

The Standard

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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 letters and notices must be addressed to the Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

FIGHTFUL MURDER.

\$20,000 REWARD for the Apprehension of the Assailant.

The following lamentable account of the murder of an Irishman in the partido of Navarro, we have just received. The letter needs little comment from us as it speaks for itself. We earnestly hope that some foreigners will translate it, and read it to Gov. Zavera and his rather celebrated Minister Acosta. Heaven grant that the rulers in these countries will take heed in time of that woe and exert themselves more to protect the lives of honest and industrious people, for murder is greatly on the increase, owing to the scandalous impunity for crime which at present, we regret to say, exists both in town and country.

Estancia del Durazno. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

A fightful murder has been committed on my estancia, in Navarro. The victim is a young man, named William Nannery. He was seen on the morning of the 17th (St. Patrick's Day), about 10 o'clock, in the camp, with his sheep, and about 2 p.m. was found by a peon of his uncle's with his throat cut in a shocking manner, in his house, with the door locked. The key was found near the well, where it is supposed the murderer dropped it when washing his blood-stained hands. Deceased lived alone, was a native of the county Westmorland, of quiet, unobtrusive habits, could scarcely speak any Spanish, and was never known to have an enemy, either Spaniard or Irishman. In fact, I have often heard people say that William Nannery was the only person of their acquaintance whom they thought to have no enemy.

The house was not robbed of anything except a pistol and a bit of meat. The crime must have been committed by some wretch, whom deceased well knew, as when the murdered man was found, he had a pipe and a box of matches still in his fingers, showing plainly that the poor fellow was not the least on his guard.

The probabilities, whether the murderer will be taken or not, are pretty even; but, of course, even though the murderer is taken, there will be great difficulty in convicting him. Two horses were seen tied to his palanquin (Nannery had no horse), about ten to one, by the Irishmen of the adjacent parishes. A cartman of Navarro, who passed close by the house on that morning, says one of the horses was saddled, the other not; the saddled horse he did not see well, but thought him to be a colorado; the other was either a bay or a chestnut, and he saw a "ocuro" who was a small thin horse. The peon of the nearest parishes says that once, when he looked towards the house, he saw two men standing in the patio; but one of them may have been Nannery, as the horses remained much longer, and it is not likely the murderer would remain long after finishing his diabolical work. What may account for the unsaddled horse, that Nannery was looking to buy a horse, and perhaps the murderer was offering to sell this one to prevent committing the murder.

The best chance of the murderer being taken is, that there are many native ranchos up there, and even though he be one of them, that shrewd poor Nannery's murderer, still the worst of them, with such a large reward before their eyes, may be their best to earn it. The reward is \$20,000 mps.

either for the arrest of the murderer, or for information which he may be taken. The reward will be paid by me, at my estancia, as soon as the murderer will be convicted of the murder, and committed to death.

I know that some people (who do not know him) will say that poor Nannery drew this upon himself. They will say that he was in the habit of getting drunk and rolling with natives, or else had gone to the pulperia, and that they had seen money with him; but all this is utterly impossible, as Nannery was never seen drunk, nor had he at the time twenty dollars in the house; then perhaps they will say that he was fond of talking with natives, and allowed them to

visit him. To this I answer, that he could scarcely speak any Spanish, and that he had a fear and an aversion to all natives whom he did not know, as if he had a foreboding of what was waiting for him poor fellow.

Finally, I will remark, that this is the only murder of which I have ever heard of which I can assign no cause, except gaucho blood-thirstiness. I give you this information, not for a moment believe that I give Nannery's character any opinion more than it really was, or as every man who has ever known him would give him.

I remain, &c., LAURENCE CASEY.

STATE OF THE CAMP.

