

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

100\$ per half year, in advance
30\$ per month.
5\$ single copy.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackerrin.
Fortin de Areco. Sr. Gozález.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos. Mr. Park O'Neill.
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taboada.

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Barracas. Mr. John Marshall.
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Asuncion. Mr. P. Carron.
Chichis. M. I. Eivers.
Guardia Monte.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Received at the office up to Tuesday
10 A. M. and inserted at moderate
rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, as a special edition for country subscribers and for transmission by English & French packets.

December 18th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 39.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 89 Paseo de Julio.

George Kean.

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Paseo de Julio No. 35.

Luis Mao Lean.

Fueral Undertaking.

107—Calle Moreno—107.

The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of lead, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 \$

William Kitching.

MORON

MESSRS. NUTTALL AND SMITH.

Have opened an establishment of grocery and tin, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has also a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the most excellent quality and most moderate prices.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Blues.

Calle Cangallo No. 16—Veinte cinco de Mayo 60.

For Antwerp.

Will sail without fail at the end of this month the splendid fast sailing Chilean ship

Elcira Subercaveaux.

Of 1,200 tons. Further Captain. J. N. HARRISON.

This vessel which has just made the voyage from Valparaiso to this port in 25 days, has splendid accommodations for cabin & steerage passengers at moderate rates.

For further particulars please apply to the Captain, calle Cuyo no. 6 or to.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.

Calle Reconquista, 85.

Charged Premises.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has removed his grocery establishment from the corner of Potosí & Defensa to the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Noble, calle Defensa, 103.

ROBERT URIE.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

231 Potosí 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James G. Bonn; W. Templey G. and H. M. Kern.

a. 11 50

William Parody

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Hoover, Studio calle San Martín opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Summer Stock.

New assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Spring & Summer just received per French Packet Ceylan.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camp of S. de Frías half a league to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and price to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estancia, Sanborombon.

E. William Woodgate.

LONDON UNITY FIRE & LIFE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL: £ 2,500,000, STERLING.

Insurances against Fire are effected upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. The Association offers peculiar advantages for fire insurances in Buenos Aires on account of its moderate rates and other concessions in benefit of the insured.

Propositions for Life Insurance are also received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and all other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

Calle Mayo No. 7.

English Education

A steady active man wants employment in one or two of the cities in the City, or suburbs, to teach a general course of English Education, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c. of course included.

Reference can be given to several persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 25th, November 1861, application No. 38 calle San Lorenzo.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool money. Ground for building on lots to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Septiembre with frontages to Calles Cangallo, Cuyo, & Castely. To see plans &c. apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 9; or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 99.

Mauá 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:

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

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

3rd Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously agreed under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th Money is received in account-current bearing interest from date of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques paid or the full amount at their credit, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

5th Money is taken at fixed rates, and conventional interest.

6th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario de Sta. Fe, Salta Oriental, Payandá, Rio de Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, 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, 6th Dec. 1861.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103.

Rate of interest for current month.

Specie received in account current at 10 p/100

per annum.

Specie advanced " " at 18 p/100

per annum.

Corrency received " " at 7 p/100

per annum.

Corrency advanced " " at 12 p/100

per annum.

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

Buenos Ayres, 6th Dec. 1861.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

For Rosario and intermediate

ports.

The DOLORITAS S. S. Captain Bruce

Leaves every Tuesday at 10 A. M. returning every 8 to 10 days. Fares, Rosario 16 \$, San Nicolás, Obligado & San Pedro 12 \$, Baradero 200 mps—Zarato 150 mps—San Fernando 30 mps.

BERNAL Y CARREGA—Reconquista 89.

English Grocery Store.

Calle Defensa N.º 164

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes teas, sugars, wines, spirits and other necessities for family use in town and country, of the best qualities, all purchased and selected with the greatest care.

Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.

Robert Urie

FOR NEW YORK.

To sail in all the month of December the first class British bark

AMBROSINE.

of 331 tons—Captain W. Loch.

This vessel has excellent accommodations in Cabin and Steerage. A good table will be kept, and every kindness shown the passengers.

For further information apply to the Captain or to.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.—Ship Brokers

83 Reconquista.

On sale.

A large and select stock of Tea, Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, are offered at moderate prices, they will be well packed and forwarded to any of the Plazas or Railway Stations by

Thomas Nuttall & Co

N.º 92 calle 25 de Mayo, B. Aires.

N. B.—The Branch Establishment in "MORON" will furnish all goods at the same prices they can be supplied at from this city.

Just received.

A new and select stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Teas, Raisins, Currants, &c. suitable for family use.

Orders executed with the quickest possible despatch at the most moderate prices, and forwarded free of charge to any of the plazas, at.

E. LAMPA.

Grocery Store—39 calle Cangallo 30.

Two doors above the American Church.

For Liverpool.

The fine, fast-sailing English barge

FLOR DEL PLATA.

Registered A. 1. for 19 years; 322 tons. Captain Ower (late of the "John R. Pitson"). This vessel, expressly built for this line of traffic is well known for her quick passages and good delivery of cargo. She will be shortly despatched, and offers every accommodation, in cabin and steerage, for passengers who may be going home.

Apply to the consignees

Orsola & Co. or to

H. A. Green & Co.—Ship Brokers,

N.º 83 calle Reconquista.

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice-versa. Documents of every description translated in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 173 calle San Martín.

SELTZERWATER!!!

Mineral water just received from the most famous fountains of Germany.

Wholesale and Retail in the General Store of

THOMAS BICKER

77—Perú—77

To be sold cheap.

The Ill. London News for 2 1/2 years bound in five handsome volumes up to this month. Apply at this Office.

Wanted.

On an English estancia near town a sober and intelligent man to work in a quinta & take care of horses.

Apply Maypú 175, before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

CURRY POWDER AND SOY!

Finest Soy and superior Curry Powder genuine; just arrived per "Velocidad" from Hong Kong. Retail-price twelve [12] dollars in a bottle.

THOMAS BICKER.

77—Perú—77

Translator.

The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, calle Mayo No. 69.

On Sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.

Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves.

H. M. Moss and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

The classed A. 1. Dutch Brig Gert Herwig, 179 tons Register. Captain Pik. This vessel is only 3 years old is coppered & Copper fastened & is one of the finest & best clipper vessels on the berth, the greater portion of the cargo being engaged she will have immediate despatch.

For further particulars apply to

HENRY J. FOWELL.

Calle 25 de Mayo, 50

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Clipper Bergantine

UDOLA.

318 tons Register.

This vessel is specially adapted for the River Plate trade, is quite new, the present being her first voyage she is coppered and copper fastened and built of the very best materials. Having about 3/4th of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. For particulars of freight, &c. &c. Apply to the consignee C. H. Folmar Esq. or to—

H. J. POWELL and Co.

SHIPBROKERS.

Calle 25 de Mayo, 50.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing coppered & copper fastened

AMERICAN SHIP

MINERVA.

407 tons, register.

This vessel's certificate of Lloyd's classification is 3rd A. 2. 1. for three years from 1861. She has about 1 1/2 hr cargo engaged, and now going on board and will sail with or without further cargo on or about the 23rd instant for particulars of freight &c. apply to the consignees Messrs. Zimmerman Fair's & Co. or to—

H. J. POWELL & Co.

Calle 25 Mayo, 50.

FOR SALE or charter a fine oak built American vessel—Coppered and Copper fastened 150 tons, register classed in French Lloyd's, and 2nd description of the first class—for particulars apply to—

H. J. POWELL and Co.

Brokers.

MEDIANERO.

Wanted by a young man of steady habits and good connection, to purchase half a flock of sheep for cash, and enter a Medianero with a respectable estancia of the South or West. For further particulars apply to "Pastor" at this office.

RESIDENT TUTOR.

A young man of superior education, sober and unmarried, seeks employment as resident master with the family of an English Estancia, who would give him an interest in sheep, after some time.

Address "Forja" at this office.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Scotch School is now closed for the Christmas vacation, but will be re-opened on Monday Jan. 13th 1862.

ACOSTA POWELL.

Master.

FOR BOSTON.

Will sail without fail the 5th of January 1862 the fine first class Hamburg Bark—

Edward & Elise

of 283 Tons, Captain C. A. Amundsen. This vessel has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers to whom the Captain guarantees the best of treatment.

For further information apply to the Captain or to Messrs.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.

Calle Reconquista, 63.

English Seminary

30—SUIPACHA—30

The principal of the establishment continues to prosecute his system of instruction, under the most favorable auspices. His practical acquaintance with the most popular systems of education in England, and the United States has enabled him to introduce branches and improvements, which render his institution the most efficient hitherto known in these countries. Thoroughly qualified English teachers have charge of the pupils, and the higher branches are taught by competent professors. The greatest attention is given to the moral and physical culture of the boarding pupils, who are under the constant supervision of Mrs. Nicholson.

