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer 'TEVERE',
Capt. José Barbora.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES.
The Steamer 'MERCEDES',
Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO.
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco.

FOR SORIANO.
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
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FOR SORIANO.
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco.

French ship 'Esperance', A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.
French ship 'Alfreda', A.I., 350 tons, Merentie, master.

REMOVAL.
The Photographic Artists, MEERS and KELSEY, have removed their Establishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO (over the 'Standard' office)...

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. De Jonghe...

TUTTER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES.
ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

CAUTION.
In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co's machinery are now being sold as Tupper & Co's machinery...

W. CRANWELL, Pharmacist,
CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 30,
153, 10p, 25p.
TUTTER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES.

Subscription to the "Standard"

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

THE IMPENDING BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment of Montevideo has been postponed, at the request of one of the Foreign Ministers, the term given by Admiral Tamandare proving insufficient for the removal of all the families. But the destruction of the city is decreed, and at daybreak on Sunday, or, as some say, Monday; the whole Brazilian fleet will commence the bombardment. There is no longer any room to hope for an arrangement or to doubt that the Government and garrison mean to imitate Leandro Gomez at Paysandú; they will fight to the last, without any trust of aid from Paraguay, but with the desperation of men resolved to sell their lives dearly.

An English gentleman just arrived has given us a graphic description of the state of the opposing forces. The city is invested by 13,000 men, and a fleet of 20 vessels, yet there is not the remotest indication of any idea to surrender. The barricades are very strongly posted and sufficient to deride any attempt at an assault by land. The water-defences are weak, being almost limited to Fort San José and the Cerro: the former would do much damage to the enemy's squadron, but if hotly shelled must be evacuated. The Cerro has recently been reinforced by 600 men and 6 howitzers, and can make an obstinate resistance. The various city lines are defended by about 5000 men, and doubled in many places so as to be almost impregnable.

The spectacle of the bombardment will be a striking sight for those who witness it for the first time. The shot and shell coursing through the fight like atmosphere, with their fiery breath and horrid whistle, carrying death and destruction in their flight; the splendid edifices tumbling like houses of cards, on all sides; the crash of falling brickwork, mingled with the roar of artillery, the shouts of fury or defiance, and the lightning volley of a broadside announcing a new breach in the outworks, while the dead or dying are hurried off to make room for new victims to the God of War: all will make up a picture terrible even to the neutral beholder. Within the town the scene of havoc, ruin, and bloodshed will be a hundred times more awful, and give a faint idea of the infernal regions broken loose. We read that the Government has provided 1000 bales of calico for the hospital, to make bandages, but after the horrors of bombardment and assault, there will be few among the wounded either anxious to prolong life, or able to get medical attendance.

Meantime what must be the anguish the poor families on Rat Island, where over 1,000 are already encamped, when they see their handsome city utterly destroyed, and every bomb-shell striking down a father, husband, or brother? People who were yesterday in the enjoyment of ease and opulence are now sheltered in canvass huts on that little rock, condemned to witness the destruction of their homes, friends, and country. Verily, the journalists of Buenos Ayres may rejoice over the horrible work of their doing, but if there is a God in Heaven who hears the orphan's cry and widow's malediction, the fate of Montevideo must be avenged.

And, what is the grand dénouement of the nefarious Flores revolution? Montevideo will be destroyed, the great commercial rival of Buenos Ayres will be blotted out, and the saladero trade of Rio Grande so much augmented, that Brazil will prove no less a gainer than the Argentine capital. All the mock philanthropy about giving liberty to Orientals, will end in the fall of Dido's city, "defenda est Oriens."

The garrison expect to hold out a long time: they say "if the Brazilians need us, we will be there." They will pass as many months as the Montevideo. If the siege last as long as many weeks it is impossible to foresee what complications may arise. The bombardment of Montevideo will cause a great sensation throughout Europe, and we expect to see a debate on the subject in the British Parliament. Meantime Paraguay chastises Brazil at pleasure, and this state of things cannot long continue.

The gun-powder magazines present unequalled danger to Montevideo: if a bombfall within some yards of the Bovedas or other two deposits, the whole city will be completely blown up, and not a man left to tell the tale, or a wall whereon to hoist the victorious banner of Brazil.

The interval through which we now pass is one of the most terrible ever experienced in these countries, and events will soon speak for themselves in language that can neither be folded nor exaggerated.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

H.B.M. gunboat Stromboli arrived yesterday with 370 refugees from Montevideo, mostly English.

The Tevere left again last night for Montevideo: the Rio del Plata is expected to arrive to-day.

