

The Standard

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 25.

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.

"All souls undam all evil now ye deem there."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

THE RIVER.

There is much talk at present respecting the stopping of the Oriental who steamer 33, if she attempts to pass Martin Garcia.

There is a sort of pressure brought to bear on President Mitre to induce him to give such orders. There is a wilful blindness as to the ultimate consequences of such an act.

The island of Martin Garcia, belonging to the Argentine Government, is theirs, to do what they like with, and the National Government has a good right to arm, fortify and defend that island as England had to do with Malta and Gibraltar.

If the rivers Parana and Uruguay were like the Samborombon or Salado, flowing solely through Argentine territory, there might be some pretext for detaining vessels belonging to a nation with which we have ceased to continue on friendly terms. But Argentines are as much the proprietors of the Uruguay or Plate as they are of the South Atlantic, and as well might President Mitre send down Muraturo to stop an Oriental as a steamer bound from Montevideo to the Falkland Islands, as to give orders to impede the passage of Martin Garcia by the 33.

We will not now question the right or title of Argentines to Martin Garcia. We find them in possession, and respect their tenure, but if President Mitre supposes that with his 82 cannons and 860 men he is going to shut the river against all the nations on the face of the globe, he will only detect his error when his guns are spiked and fortifications levelled.

To justify the stopping of the steamer 33, President Mitre must first declare war against the Government to which she belongs. If this formality is not observed, previous to the confection of the steamer, Muraturo will, according to all international and maritime law, be a pirate, and as such, liable to be hanged at the yard-arm, by the first man-of-war which catches him.

The arming of Martin Garcia has caused a deal of jealousy. It behoves President Mitre, therefore, to be singularly circumspect in his conduct. He is wonderfully mistaken, if he supposes that it is only President Berro's Government which looks with distrust on the guns of Martin Garcia.

If President Mitre is content to hold Martin Garcia as a means of protection and defence, there are none who will dispute his title or question his right. But if Martin Garcia is to be converted into an Argentine resguardo, or dock house; if a neighbouring Republic is to be harassed and annoyed, and deprived of the means of sending her vessels along her own coast; if the River Uruguay is to be converted into an Argentine lagoon, then indeed we say the sooner the treaties are repudiated the better. So long as the waters of the Uruguay are open to the world, so long as the flags of all nations are entitled to the free navigation of the river, so long as these rights and privileges are guaranteed by treaties, which, we apprehend, must be respected, any attempt to stop an Oriental war steamer, can only lead to complications which must seriously disturb the peace of the River Plate.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Pavon arrived yesterday morning bringing the "Standard abroad" (M. G. Mullall) and Minister Costa back from their travels. Thanks to the exertions of our brother we have succeeded in making the Standard office more like an Indian wigwam than an editor's sanctum—the bows and arrows of a Gran Chaco cacique hang over our ink bottles, and a splendid specimen of "wild cotton" manufactured at Corrientes: the latter is a counterpart, apparently silk and wool mixed, presented to us by Governor Ingroha. Our subeditors are invited to inspect the Standard museum of *Cossyphium* treasures before they are sent to England.

We perceive that one of our colleagues calls the attention of the Chief of Police to the danger of having the doors of the Colon Theatre closed during his performances. We think it desirable

that the press in this city should keep its worship until proper measures are taken for the security of life. The Colon is capable of containing in the theatre above some two thousand people. If any accident happened there, during a performance, it is more than probable that several lives would be lost. The proposition to have all the doors kept open by means of padlocks is deserving of attention.

Young Flores is still in a rather critical position, owing to the ball being still in his throat—his mother is exceedingly anxious about him, but he takes the matter with the coolness of a Skin-pole—and states that he hopes to be able to join the army in a few days.

Samples of wild cotton growing most abundantly in Corrientes and Misiones were yesterday given to two English gentlemen who came out in the packet, who promise to forward it to some cotton merchants in Liverpool. Cotton is at last going ahead in the River Plate. Paraguay will export this year alone 250,000 bales.