To parents in the country or provinces who desire a home for their children, this institution offers unique advantages, and supercedes the painful necessity hitherto felt, of sending their children to secure a first rate mercantile education, children must be sent to England or the United States.

References given to the British mercantile community, to whom this establishment is favorably known, as members of its former pupils occupy prominent positions in the first mercantile houses of the city.

Prospectuses forwarded to any part of city or country on application, the vacations commencing on the 23rd Inst. and close January 6th 1862.

HENRY R. NICHOLSON.

Principal.

NEGRETE RAMON

Thomas Bicker invites his friends to inspect at his house one of the best Negrete Rams ever arrived from Germany. Said ram was born in January '59 on the famous manor "Postelwitz" and is a direct descendant of the celebrated full-blooded Black "Hochwitz" kingdom of Moravia (Mehren).

77—Calle Perú—77

150 DOUBLOONS.

Wanted the above sum on a mortgage of house property in the city of Dublin, worth 25,000, lease 999 years; interest 10 per cent will be given. The rents may be applied as a sinking fund if desired. For further particulars and rental, apply at this office.

WANTED.

A man-servant who speaks English at the Victoria Hotel.

Calle San Martín N.º 105.

A SMALL CHAORA.

Wanted to purchase a small Chaora of moderate price; (the smaller, the better) it is

TUE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Table-Turning.

We learn that the Bishop of Barcelona has very properly set his face against table-turning, by ordering all works on this trickery to be burnt. Yet many people are inclined to credit this modern magic, and however ridiculous in the concrete, it is decidedly true in the abstract.

Nor is the latter a whit less wonderful than the former illustration. The perambulating vagaries of a hat or sofa-table cannot be regarded with the same surprise, as the political table-turning, of a couple years, in the country of our residence. In 1859, this Province combated singly the whole power of the Confederation, and succumbed: the close of 1861 will see the Confederate peoples court the influence of Buenos Ayres, or admit the imposition of its will. In 1859 the *dictum* of Urquiza was law; he was feared alike by friends & enemies. To-day, he is but the shadow of his former self, his adversaries have prevailed, his followers rebelled, against him. Two short years have rolled over our heads, and what a change! Where is President Derqui in exile, What of Calvo? He is become a bankrupt politician. And Lagos? He sleeps in the quiet grave. And Alsina & Sarfield? They have sunk into private life. And Marin & Nadal? The former is a prisoner, the latter a houseless fugitive. How is the great Urquiza! Infirm of health, damaged in reputation, and tottering on his rustic throne.

Not only with individuals has time wrought such vicissitudes. If we review the 13 provinces, we shall find that a general *bouleversement* has taken place, more eventual, and scarcely less sudden, than the earthquake of Mendoza. San Juan has seen half-a-score of deposed Governors, and ultimately declared for Buenos Ayres; San Luis, after suppressing the Liberal movement of its neighbors, has at length caught the infection, and joined the cry. Tucuman, the cradle of independence has proclaimed from its Cabildo the cause of Buenos Aires. Catamarca has offered no resistance to the same dogma, preached by the disciples of Taboada. Santiago leads the crusade in the North, overcoming all opposition. Salta is animated by a similar spirit. Cordoba at first wavers, but then rushes to the Liberal ranks. Santa Fe surrenders to Mitre's arms. Corrientes shakes off the Federal regime. Thus nine Provinces become the allies of Buenos Ayres, or submit to her policy.

The remaining four are Mendoza, Jujuy, Rioja, and Entre-Rios. The first is disabled, and its neutrality thus insured; the second is entirely passive, and will follow in the wake of the victorious faction; the third has already given proof of Liberal sentiments; the last is the rallying-point of the scattered Federal elements that so lately predominated throughout nine-tenths of the Republic.

Hence the Liberals are intoxicated with triumph, anticipating the final overthrow of a faction which for thirty years has ridden roughshod through these vast pampas and is now hemmed in between the waters of the Paraná & Uruguay. But they forget that the revolutions of popular feeling are as variable in Cuyo as in Naples or elsewhere; and, (much as we lament it), it is possible that within a few years Federalism may strike its roots widely, and again claim the mastery. It can never be said that a political party is extinct, for Nature seems to have engendered a diversity of opinion, which, like counteracting gases, tends to form a more wholesome atmosphere. If all men were of one creed, it would offend need Reformation. If one party, alone, existed in politics the freedom of the State would be endangered. Thus in Pagan Rome their religion degenerated, because no other was tolerated; while in England, where rival Whigs and Tories agitate the country, public opinion is unfettered and human liberty most perfect.

Let us not therefore suppose happiness must be the result of a total annihilation of a fallen party. Peace may be insured by a decisive triumph, and the issue will verify such an idea. But, while foreigners regard the rise and fall of factions or individuals, with comparative indifference, it becomes the natives to shew a spirit of forbearance towards those who differ from the prevalent opinion, remembering that thoughts are free of impost, and "opposition is the life of trade."

Paper-money or Specie.

Which is better? Excuse the ridiculous question, since there is at present a grave doubt regarding their respective merits. We dwell the other day, on Gold and its intrinsic worth. If we judge paper by the same standard of value, it is worth its weight in old rags; but, luckily or otherwise, men have agreed to ascribe to this trifling commodity a conventional or representative value. True lovers of money would seem to have been the inventors of paper-currency, since on the contrary Lycurgus, who despised it, permitted none but brass coinage, which from its bulk was highly inconvenient. No doubt the first Greek merchants found it much easier to manage their accounts, or pay for a cargo, by a cheque on the bank, than by a cart-load of pennies.

Although we find in Roman Antiquities no trace of bill-discounters, nor any paper-money in the excavated monuments, it would be rash to say that the invention is modern. Fish-counters were invented at cards, to avoid the necessity of carrying small change on every occasion, and their nominal value answered the purpose satisfactorily. So also paper-currency introduced a new era for the purposes of commerce; but, like the fish-counters, was only of recognized merit in the circle of its adoption. Gold is the reality, paper-money, the image; the latter is like a reflection in the glass, which fades away when the original object disappears. Bank-notes are good, so long as the specie is there, to give them a

golden image, but failing this condition they are so valueless that we have seen old men light their pipes with them. They possess therefore no absolute value; which makes the inspired poet exclaim:

"A guinea it will sink, & a pound it will float!"
"So, I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note."

This conventional merchandise is therefore dependent like other things on a good character. Now it is proverbially easy to give a dog a bad name, and too often paper money, sometimes without deserving it, gives rise to as many fears as if infected with hydrophobia, notwithstanding the water-mark. Credit is shaken, and, like a boat once cracked, every effort to repair it, ends in failure.

Gold meantime, no matter what strange marks it bears, runs no such risk. We have seen a man almost die of hunger with Bank of England notes in his pocket, and this within 500 miles of London, whereas we have seen a *gaucho* without a dollar, buy his *chiripa*, simply cutting off one of his coat-buttons in payment.

There can be then no doubt that gold is, a times, more suitable than paper. This will occur either when paper is become bankrupt, or when its fluctuations render it difficult to ascertain its exact value. The latter case is at present true, since, only last week, we have experienced a fall in the price of doubloons equal to 8 p. s. But this evil is doubly ruinous when, as in our instance, we have to import European merchandise in specie. Under such circumstances no foreign merchant can sell his wares without manifest danger; for traffic then is almost converted into gambling.

With well-grounded motives, therefore, has the foreign body set on foot an agitation in favor of introducing foreign gold. A certain writer has, however, thought fit to propose that all liabilities for specie be in future declared illegal. We anticipate, it might in some measure prove a remedy, but, the remedy would prove worse than the disease. There is indeed a radical cure for the evil effects of a fluctuating monetary system, and this lies in the importation of a cargo of specie. Our Government will then possess the gift of king Midas, turning every thing into gold.

News from the Provinces.

Subsequent to the resignation of Caceres and removal of Montañó, the governor of Cordoba appointed Pizarro, minister of Police, and Fosse, of Government. It was decreed that the authority could not be delegated to the President of Senate, and the government was confirmed in its provisional capacity.

In Entre-Rios, the reins of power were resumed by Urquiza, who has taken the modest title of Governor, altho' erecting his Province into a Republic. He has addressed the following note to Mitre:

"The desire of restoring peace between this Province & Buenos Ayres has induced my Government to submit to the Legislature the proposals you were so kind as to offer, for that end."

"On presenting them, I took the liberty to manifest the assurances you had given me, that this would lead to an understanding. I have great pleasure in enclosing you the said law as the best proof of our sincerity to bring about the desired peace."