The number of refugee-arrivals yesterday amounted to nearly 800: among them was the family of the Prime Minister, Dr. Carreras. At this rate, few will remain in Montevideo but the garrison: the steamers are doing a splendid business.

The fate of Montevideo, the clamors against the Custom-house, the enormous sum of specie expected for Mauá by the packet, the probable issue of the Paraguayan mission, the new difficulty with Chile, and a thousand other topics, engross the attention of the hour, along with such minor matters as the horrible city pavement, the blinding dust, the health of the public, the crowded state of the hotels, &c.

Among the bolos current through town yesterday, respecting Montevideo, it is said an Italian Protectorate has been proclaimed; another account is, that the Blanco Government has made overtures to surrender. We do not place the least confidence in either.

More probable is the story that the inhabitants have formed a committee to wait on the allied commanders and see to an arrangement at the eleventh hour, which would account for the rumored postponement of attack until the 12th or 15th inst.

To-morrow the English packet will probably arrive, and the fall of Savannah, as our Northern friends expect, will form the most important news. Our supplements will be given round as usual: when the Montevideoan difficulty ends we shall be enabled to publish another supplement on the arrival of each packet.

The Parana steamer left yesterday for Liverpool with a full cargo and 10 passengers. The Paraguay of this line was to leave Liverpool on the 6th ult., and may be expected here on Monday.

The 'Argentine Citizen,' No. 3, is to hand, and contains many interesting articles, one of which we take the liberty to reproduce.

'L'Echo Français' of yesterday is rather insipid: on the whole, this little tri-weekly sheet is inadequate to the wants of the French population, who ought to be able and willing to support a paper something like our own.

In our attack on the Custom-house we have clearly touched a vein of popularity, as thanks and congratulations pour in on us from all sides.

The local journals have a statement about some Mr. Lesner being banished from Paraguay for 'saying that President Mitre was a gentleman, and the Brazilians brave fellows.' There are generally two sides to every story, and we are slow to attach credence to newspapers which have the temerity to say that 'President Lopez has poisoned all the herbs shipped for Buenos Ayres.'

The attempt to murder the Governor of Jujuy has caused no more sensation in Buenos Aires, than the beating a policeman or a poacher's affray would excite in England. There cannot be a more convincing proof of the little importance really attaching to the papers of the Province.

The Tribuna and Nacion of yesterday are full of a correspondence between D. Andres Lamas, Count Barbolani, President Aguirre of Montevideo, General Flores and President Mitre, from the 17th to the 31st ult. The first-named proposed, in accordance with the sentiments of the Foreign Ministers that President Aguirre should accept the mediation of the Argentine Government; we are not at all surprised at his point-blank refusal.

The Provincial Government has just published its decision respecting the accident on the Western Railway, of Dec. 8th 1864. The guard Gonzalez is acquitted of drunkenness, but dismissed the service for neglect, and the widow of Ferreira, who was killed in discharge of his duty, is allowed half-pay for six months. The enquiry is one of the longest on record, occupying no less than 53 days!

Among the cases for trial in this week is a suit of Mrs. Alvina Sufia against the Bank for non-payment of interest. The criminal cases comprise, 1 murder, 1 manslaughter, 1 rape, 1 libel, and 3 for stabbing.

The suburbs are quite crowded with refugees from Montevideo who have been unable to find lodging in the city.

The confectioners have commenced preparations for Carnival which begins on Sunday fortnight. Sugar will probably rise in value.

Farmers from Fortin de Areco report everything smiling in that neighborhood, and all over the Province the year is most propitious.

Our packet edition will appear to-morrow, as the French mail leaves on Sunday: it contains all the latest news from Paraguay and the provinces, and will be interesting to friends at home.

We hear grave doubts about the Brokers' Theatre proving a paying concern. M. Escudero has gone to immense expense, thinking he is all right in having the Bank at his side.

The next No. of the River Plate Magazine promises to be very interesting: the volume of last year is reduced to \$100.

We have received another communication from an enraged merchant about the Custom-house nuisance, which we will publish to-morrow.

The 'Pueblo' reports the seizure of Sr. Sagastume by the Brazilians in the port of Montevideo: he was Oriental Minister in Paraguay, and on his return embarked at Buenos Ayres for Montevideo in the steamer Uruguay, from which he is said to have been carried on board an imperial gunboat. We doubt the statement.

We have to congratulate Governor Campos, of La Rioja, who entered the Government with a deficit, and now has 10,000 patacons on hand surplus, although he has constructed several public works, in that province.

VERY IMPORTANT.

THE PARAGUAYAN MISSION.