We regret sincerely to remark that the frost has come, and rather earlier than usual, on Monday night, notwithstanding the heavy appearance of the weather it cleared off towards midnight, and in the morning there was a white frost. This is about the very worst news we could get, as if the frost set in before the rain, the camps are completely destroyed. We begin to feel seriously alarmed for our countrymen in the camp, who have suffered so much last year. Although it is impossible that the land will be as heavily stocked this year as last, still those whose flocks are not at present lambing but have taken measures in time. Unfortunately at this season nearly every flock in the country is lambing, and consequently cannot be moved; but in a few months hence, when the lambs will be strong, flocks can be easily moved to camps with grass; besides winter is a better time for moving sheep than summer, as the scarcity of water is no inconvenience. For the last few years, in fact since 1877, the seasons seem to have been completely changed, farming or sheep breeding has become one of the most precarious businesses in the country. Previous to 1877, the sheep farmers enjoyed years and years of unbroken prosperity, and the hard working industrious man received from the bounteous hand of Divine Providence ample remuneration for his labor, but since 1877 agricultural prosperity has been but partial; when losses were experienced in the South the farmers in the North were doing well, and vice versa.

In the great epidemics of 1850, when in most of our northern flocks lost over 50 per cent of their capital, our friends in the South were signally prosperous. Last winter, when in the South, half the sheep were dying from starvation, the flocks in the north increased over 50 per cent. The drought in the summer last year caused more hardship than loss, but now we are approaching winter, and farmers both north and south cry out for rain.

In other countries, when rain is so much wanted, a special day of prayer and fasting is appointed, and in every parish church in the country the faithful pray to the Almighty for this most necessary of blessings; here, however, prayers are seldom offered up at all, and never all through the country simultaneously.

The present state of the weather and the camp is so alarming that we hope the Bishop will appoint a general day of prayer. Since Roman's book has got a circulation in this country, people seem to forget their utter and total dependence on Heaven for every blessing which they enjoy. Not all the sophistry of the free thinker, not all the misguided genius of the French writer, should be able to convince us, that when we want the blessings of Heaven we should not ask for them. The country will be laid desolate if we have not rain soon. Then let us all offer up our humble prayers to the Almighty for this most necessary of blessings.

DEFOULS TABLE.

The "Shell-take" left yesterday evening for Montevideo, taking with her the mails. The Detorell, we hear, is in the Tigre undergoing repairs. Our readers will be horrified on reading the account of the murder of poor Nannery, in Navarro. We hope the Minister will send out orders to have the whole partido secured, as it is thought that the murderer is hiding in some of the miserable ranchos in the neighborhood. Mr. L. Casey, the proprietor of the estancia upon which the murder took place, offers \$20,000 reward for his capture, or information which will lead there. We hope the assassin will be caught and executed, although the chances are that the \$20,000 will be earned, paid, and the villain ultimately got off. When we receive further particulars respecting this cold-blooded murder we shall publish them.

The President seems determined that, on Sunday, there shall be no disturbance at the elections; he has published the same order which was so effectual in keeping peace last month, and it is to be hoped it will have the like effect on the 27th. It is rumored that some of the politicians are determined to have a brush at the tables, but we apprehend that this is more talk than anything else. Our friends must bear in mind that on Sunday next no whips, canes, or sticks are allowed: the fine is very heavy.

In the town of Zamora, there is a sort of embryo row going on about the locality of the railway station. It appears that the townspeople want the station-house alongside the church, and have petitioned the Government accordingly; but the Minister very properly refused to interfere in the matter, judging, of course, that it was rather late at tempt to change the plans already sanctioned.

The Admiral and the Captain of Martin Garcia have been summoned up to town, by the President, to explain to his Excellency about the statements published in the "Standard" the other day respecting the boys which were taken off the canal and stolen. After all, it seems, the President pays attention to what we say at times. Not one of our colleagues spoke about this highly important matter, save the "Nacion," which republished its remarks in Spanish the next day the President for the first time. We call particular attention to the fact that in yesterday's "Tribuna" Mr. J. C. Gomez's speech at the Italian function was published word for word, whilst to this hour, Sr. Varela has not thought proper to print Pres. Mitre's at the Southern Railway inauguration. We are surprised that Mr. Varela would leave himself and his paper open to become a charge of unfair play. We regret to be obliged to remind him of the many obligations he and all his family owe to the very class of foreigners which President Mitre committed; when the assassin boarded the present editor of the "Tribuna" of a parent who was decidedly respected by our countrymen, it was not Italian who subscribed for the widow and fatherless children. Dr. Gomez's speech may be regarded by Al Varela as every way worthy of a public publication in his paper, and President Mitre's not; but we leave the public to decide the matter. The plain state of the case is, that Dr. Gomez's speech at some insignificant meeting, conducted by means of steam.