"Accept this testimony of my profound esteem."

"JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA."

A circular for foreign agents is also published, to the same effect as Urquiza's manifesto. Paraná is utterly stripped of its late dignity, of capital and seat of Government. It is to be under the care of a head-policeman, and this dignity, who is Gen. Francia, may keep a clerk for official purposes. Thus, at one fell-swoop, have disappeared President, Vice, Congress, Ministers, Secretaries and the other state *fac-totums* who constitute the corps called "high public functionaries." In a second letter, the Captain General writes to Mitre as "my esteemed friend" begging that our fleet will quietly permit him, to go to Paraná, and take in a cargo of the state papers.

The Uruguay asserts that Carril is named special envoy to make every arrangement. On the arrival of Mess. Gondra and Pacheco at this port, on board the "Salto de Guairá" our authorities refused to let them land, obliging them to continue their trip, to Montevideo.

In Santa Fé, Flores had appointed Cullen, chief of Police, and ordered Carballo to pursue Paschal Rosas who intends to league with the Indians; 500 troops of the Chaco frontier incorporated themselves with our General.

River-pilotage.

It is generally admitted that Buenos Ayres owes everything to her foreign commerce: it is therefore highly important that this element of her welfare should be carefully protected from any inroads that private monopoly might seem to threaten.

There is a certain class of men called river-pilots, who, in their humble profession, contribute notably to the security of our shipping. They risk their lives with praise-worthy zeal, and at least deserve that reward for their labors, which is the birth-right of us all. For a time their gains were ample and proportionate, but, as we live in a world of mutability, new regulations were made, affecting their position, and "a change came o'er the spirit of their dream." Suddenly their vessels were sold off at an enormous sacrifice, and no less than sixteen found their occupation gone, driving them to seek some more profitable employment.

The cause of all this was a gross monopoly, which, like all monopolies is a manifest wrong to the less wealthy trader. By a patient review of the last few years we come to understand the details of this matter.

During the tyranny of Rosas this profession was put up to Auction and the highest bidder became in fact pilot-general of this port, so that without his supreme good-pleasure, no one, however experienced, could exercise the calling. When the Restorer of the Lake was kicked out, most of his rotten institutions fell away. Among the rest it was judged fit to throw open the river-pilotage to every man, irrespective of creed or color, who could pass the necessary examination. This was a laudable measure, and is contained in a decree bearing date July 30 1856, being signed by Obligado as Governor and counter-signed by the present Gen. Mitre. Well had it been if our rulers had said "quod scripsi, scripsi!" or, in the vulgar proverb, "let well enough alone." If that law had been left intact, those 16 disbanded pilots should not have found themselves in poverty, nor would there be room to complain. Relying on the stability of the law, several equipped, on their own account, superior pilot-boats, anticipating a lucrative return. But alas! after four revolutions of the fickle moon, we read a new regulation, which comes in by a special side-wind to nullify the good effects of the former.

The law of July has still a nominal force, never having been repealed, and a casual observer might believe that the profession of pilots is yet open to all. But he must have, indeed, a strong affection for aquatics, who would, on his own hook, now turn pilot. The most convenient point being Punta India, he can swim aboard any vessel that he may hail, coming up; or, if he bring a ship down to the Banco Ortiz, he can make for the nearest land, Escondida or San Borombon, and, if an occasional ducking damp not his eagerness, pursue his vocation under a slight disadvantage. Thus the free-trade pilot who believes in natation has no other embarrassment in the exercise of his industry, than his niment. But, it will be said, can he not buy a boat? Not so there can exist no competition between a man who pays his own expenses and another who has clear profit.

Don Vicente Casares is a man of large capital and much influence: this gentleman prevailed on Government to grant him the light-ships with right of toll. Now the half-real per ton, which is stipulated as tariff is amply sufficient remuneration for the expenses of light &c. And these light-ships should be considered as public property, being only leased for the term of 15 years. It happens, however, that the contractor seems to regard them as his personal chattels, making them subservient to a piloting speculation for a *rendez-vous*. Thus the pilots are at his mercy, and bound to submit to his terms. They groan against the monopoly while they are at once its victims and instruments. Of course the option of a strike is before them, but this is equally dangerous and useless. They complain of insufficient profits, repent having sold their ships, and find their profession virtually swamped up. Nothing remains for them in the way of appeal, for, when such a movement was got up last March, they were afraid to sign the petition, saying "if Casares prevents us going aboard the light-ship we are undone."

The system of converting light-ships into hermaphrodite pilot-boats is not permitted in England, nor in any other country to our knowledge. It is all very well for a man to seek his convenience in every possible way, but, when this becomes a sweeping monopoly, which drives others to beggary, some means must be resorted to, by a protecting Government, for the interest of the body. We confidently look for a revision of Mr. Casares' contract; this statement has been favored us by a distressed pilot, who sees his profession in jeopardy, and claims from Government, the common protection due to everyone.

Events of the Day

Nothing new have we heard of the movements up the river, and it is there ore to be presumed that the fight of the fleets was an air-drawn vision. If it had taken place we must have known the result, by some of the small craft, or our sharp-eared friends of Pilar and Mercedes, who heard the report of Pavon should have likewise perceived a cannonade at Diamante. To remove the effects of spleen, resulting from a lack of news, we have the prospect of an election for the Municipal representatives, which, however, is generally a dull piece of business. Sunday the 29 inst. is fixed; and the outgoing members are Messrs. Armstrong, Goyena, Bosch, Almeida, Pereira, Pillado, Sivori, Marmol, Otamendi, Zapiola, Villanueva, Blanco, Echeguecia, & Ramos. This list includes some of our most active officers, and we hope that a re-election may give the new body the benefit of their experience.

A dispatch from Flores, of Dec. 6, announces that 100 officers and 200 soldiers have submitted, and that Rosas, after the loss of his baggage, retired to the Chaco: the captured munitions are: 4 carts, 19 bullocks, 427 lances, 16 muskets, 8 carbines, 8 swords, 15,500 cartridges, 6 war-chests; 44 sabres-taches, 9 camp-tents, 2,665 red caps, 50 red silk ribbons, 475 common do., 9 keppies, a roll of tobacco, 2 pags yerba, 11 chiripás, 11 shirts, 3 ponchos, 6 banners, 49 shoulder-straps, 4 reams paper, 27 crimean shirts, 1 box flints.

We make no comments, since this is a "Tri-buna" monopoly, but think the Confederation possessed "all officers and no soldiers", from the above report; also, that the 11 individuals, who lost their shirts, should claim them, as being useless to the general public, and unsuitable for trophies. The other articles may be turned to account, and the enemy will feel the want of them among the Indians.

The art of Puffing.

There are few men who do not profess an abhorrence of this useful art, fewer still who have the courage to declare themselves its votaries, yet perhaps not a single one, who has had the self-denial to refrain on all occasions from its practice.

From the tinsel decorations of the tented field, to the humblest squib, or most elaborate placard, the spirit of puffing pervades all that is calculated to attract attention. The simple signature of a man's name induces a number of alphabetical initials such as F. P. S. A. M. &c. &c.; or again, where these adjuncts are unknown, there is, as in this country a filigree-work which gives ample play for calligraphy. Mr. Spurgeon and Blondin are at present puffing in London: one on dogmatism, the other on the tight-rope. Louis Napoleon and Montalembert "pull in opposition," to amuse the French. Holloway and Hyam inflate their drugs and railoring in just the same manner, as M. Lessops blows the bubble Suez scheme, or M. De Chailu his stuffed gorillas.

What would become of Life-Insurances, Mines, Canals, Opera Singers, Steam Companies, & Photographers if puffing were discarded and placards declared a nuisance. Advertising in every form is found so desirable that in England, men are employed as walking band-bills with an enormous board hung before and behind, on which may be seen "6 shirts for 30", "interments at the Necropolis" "a tent 5 barrel-revolvers" "grand charity sermon" "Zoological gardens" "new-fashioned perambulators" "Rosa Bonheurs cattle-show" and "Madame Tussauds wax-works."

Barnum, the Yankee Prince of Humbug, realised an immense fortune by puffing. Dr. Parr's pills owed their efficacy to advertisements. All the great "Stars" of our day, whether musical, political, conical, metaphysical, historical, commercial, or otherwise, have gained fame, wealth, honors, and immortality by nothing more, nor less, than systematic, persevering, unlimited puffing. Great talent, without it, is useless to the possessor:

How many a *gen* of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear
How many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

On the other hand, anything above mediocrity, with its aid, may soar aloft on the wings of popularity. This is the great secret of success in life, as any man of standing who has the honesty to confess it, will allow.