The "Pueblo" has at last made its appearance. It is very well got up, well edited, and we wish it every success. We understand that it has at present over seven hundred subscribers.

To-night Madame Briol appears in Lucia at the Colon. We understand that she is the best Lucia ever heard in Buenos Ayres; the orchestra and chorus are greatly improved. We hope she will have a full house.

The subscribers to the "Brazil and River Plate Mail" are increasing. Parties wishing to see the second number, will please call at our office.

One of the most amusing sights about town is the new Argentine watering cart, which proceeds up and down Calle Rivadavia. The pipe for holding the water is the same as is usually seen in the streets, but the watering machine is composed of a piece of zinc, which hangs down under the cock; the zinc dish being perforated, the water drops down in the most slovenly manner. We hope to get some cigars and caña.

Our z has declared Paysandu under martial law, and Flores sent his ultimatum to the foreign consul, and the commander of her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Spider.

A coalition between the Gralas and Coidos is talked of. M. Hector Varela refuses to take part in politics until after the elections take place.

M. De Lave, we hear, is willing to perform in Bolívar, provided an adequate sum is offered him by the public. It would really be a most desirable locality to see this celebrated artist perform, and we hope his services will be engaged.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

From Montevideo we learn that rumours were current in that city of Lenugas at the head of 150 infantry, which he had brought from Salto in launches, had entered Paysandu. We suspect this is only another version of the fight of the 8th.

Laudable Rule.—The police have ordered that the doors of the Solis Theatre be left open, and fastened to the wall, so as to prevent their closing, in case of fire. A better plan still would be to have "swing" doors, to open out or in, as in case of a rush being made the fastenings of the doors are liable to be unloosed.

In Montevideo it was believed that the steamer Tacuari had sailed from that port for the purpose of receiving from the Argentine Government an answer to some demand from Paraguay, and that afterwards she would go to Asuncion.

The "Reforma Pacifica" states that Professor Thury of Geneva has discovered the rules by which animals of either sex can be bred, according to will—by observing which a man may increase his stock of bulls or cows; just as he requires one or the other to predominate in his herds.

REVOLUTION IN CORRIENTES

We understand that General Cáceres, commander of the southern frontier, in union with another famous "caudillo," Colonel Reguera, has sent a notice to Governor Lagrada, demanding his resignation. It is said they have sent a similar letter to President Mitre, insisting on the necessity of removing the present Governor, for which purpose Colonel Reguera had set out in person for Buenos Ayres. There is, we are aware, a very strong party in opposition to Sr. Lagrada, whom they regard as a fool, imbued with such nonsensical ideas as cotton-planting. Most of the peaceably-disposed inhabitants are adherents of the present administration, but there are several turbulent spirits in the capital, and "caudillos" in the interior. It is rumoured the Governor will resign, for the sake of peace, but the example is demoralising.

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PAYSANDU NEWS.

The news from this heroic little town is of the most conflicting character. Some say that at five minutes past 12 o'clock on the 13th, the time specified in Flores's ultimatum, this celebrated fellow attacked the town and was gloriously beaten, whilst others say that he has determined not to assault the place, but means to starve the garrison out. If he resorts to the latter mode, he will be probably for the next five years before the town, as it is rumoured that there are combustibles in the town for at least five or six years.

The "Pribuna" and other papers here make a great rout about the attack on the Villa del Salto, and the important victory gained over the "blancos" but if one information is correct this great hero with all his men was unable to capture even a disabled steamboat. To such an extent are these lies circulated regarding the prowess of Flores, that we can believe nothing. Flores must be very weak indeed if even the places he takes he cannot hold. Whilst he was attacking Paysandu, a handful of blancos entered Fray Bentos and turned every "colorado" out of it. This shows pretty clearly the extent of Flores' power. The luckless hit made this long time was the capture of Don Francisco Duran, who in company with Lamela's son and another man were passing down in a goleta or schooner, Duran had 1700 bolivianos and half a dozen of clean shirts, which we understand the Oriental liberator regarded with peculiar pleasure. Flores was in such a good humor at this that he gave a sort of "certificado de confianza" that evening in a neighboring cabbage garden, and sent an old woman into Paysandu to get some cigars and caña.

