

Subscription to the "Standard"

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

"Nil falsi andem; nil veri non andem dicere."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It is currently rumored that the Plaza Constitution, better known as the South Plaza, is going to be removed further out. We cannot see what the exact meaning of such a step can be, as the present plaza is quite sufficient for all the carts that arrive: furthermore, the change is injurious to the public, and we think the public interest and convenience should be consulted in such matters. The South Plaza is well enough where it is, and any attempt to remove it will cause the greatest inconvenience.

Dr. Mariano Varela's attack on the brother of our Foreign Affairs Minister is the talk of all town. Dr. Elizalde is charged with being 35 years of age, (candidly speaking we always thought he was more), and never having done anything for his country or even an intimate friend, but always looked out for No. 1. We, for our part, see nothing whatever censurable in this, and we expect to hear the accused Doctor reply in Congress that had Dr. Varela imitated his example he would be a richer man. The charge against Dr. Elizalde is ungracious also, inasmuch as, if he himself has done little for the country, his brother (which makes it all the same) has done much. It would seem as if Dr. Varela felt grieved that the whole family of the Elizaldes were not in the Ministry; we think one is quite enough, and Dr. Francisco Elizalde, instead of being abused for his political modesty, deserves every praise.

Our native colleagues are fighting about the proposed new law prohibiting foreigners from voting at municipal elections. To us it seems altogether a matter of minor importance, as very few respectable foreigners ever trouble themselves about municipal elections.

The delay of the Pavon in her last trial trip up to Rosario caused great annoyance in that city. We learn however that owing to the bad weather she had to anchor several times. She arrived in Rosario at four o'clock discharged nearly fifty tons of cargo, and in order to keep to her appointed time of sailing left that evening at 7 o'clock.

The British steamer Kepler and the Paraguay steamer Igurey arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning, bringing us papers, but there is nothing new whatever. Caraballo it is said is at the Paso Molina; business was frightfully dull.

The fares on the Western Railway we hear will be lowered from to-day; the charge to the Villa Luxan will therefore be thirty dollars.

The majordomo of the Hotel de la Paix has taken charge of the Pavon, the captain having discharged the former steward; passengers we suppose will gain by this change.

Merlo is fast becoming another Chobham: the artillery keep firing away at a great rate. The new rifled cannons we hear are first class, but the artillery men are so woefully out of practice that the Merlonians are very nervous when the soldiers commence firing.

The splendid Liverpool steamer, Kepler, will leave for England on the 8th inst. Parties wishing to get their friends out from home have now a favorable opportunity.

The thistles this year threaten to be worse than ever, and farmers are beginning to be frightened. Messrs. Vandeveld & Co. have some very excellent machines on hand for the wholesale cutting down of thistles. These machines are not very expensive and will cut down with one horse more thistles in a day than twenty men.

On Tuesday evening, as the religious procession entered the Merced Church, the greatest tumult was caused by

some young ruffians who shouted out fire; the ladies fled with the greatest precipitation. No lives were lost, but one old lady was severely trampled upon.

On Thursday great religious ceremonies were celebrated in the Church of San Miguel in this city, it being Michaelmas day.

Great political excitement exists in Rosario respecting the coming elections for Governor. No less than six candidates are named for this office.

One of our colleagues complains greatly of the conduct of the Justice of Peace of San Nicolas in sending two of the citizens in from some sixty leagues. We agree with our colleague, and think that these rural caiques should be made to account for their conduct.

The new steamer building in Barinas will be launched very shortly. She is made of iron, of very light draught, and will be admirably adapted for the rivers.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the Province of Santa Fé has outstripped all the provinces of the Republic in its manufactures of soap and oil. A gentleman who has just come down from the city of Santa Fé has given us a most graphic description of the first oil manufactory up there: he states that the company has now been fishing for five months successively, and the returns daily are from 18,000 to 20,000 fish caught; and there still seems no falling off. The lake or laguna where these fishes are caught is ten leagues long and from two to three wide. It is only a league from the city of Santa Fé. The manufactory is small, but it is being enlarged; the oil is nearly all sent to Paris save what the owner himself keeps for the purpose of manufacturing into scented soap: the yield is about 36 a. of oil per day. Our informant states that a great quantity of the squares of scented soap sold in Buenos Ayres with the Parisian brands is manufactured in Santa Fé. The principal use of this fish-oil is for tanning purposes.

The budget seems as if it will never get through Congress. Every day it is brought up, but the opposition is so determined that if matters proceed as heretofore the budget will still be a vexed question next Christmas. The very best measure that has ever been introduced into Congress has been also nipped in the bud—the Minister asked for a credit to employ ten thousand patatoes in seeds, &c., for their gratuitous distribution amongst the people of the interior; Senator Vega opposed this, and called for the senate to reduce the amount one half, which the Senators at once agreed to. Now we for our part think that if Congress were more economical in the way of pensions and a little more liberal in agricultural interests, it would be better for all parties.