Don Hector Varela proposed "The speedy advent of that happy day, on which the events, caused by the sanguinary struggle at Barracas, would be forgotten, and the whole of the Republic calmed under one reign."

Don Juan Cruz Gonzalez proposed the health of "Captain Colon," whom, he said, he remembered as master of a small boat, and who was now owner of the "Felix Colon," and many houses in Buenos Ayres.

The breakfast being finished, the little steamer, the cause of all this jangling, was not without trouble, to reach the shore, and flew with a small gun which was on board, saluted her sponsor, who landed amidst the loud cheers of the spectators.

The Minister, as sponsor, made a short run, to show herself, and to-day she will commence her regular career, a career which has opened so auspiciously. It is understood that this steamer is of such small draught, that she can come to the end of our Mole when the river is moderately full. If we could only get some more vessels of this kind, we might have a useful fleet open to the present risky mode of landing in carts.

ANOTHER.

We really do not know what heading to put to this, for we and all our printing staff are perfectly sick and tired of the horrible word "Murder." Our pen is so accustomed to trace these letters that whenever it is put to write a word commencing with a capital M, it glides imperceptibly into "murder." When shall we be freed from this terrible incubus? Day after day, have we to chronicle new acts of bloodshed, and of late, foreign blood, like foreign capital, seems to be run upon.

The person who was stabbed last Saturday in Calle Cuyo, and who has since died of his wounds, was a Frenchman called Jean Jacquinet, a manufacturer of ink; and it is more than probable that other two deaths will indirectly follow this assassination, for his wife is *en route*, and his blow will likely cause both her death and that of the infant. Naturally, the perpetrator has not been caught, and even were he, we suppose he would be let off unscathed.

Who is to answer for all this crime? We holdly reply, the authorities, who by their mismanagement, allow the eyes of the nation to increase hourly

It is not mercy—it is murder—to allow these fellows to escape. The disease has so sunk into the body of society, that these pills and potions are of no earthly use, and, if we wish to avoid patient, we must have recourse to amputation: violent complaints require violent remedies. Should this state of affairs continue, the scheme of a Vigilance Committee (as in California) must be introduced, and the feeble constituted authorities can wash their hands of the consequence.

We do not advocate Lynch law; for Lynch law and governing by a vigilance committee are two very different things. What would Australia or California be at this moment had prisoners been left to the tender mercies of sheriffs? A howling wilderness! There is no one on the members of the society is to act in mimicking mat-ers: Buenos Ayres is not sufficiently advanced to take an example from London or Paris—the men must go back to the sphalerite nations and learn how they struggled in their youthful days. Our worthy President seems to be a student of his story, and now then well know, laws are in force in this country cannot be tried in younger, with the same efficacy.

We have the same honor of Lynch law as all law loving British subjects, but we, who have seen the working of the Vigilance Committee, are strongly in favour of it. The principal duty of the members of the society is to see that offenders be caught, tried fairly, and if found guilty, punished, allowing no molly-coddling ideas of misanthropy to govern their actions. They have nothing to do with the trial: what they demand is justice, in the full sense of the word—justice to the victim and also to the offender. We shall, perhaps, be accused of disseminating odious doctrines. We deny the charge, but we claim the right of every human being to be protected by the laws of the country; and if the appointed authorities cannot do so, we are bound by all laws, human and divine, to do so ourselves.

Comprehension of Punishments.

As an example of absurdity, fitting a 72-pound coat against a mosquito is frequently quoted, but we have had lately something, every bit as absurd, presented to our view by the Argentine Dogberies. A man convicted of a most atrocious murder of a man whom he denoted to be his 'friend,' but acknowledges as his 'acquaintance,' was recognised, sent to the provinces, and afterwards allowed to return to Buenos Ayres, where he was received with open arms, and looked upon as a martyr to circumstances. He was allowed by the press of this city to make use of their columns to apologise for his infestation in his victim, not being his friend and able to point out the great mistake under which the intelligent public was labouring, in supposing that his own family thought any evil of him a few days ago, a poor unfortunate was sentenced to two years' hard labor at Martin Garcia for what? for forging the paper money of this republic!

