

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	606
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-01-17
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

350 PER ANNUM. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 60.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whenever it is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All full notices will read non accedat litteris.—Chico.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

THE REVIEWS.

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

The island of Martin Garcia, belonging to the Argentine Government, is, therefore, to do what they like with, and the National Government has a good right to arm, fortify and defend that island in England land to do with Martin Garcia.

If the rivers Parana and Uruguay were like the Sanamburong 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 friendly terms.

We will not now question the right or title of Argentina to Martin Garcia. We find them in possession, and respect their tenure, but if President Mitre supposes that with his 82 cannons and 800 men he is going to take the river against all the nations on the face of the globe, he will only pitch his error when his guns are spiked and fortifications levelled.

To justify the stoppage 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 confiscation of the steamer, Mitre is well acquainted to all international and maritime law, he is a pirate, and as such, liable to be hanged at the yard-arm, by the first man-of-war that catches him.

The army of Martin Garcia has caused a deal of jealousy. It behoves President Mitre, therefore, to be singularly discreet in his conduct.

It is wonderfully mistaken, if he supposes that it is only President Herro'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 stronghold, 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 re-perused the better.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The Favon arrived yesterday morning bringing the 'Standard' aboard (Mr. G. Mulhall) and Minister Costa back from their travels. Thanks to the exertions of our brother we have succeeded in making the Standard offer more like an Indian wigwam than an editor's sanctum—the two and a half of a Gran Chaco enrique hang over our wild cottles, and a splendid specimen of 'wild cotton' manufactured at Corrientes; the latter is a counterpane, apparently silk and wool mixed, presented us by Governor Lagrera. Our subscribers are invited to inspect the Standard museum of Cossyvinian 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 leaving the doors of the Colon Theatre closed during the performances. We think it desirable

PAYSAIDA 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 reputed that there are combustibles in the town for at least five or six years.

The 'Gritana' and other papers here make a great row about the attack on the Villa del Salto, and the important victory gained over the 'Union'; but if our information is correct this great 'hero' with all his men was unable to capture even a single steamer. To what extent the 'Union' is successful regarding the process of Flores, that we can believe nothing; Flores might be very well indeed if even the place he takes he cannot hold. Whilst he was attacking Paysaida, a handful of blues entered Pay Flores and turned every 'coloredo' out of it. This shows pretty clearly the extent of Flores' power. The luckiest 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 'tertulia de confianza' that evening in a neighbouring cabbage patch, in order to get an old woman into Paysaida to get some cigars and coffee.

Don J. has declared Paysaida under martial law, and Flores sent his ultimatum to the foreign consul, and the commander of her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Spiler.

When Lenguas tried to land his men at Paysaida, Flores killed the beach with 100 men, one thousand of whom he made prisoner. We hear that he had five small cannons, and kept up a steady fire on the 'Union' all the time; the men could not get ashore; some half dozen were killed on either side, and the Villa del Salto took to an island.

Flores has hurried back to retake Pay Flores, having heard that the 'Union' had returned. Sr. Mariano Gomez is marching up to give Flores battle.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The arrival of the 1st Battalion from Cordoba, caused some alarm, owing to a rumor that it was infected with fever. The 'Ferro-Carril' 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 all about to the Rio-Baia colony. Sr. Lavalle is expected shortly to descend the Veragu.

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

PROCLAMATION OF FLORES.

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

The people of Paysaida are left to their fate; the resources on which they counted have failed them—the Villa del Salta 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 an inviolable right of our loyal citizens of 1846.

I impress upon you the necessity of discipline and morality—be consistent with the motto on your banners, 'Liberty and order.' Respect the peaceful inhabitants—obey all respect property—and thus you will win the confidence of your enemies, and gain the respect of strangers, who sympathize 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.

INHABITANTS OF PAYSAIDA.

Inhabitants of Paysaida! In accordance with my past humane antecedents, I shall look upon as enemies only such as are found armed, fighting against your interests.

VENUSADO FLORES. In front of Paysaida, Jan. 7, 1864.