There are no wool circulars in town from England owing to the missing mail bag; we hear however that English manufacturers are waiting for the great wool sale which was to have taken place in Antwerp on the 8th September: at this auction several thousand bales of River Plate wool were to be offered.

The farmers at last say they want no more rain, and now only sigh for dry weather. Our friends in the country say that the wool this year will almost be the same as washed, owing to the heavy rains there will be very little dirt or grease in the wool.

THE SPANISH MINISTER AND PRESIDENT AGUIRRE.

On Wednesday at one o'clock in the afternoon the Chevalier Cruz waited on President Aguirre to take his leave of the Montevidean Government. A company of artillery with its band of music and national banner was drawn up in front of the Government house, and saluted the Spanish Minister with the usual honors. In the saloon of audience the President was attended by the Vicar Apostolic, the General of the garrison, and other high officials.

The Chevalier Cruz said: May it please your Excellency.

I have the honor to present you with the royal letter of her Majesty the Queen of Spain announcing the termination of my mission at the Oriental court. My august sovereign regrets the misfortunes of this country, which paralyze the development of its natural riches and injuriously affect the inter-

ests of thousands of Spaniards whose fate is linked with that of the Republic.

I unite my wishes with those of her Majesty that internal order may be restored and external difficulties smoothed down. On leaving this country in such critical moments, I must return my thanks to your Government for the kindness I have received and the general spirit of conciliation displayed in all matters of claims for Spanish subjects, hoping also that before long a formal treaty of friendship and harmony will be concluded, to confirm the relations now happily existing between both countries.

President Aguirre replied:

M. Minister—I am happy to receive the royal note of Queen Isabella. In consideration of the titles of respect and esteem which you have earned by the prudence of your official relations with the Government of this country, I feel bound to say at your departure from the Oriental side of the River Plate that you take with you the friendly regards of the Government and people of Uruguay. I thank you for your good wishes and those of H. C. Majesty. Your Excellency has had frequent occasion to be persuaded of my strenuous efforts for the restoration of peace; and I have been consoled by your sympathy, amidst the opposition offered by those who have checked the progress of the country and waged an unjustifiable war of rebellion. You have also seen my extreme moderation, preferring even dangerous concessions to the severe methods of armed force and the effusion of blood.

With reference to your countrymen, whose interests bind them to the Republic and make them desire peace, I feel, nevertheless, that the affinity of blood existing between us will induce them to join their Oriental brethren in supporting the country in its present foreign difficulties and desiring only a peace that leaves no stain on the national banner. I accept your thanks to my Government, and am happy that your residence as Foreign Minister has been so agreeable: as also that the questions of claims in the Spanish Legation have been always so satisfactorily arranged.

Your declaration about the claims is the more honorable, as the most unjust statements have been made on this subject against my Government, and the most outrageous measures adopted on such pretext against the flag of the Republic.

When peace and order shall be restored, and the Republic freed from its present difficulties, I assure you that the Montevidean Government will hasten to conclude treaties of amity with the Cabinet of St. Idelfonso to strengthen and promote the mutual interests of Spain and the Republic.

THE JUDGE, THE AUCTIONEER, AND THE POLICE.

There are so many auctioneers now-a-days, (for, like everything else in Buenos Ayres, the trade is overdone), that we are prepared to see the knights of the hammer turn their leisure hours to some other occupation and descend from their elevated posts to mix in the busy world around. But we would caution them, of all things, to avoid bill-discounting, the dangers of which may be best explained by the unvarnished narrative of D. Asencio Gomez, who lately had such a narrow escape.

Mr. Gomez sat in his office waiting for some gentleman about to absent himself from the country, and anxious to dispose of his "lares et penates," or for some venerable lady who had a building-plot to sell in the suburbs, or for some sheep importer who wished to enable the Irish farmers to improve their flocks with Negrette or Rambouillet. The auctioneer's thoughts ran on different subjects (it was not yet dinner hour), when a young gentleman presented himself, and in the blindest manner possible begged Mr. Gomez to discount a little bill. Perhaps Gomez had never before done the like; perhaps he saw some prospect of good percentage: at all events, he directed his tormentor to leave him the bill and he would see about it. His next step was more prudent than the first, for he waited on Mr. Esclie and asked the polite manager of the Mañá Bank if the name was a safe one, to which he was answered affirmatively.

Act II. saw Mr. Gomez at the Cabildo inquiring for Judge Medina, and

he begged of that worthy, in an off-hand manner, to endorse the bill. The judge looked stupefied, swore the bill was a forgery, and at once gave the auctioneer in custody. The Chief of Police asked Mr. Gomez how he came by the forged bills, and the latter explained, as well as he was able, being at last allowed to return to the bosom of his family on promise of "nabbing" the real criminal.