Our z has declared Paysandu under martial law, and Flores sent his ultimatum to the foreign consul, and the commander of her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Spider.

When Lenguas tried to land his men at Paysandu, Flores lined the beach with 700 men, one thousand of whom he made dismount. We hear that he had five small cannons, and kept up a steady fire on the steamer all the time; the men could not dislodge; some half dozen were killed on either side, and the Villa del Salto became to an island.

Flores has hurried back to retake Fray Bentos, having heard that the blancos had returned. Servando Gomez is marching up to give Flores battle.

The new resident board of directors of the Buenos Ayres Southern Railway is composed of the following gentlemen:—Frank Parish, Esq., Chairman; Edward Zimmerman, Esq., and Sr. Santa Lucia, Directors.

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M. De Lave, we hear, is willing to perform in Bolívar, provided an adequate sum is offered him by the public. It would really be a most desirable locality to see this celebrated artist perform, and we hope his services will be engaged.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

The arrival of the 1st Battalion from Cordoba, caused some alarm, owing to a rumour that it was infected with fever. The "Ferro-Carill" states the alarm was unfounded, but complains of the large number of women brought with the troops, which considerably impeded their march, and reflected disadvantageously on the morality of the corps. Dr. Olguin certifies that there are only 28 sick among the soldiers, and bad cases.

The news from Salta is satisfactory: the 8th Battalion is to be sent to guard the frontier, especially ad'cent to the Rivadavia colony. Sr. Lavarello is expected shortly to descend the Vermejo.

In Tucuman there was excessive heat, the thermometer reaching 108 in the shade, followed by abundant rains. Mr. Rams has solicited from Government a return of the annual exports of the province, in order to calculate the number of steamers requisite for the freight down the Salado.

PROCLAMATION OF FLORES.

Soldiers!—We are in front of Paysandu, one of the most important points of the Litoral, and in the very heart of the Blanco faction, to the north of Rio Negro.

The people of Paysandu are left to their fate: the resources on which they counted have failed them—the Villa del Salto has gone to the bottom with 300 infantry, which were coming to their assistance. The struggle will not be bloody, and, with little bloodshed, we shall plant the standard of liberty upon the walls which were of no avail against your bayonet charge of 1846.

I impress upon you the necessity of discipline and morality—he consistent with the motto on your banners, "Liberty and order."

Respect the peaceful inhabitants—above all, respect property—and thus you will fulfil the columns of your encyclopedias, and gain the respect of strangers, who sympathise with you in your hardships, and rejoice in your triumphs.

Do not doubt it! The reward of virtue will be the more secure, as is certain the punishment which follows the want of order and morality, so necessary to conquer.

STATE OF THE CAMPS

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,

In reference to your remarks on the state of the camps, would you allow me to say, that a large proportion of the camps in the Capital were good before the rain of Saturday, and now, instead of being worse, are quite the reverse. As to Mr. Ferrer, and his 5 dollar sheep, I think some of the

inhabitants of Paysandu in accordance with my past humane antecedents, I shall look upon as enemies only such as are found armed, fighting against your interests.

YERASOLO FLORES.
Justo G. FUSTAMENTO, Sec.

In front of Paysandu,
Jan. 7, 1861.

The above bombastic address was showered into the town by means of alcoholic balloons. Flores, however, found to his cost that the Paysanduans were not to be bamboozled by his blarney.

We forgot to mention the other day in our account of the attack on Paysandu, that the heroic 42 men of Lenguas were led on to the charge by an intrepid washerwoman.

Yours,
Capiller.