The 'Nacional' of last night states that President Mitre has snubbed the Paraguayan Envoy, Sr. Caminos, refusing permission for President Lopez to send an army across the Missions, and at the same time expressing the right of the Brazilian fleet to go up the Parana. This, if true, may lead to a rupture, but the official organ promised otherwise.

Sr. Sagastume has returned to Buenos Ayres, not having been seized by the Brazilians. It seems he attempted to land at Montevideo in the Italian gunboat Veloce, when Admiral Tamandare requested the Spanish commander of the Wadras to prevent him, which he accordingly did.

By decree of the 8th inst. Governor Saavedra has given a subsidy of \$50,000 m/c for the distressed refugees from Montevideo, out of the exchequer of the province of Buenos Ayres. This is a very charitable act, and we hope the funds will be wisely distributed.

THE ORIENTAL MANIFESTO.

NO SURRENDER.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs [Dr. Carreras] at Montevideo has sent the following circular to the resident diplomatic body: Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1865.

The notification of blockade announced by the Brazilian Admiral has caused a natural alarm among native families and foreign residents, who fear

of the horrors lately undergone by the city of Paysandú. This is aggravated by the remembrance that nothing could there impede the barbarous conduct of Admiral Tamandare, who violated every principle and right, and outraged humanity by bombarding a town that could not return the fire, while he destroyed valuable property of neutral persons, and took the lives of innocent people.

History and justice will one day condemn the guilty, and vindicate the Government of the Republic, vainly struggling against wrong and superior force.

Being firmly resolved to defend at all hazards the capital of the Republic and bulwark of its Independence, and resolved to bury ourselves in its ruins before yielding to Brazilian conquest, we shall be deterred neither by the smallness of our forces, nor the threatened destruction of the city, nor by any other consideration, although we wish to diminish as far as possible the number of innocent sufferers. As therefore so many dangers surround the capital, and some few days still remain of the term given by the Brazilian admiral (who inflicts unnecessary injury to the foreign vessels by ordering them out of port), it is convenient for the sake of humanity and protection of families and foreign residents to furnish them the means of evacuating a place which is determined to resist to the last, in support of the independence rights and guarantees which we claim in common with all civilized nations.

To this end, his Excellency, the President of the Republic, directs me to request your aid in so charitable an object, placing at the disposal of the emigrants the means to retire from the capital, and advising your countrymen to escape the horrors of war by availing themselves of the few days still remaining, of the above-mentioned term.

The Government will, on its part, dictate suitable measures and provide all the means within its power. Having thus fulfilled the orders of the President it remains for me to assure you of my esteem.

ANTONIO DE LAS CARRERAS.

DIPLOMATIC HEROISM.

Those who believe that red-tape corrodes all the better feelings of the human breast, and that the bravery of diplomatists contained in their notes or protocols, must be agreeably surprised to find the Foreign Ministers and Consuls at Montevideo resolutely, declare their intention to brave all the horrors of siege, bombardment, and assault, and remain at their several Legations with the end of giving every aid and protection in their power to those of their countrymen who are unable or unwilling to abandon their homes.

It is beyond our duty to censure the motives which may have led the agents of the European powers to decline interposing their authority between Brazil and Montevideo in the threatened destruction of the city. But no one can fail to perceive the terrible risk voluntarily shared by them in common with all who remain within the devoted city after the Brazilian fleet opens fire. Bombs and rockets respect neither rank nor nationality, and the shower of death and ruin vomited on every part of the Oriental capital will quickly cover the streets with indiscriminate corpses and bury the occupants of the houses beneath their ruins. The Brazilians, of course, promise in conformity with the usages of civilized nations to respect the Hospital, churches legations &c. and direct their fire on the barricades, but from the example of Paysandú we cannot flatter Don Pedro's gunners on accuracy of aim, we fear that (with the best intentions possible) they will blow up the British or French Legation, and kill all the sick in the Hospital when firing at the Paso Molino or Plaza Cagancha.

The danger incurred by Mr. Lettsom and his colleagues in the assault and capture of the city is fully as great as the former. Even after the barricades are carried, a terrible running-fight is sure to ensue, and every house will become a fortress: the Brazilians and Colorados fighting their way at the point of the bayonet will kill everyone they meet, without asking his name or demanding his baptismal certificate. If the place surrender even in the heat

of battle we have every hope that no excesses will ensue, although it is more than likely that the whole Blanco Government will meet the fate of Leandro Gomez. Our anxiety, however, is confined to the foreign residents in general and Englishmen in particular, for whose safety we similarly hope, and in any event we must award a vote of praise to the heroic Ministers, whose stay will be always some protection to their countrymen.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The Tevere brought us yesterday the papers up to Monday evening. The evacuation of the city by families and foreigners continues in great force; an immense number of English left at the last moment for Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians are fixing their headquarters at Union, and Flores at Miguelete. On the 3rd and 4th there was some skirmishing at the outposts. The expulsion of the Brazilian forces from Tacuarembó by Gen. Muñoz has been confirmed. The French Minister has given refuge to a large number of his countrymen at the Imperial Legation. Rat Island and the Cerro are crowded with fugitives, and when the Rio del Plata returned last time she was at once surrounded by shoals of small boats full of people praying to be taken to Buenos Ayres. She could only take 404, and the rest had to return to the island.