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

We forgot to mention the other day in our account of the attack on Paysaida, that the heroic 2 men of Lenguas were led on to the charge by an intrepid washwoman.

DUNOS AYRES CIVILIAN COUNCIL OFFICE.

To whom the honor of introducing the system is due, we know not; but whoever it may be deserves great credit for the admirable way in which the theory of 'how best not to do a thing' was happily put in the Custom-house. We happened to witness the pennyworth manner in which this office-sparring no trouble, puts as many obstacles in the way of merchants as it possibly can.

Spms of the rules which most attracted our attention are as follows:—Should a merchant, with notice given (for such a thing constitutes) be an accident or oversight on the part of the shipper, receive a package, of the contents of which he is ignorant, in order to be able to manifest it, he had to hunt up an inspector de Almacenes, a man who seemingly has perfectly studied all the hooks and crannies of this city, and knows to perfection the exact spots where it is not likely to be found; and should he be so unfortunate as to be caught, after being duly buggered, the merchant has to employ the eloquence of a Cicero, and the logic of a Bishop Whately, to induce a vista to generally pass.

This appeal is accompanied by a number of conditions on the state of the weather. 'It's too hot, or it's too cold,' 'There's the devil's own dust and a powerful sun,' finishing up with 'Let us go, although I do so ungraciously. Remember, our fellow-citizens are forcing me to do a thing very sorry and unbecomingly.' If, when arriving at the Depot, the packages be still really opened, he sets to slanging the unfortunate merchant's clerk, telling him to hold his tongue, although the man has not opened his mouth.

The short and pleasing operation of opening a package in order to manifest its contents, only occupies one day, and who is there so poor-spirited as to find fault with this perfection of 'not doing' is free that this can scarcely be cited as a fair specimen of the public offices, as the Custom-house is perhaps one of the most important branches of the Administration, and in the inferior office less justly than in the superior.

Perhaps some of that hard-to-please body of the community, 'merchants,' might desire, in the smallest of their spirit, to see this state of affairs overruled, and things allowed to be done, not left undone; and thus, grumblers, if such a class of miscreants do exist, must form, we sincerely hope, but a very small item in the population of 'quies sibi et motus Fortibus.'

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

With pleasure we congratulate the National Government on the strenuous efforts they are making to elevate the profession of arms to a dignified level. We hear that there is a class for the study of mathematics and artillery to be established under the care of the respected and scientific Don Mariano Moreno, vice-President of the Topographical Department. It is some time since Sr. Moreno first thought of this important step, and now, in spite of all the difficulties he had to encounter, he has succeeded in carrying his point. To Sr. Moreno and his young brothers have aided two youths of the furthest advancement in their studies, and who, in our opinion, of their Clitics merit this distinction, on account of their aptitude in acquiring knowledge of the profession which they have chosen. The two young men chosen are Don Jose Soto and Don N. Cordova, which may be expected of the two, judging from the talents they display.

This country may well be pleased with the National Government, and especially with the distinguished Sr. Moreno.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Good-morning.

In reference to your remarks on the side of the camp, would you allow me to say, that a large proportion of the camp has been moved to the left before the last of Saturday, and now, instead of being worse, are quite the reverse. As Mr. Ferrer, and his 500 sheep, I think some of the

'hears' have been taking a squeeze out of him. Furthermore, I would observe that, comparatively speaking, the losses have not been so great, but the herd ship endured in moving, &c., immense, and I would suggest that great care should be taken in believing current rumors. The camps, of course, are in a terrible state, but there are exceptions, and timely moving has saved losses.

Yours, CARILLANO.

A Greenhorn's View of Sheep-farming, near Buenos Ayres.