The speaking times under an eloquent appeal to save the life of a man found guilty of forging Wood's rap. He said that the rap itself was a forgery, and that the forgery of a forger was, like two negatives, equal to an affirmative, therefore, the second forgery must be equal to legal entrant coin. The same plea might be advanced for the individual who, in Martin Garcia, forged the crime—if error it be on one side, the mental state of any man who would forge the paper money of this country should be taken into account.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Our readers who take an interest in this most disputed question will learn the real state of the case on reading the following remarks, written by a Liverpool merchant:

The union of the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein dates from the year 1814, when the Kingdom of Holstein became also Dukes of Schleswig; Christian I. of Oldenburg, in 1488, was elected King of Denmark, and in 1490 he was also elected Duke of Schleswig; Holstein, his title being made subject to the condition that Schleswig and Holstein should remain together for ever, and that the two Duchies were connected was formed between the Duchies and the Kingdom of Denmark; however, their relations were never any other than dynastic or personal of the same kind as those which formerly subsisted between Hannover and Great Britain. The united Duchies were the Kingdom of Denmark proper always formed two distinct political bodies, each of which was governed by a separate Board (Collegium) established at Copenhagen. In this manner the two Duchies, since 1846, have been fused into one state, and their affairs continued to be administered by one and the same Board.

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Denmark by a line of emblems. The incorporate union of the two Duchies continued uninterrupted until the time of the Revolution, in 148, whilst the only link between them and the Kingdom of Denmark was that afforded by the person of their common Sovereign. But this personal union carried with itself the seeds of disunion, inasmuch as the laws of successi in, since 1655, differed in those two portions of the state. In Denmark the female line could succeed, whilst in the Duchies the right of succession was confined to the male line.

Now, in 1814, the imminent danger of a disruption of the Monarchy, by a failure of heirs in the direct line, inspired King Christian VIII, with the desire to avert it, by introducing the Danish law of succession into the Duchies; and he issued the famous letter patent, announcing his determination to this effect.

While thus the King was trying to carry out what was called the "whole monarchy scheme," in which he was supported by the old and the nobility of Danes the Democratic party in Copenhagen pursued a different plan. Young Denmark, seeing on the one hand the determination of the King to incorporate Schleswig with the Kingdom, separating it from Holstein, the law of which appeared to them a matter of comparative indifference, as all they cared for was the foundation of a Scandinavian realm reaching as far as the Elder Eider; their misdeeds of Schleswig-Holstein, one of their leaders (the late Prime Minister Orla Lehmann) declared that they would write their laws with bloody words on German backs.

The Revolution of 1818 placed this Elder-Dane party at the head of affairs at Copenhagen; the new King Frederick VII was obliged to accept a Ministry at their hands from their own ranks, which once decreed the separation of Holstein from Schleswig, and the incorporation of the latter with Denmark. But the United Duchies rose in insurrection, and opposed the Danish army which invaded Schleswig. The German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, under the influence of the revolutionary leaders then in power, entered on a war to the assistance of the Duchies, and the Danes were on the brink of ruin, when they were unexpectedly saved by an act of unfeeling treachery on the part of the Prussian General Gortchakoff. As just mentioned, it was from motives derived from the disturbed state of affairs at Berlin that Prussia sent her troops to Holstein; but no sooner did the King of Denmark see the Royalists take a returning degree of strength, than they despatched secret instructions to their general in Holstein to fight the Danes, and, as an assurance to the Danish King that all should be conducted so as to prepare the way for a submission of his rebellious subjects in Schleswig-Holstein. Whilst, therefore, the war between the insurrectionists were encouraged to fight in unison, they suddenly found themselves deserted by their allies, who, on the 26th of July, 1850, concluded a separate peace with Denmark, by the terms of which the *status quo* of 1814 was re-established. This shameful desertion of the Duchies was the act of the reactionary Government then again in power at Berlin; whilst the German nation gnashed its teeth in impotent rage, and has never ceased to consider this piece of its history a sore fraught with shame.