260,000—altogether, 2,350,000 dollars' worth, if he had realized and placed out here on mortgage, with good security, at ten per cent, he would have had an income of 23,500 dollars a year, and if he made out of his league that regularly, year after year, I am much mistaken. Even if he had confined himself to 15,000 sheep on his league, he would not be the unhappy man he is now, with his sheep scratching up the roots of the grass in search after food, thus destroying future prospects. I think the true value of a league of the best camp in Buenos Ayres is 25,000 dollars, and every sheep over 15,000 on it is one too many. If a man confines himself to that number, he need not fear a "seca." I am quite certain that there is no league of land in this country that will go on for ever sustaining five sheep to each acre; and I hold the man who attempts to place that number on it to be a greater greenhorn than Yours, &c.

EHR.

P.S.—In England, on a good acre of grass there sleep during the best summer months would be thought sufficient. In Australia, one to an acre, and sometimes one to two acres. Sheep farmers should provide themselves with ten times the alpacas they do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHEEP FARMING.

The sheep-farming interest of the colony has suffered somewhat from the introduction of the troublesome disease known as the scab. This disease which was imported from Victoria, is very contagious and spread with great rapidity. The first proposal was in conformity with the provisions of an existing Act—to destroy all infected flocks, and to compensate the owners. But the Government dallied with the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disputed as to its policy. Meanwhile the disease rapidly spread, and, after much wavering, it was finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, borrowed from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and inflicting heavy fines for allowing diseased stock to stray or travel. It is hoped that in the course of 12 months the disease may be substantially got under; but many old and experienced sheep-farmers shake their heads at the prospect and declare that it was a fatal mistake not to have extirpated the disease at once, at whatever cost. Sheep runs have necessarily become somewhat depreciated in price and difficult for sale, and the braks have largely restricted their accommodation.

There has been no further development of our goldfields, and trade is rather dull. The most expansive part of our colonial trade just now is the development of our coalfields. Many new mines have been opened, and the competition has led to a reduction in price, as well as to an improvement in quality.

THE EXODUS.

The past week has witnessed, probably, the climax of the emigration from the country through Queenstown. No less than five ocean steamers left this port between Monday morning and Saturday evening, for the United States and Canada; conveying about 1,500 souls, and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. The inducements to emigrate still continue the same—discontent, uncertainty of a return upon labour, and low wages at home contrasted with cheap land, high priced labour, and a propitious climate abroad. The first and last mentioned are the chief attractions to the farmers of this country, and they are frequently known to surrender their farms to the landlord at a premium, when they hold them under lease, or sell their interest in them at a sacrifice, in order that while a little capital is left them, and before it may be exhausted by another bad season, they may take it with them across the Atlantic, and there invest it to advantage. The young men who now constitute about a moiety of the emigrants, propose devoting themselves to manual labour, which is now so highly remunerated in the States. Females are more numerous than ever, and children muster pretty strong at each embarkation, in most cases accompanying their parents. Indeed, the reunion of Irish families (that have been for years separated by the ocean) in the United States appears to be taking place most extensively, while there are as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to North America, as though it were some el Dorado but recently become known to these countries. The counties in Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the stream are still Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has almost ceased, and the number going from Kerry has somewhat decreased during the past few weeks, but the exodus from the other counties we have named still continues unabated.—*Cork Herald*.

Oriental Steamer.—The Treinta y Tres and the Artigas were still in port with the troops which had been shipped on board of them.

WEXFORD.

We publish today (Saturday) the most important intelligence that it was ever our good fortune to communicate to our readers—the first stop towards the development of our country's great resources, and the opening of the great line of communication between the two islands, which nature points out as the shortest, safest and most advantageous that has yet been adopted. We add, of course, to the notices in our first page for continuing the Wexford and Passage Railway through our county to Greencore—the construction of a packet station at the latter place—the notice for completing the line from Enniscorthy to this town—and the Grand Central Terminus, at Slaney-street, where all the lines will unite. Some names of world-wide fame and usefulness are associated with these important projects that are sufficient to give a warranty for the success of any undertaking they espouse. Thousands upon thousands will be added to the property of the county from the moment these projects are set in motion—English capital will pour into our peaceful counties—a field will be opened for judicious and well-directed enterprise; and labor will receive its just reward; but the most sanguine can hardly anticipate the bright and happy future that now presents itself in not very distant perspective to this hitherto landlocked and neglected county. We have full reason to be proud of this issue, as we had to encounter ridicule, misrepresentation and hostility for years, because we looked beyond the snail's orbit, and presumed to take a wide and comprehensive view of the incomparable advantages bestowed on us by an all wise and benevolent Providence, but allowed to remain in obscurity by a variety of causes that it would serve no good purpose to enumerate. Dublin to London via Wexford in ten hours is now on the cards, and that, too, with only two hours' sea passage.—*Wexford Independent.*

LOCAL EVENTS.