The Government is making every preparation for a terrible resistance, and such is the impressment of men that the 'Plata' pressman has been taken, and two pilots are notified to present themselves, who have probably run away. The besiegers will give the first summons on Saturday, and open fire next morning. It is said the Brazilians fired on a Spanish barque, and insulted a Portuguese vessel. The Vicar and clergy of the city are praying for peace. The ladies are making banners and lint bandages. All the foreign vessels will have boats in readiness to save their countrymen when the attack takes place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSES.

The following letter has been sent to us in Spanish, and shows that our crusade against the Custom-house meets the approval of Argentine as well as foreign merchants:—

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8, 1865.

I have read with pleasure an article in to-day's number of your useful periodical, about the defects of the Custom-house administration. The whole commercial body has to thank you for taking the initiative in a subject which no other paper of this city has thought fit to take up, although it is impossible their attention has not been already called to the unjust and inquisitorial measures dictated by that administration in all its several branches, since it is notorious that whoever has had to deal with the Custom-house authorities finds their motto to be—to impede, not to facilitate.

My sole purpose in directing to you these few lines, is to mention one of the most important springs in Custom-house machinery for the quick and proper despatch of business, which is—the Peons.

For some years after the opening of the new Custom-house, the administration, either directly or by permission sold to a private party, provided the peons; that is, obliging the merchants to avail themselves of such peons, and charging for their services the impost of estingaje. Everything went on so badly, and complaints became so loud and frequent, that at last the collector, Sr. Cazadilla, abolished the restriction, and every one was at liberty to have his own peons. This wise reform lasted for one year, during which time such was the quickness, exactitude, and satisfaction in despatching Custom-house business, that it caused an agreeable surprise, even to the clerks of the establishment, who were at first most incredulous. The Custom-house was never in better working order than when everybody could provide his own peons. This is notorious not only to the mercantile community, but even to the employes of the deposits, who now admit that the present plan is a failure, being attended with neglect and dishonesty on the part of the peons appointed by the State.

In October, 1863, the Custom-house authorities returned to the former ab-

surdity of the State providing peons, on the simple plea that in the Budget of the Finance Department so many thousand hard dollars were voted for Custom-house peons. Since then, there has been nothing but disorder and loss of time in receiving or despatching effects. All petitions to the Chief of the Customs have been fruitless, since he acted as Judge in his own case.

And observe, Mr. Editor, that in spite of the excessive tariff for 'estingaje' imposed on the merchants, there is reason to believe that a deficit remains between what this yields, and the actual expense of peons; for, however vigilant the overseers, the peons always manage to do only one-third part of their fair work, so that while the state pays them \$30 per day each, they actually cost about \$90 each.

I should wish that these lines meet the eye of the National Finance Minister, as I feel confident that by removing the restriction about peons, he would do good service to the administration and to the entire commercial body. JUSTICIA.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The general meeting of subscribers was held last evening at the Consulate. We should feel much obliged if favored (before noon to-day) with an account of the proceedings, for tomorrow's paper (packet number.) We may say the same respecting the English and Scotch Church meetings held on Wednesday, which would be very interesting to friends at home.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, FLORES.

Monsieur Norlac, a native of France, has lately been appointed professor and prefect of studies in this establishment. It is only a few days since we announced the appointment of another gentleman in the mercantile department of the same institution.

St. Patrick's College, under the direction of Dr. Fitzsimon, aided by a staff of the most efficient masters (five in number) affords to our countrymen unprecedented advantages as a great centre of education adapted to the requirements of every age and class.

The improvements lately effected in the college merit peculiar attention. We allude to the new study halls and play-ground enclosed with a wall ten feet high, ball-courts, baths, and what perhaps is chiefly most worthy of notice the superb Piazza at the extremity of the ground, suitably supplied with seats, fifty yards in length, and under which at least one hundred pupils can amuse themselves during recreation, and enjoy the 'fresco,' protected alike from sun and rain. The whole thing is got up with good taste, regardless of expense, and reflects great credit on the head of the college. Every Irishman should feel proud of such an educational institution, and we, on our part, tender to the learned director our sincere congratulations.