Time—January 1862. Hotel Globo, Jan. 10, 1864. My dear Editor,

A league of camp heretofore is thought a very fine thing. It has cost, or was valued at, about a million of paper dollars. The owner, however, has held his head high up in the air and received with condescension the bland business smile of his bankers, as the price in his mind, and in answer to the respectful inquiry, 'how is the camp looking?' he says, 'very well, indeed, I have 25,000 sheep up and, and I mean to increase to 50,000 this year.' Little did that estanciero, in the pride of his heart, heed the advice of his manager, that there were sheep enough there already, and that the grass at times came somewhat short; and less did he think about what that league was called upon to provide for the existing 25,000 sheep; he did not take his pencil and calculate (this—2,500) sheep require lbs. of grass each per day to sustain them, which comes to 75 tons per day, and then he says, 'it is possible! 27,575 tons per year, and let me see, that is about 5 tons of grass to each acre, where is the land that can do it regularly? About water, I know there are no small pools, which, of course, must be always enough for the animals. At two pints a day each, how much does it come to?—it is long and narrow, 6,000 paces per day, and for the year, 2,281,200 gallons—the weight would be about 12,000 tons, and then there is the evaporation, which in summer takes away half an inch a day. Heavens! I hope it will rain for half an hour every night when I am in bed. I think I had better not increase the stock. How did it come to this?—I have a low and it is time to dress for the 'Progressive Hall,' I wonder if Louisa — will be there. She is a splendid girl — and I flatter myself 'his, his, his.' Don Carlos, his dear, poor fellow, 'he, he, he.' To certain drops on 18, and rises again.

January 1864—Estanciero is at his bankers, who are polite, but of late rather stiff, in their manner. After 'good morning,' he is requested to walk out this way a moment. On entering his manager's room, he is reminded that his account is a long way over-drawn, and must refer to the rules of the bank, &c. Would any one believe it, Louisa — cut him; yet, cut him dead, as he passed her on his way home last week, that Don Carlos receive a most gracious look, which he found another of those horrid letters from Sr. Brown, the manager. It ran thus:—

Carmen de Arena, January 1864—Dear Sir—Since my last, the bank has been exceedingly away for over 10,000 are due up to this date, the remainder are far too weak to move a leg, and I must refer to the rules of the bank, &c. I am sorry to say, Sir, that the only way to keep the stock alive, is to send me funds to pay the bill for them; 2 lbs. of mutton will require 100 lbs. of corn a day, to keep an empty stomach full will come to 50,000 lbs., or 15 tons, which at 2 1/2 dollars the ton (Spanish), comes 375,000 dollars a day. Now, the bank will not allow me to pay for the next two months, please send me 400,000 dollars, which is the exact sum I shall require for 60 days. I am glad to say, we have plenty of water now, but water on an empty stomach does not agree with either Mrs. Brown or me, or the sheep.

Your obedient servant, 'Jones Brown.'

Estanciero, missing Mr. and Mrs. J. B.'s stomachs, but feeling his own a little queer, made a calculation for the first time in his life; thus 15,000 sheep at 40 dollars come to 600,000 dollars; deduct to keep them alive next two months, 150,000 dollars; leaves but 450,000 dollars, which makes their present value 10 dollars a head. These figures, and the recollection of the dead cut by the faithless Louisa, drove the poor fellow mad. He made up his mind to sell the camp, sheep, and all, and travel and forget his losses by reaching his broker's, he was informed that just now for camp and sheep there were no purchasers—all sellers and no buyers; that perhaps 250,000 dollars for the land and 150,000 dollars a head for the sheep might be obtained in a few days. Where he referred to after trying the other, no one knows, except John Brown.

Now, Mr. Editor, at the risk of being called a fool by all the owners of land and sheep in Buenos Ayres, I will state what I think. Estancieros were some time ago, as follows:—one league of land 900,000 dollars; 25,000 sheep at 50 dollars, 1,250,000 dollars; and house, monte, puceto, corralos, &c.,

250,000—altogether, 2,650,000 dollars; which, if he had realized and placed out here on mortgage, with good security, at ten per cent, he would have had an income of 237,500 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 of 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 'seen.' 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 I.

Yours, &c.