1/10 *The Pasuari*, which arrived from Montevideo on the morning of the 16th inst., brings the following intelligence: the police, by order of the Government, has given the inhabitants and neighbours of the market place 24 hours' notice to quit. It is supposed that this is a preliminary step to Barro's erecting batteries, as it is pretty evident that he intends building a strong line of defences.

Passengers per Pavon—Dr. Costa, Minister of Education; D. Avaro Castellanos, Sr. Sauze, D. A. Paz, Sr. Machain, from Rosario; M. G. Mullard, Leon Spalding, per Esmeralda, from Corrientes; Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenway, from La Paz; D. Serafin Gibson and Sr. Pontan, from Oyoy; Sr. Cordoba, Secretary to Bolivian Legation at Asuncion; D. Tomas Penalosa, from Rosario to S. Pedro; D. Emilie Martinez de Hoy, from Las Herencias.

General Remarks on the Wool Market.—The announcement of an Auction Sale of California Wool, to take place on 12th inst., had the effect, as is generally the case, of keeping buyers out of the market, and transactions in the meantime were limited. The sale was well attended, and excellent prices realized; there being spirited competition for the most desirable parcels. There have been imported, direct from Cape Town and Algoa Bay, three cargoes of Cape wool, 2,400 bales, all of which is reported sold on private terms, but supposed to be from 41 to 45 cts. per lb. This description of wool is in favor with our manufacturers, and can always be readily sold if comparatively cheaper than domestic wool.

Domestic Fleece Wool still rules high and as the markets in the East advance, our Western farmers put up their prices, thus constantly keeping the western market the highest. There are not reported as heavy transactions as in October, no doubt caused by the rise in price, which is now 75 to 78 cts. per lb. in Ohio; 70 to 75 cts. per lb. in Michigan, and 80 to 82 cts. per lb. for extra clips. The dealers have lately been receiving Domestic Fleece, not having entered the market largely in the beginning of the season, leaving it to the manufacturers. Various estimates of the quantity of the clip sold, make it appear that about two thirds has changed hands.

The market generally is inactive and seems to have come to a pause, although the manufacturers still find a profitable market and ready sale for their production. No decline in prices is anticipated, and as gold in the last ten days has been rising, there may be an advance in wool, as in all kinds of merchandise.

Great Influx of Emigrants.—In the last two days the population of the country has been increased by no less than 652 emigrants of all nations. Even supposing that the doctrines of Matthew gained ground in these provinces, the tide of new comers at this rate would serve to keep the country populated. There is still room enough for all.

San Telmo.—The inhabitants of the parish of San Telmo may congratulate themselves on Sr. French's having recalled his resignation of the post of Juez de paz of that vicinity.

Elections.—It is expected that the 'cocalos' will gain the elections at San Nicolas, Losos, Ranchos, Chivilcoy, Chacabuco, Azul, and a few other places; whilst the 'erudos' are expected to win those of Villa Mercedes, Luxan, and other central districts. We hear money has changed hands freely from both parties in town, probably the 'cocalos' will win, but parties are about equally strong.

El Pueblo.—It is sincerely to be hoped that this new periodical shall survive the treatment which it is likely to suffer at the hands of the 'Tribuno' and the 'Nacional.' These two newspapers do not intend to take any notice of this bantling, but treat it with silent scorn; as 'El Pueblo,' both from its merit and the number of its subscribers, over 1,000, promises to be a giant. This is like reversing the mythological tale—the serpents hope to strangle Hercules.