THE RIGHT SORT OF FRONTIER FORTS.

From time to time we hear of Indian invasions in the provinces of Santiago del Estero, Cordoba, and to the South of Buenos Aires. These are characterized by the successful carrying off of hundreds and thousands of cattle, and sometimes with the sacrifice of human life. We occasionally read in the papers, of Generals E. Mitre, Paunero, or Ferrer, setting off to organize some plan of frontier forts to repel these marauders. Now and then we hear "talk talk" of large colonies to be formed by Messrs. Werner, Whalley, or Echegaray. But the Indians pay little attention to these two last-mentioned designs, and are still persistent, as well as successful, in their outrages.

The line of fortifications which we should propose as a beginning to quell the Indians might be raised on the banks of the Salado in Santiago,—of the Rio 4.º in Cordoba,—and the Rio Negro in Buenos Aires. They would need neither cannons, nor powder. Each fortification might consist of from twenty to a hundred families—the heads of which should, of course, know the use of arms, and have these with them to protect their interests. But their principal weapons of warfare ought to be ploughs, spades, shovels, pick-axes and reaping-machines.

The little colony of Esperanza shows what can be done with these, and the Government would, no doubt, help them as it did that settlement.

THE BANK OF

BANK MUDA AND CO.

BUENOS AYRES

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated...

WILLIAM LESLIE

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the best Brandy...

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

J. S. WYLLIE & Co. Grocers and Dealers

HIBERNIAN HOUSE GENERAL CAMP STORE

To English Travellers Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres...

TAY AND UPTON Ship Brokers

THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE



Rams—Rams—Rams. The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock...

INCARDONE'S AGENCIA DE LAS BARRERAS CORREOS NACIONALES

THE HOUSE OF BERTONNET

ALOS ESTANCIEROS. Cerros de hierro para rodillos, potrereros corrales, chincras etc.

MAQUINAS DE SATEAR AGUA DE LOS JAGUELES

GRAND TOBACCO EMPORIUM

Superior French Snuff, Virginia, Virginia and Amersfort at 11f. 50c. per kilo.

Superior French Snuff, Virginia, Virginia and Amersfort at 11f. 50c. per kilo.

For Sale, at the "Estancia de los Ingleses, in the Partido de Ajo, from 10 to 12,000 fine Mestiza Sheep...

Hungarian Claret for export from 1858

THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN

No. 3 to appear on 10th February will contain: 1 Fortin Bracho and neighborhood

The house of Bertonnet, No. 50 calle San Martin, has lately received an assorted lot of Arms and other articles

Notice. J. T. FOX has removed his office from the calle Reconquista No. 85...

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES. AUTUMN MEETING, 25th March, 1865

FIRST RACE, 12 Noon. Light Weight Stakes—For native horses only.

SECOND RACE, 1 1/4 p.m. Amateur Stakes—For native horses only.

THIRD RACE, 1 1/2 p.m. Challenge Stakes—For all horses.

FOURTH RACE, 3 p.m. Trial Stakes—For all horses never having run at any public meeting.

FIFTH RACE, 3 3/4 p.m. Criterion Stakes—For all horses.

SIXTH RACE, 4 1/2 p.m. Champion Stakes—For all horses.

SEVENTH RACE, 5 p.m. Consolation Stakes—For beaten horses of the day.

Wagers—Allowed 5 lb. Winners, running the same distance, to carry extra weights, viz: Half-bred horses for once, 5lb: more than once, 8lb.

Native horses for once, 3lb: more than once 5lb. Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty.

Riders admitted on the terms of programme, 1st November, 1864. Entries, to be made on the 13th of March, and forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th of March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Horses may be run with or without plates. English Jockey Costume to be strictly observed.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

PARANA, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, U.R.A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—1st Class.....£35.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & R. PLATE STEAMERS

KEPLER

The Screw Steamer KEPLER, Captain CARROLL, Is expected in port about the 26th inst., and will be despatched for Liverpool, via Brazil and Lisbon, about eight days after her arrival here.

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios. For sale from 2 to 2500 at Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualeguaychu.

The National Steamer "ESTRELLA DEL NORTE" Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and for San Nicolas and immediate Ports every Saturday.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA. Director—Mr. PONGEARD, of the University College of London.

For Sale, at the "Estancia de los Ingleses, in the Partido de Ajo, from 10 to 12,000 fine Mestiza Sheep...

On the 1st of a child from 1 day to 1 year... On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year...

Table with columns for age (In 5 years, In 10 years, In 15 years, In 20 years, In 25 years, In 30 years) and corresponding values for different categories.