The unfortunate Duchies continued the struggle, and kept the Danes at bay in Schleswig; but, as the King of the Peace, the Danes could claim the assistance of the German Confederation to re-establish them in the possession of their territory, and to assist them in that purpose; and, to the astonishment of the world, and the consternation of the German people in general, on the 30th of August and Prussia took possession of the Duchies, completely suppressing the revolt, in the name of the German Confederation, and with the concurrence of Nicholas of Russia imposing peace.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Martin in Pernambuco.—Two slaves belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Boland Joao Barata de Alameda ran away, taking with them jewelry and money to the extent of 2500 dollars. Some few days afterwards, a boat was found dead with six male wounds near the foot of his acc.

The sailing of Joaquim de Nassimato Heijl Fort, guilty of five assassinations, has been captured by Police Captain Joaquin Francisco de (the late King of Denmark) proper always formed two distinct political bodies, each of which was governed by a separate Board (Collegium) established at Copenhagen. In this manner the two Duchies, since 1846, have been fused into one state, and their affairs continued to be administered by one and the same Board.

Shipping Disasters at the Azores.—The first two days of the month of February have been very stormy, and two vessels, the British steamer "First" and the Portuguese "Humberto," were wrecked. The "First" was taken in cargo, and was wrecked during the night at Chioira, when it was blown to pieces, and the crew were all killed. The "Humberto" was wrecked on the 2nd, and only some 400 lbs. worth of cargo was saved. The brig, which had lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of copper ore, had been condemned as unseaworthy. After she was discharged, her hull was sold at

ON CHANGE

Business on the Bolsa today was very dull, a few patacons were sold, but there was no animation whatever in the market.

The Don Pedro Railway—The temporary road through the tunnel of this railway has been finished.

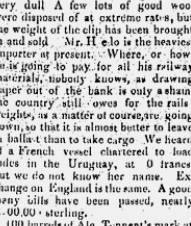
Arrested. The individual whom we mentioned last week as being subject to a mania for thrashing people with a whip, has been arrested by the police.

Remains in the Corps de Verd Islands.—The accounts from these islands have been very discouraging.

On the 11th inst. at Montevideo, Mr. Samuel Hunt, an Englishman by birth, aged 24 years.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Patent Combination Vessels with Peak Planting and Iron Frames. Estimates and particulars to be written including delivery at every port in South America.

J. L. WOOD & SON, PATENT IRON-CLIMBER IRONS and STEEL, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's 27 British and Colonial Commanders.

English Printer and Paper-hanger. Parties having such work to be done will please apply to the undersigned.

Wanted. By a young man, who has had five years' experience of the management of sheep in the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios.

For Montevideo. The fast sailing Clipper Schooner "STELLA". Leaves this port on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

English Grammar School. CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS. The Parents of the Pupils of this School are respectfully informed that the Easter Holidays will begin on the 24th inst.

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, March 22, 1864

Table with columns for SALADERO PRODUCE, WINE, and other market items with prices.

Table with columns for PROVINCIAL AND PARAGUAY PRODUCE, listing various goods and their prices.

Table with columns for EXCHANGE, listing exchange rates for various locations like London, India, etc.

Table with columns for FRESH FRUITS, listing prices for various fruits like apples, oranges, etc.

Visiting Gowness. A Lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needlework, etc.

Argon in Office. 98-CALLE DE RIVADAVIA.—The undersigned advice the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 189.

Royal Mail Steam Packet. The undersigned advise the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 189.

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A Good English Cook wanted at 82 Calle Parque. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Wanted. A good Servant to do the entire work of a small family. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at 317 Calle Vera.

Wanted. A good Nurse maid; good wages are given. Apply at the Quinta of Mr. Klappenech, on Cinco Esquinas (en alto).

To Let. A large front Room Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply No. 306 Calle Florida.

The largest fresh and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at The Hibonian House, 64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDADA.

Shipping List of HARLES WM. BENN and CO. Shipbrokers, &c. FOR ANTWERP.

To Ship Masters. The Agent of the 'Ford of Underwriters' in New York is to be found at the HOTEL DE LA PAIX No. 33.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 25 & 27 CALLE DEFENSA 25 & 27. ALEX FULFON & CO.

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