Puffing by advertisement is the most gentlemanly form whether you be a practitioner of Mesmerism, or a simple Chiropodist. With public performances flattery has become too decidedly vulgar and the usual plan is to publish a fierce onslaught either on the merit of the performers, or the moral of the piece. This was the manner in which "Traviata" acquired notoriety. Even in Buenos Ayres, Madame Lagrange had not a decided run until a scurrilous lampoon denounced her artistic efforts. Just as the pretended attack of the "Tribuna" brought 17 new subscribers to our journal, in as many hours: or as the opposition of two papers is always sure to serve both. Two scribblers are like two opposite lawyers who pocket their fees, fleecing their clients the public, between them.

Hence appears the manifest influence of a newspaper notice, and its immense utility. We are glad to perceive that puffing is growing highly fashionable; the "Tribuna" boasts 100 new advertisements daily. The success of such a plan may be judged from its increasing popularity, and we can assure our readers that experience verifies the saying of Profesor Holloway "one dollar spent in puffing produces 100 dollars profit"

The French packet

Since our last summary of news for friends at home, there has been a strange revolution in our political world, and it is gratifying to anticipate that the present month, in bringing to a close this eventful year, will have registered likewise the termination of a long, calamitous and decisive struggle.

The flight of President Derqui was followed in quick succession by the victory of Flores at Cañada Gomez. Paunero's march on Cordoba, and a revolution in Corrientes. Later arrived the news of a general *emancipacion* throughout the provinces, the defeat and capture of San, the triumphal crusade of Taboada, and finally the passiveness of Urquiza.

Buenos Ayres now stands in a new attitude, two-thirds of the republic have proclaimed her principles, and the remaining provinces are too disabled, or intimidated, to present a hostile front. Entre-Rios, alone, with the prestige of Urquiza could offer shew of resistance, but even the Captain-General has bowed to the storm, proclaiming peace with this city, when a war could, at best, be attended with doubtful results. From the commencement it seemed he was not in earnest about invading this province, and even his best friends have accused him of duplicity. Nevertheless we have proof of his present sincerity in his order to disarm the fleet, and deposition of the nominal authorities at Paraná. He has completely separated his province from the Republic, and rumor is rife that he intends retiring to Europe; but this last step is utterly improbable and by no means necessary for our tranquillity. Gen. Mitre has every-thing his own way, and, though it may require time to regulate the upper provinces, the security of Buenos Ayres is beyond fear of disturbance.

Commerce has not yet recovered the rude shock it necessarily sustained, but public confidence thrives apace, and the New Year will, we trust, bring us more flattering prospects. At the same time our farmers are coming to market with their wool, and with them, at least, every-thing has resumed its wonted prosperous condition. The state of the money-crisis leaves room to hope a speedy improvement; and national industry only waits the sanction of the Senate to chronicle a progressive stride in the commencement of the Chascomus & Mercedes lines of Railway.

Wool.

The source from which is derived the greater part of that prosperity to which Buenos Ayres has attained is the rearing & refining of sheep

and since there is a very large interest attached to the opening of the wool market is generally looked forward to with a keen eye, as, on the one hand there is a large flow of capital with the buyers, whilst with our countrymen there is a warm (& of course praise-worthy) anticipation of high prices after their 12 months campaign, as their earnest effort is to improve & refine as best they can both the quality & condition of their wool. Events in Europe generally, dullness of the manufacturing districts in England, & tho' last not least, the total prostration of the American trade with the world at large, have contributed to paralyze our market here which runs at least 10 percent lower than last year for first class wool & fully 20 per cent for inferior wools; & even at those reductions there is not that lively disposition amongst buyers, reasonably to be expected particularly for 2nd & 3rd class wool. Buyers proclaim aloud that they have lost 30 percent in last season's purchase, whilst sheep farmers assert with truth that more money has been expended for the last 2 years in the purchase of good rains than has been expended during 10 years previous, & also that their expenses have been amongst the Estancieros that fine wools sold at 90 dollars are below their legitimate value in comparison to the wools of Australia & South Africa, the former is fine & it is washed but the cost is from 200 \$ to 250 the arroba. As to prices here, this year may be an exception as foreign markets are dull & prostrate, but buyers would do well to encourage wool growers as best they can & thereby check the feeling which has become very general amongst the wealthy Estancieros (who possess 3/4 of the good wool here) that in case they find themselves again placed at the mercy of buyers, they will join, charter vessels, insure their wool, & put themselves face to face with the English-German & French manufacturers by exporting directly: there are already a few instances of this kind amongst the Estancieros as they say buyers do not discriminate fairly between the first & second class article, \$3 being sometimes the difference & the owner of the latter comes out the richer man since his wool is much heavier. Buyers will find they have a very wealthy class to deal with & one which can afford to do without their money for 6 months; it is well known many of our Australian neighbors export on their own account & why not we try it; we shall be always most happy to hear of concord between buyers & sellers, but likewise we are ever ready to forward the interests of our industrious countrymen.

VERITAS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST (CONTINUED)

Mr.	William Thompson.	\$ 100
"	William Graham	140
"	Frances Wm. Reynolds	60
"	Owen Linch	30
"	Matthew Forrester	30
"	J. C. Simpson	6
"	George Youll	20
Messrs.	John Hines	50
"	Walter Ludlaw	30
"	Gibson Brothers	170
"	Arthur Godfrey	30
"	Douglas Price	30
"	Alexander Sibori	50
"	Michael Duggan	60
"	P. D. Linch	100
"	Patrick Fitzsimonds	60
"	John Duffly	100
"	Michael Keegan	60
"	Michael Dougherty	60
"	Robert Kelly	60
"	John Tormay	25
"	William Paul	30
"	Edward Quirk	30
"	Henry Critchley	30
"	John Butler	60
"	John Larkin	10
"	Michael Macdonald	20
"	James Murray	20
"	John Hore	60
"	William Linch	20
"	John Burke	20
"	William Smith	20
"	Patrick Kelly	20
"	Michael Lawless	60
Messrs.	Macomo	60
Mr.	Robert Manson	60
Dr.	Andrew Dick	67
Mr.	Jacob Chapman	60
"	William Broghy	100
"	George Broghy	30
"	John Cumming	60
"	James Winsor	60
"	George Noble	60
"	John Tormay	10
"	Andrew Dickson	10
"	John Cowan	16
Messrs.	James Noble	30
"	Peter Ham	60
"	John Cunningham	30
"	William Mooney	100
"	Matthew Dillon	20
"	Patrick Mahan	30
"	Krona Jaspers	60
"	Michael Hepuall	20

Wool-Market.

(from the Review.)

We note the following sales, by which it will be perceived that prices have not fallen so notably as was expected:

300 arrobas lana extra por all callad y condicion	\$ 102
500 idem idem idem	98
600 idem idem idem	90
800 idem mestiza fina	86
400 idem idem buena	82
800 idem idem idem	80
300 idem idem	74
600 idem idem	72
150 idem buena-mezcla	67
200 idem mezcla	69

News from Europe.

Dates from Southampton of Nov. 9 bring word of the death of Sir James Graham, the distinguished statesman, in the 71st year of his age. The Prince of Wales was fulfilling the growing cares of exalted rank by opening a library in the Temple, and paying a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, his late Mentor in Canada. A terrible gale visited the north-east coast, causing much loss of life. Her Majesty has returned to Windsor, on the approach of winter, and Prince Alfred by last accounts was drinking champagne with Lord Mulgrave in the blue-nose capital. There is little of import from India, except that the Hindostanee nabobs have an objection to the Victoria decoration, the wearing of stars being deemed a profanation.

In France there has been another inundation, and a second quarrel with Switzerland: the latter resulted from the arrest of some troublesome Frenchmen on neutral territory by the Federal authorities. The usual remedy of Imperial grievances, an occupation of the scene in question, was the immediate consequence. The year 1865 is to see a French Exhibition at St. Cloud, which will eclipse everything of the kind yet attempted. Sir. Ios. Paxton is the intended architect, and the dome will surpass 500 ft. in elevation. The coast of Madagascar is included in a new navy station which foreshadows French domination in that island.

The eyes of all Europe have lately turned on Koenigsberg, an ancient city of mediæval reminiscence, & architecture which has witnessed the gorgeous ceremony of King William's coronation. The new monarch, who calls up traditions of the Great Frederick, placed the crown on his head *a la Napoleon*, as if exploding the "divine right." He published an amnesty applicable to all improving criminals, more especially to offending Editors. The entry into Berlin was a splendid spectacle.