Steamer Ignacy.—This Paraguayan steamer has ceased running to Asuncion and the intermediate ports until Tuesday the 19th inst., when she will resume her customary route at the usual hour.

Martin Garcia.—The 25 de Mayo arrived at Martin Garcia on the morning of the 14th from Paysandu, who were on board of the Villa de Salto. The latter vessel had taken up 400 men from Salto to Paysandu, but it was said that she could not hold her men owing to Flores and his men having landed the beach, and commenced an attack on the steamer by taking her with hot potatoes.

Revista de Buenos Ayres.—The 4th number of this periodical has been published; and each succeeding number seems more interesting than its predecessor. We shall review it at our earliest convenience.

BIG BOLSA.

Yesterday the same tendency to depression, as on the day previous, was exhibited. The only transactions were 217,382 patagonas, mostly, for cash—they opened at 28 10 and closed at 28 50.

TIME SALES.

Monday	37 0	28 50
Jan. 18	4,100	28 50
23	95,800	28 50 28 50
31	44,000	28 50 28 45

In the liquidation some sales were effected at 28 40 at which price they closed at 4 P. M. It is rumoured that the Nat. Gov. is selling ounces.

PRODUCE SALES.

700 cow hides narrow	28 s. 10
800 do do Mendoza	36 do
600 arr. hair Corrientes	30 s. 0
100 bordalesa tallow	18 s. 0
20 dry cow hides	\$120
400 do do do	119
300 do do do	109
600 cow hides	95
500 arr. mustize wool fine	88
900 do do do good	82
500 do do do do	74
500 do do do do	73
150 do do do do	70
400 do do do do	60
100 arr. wool crinolla washed	150
120 doz sheepskins	165
130 do do	160

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

46th.

Rosario, national steamer Pavon. Montevideo, national steamer Meny.

Railway Materials.

Received, per 'Golden Eagle,' a quantity of railway materials, such as five carriage springs, &c., to be disposed of at low rates.

Apply at Calle Parque, 140. J. 17. 3p.

Schoolmaster.

Wanted a good steady man to go to English Estancia. Apply 105 San Martin. 6 p. J. 17.

Patrick and George Fleming. Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.

FRANK PARISH. H. B. M. Consul. Buenos Ayres.

Notice.

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons, on board the Zingara on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned. George W. Williams Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stevens, the master of the vessel. J. 17. 1m.

For Antwerp.

DIRECTOR.
Now loading for this destination the fine National Barque.

"Adelante" 500 A.H.

270 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry hides and Dates.

For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DEETJEN & CO, or to CHAS. W. BENN & CO, Ship brokers &c.

49—Calle 25 de Mayo—10.

6 p. J. 17.

Just Received,

A fresh selection of Heavy Goods, Inside Clothing, Hosiery, and Ready-made Clothing, &c.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

Nos. 61, 65, and 69 Calle Piedad.

3 p. J. 14.

REMBATES.

En su casa Potosi No. 121.

COMESTIBLES Y DEBIDAS.

El Miércoles 20 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se venderá publicamente a la alta puerta, y condiciones que se establecerán, un surtido de artículos todos nobles, pertenecientes al ramo, cuyo promedio es el siguiente—

26 barriles azucar remolachas francesas, 15 juntas vino calón superior clara, 30 latas azucar de Peruanobuco 1/2, 20 de 2 1/2, 24 de quinientos, 10 de terciado, 100 barriles aceite superior, 25 barriles aceite americano, 30 cinturones vinicos, 26 valles tabaco negro superior, 150 frascos ginebra lejítima de Holanda, 121 de imitación, 200 000 cigarrillos, 150 latas de tabaco y cigarros de tabaco, 100 mil id italiano, 20 mil id. id. Virginia, 100 caj. vino frances, 30 id. juntas lejítima, 200 caj. vino Burdeos, 71 barriles aceite francésanglés, 600 cestos cañca en rama, 20 cestas de agujas, 20 barriles ginebra, 30 barriles portos, 40 caj. jabón norte americano, 25 de copas de cristal, 10 barriles miel de abeja, 60 latas chocolate, 20 id. cacao, 20 barriles mantequilla fresca, 110 latas dulces de membrillo, 16 caj. aguardiente del Río Grande, 10 cervezas más de Malibú, 100 cervezas id., 100 id. ginebra, 100 latas licor, 100 fig. id., 100 caj. panes de harina, 30 barriles galletas y otros artículos que se suministran por su estacion.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G H HARRINGTON & CO

Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Tank Planting and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded including delivery at every port in S. America.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Prepared only by

LEA AND PERRINS', Worcester.

Prize Medal.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO PRINTING INK MAKERS.

22 Broad-street, London

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher and Co. have devoted for many years their best energies to the further improvement of their first class Inks; and from the testimonies of the most eminent English Wood Engravers to the brilliancy of their Best Ink, as well as from the estimation in which their Inks in general are held, both by the leading Printers of this country and of the Continent, Parsons, Fletcher and Co. flatter themselves that for Depth of Colour, Clearness of Impression, & which is peculiar to their Inks have long been favourably known abroad as well as at home.

The Art Journal for July, 1862 says:

This Ink used for printing this Journal expressly Manufactured by Parsons, Parsons Fletcher and Co. combining the essential qualities of depth of colour and clearness of impression, & which their Inks have long been favourably known abroad as well as at home.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WM. M. BENN and CO.
30 CANGALLO 50

FOR PAYANDA
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fly Bentos
and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO

Captain F. Pidarsa.
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and
Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.

Leaves Payanda every Wednesday and
Sunday after the arrival of the Salto,
being in combination with the Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO.
Calling at Zarate, Bandera, San Pedro
Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolas
Voyage by the Parana do los Palmas,
taking Gago and Passengers, the National
Steamer.

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

FOR GUALEQUAY,
The National Steamer
LOI ORICAS,
Captain D. Linklater.
Leaves the Boca de la Nueva Vuelta
every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon,
and returns each Tuesday, by which time
Passenger boats have every Thursday
and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and Intermediate Ports, the Mall
Steamer

ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours
after a visit of the Pavon and returns every
Tuesday to hand over Passengers
luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for
Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Quilmes, de
la Esquina, Callao de Goya, Bella Vista,
and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESTE LAJADA,

Leaves Rosario in combination with the
Pavon on Tuesday, January 10, and
returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:
To Montevideo (cabin) 8 pesos
Zarate do 4 " "
San Pedro do 8 "
Obligado do 10 "
San Nicolas do 12 "
Rosario do 16 "
San Lorenzo do 18 "
Día mito do 20 "
Santa Fé do 24 "
[Paraná do 32 "
La Paz do 36 "
La Esquina do 40 "
Goya do 44 "
Empedrado do 48 "
Corrientes do 62 "
Gualchos, etc. 11 "
Concepcion 13 "
Concordia 17 "
Deck Half-price.

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

FOR GUAYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná,
Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian
ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thilo de S. Bettencourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:
San Nicolas 16 pesos
Rosario 20 "
Paraná 28 "
Corrientes 60 "
Asuncion 80 "
Corumba 142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the
steamer or its branches.

NUEVAS
Measurarias Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pillar every day.
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all
uneven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21,
23, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18,
22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN and MESQUITA.

LEITCHFORD'S WAX VESIANS.
R. Leitchford & Co. hold themselves
responsible for the quality of their Wax
Vesians and having recently built an ex-
tensive Factory especially adapted to this
peculiar manufacture they can boast pro-
per care on all the details which render
their Vesians the best in the market. Our
customers, therefore, when ordering Wax
Matches should be particular in requesting
" Leitchford's Vesians," as others are often
substituted.
8 O'Clock Lane, Holborn Green, London.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AIRES,

49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA. PATRICK GALBRAITH,

SUCCESSOR to WILLIAM GIBSON,

Begs to inform that he has just received an immense variety of
New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of