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, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread, and after much wavering, it has been finally decided that there are too many sheep diseased to make it expedient to slaughter them. A stringent Act, however, from the neighboring colonies of Victoria and South Australia, is to be passed, compelling sheep-owners, under heavy and increasing penalties, to cure their sheep, and indicating how they are to be cured. The Government, dreading the enforcement of the law, and the sheep-farmers themselves disgusted as to its policy. Meantime the disease rapidly spread,

STEAMSHIP AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W.M. BENTON & CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer **SAITO**
Capt. F. Pizarro,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SAITO
The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
Leaves Payandú every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the Saito, being in combination with it's Steamship.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Bahariá, San Pedro O'Higgins, Las Herminas, and San Nicolas. Voyage by the Payandú to San Nicolas, taking cargo and passengers, the National Steamer.

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

FOR GALEGUAY
The National Steamer **LOI ORCITA**
Capt. D. Linklater,
Leaves the Bay of San Nicolas every Friday after the arrival of the Paven and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave home every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PANAMA
Santa Fe, and inter-zedils Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after a visit of the Paven and returns every Thursday a time to land over Larroguea, llegando to the Paven, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Goyella de la Esquina, Cocha de Guay, Bella Vista, and Comandante, the British Steamer **ESPIGADOR**
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paven, on Tuesday, January 10, and returns on Friday, January 25.

FARE:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	8 "
O'Higgins do	10 "
San Nicolas do	10 "
Rosario do	10 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
San Nicolas do	20 "
Huñt Foy do	20 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	32 "
La Esquina do	30 "
Goyella do	40 "
Bella Vista do	40 "
Comandante do	62 "
Comandante do	62 "
Comandante do	12 "
Comandante do	12 "
Comandante do	12 "

Deck Half-price.

FARE:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Paraná	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goyella	12 "
Cristóbal	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUBANA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Comandante, Bahariá, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **CAPIQUES DE OLINDA**
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARE:

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Comandante	50 "
Ameuco	50 "
Cuaruba	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers on the 10th.

WAXES
Messagerias Nacionales.
Office removed to 223-CALLE VICTORIA-223
Leaves for Pilar every day
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all eleven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Bahariá, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25.
Returns from Pilar, every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all eleven days.
" Bahariá, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN AND MESSQUITA.

LEICHOPOD'S WAX VESTAS.
It is established & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vests and having recently built up an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can better provide for all the details which render their Vests the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting LeichoPod's Wax Vests as others are often substituted.
3 Old's Lane, Hotham Street, London.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF **BUENOS AYRES,**
49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.
PATRICK GALBRAITH,
SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM GIBSON.

Desires to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, especially to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of:
Men's and Youths' Molekin 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 Jean Striped Shirts and Striped Stripes,
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youths' Crispin Shirts (all qualities),
Drap and White Molekin and Corduroy (best quality),
Holland Capis, Scotch and English Towels,
Blankets, Flannels, Flannels, Serge Druggs,
Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered, Moreen, Gollis, Reges,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Cloths, Berries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Lincens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick,
Danish and Victoria Table Covers, Wood Plains (various Clans),
Wood Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Flannels, and Lace Scurers,
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hosiery,
Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-Hose and Hosiery,
Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-Hose and Hosiery,
Manufactures 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.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

DIRECCIONES. D. Miguel Azconena, President
" Benaté O'Callan, Vice-President
" Antonio Miro del Pont
" Joaquín Ponce de León
" Constant Sumbarría

OFICIALES. D. Antonio García y García, Manager
" Joaquín Rivera, Sub Manager
" Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—57 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 have no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.

The institution is calculated to answer this purpose by extending the benefits of its establishment to even the minutest class.

Public attention is, therefore, especially called to the nature of subscription and the investment 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 liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other subscribers in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain constant interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these advantages may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

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

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

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 57 calle S. Martin (altos) between hours 4 and 11—4; prospectus given on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU & CO.
— No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS AYRES.

The improved advances of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the Co's great emporium on the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few who do not wish to have their money in the bank in which they place it at most confidence.

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

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

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, workmen & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting up their savings out of interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, in aid of supporting their families in the enjoyment of lotteries and their rivalries.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their partners and neighbours—

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
D. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one dollar upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6%) per annum which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money due.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars after the depositor if he wishes can upon an account current according to the rates established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor leaves his Bank it can be replaced by another one paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss to the public newspapers.