From Berlin we hear that Count Lambert was judged too merciful a vice-roy for Poland, and the savage Czar has appointed Gen. Lander, butcher-general for Warsaw and the provinces. The churches & synagogues are closed, cannon is planted in the streets, and in intervals the unhappy Poles are moved down by the merciless Cossacks. It is probable Alexander will find necessity for these Russian garrisons in his own cities, since there is a profound agitation among all classes subsequent to closing the Universities.

Hungary and Austria are still playing the cat and dog, nor is it possible to make friends between them on any terms. The Austro-Turkish frontier is also disturbed, the Montenegro extending their incursions and counting on the assistance of Serbia & Russia.

The latter power has made a grave threat against the new Sultan, who is occupied in getting up a harem, although he cannot find funds to stave off bankruptcy. Omar Pasha is unable to resist the Montenegrins in their mountain fastnesses and a cruel war of retaliation is carried on, no quarter being given on either side.

In Spain the Mexican expedition engrossed all attention, and two new vessels were ordered to Vera Cruz. The opposition agreed to vote for Rios Rosas. Spain will give up Tetuan on payment of 60 millions. Marshal O'Donnell has received the order of the Prussian Black Eagle.

The king of Italy finds the royal bauble to press heavily upon his heroic brows, and there is no question that the Italian Unity will prove an impracticable idea, and lead to a terrible complication in all Europe. Pius IX. is still in the Vatican, but Cialdini has given up Naples in despair, partaking of a farewell banquet on board the English fleet. Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Masons. The railway from Rome to Civita-vecchia has suffered a casualty of one San Fernando character. The ex-king of Naples leaves the Quirinal for his wife's mansion in Bavaria.

The King of Portugal is too sick to entertain matrimonial thoughts, and report goes that he has been poisoned. The king of Holland shook hands with the king of Belgium, as if to forget old times. The king of Greece thinks of retiring from business; in fact petty royalty is at a discount, but it is gratifying to learn that their views are peaceable, for petty belligerents are quite as dangerous as their big brethren.

United States.

The Federals have again sustained a reverse, having lost 600 men and Gen. Baker: the latter was the first Englishman who ever attained the rank of Senator. The Confederates have seized the banks of the Potomac and still menace Washington. In this city forage was so scarce that it was feared the cavalry would soon find themselves minus their horses. Some speculative Yankees proposed, it is said, the Frenchman's treatment of his quadded, but without success. Much more happy has been the completion of the Pacific Telegraph, by which messages can now be sent from San Francisco to Newfoundland a stretch of 6,000 miles. A great expedition comprising several vessels and some 35,000 men was fitted out for New Orleans, but the result was doubtful. Meantime Gen. Mc. Lellan instituted severe discipline and calculated, by an improved morale, to be able at once to face the enemy. Fremont and Price were looking for each other, and nothing awakened the flagging interest but an occasional Editor who was tarred and feathered for amusement.

The revolt in Entre-Rios & Corrientes.

Urquiza seems to have made himself a host of enemies by his recent conciliation towards Buenos Ayres. Not only Lopez Jordan, but even his own son is reported to have condemned his conduct, and lastly we hear that Victoria and two Ades-de-camp expressed themselves so clearly that the former had to

make his escape to Montevideo and the latter had their ears boxed by the indignant autocrat.

From Diamante we learn that the garrison is highly discontented, complaining of insufficient rations: seven gunners have deserted, and passed over to our fleet which is at present almost within range of the enemy. Cordeiro is the admiral substituted for Cabassa, although, to believe report, he was shot three months ago.

The insurgents in Corrientes are successful; Reguera, having first seduced Virasoro, who was sent to oppose him, marched towards the capital, whither he sent a dispatch politely intimating to Rolon that his time was up.

Stop Press.

Army news.

The Doloresitas brings details from Rosario of much weight. Corrientes surrendered to the rebels and F. Rolon gave place to a namesake one Dr. Philip Rolon, in the curule chair. In Santa Fé, Flores had quartered the Italian Legion in town, and encamped his army about 2 leagues distant, guaranteeing the inhabitants perfect security. The hostile squadron ascended the Paraná, our ships following in its wake. Dispatches from Paunero relate that Saa had still some 70 dragons, and Cordoba e-iles, with whom he purposed making for Mendoza. Baigorrea was en route for San Luis to support Ordóñez. Cordoba was tranquil, Paunero's head quarters being at Villa Nueva for strategical purposes.

From Europe.

Mr. Peltzer & family
" N. Melzes.
" G. F. Mettelsmann.
" Pichenbach.
" Murray.
" Quing.
" Croskey & Lady.
" J. Good.
" J. S. Ranes.
" M. F. Perefira.

From Rio Janeiro.

Mr. H. A. Blyth.
" Holterhoff.
" F. Chozze.
" J. Ranov.
Madame C. Watson.
Melle. Clara Moulin.

Charitable Donation.

It is with sincere pleasure we observe the generosity of several Irish farmers who, having disposed of their wool, bestow on our city some of their surplus wealth. No doubt their earnings are fairly gained, but charity levies an impost more agreeable than the Contribution, and he is a recreant who refuses a mite to objects of public or national interest.

The list of donatives to the British Hospital is a sterling proof that they have at heart the success of an institution more properly belonging to their English & Scotch brethren. This unity of feeling, among peoples of different tastes, is refreshing on a foreign soil, and is a grateful acknowledgement of the kindness our countrymen (of the Emerald Isle) have experienced individually from those of the sister Kingdoms.

We have been requested to remind our prosperous nationalists that charity is universal in its objects, and the distinctive emblem of Christianity. The committee of San Francisco improvement, therefore, [no doubt encouraged by the British Hospital List,] beg to solicit a trifling assistance from Irishmen, in particular, since the new pavement in front of San Roque will be an ornament to their church, and should not fall entirely on the native charity. Contributions for the British Hospital may be left at the British Consulate, or with Mr. E. Seymour calle Lima 91 and any sums for the San Francisco pavement, at the Convent or with Don Luis Jacobé, or at this office.

The above contributions will be gratefully acknowledged in our columns.

Model advertisement.

The undersigned offers his services as translator [?] from the English language [read, of]. He can furnish good references [as to what?] having been employed by most of the English Engineers [in what line?] in the country to their satisfaction [what gave satisfaction?] the country, the employment, or what?]

He also undertakes the management of business with the Government [Old], being well acquainted with all the necessary steps [ahem!] and formalities [that's ugly] observed in all these transactions

Snooks

Now any person requiring us to publish a document like the above we would ask for a guarantee lest the next of kin of the lamented Lindley Murray should accuse us of a wanton sacrilege, or that the Government should say it was impertinent.

The following would be more to our taste: "Hurrah for Liberty."

We beg to state, that our "Morning Whistle" is an organ of melodious and mellifluous tone: that our ideas are unfettered by the pre-

judices of common sense; that we have taken so many liberties with our language as to make it subservient to a Mosaic transformation: that we have voted accentuation a bore; that we break off in the middle of a sentence, to give play to our readers' imagination: that we translate official documents in their true spirit, so that the vulgar can make neither head nor tail of them: that we enrich our diction with grotesque figures of speech, which Blair might study in vain, or Mexofanti bother himself to discover their paternity. In fine our paper breathes such freedom of thought, expression and purpose, that all who read it will find unusual amusement in following us to a conclusion, or calculating the immense fund of imagination required for so heterogeneous, original, pie-bald, and ridiculous, a surfeit of genial absurdities.

Pilots who have given up business in Buenos Ayres.

Don Enrique Parks.
" Enrique Sinclair.
" Antonio Silva.
" Juan Daley.
" Edmundo Elesgood.
" Chapman.
" Pedro Esaroste.
" Brown.
" Amelio Arango.
" Juan Stram.
" Luis Naregova.
" Bertova.
" Juan Ure.
" Cristobal Brill.
" José Pequeno.

Pilots who are indebted to the pilot boat "Inflexible."

	PATACONS
A. B.	16
C. D.	14
E. F.	21
G. H.	13
I. K.	16
L. M.	32

Pilot boats sold since 1856.

"Edith."
"Triumph"
"Veloz"

To be sold "Inflexible" this is the last boat belonging to any Buenos Ayres pilot.

GEORGE FITZ PATRICK.

News from the camp.

The latest dispatches announce Mitre's arrival at head-quarters, but we are not to suppose that this indicates fresh warlike movements. While the two expeditionary columns are doing their work, our commander's attention will probably turn on the new pacification, arranging details with Urquiza, whose flight is merely imaginary. We have no fears of a misunderstanding between the rival Generals, since mutual amity is the interest not only of themselves but of the nation; there are however some points as yet undefined, and these can best be determined on the spot.