Men's and Youths' Moleskin and Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed JACKETS and Vests,
Men's Pilot JACKETS and Tweed SUITS,
Men's best Jeers Stripe Shirts and Sliding Stripes,
Men's and Youths' White Dresses, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youth's Crisican Shirts (all qualities)
Drab and White Moleskin and Corduroy (best quality)
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Plaids, Plaids, Stripe Drapery,
Serge, Aberdeen Winceies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered, Moreen, Challis, Beges,
Alpacas, Mollasses, Coburgs, English and French Marinos,
Linen Checks, Derries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linen, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Damask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Classes),
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares,
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hosiery,
Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose,
Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose,
Smallwears of every description, best quality,
As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may
at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the
newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AIRES.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President
D. Bernardo Ochoa, Vice-President
D. Antoni March del Pont
D. Jacobo Paujol and
D. Constante Suárez.

OFFICIALS.

D. Antonio García y García, Manager
Enrique Quirós, Sub Manager
Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious
citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a
good return.

This institution is calculated to answer the twin purpose extending the benefits of
the establishment to even the humbler classes.

Please attention is, therefore, specially called to the instance of subscription and
the inversion of funds, according to the rules of the association.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions will be
dated of any time at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled
to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for
feted by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is
retained.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between
nros 11—41; prospectus is given on application.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both
Town and Country buyers

UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR OR MACHINE FOR

CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,

Movable Corp Is., tras-corrals, chiqueros,

LAND MARKS,

IRON WIRE FENCE, FOR RODEOS, POSTREROS, &c.

Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,

IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, under an undersigned
written articles by 250, or more, on the river
Quiroga, 87 calle Recopeta 83

Directors

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llorellot,
" Manuel Zambrano,
" Jacobo Paujol,
" Enrique Tomkinson,
" Matias Casero,
" Francisco M. Moreno, Gerente.

DRAFFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK.

Gallo de la Piedad No. 80.

HONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by
the undersigned, payable on demand at
any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Draffts are also granted on

Mrs. Prezott, Groce & Co., Bankers

LONDON.

And on J. Barnes & Co., Bankers

LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at
the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange
Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite
the Bolívar).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Great Bargain

To be sold, in the parish of Pilar, a
piece of Corral consisting of 1½ leagues
in front, by 1½ depth, with rich pastures,
even with the enormous draught which we
experience.

The price is one hundred and fifty
thousand dollars, including two houses,
with thatched roofs and brick walls, wells
with abundance of water, and excellent
cows.

On the Land there are 1200 head of
Cattle, amongst which are 300 milanes,
which will be sold for \$50 apiece as they run.

There are also 100 sheep, sheep
which will be sold for \$30 each.

There are also few Mares and Horses.

If any individual wishes to buy the
Stock and not the Land, the Land will be
rented for the sum of \$12000 per annum.

The person who buys the above will
have a good large lot, from which he
will reap a magnificent result, in a very
short time, only requiring two men to work
the establishment.

The person who may interest himself in
the above purchase, will please call at
Gallo de la Piedad No. 80, between the
hours of 7 and 9 and from 4 to 7 p.m.

Rams & Rams 11 Rams 11

Parties requiring Rams or the
heaviest and in excellent condition, to be
obtained at reasonable prices by applying
at the estancia de Santa Elena del Carrizo,
campo de Peñal, partido de Alj.

The breeds are Ramboillet crossed with
the best class mezzines.

ENGLISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT

86—Piedad—86.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

EL ESTAALECIMIENTO

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Del Pintor y Fotógrafo

P. Rainoldi,

Sala abierta calle de Belgrano No. 74.

NOVA.—Se hacen retratos con colores
generales.

25 and 27 DEFENSA 25 and 27

EL ESTAALECIMIENTO

FOTOGRÁFICO

P. Rainoldi,

25 and 27 DEFENSA 25 and 27

EL ESTAALECIMIENTO

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P. Rainoldi,

25 and 27 DEFENSA 25 and 27

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