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 THIRTS AND ABOGOS,
Movable corr. Is, trans-corrals, chiqueros,
LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCE, FOR RODEOS, TORRELLAS, &c.
Endless Iron Trousers, for Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy country use.

246—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

THE ASSOCIATED MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established in this City, under a moderate premium, and by a law of the Government.
Office—Calle de Cangallo 53

DIRECTORES
Sr. Juan P. Gomez Amstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President
" Felipe Llanillo,
" Manuel Llanillo,
" Jacinto Paravicini,
" Enrique Tomkinson,
" Mariano Casero,
" Francisco F. Moran, Gerentes.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Victoria No. 80.

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 82 branches of the NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are granted on Messrs. Perrot, Grate & Co. Bankers LONDON.

And on J. Bence & Co. Bankers LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. W. H. de la Cruz, Exchange Builder, No. 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Hotel).

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

EL ESTABLECIMIENTO FOTOGRAFICO
Del Pintor y Fotografo **P. Rainoldi,**
5 a la abella calle de Belgrano No. 74, NO. 14.—Se hacen retratos con colores.

NOTICE.
Irish College, Lobos.
I long leave in accordance with my fellow-countrymen that I am about to remove my Establishment to San José de Flores, and that 1074 students shall be fully resumed in the Irish College de San José de Flores on the 18th of February 1864.
P. FITZGERALD, A.M., Dr. Ph. D.
N.B.—The College is in the Calle Real San José de Flores, a square beyond the Church.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP,
British Tarque, **CHRISTIANE**,
488 Tons,
Capt. Clarke, Master.
Cleated at the Custom-House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Schooner, **HOORTE WICHER**,
171 Tons,
Klaasen, Master.
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Dutch Schooner, **HYPERA**,
188 Tons,
Paterson, Master.
A chartered vessel, bound for Antwerp, carrying a few bales of dry hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine, **CONSELLO SANSANA**,
331 Tons,
3 a T. T. 147 Tons,
Dyrisma, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.

Consigned to order.
French Ship, **GRANDE ANILLE**,
545 Tons,
33 Tons,
Tonnage, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Dargala and James.
National Barque, **HYVAD AHA**,
317 Tons,
Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignee, D. C. Gouland.
For further particulars, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 40.

Notice.
The bank a business in Buenos, which up to this date was established under the firm of Juan M. & Co., will henceforth be carried on by the firm of

MURR & CLAUDE.
By Act of January, 1851.
John Murr,
Henry J. Claude.

To the mercantile community.
For sale in the English Library of G. H. Murr.

A Table showing the fractions of real, whole, and ounces of 817 reduced to decimals, of the ratio value of real of hard dollars, of ounces of 817 stated in decimals. Price 2 dollars the copy.

avor Bate Steamship Co.
The River Plate Association have decided on the following Steamships sailing on LIVERPOOL direct to MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES.

To be registered. To sail

SALADO... 1300	Dec. 9
PARAGUAY... 1200	Dec. 16
LA LATA... 1100	Dec. 23
URUGUAY... 1000	Dec. 30
PANAMA... 1200	Jan. 6

For general information apply to Nuttall, Moss, and Co.; S. W. Kyles, or to Colquhoun, Lynch, & Co.; or to

WM. CHAS. MILLER.
The Salado will receive goods up to the 17th, and will be despatched on the 20th December.
It will be both, north-east corner of Prince's Dock.
For terms of Freight or Passage per this Steamer, apply to

Wm. Chas. Miller
37 Duque buildings, Liverpool.

A lizes Stovos, Portable Farm Boilers,
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Gates, Chimney Pipes, &c.
WATSON, GILBY, & CO.,
IRON FOUNDRY,
LILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW,
sole manufacturers of Watson's Patent Globe and Open Fire Kitchens Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces,
Shed Pitting, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Halls, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Day Buses, Traps, Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Work, suitable for Mechanics, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c., either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets.

Apply at the Library of Buenos, Calle Victoria 1-9 or in Buenos to Juan Perrot, No. 14.