In Rosario the only novelty was the removal of the curate, for absence without leave, this gentleman being a Federal. The accounts of Paunero, so far from confirming the capture of Saa, relate that he had, with Videla and his brother, about 100 men in San Luis, but that his flight was proximate. The camp villages declared for Ordóñez, who was marching on the city; and Sandes and Baigorrea were ordered to advance in support of this movement. Meantime Rosas is said to have crossed to Entre-Rios, although the first account in more probable, stating that he bent his steps to the Gran Chaco.

Further European News.

In our summary of Sunday, we omitted the death of the king of Portugal; the report of a famine in the West of Ireland & the treaty between England, France & Spain to humble Mexico, whereby French occupation is limited to 3,000 troops, and projects of annexation discountenanced. It is also true that Queen Isabella has resolved to support the Pope's temporal power, and a coalition is forming against O'Donnell.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a strict surveillance of the Vincent de Paul Society, which he fears is exerting its influence against his Government.

The prospect of an European war next spring is growing perceptible. Lamar-mora, of Crimean fame, is the new viceroy of Naples, sent to fulfil a task in which his three predecessors have failed.

The treaty of Spain with Morocco ensures liberty of Christian worship in Tetuan, Fez & Mesquinez, also the right of fishery and a strip of territory in Rabat. General Gasset is named commander of the expedition to Mexico.

From the U. States we hear of a grave controversy between the English minister and Pres. Lincoln, relative to the seizure of British vessels. The only answer to every complaint was "that American institutions were not dependent on the ideas of Britishers". It is said that France is instigating England not to observe the blockade, and that Napoleon meditates favoring the Southern States.

General Mitre, in Europe.

Although our affairs generally excite less interest in the old world than here, we perceive that the "Moniteur" and "London News" make favorable mention of the battle of Pavon. Gen. Mitre has perhaps acquired in one day more, repute in Europe than a life-long devotion to his principles, and the successful cultivation of literary efforts have ever procured him. We prefer vastly the historian of Belgrano to the victor of Pavon, but cannot wonder that the world bestows more praise on the daring soldier than on the instructive writer.

We desire sincerely that the rising hero may yet be better known in Europe, as the Liberal Legislator, of his country, and that his image in the Pantheon of great men may be decorated with the poet's bays, rather than with the garland of heroic deeds.

Still we refuse not the title of glory accorded him, and believe that D. Bartolome Mitre would alone suffice to remove the idea that our great characters are pigmies, or our statesmen uneducated bores. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is a thorough gentleman, a refined scholar and a brave man, quite fit to enter a Parisian salon, or even a court leet.

General items.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the San Fernando line is likely to reconvene constructive operations at once, and we are assured that the 9th July '62 will see it in motion. Mr. Croskey, one of the Directors, and Messrs. King & Murray, engineer & contractor, have arrived in the "Mersey" so that the project is now tangible. It were desirable that the Chascomus line should have a start at the same time, and in a few months we might take the rail to Belgrano or the Tomas de Zamorra: the former being our prettiest outlet, and the latter picturesque village at present inaccessible, from bad roads.

The Italian Opera Co. has again been attacked by our French colleague, with whose critique we do not entirely concur: let the public judge. Meantime the *Buffos* receive general praise, although a discriminating public should rather laugh at their attempts.

The Plaza Mayo is undergoing petrification, which like all such, will be a rarity. The Post office is not yet removed to calle San Martin; but the new Bolsa is progressing. The name has been erased, which gives room for speculation, some saying it is superfluous, while others allege—it will be called the "Arcopagite" in compliment to our Modern Athens.

Correspondence.

Moreno 8th Dec. 1861.

Mr. Editor,
Sir,

Nothing could be more amusing than a birds-eye view of this patriotic and enterprising town on last evening.

In consequence of the glad tidings of the victories achieved by Buenos Ayres over her enemies, and the peaceable conclusion of the Argentine War, all the inhabitants of Moreno, native and foreign,

men, women and children, marched through the town several times with flying flags and decorated banners streaming on the gentle and refreshing evening breeze, and were frequently saluted by the discharge of musketry, and joyfully enlivened by the sounds of the drum and other instruments which I suppose, from the tone of the music, must have immigrated with their owners from the wilds of Connaught, for the airs were all selected from that quarter of the globe, and chiefly consisted of Garry-owen, the Connaught Rangers and Wellington's March, which were responded to, and cheered as loudly and joyfully as if the whole town, bereft in a moment, Irish by magic. To see the natives, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, and all, marching to the tunes of Garry-owen and Sir Patrick's Day &c, was really amusing and gladdening to me who can never forget these heart-thrilling strains of Irish melody.

I am,
Sir, yours sincerely &c.
A lover of amusement.

LOCAL EVENTS.

GERMAN DROWNED.—At half-past one on Sunday a youth of Vaterland met with an untimely death, while bathing off the mole. This is a second time that we are obliged to call loudly for a bathing establishment seeing the cost of such an institute would be little compared with the value of human life.

Gold.—Our semi-weekly colleague inquires where this precious metal may be found in abundance. We answer, "go to Halifax!"

VILLA DEL SALTO.—The dimensions of this fine new Steamer are: keel 168 ft. burden 465 tons—horse-power, 120—and her accommodations are, cabins 1st class 82; 2nd do. 42. Her speed is 16 miles an hour.

A MURDER.—We read of a Frenchman who fell into a river, and was rescued by a *gen d'arme*. The former was profuse in his thanks, but the latter declined them saying "I leaped in, not to do you a favor, but to arrest you for bathing in a dangerous place, forbidden by law."

ANOTHER VICTIM.—An Italian boy was yesterday drowned, of course while bathing off the mole. It seems too misty suffer a regular hecatomb, until some of our Editors or manufacturers of local events, shall suffer a like fate, and then society, deploring their loss, will demand a remedy.

The Weather.—After an interval of dry weather, we were yesterday favored with a desirable shower accompanied with lightning. It is probable to-day will be as breezy as wet Saturday makes a dry Sunday—or as the French have it "tel Vendredi, tel Dimanche."

Italian Opera.—This company (Parodi) made its debut on Tuesday evening in the splendid composition "Heraclius". There was a full house, and the piece was such a success as to warrant a high popularity amongst us, for the distinguished artists.

Strange punishment.—On Tuesday evening a man who entered Mr. Eastman's shop contrived to steal a small quantity of phosphorus which he secreted in his pocket. Running into the street he found himself at once enveloped in flame, but by the aid of Mr. Hastings and the philanthropic tobacconist, who lives opposite, he was extinguished, his clothes being torn from his body. The tobacconist had his fingers charitably scorched.

Boy drowned.—A youth who was bathing on Monday evening, was drowned. Journalists find in this a piece of news, but Humanity asks when shall we have the bathing establishment we were promised. Echo answers: "mañana."

Immigrants.—Under this heading may be classed 31 male and 331 female passengers of the Negreña race, arrived on Sunday last from Hamburg for Mr. Passanau.

Shipping List.—In to-morrow's paper we will give the Shipping List, which we have discarded from our weekly edition as having no interest for camp subscribers.

Wool.—On yesterday one of our countrymen from Villa Luxan disposed of his fleece, which was remarkably clean, at the high figure of 94½—this is up to Fahrenheit.

Railways.—We are glad to perceive that the important communication on Mr. Lumb's project which first appeared in our columns has since been published in our local journals, and in a pamphlet form. This will clear up the artificial difficulties raised by our English colleague.

L'Époque.—Our French colleague publishes a fierce attack on the Italian Co., which we think unmerited. He also pleads guilty to plagiarism of which the Revista accused him.

In motion.—Mr. Lumb's opponents have been so long railing against his road, that the project though still "in motion" (before the Senate) has not advanced as far as the first station. There has been a good deal of cutting and fencing on both sides, and the rolling-stock should have already made its trial trip, but that some malicious persons put obstacles on the line.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BROTHER AND SISTER.—It is not frequently that the Police Correctional courts exhibit remarkable instances of heroism in common life, or that such cases as that of Marguerite Deschamps or Lucile Roydat occurs in them to relieve the monotony of crime they exhibit. The latter is a peculiarly interesting example of the struggles of a Parisian child, so much so that the phenomenon of a president with tearful eyes was evoked by it. The circumstances in connection with it are as follow:—A fair-faced and blue eyed child, delicate, gentle-looking, and badly dressed, was brought up to be dealt with as a vagrant. On being asked her history, she replied:—“Alas! Monsieur, I am the child of an honest workman and contumacious, but they are dead, and I don't know if I have any grown up relations or not. I have only one brother, but Jacques is very little, and he does not know that I am here.” “But,” answered the judge, “he being a child, I must, I am sorry to say, condemn you.” The little girl on hearing this began to sob and cry out. “Poor Jacques! poor Jacques! what will he do?” She was presently interrupted by a childish voice calling out to her: “Here I am, take courage, and don't be afraid.” The speaker, an intelligent looking little fellow in a groom's dress, advancing towards the bar, cried out in a supplicating tone, “Hear me, hear me, M. le President, and don't pass sentence on Lucile, who never in her life did a wrong thing till to-day. Don't be afraid—don't be afraid, sister—do, Monsieur, forgive her; for I am able to take care of her.” “How old are you, my little man?” “Twelve,” said Jacques; while Lucile cried, “Oh, how good you are; I thought I was lost.” “My child,” said the magistrate, “I shall do all in my power to set your sister free, but you must first give me an explanation about both her and yourself.” “Oh, if that's all, I can do it all once.”

When my father and mother died of fever, we were left without anything, and seeing Lucile young and helpless, I said to myself I will be a workman and earn money to send her to school. I accordingly apprenticed myself to a brush maker, and every day gave my sister the half of what they gave me to eat; in the evening I brought her into my room and made her sleep in my bed, while I wrapped myself up in my blouse and a rug, and slept on the floor till she got up before daybreak to go away. The poor child is growing, and she must not have had enough to eat since she begged, but since yesterday morning I have been hired to mind horses, and have now enough of wages to give her plenty. If you are not willing to mind what I say, my employer can bear me out.” The president's voice trembled with emotion when he said, “Your conduct is admirable; persevere in it, and God will bless you for it. To-morrow you can come and take your sister.” Lucile listened all the while, apparently in an agony of suspense, and when her brother had done speaking, exclaimed, “Won't you, kind, good Jacques, come early?” The two children then embraced each other; and Jacques, after having gained his point, giving way to a revulsion of feeling, fell into a fit of sobbing, saying several times, “How good is God to have given me back my poor lost little sister.”—*Paris Correspondent of the Star.*

FACETIAE.

A CORONER.—reasoned out a verdict more sensible than one half the verdicts usually rendered. It appears that a man, conceiving that a little powder had been thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning pile; but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at the desirable moment, he was blown to pieces. The following was the verdict delivered with great gravity by the official:—“Can't be, called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't visitation of God; because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in—died for want of common sense.”

HE DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS LOADED.—“You will please to observe,” said an old school-master Lambell, as he led a party of gentlemen through his school, “that the boys are required to observe the utmost attention to quietness as well as discipline.” They had at this moment arrived in front of several boys standing around a water-bucket, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of the cup, while the old gentleman was stooping over to recover his pen from the floor, when another, passing along behind, snatched his fingers quick under the drinker's ear which caused him on a sudden to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Standing upright,

with his face and hair dripping, he shouted aloud, “Who did that?” The party unanimously cried out, “Jim Gunn, sir.” James Gunn, what did you do that for? Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered that it was not his fault; that Tom Owen snatched him. This changed the direction of old Lambell's wrath, and shaking his cane portentously over Owen's head, he asked, “Did you snap Gunn?” The culprit, trembling with fear, muttered, “Yes, sir, I snapped Gunn, but I didn't know that he was loaded.”

AN AMERICAN POET LAUREATE.—It is refreshing to come across such a gem as the following:—
The first bird of Spring attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from the limb—a dead bird was him—
The music had fixt in his throat.

SACKS AND BAGS.—Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giving the pass-word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the same time the great Saxe was marbled. “The pass-word is Saxe; now don't forget it Pat,” said the colonel. “Saxe! faith and I won't. ‘Wasn't my father a miller?” “Who goes there?” cries the sentinel, after he had arrived at the pass. Pat looked as confidential as possible, and whispered in a sort of howl, “Bags, yer honour?”

LOVE.—As long as a woman loves, she does nothing else. A man has other matters to attend to in the intervals.

To make a girl love you, coax her to love somebody else. If there be anything that a woman relishes, it is to be contrary.

FEELING ONE'S POSITION.—Kneeling on a wasp.

A BULL'S RUN which the Yankees will never see—John Bull run.

ANNA MARIA STORY was married to Bob Short. A very pleasant way of making a story short.

The man who made an impression on the heart of a coquette, has taken out a patent for stone-cutting.

Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a gentleman met a farmer of the neighbourhood, and said to him, “You have had a great loss.” “What loss?” “Why, you have lost the great poet.” “Oh, ay,” said the farmer, “he is dead, but I have no doubt 'twice'll carry on 'business, and mak it as profitable as ever it was.”

At the Newcastle bazaar a gentleman lingered for some time at one of the stalls, which was attended by a very handsome young lady. “The charge of your inspection of my wares,” said the fair dealer, “is half a crown, sir.” “I was admiring your beauty, ma'am, and not your goods,” replied the gentleman. “That's five shillings,” responded the lady with great readiness; and no demand, perhaps, was ever more cheerfully complied with.

TRUTH THE BEST POLICY.—A merchant at a country seaport becoming alarmed on account of a vessel richly laden which had not reached its destination, sent to an underwriter to effect (if it could be done) an insurance on the long-missing vessel; but before the policy arrived, the merchant received information of the vessel, and immediately despatched a note to the underwriter, saying, “I thought I had insured the vessel, then need not, for I have heard of it.” The man had not effected the insurance, but being unwilling to lose so large a premium, instantly filled up the policy, and returned for answer, “The withdrawal is too late, the insurance has been effected, and the premium must be paid.” To which message he received this brief reply:—“Friend, I am sorry for thee, for thee will be a great sufferer; I have heard of the vessel—*vessel and cargo are both lost.*”

BAD EXAMPLE.—A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits.

ROGUES.—was observing one day to Sidney Smith that he should not sit again for his portrait unless he was taken in an attitude of prayer. “Yes,” said Sidney, “who was even readier than Luttrell—yes, with your face in your hat.”

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—A San Francisco merchant takes a white cur, and with a sten-cil plate and black ink fixes his business upon each side of the dog, and sends him forth, a locomotive advertisement—a daguerotype of the fast people of a fast country.

Seedy Individual. “I tell you what! Mrs. Indigo, I can't pay your bill; but I'll marry your daughter and set up a school.”—*Mother.* “No, indeed—*Seedy Individual.* Well, then, give me a receipt and I'll marry you, and set up a wholesale laundry.”

BUT.—if I place my money in the savings-bank,” inquired one of the newly arrived, “when can I draw it out again?” “Oh,” responded his Hibernian friend, “sure 'an if you put it in to-day you can take it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's notice.”

Love, Justice, and Fortune are said to

have no eyes; but all three make us, mortals open ours pretty wide sometimes.

MISS TUCKER says it's with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

Who goes there? said an Irish sentry of the British Legion at St. Sebastian. A friend, was the reply. “Then, stand where you are, for by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this murdering country.”

A STRONG SYMPTOM.—Is Miss Binkins at home? asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door. “Yes, I blave she is sir.” “Is she engaged?” “An' is it engaged you say? Fnix an' I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincen last evening as if she had never seen the like of him; an' its engaged I blave they are, sir.”

ONE Scotchman complained that he had got a ringing in his head. “Do you ken the reason of that?” asked his worthy cronny. “No,” I'll tell you; it's because it's empty.”—And have you never heard a singing in your head? quoth the other. “No, never.”—And ye ken the reason?—“No.”—It's because it's cracked.

REAL ENJOYMENT.—Charley (who is wet through for the ninth time), “Oh Ma! We've been so jolly! We've been filling one another's hair with sand, and making hoofs of our boots, and having such fun!”—*Punch.*

SHARP LITTLE BOY.—“Oh! I say, Pa! I know something—Ido.” Papa (encouragingly)—“Well, Charley, what is it?” Sharp little boy—“Ah! I know why cousin Tom and sister Maria won't eat onion sauce! But I won't tell, cause cousin Tom'll lick me!”—*Punch.*

PASSENGER.—“Well, you say you've put all my luggage safe, what are you waiting for? I thought you were forbidden to take money.” Porter—“So we is, Sir. We never takes it—it's a 'given to us!”—*Punch.*

A BRIGHT YOUTH.—At a school in the north of London, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the question, “Can any boy name me an animal of the order *edantata*—that is, a four-toothed animal?” A boy (whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark) replied, “I can.” “Well, what is the animal?” asked the teacher. “My grandmother!” replied the boy with great glee.

OBLIVIOUS!—Captain of Volunteers.—“Now, have you got any more ammunition?” “The Company (in chorus) “No.”—“No—all gone!” Captain:—“Ah!—Well—CEASE FIRING!”

THE SHAM FIGHT.—N. 2. “I wish the fellow behind me would ‘lock up.’” N. 2. “Ah, well, I'm all right, I dropped a cherry into my rear rank man's rifle before we came to the ground.”

SOME minds are like sieves; they retain all that is worthless, while all that is good passes through them.

FALSE friends, like our shadows, keep close to us in the sunshine, and vanish in the shade.

THE sun is all very well,” said an Irishman; “but it is my opinion the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the nighttime, when we really want it.”

It was an incorrigible old bachelor who said, “Though some very romantic maiden may exclaim, ‘Give me a hut with the heart that I love,’ most of the sex vastly prefer a palace with the man they hate.”

A COUNTRY paper says:—“Our account of the thunder-storm last week contained a slight error—instead of hail-stones as large as ‘pullets,’ read ‘bullets.’”

Now, children, who loves all men? asked a School-Inspector. The question was hardly put before a little girl, not four years old, answered quickly, “All women!”

“Mamma,” said little Nell, “ought governess to flog me for what I've not done?”—“No, my dear; why do you ask?”—“Cause she flogged me to-day when I didn't.”

How far is it from Coves to Rydef? demanded a gentleman of a poor tired pedestrian. “I don't know how far it is,” replied the poor man, “but it is a precious long way to walk.”

A BRAVE ONE.—A young officer hearing some one celebrating the exploits of a prince, who, in two assaults upon a town, had killed six men with his own hand—“Bub,” said he, “I would have you to know that the very mattresses I sleep upon are stuffed with nothing else but the whiskers of those whom I have sent to slumber in the other world.”

FACETIAE.

AN EXALTED DESTINY.—Born to be hanged.

CAN a man with wooden leg be considered a foot passenger?

TAFAT your enemies as if they would some day or other be your friends.

A SEA-GULL.—An unsuspecting jolly sailor in the hands of landsharks.

SWEETENING one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

He is a first-rate collector who, can upon all occasions, collect his wife.

THAT'S THE QUESTION.—What's the use of a seat of war to a standing army? **AMERICAN DRINK IN REQUEST.**—Wanted a Sherry Cobbler to mend the Union.—*Punch.*

LIFE'S contradictions are many. Salt water gives fresh fish, and hot words produce a coolness.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.

YOUNG SOLDIERS.—There is a terrible war feeling throughout the whole country. Even the new-born infants are in arms.

I CAN'T undertake, wife, to gratify all your whims; it would be as much as my character is worth.—Oh, sir, that's nothing,” she replied.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—“Sambo, you fool, what makes you steal after that rabbit when your gun has no lock on it?” “Hush! hush! dar; de rabbit don't know dat!”

Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy? inquired a gentleman of his servant girl, as she came up from the kitchen. “It is full on the bottom, sir, but there's none on the top,” was the reply.

BRAY COLOURS.—A lady sent a dress to a dyer, with instructions to dye it some colours that would not run. The patriotic dyer returned the dress covered all over with the colours of the Union Jack.

The supposed assassin of the late Sr G. Marto of Montevideo, have been captured in Catalonia; thus it is probable that the ends of justice shall not be defeated in pursuit of the nefarious criminals.

Montevideo.

Our neighbors of the other side are getting on slowly with the gas; meantime popular attention is diverted by an amusing drama entitled “*Jesuits & Freemasons*.” Baudrix has been embargued in a bill of the Argentine treasury, to which one Mr. Beustegui lays claim.

A boy was drowned bathing off the English church. Several articles were entered for the London Exhibition. Government is getting up a crack cavalry regiment. San Francisco was terribly infested with rats. Silk worms are about to be introduced into the Republic, and some new seats are being made for the Plaza Constitution. Annanacks continue in demand.

Passengers by Saintonge.

For Bordeaux.—M. M. Ocio, Bonino, Gandu, and child, Montier & lady, Roust & son, Requillaga, Valente and lady, Traverso, Marmonget, Molle, Dussand, Martinez, B. Ruiz, Aubino and lady, Tou one, Murriegas.

For Lisbon.—N. Barreiro.

Last particulars.
A private letter asserts that the Indians of the Saco have submitted to Gen. Flores. It is also alleged that the fugitives from Canas Gomez, having crossed the river, took refuge in Paraná, to the number of 300. They were bivouacked a league from the town, and suffered great privations, not receiving either money or food from their polite neighbors.

DAILY STANDARD.—This journal, principally intended for commercial and advertising purposes, will be enlarged by one-half its present size on January 1st, 63. We will give the Shipping List daily, as our French correspondents will find space for the tide of advertisements with which we are now favored. Subscription, as before (including the Weekly) 25¢.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Dec. 16.
Brit. barque “Dorcas” 414, Shaw from Liverpool Sept. 25 to Nicholson Green with hardware gen. cargo.

Amer. barque “Vigo” 414, Thurlow, from New York Sept. 28 to Zimmerman Fairs with 64,624 ft pine, 223,226 spruce, 10,325 c. rials-planks, 5,000 pine do.

Amer. barque “Pyram” 281, Oliver, from Baltimore to Zimmerman Fairs with 2,483 brls. hams, 100 casks nails, 15 yds bams, 2 casks hardware, 150 do. starch, 150 do. oysters, 50 do. lobsters.

Belg. barque “Brab.” 317, Moulbroeck, from Mennel Oct. 1. to Arning Hutz with 235,000 ft. lumber.

Dec. 17.
Bras. barque “Paulina” 281 Agnere from Montevideo 14 inst. to order with 367 big yerbos.

Bras. war-steamship “Argemary” from Montevideo.

Out of quarantine.

Amer. barque “Winslow” 370, Davis, with 223,853 ft spruce, 4,000 corral-planks, 18,000 cedar do.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Dec. 17.
R. barq. Orient S. S. “Doloritas,” Havana, Span. poleaca “Palkos,” “brig “Pedro Antonio” barque “Anita,” New York, Amer. Schooner “West,” Foreign port, Amer. barque “James Cook.”

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros \$ 190—200
Do matadero, picked bullocks 250—280
Do Ovea picked 250—280
Three year old mules 250—
Asses 15—20
Fat mares \$ 0

Interest.

Bank receives m/c. at 8% per an.
“ “ specie at 6%
“ advances m/c. at 7%
“ “ specie at 9%

Money market—specie—1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per month

Do. m/c. 1

Nov. 20.

England—68sh. to 67sh.

France—81 to 81 1/2.

Brazil—30.00

Montevideo—4 disc.

Doubloons.

Dec. 11th 397 398 13,380
“ 12th 398 399 10,000
“ 13th 397 398 6,810
“ 14th 398 399 25,150
“ 15th 398 7,767

Dec. 17

Opening price 396 1/2
At intervals 396 396 1/2
Saturday Dec. 21 396 396 1/2
Various dates up to 62 395 395 1/2
Closing price 396 1/2
Doubloons sold 6,034

THE TEETH.

Calle Rivadavia, 975, near Salparr.
Dr. CORNWALL, a native of his country, for the relief of pain and for restoring health and beauty the teeth; filling with gold or other materials those that are beginning decay, in such manner as to preserve them life.

Cleaning off the tartar, which is so baneful to the breath, gums, and enamel of the teeth; the selves, so effectually as to prevent its accumulation.

Filling out superficial decay and polishing the surface so as to prevent effectually a return of the disease.

Destroying the exposed and painful nerve means of remedies that give no inconvenience and leave the organ insensible.

Extracting, with little or no pain, teeth and roots. Being well posted in all the modern improvements in the art, he can offer great advantages to those who have had of artificial teeth whether on pivot, gold plate, or vulcanite: from one to a whole set, he can guarantee entire satisfaction.—Prices moderately.

MAJORDOMO.

A young Englishman competent to manage an Estancia, having been reared in the country, open for an engagement in the above capacity. He is about 20 years of age & understands Spanish.—Apply 288 calle Defensa.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A. I. M. & Co. Lumber
AUGUST VON TRONCHEN
326 v. n. Register.

Captain—EDUARD VON TRONCHEN—Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch.

For further particulars apply to—
Henry J. Powell & Co.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 50.

Important Sale.

BY AUCTION.

M. Billingham will put up, on Sunday 2nd inst., 11 A. M., the valuable plot of ground belonging to Don Patricio Brown and situated in the calle Soia, near the Convent of the Soles.

Said ground comprises 6 *cuadradas*, and will be offered in lots of every size, to suit purchasers, as is marked out in the auctioneer's map. The new railway to the South has fixed a station near this ground, and this increases its value.—Terms cash.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Plaza Victoria to convey intending purchasers, gratis.

In Press. Price \$ 10.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for 1863, compiled and published

by M. G. MULHALL, at the “STANDARD” PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the festivals and fairs of the Church, local statistics & taxes, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and extent of parishes, postal routes, sailing of packets, new laws, duties of foreigners, treaty with England, will making, inheritance, matrimony, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.