An interval of a couple of days preceded Act III, and Sr. Gomez tried to look cheerful, and scribbled on his blotting-paper, till by singular good fortune the bland-looking youth again presented himself and inquired about the bill. "Oh! dear me, yes," said the auctioneer, "won't you sit down for a moment," and gaining the street door, he sang out for the police. Wonderful to relate, two "vigilantes" at once appeared, and the youth of monetary dealing was taken off to the Policia.

"Going, going, gone!!!" said the auctioneer, and sinking into his chair he made a fervent vow never again to try his hand at bill discounting, but leave it to the brokers.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

On Tuesday last the National Government presented the following important document to Congress:—

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27, 1864.

To the Honorable Congress of the Nation.

The Executive has the honor to submit for the approval of the House the adjourned project, asking authorization to deliver in payment, for the extra Customs' duties appropriated by law of 3rd of September, 1862, to the amortization of the emissions of 1859 and 1861, National Bonds, with six per cent. interest and one per cent. amortization, at the minimum price of seventy-five per cent.

By the adjoining notes Congress will see that the Provincial Government is agreeable to this arrangement, in connection with the project for the conversion of the paper money, which it has presented to the Legislature. The result will not only be favorable to the province of Buenos Ayres, but to all the Republic. The Executive, influenced by so beneficial a project to decide it in its favor, and convinced that this sentiment prevails in Congress, counts, with its aid, in carrying it out.

The consolidation of any large debt, payable in a short term, is, as a general rule, convenient to a newly-established Government, that has the intention to balance its resources with its expenses, to consolidate its credit, and discharge the duties imposed on it.

In this way the arrangement proposed is very favorable to the National Government.

Consulting by your decision on this project the interests of the nation and of the province, the Executive expects that you will give your approval. God preserve you many years.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

PROTECTED LAW.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, etc.

Art. 1. Authorize the Executive to deliver in payment of customs—duties destined for the amortization of emissions of 1849 and 1861, 6 p. National Bonds, with 1 p. amortization, at the minimum price of seventy-five per cent.

Art. 2. Five millions of (6 p.) National Bonds are to be issued for the fulfillment of the preceding article.

Art. 3. For the payment of this debt are established:

1st. An annual rental of three thousand dollars of 17 to the ounce, corresponding to the interest of 6 p.

2nd. Fifty thousand dollars for the corresponding amortization.

Art. 4. The Executive shall in future sessions give account to Congress of the use it may have made of this authorization.

Art. 5. Let it be communicated.

GONZALES.

September 27, 1864.

MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday's papers contain little news. The Brazilian steamer Recife arrived from Rio on the previous day. Tuesday, 4th inst., has been fixed for laying the foundation-stone of the new church of San Francisco, after which ceremony the Vicar will solemnly bless the new banner of the 2nd battalion National Guards. A performance of Italian amateur theatricals will come off next week at Solis theatre. The new steamer Rio de la Plata for the Salto Company is daily expected to arrive, and will at once be placed on the route. A man who had some dispute with his wife took the foolish notion to commit suicide, and threw himself under the wheels of a cab in calle 25 de Mayo, but luckily was not killed: We read that the only injury was to the wheel of the vehicle!

On Wednesday, Gen. San had a severe brush with the rebels at Piedras, whom he routed with a loss to the latter of 20 killed and twelve prisoners, besides

200 horses which fell into the hands of the victor.

The 'Plata' correspondent gives an interesting account of the crisis at Rio, and states that Souto's failure was caused by a coalition of the Bank of Brazil and other houses against him because being a Portuguese. Having sent to the Bank of Brazil for 450,000\$ he was refused, and very coolly left town for his country-house, where he received a note of sympathy, next day, from the Emperor: on Monday sixteen houses failed, and others were likely to follow. Large bodies of cavalry and infantry patrolled the streets, for a revolution was feared. Two cartloads of grass were emptied at the door of the Brazilian Bank, with a note "for the Directors." The Government suspended all cash payments, bonds, &c., for sixty days, after which term another crisis is expected. Meantime Mañá, MacGregor and Co. pay away as usual, not availing themselves of the indulgence. Goods have to be despatched from the Custom-house within 30 days, under penalty of being sold by auction. Souto's enemies say his assets will pay 20 per cent., but his friends wish to leave him to wind up his affairs without judicial intervention, thinking he will be able to pay in full if given time: he has a balance in his favor of 8 million silver dollars.

There is little talk now at Rio about war with Montevideo: the Portuguese Consul has taken charge of the Oriental Archives.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

OUTRAGE BY BRAZILIAN OFFICERS.

FLORES'S AGENT IN A DILEMMA.

We have received a letter from Montevideo dated 29th Sept., and the paper 'Artigas' of same day.

On Thursday morning a group of 20 prisoners was brought into the Plaza Constitution: they had been taken by Saa in his raid the night previous, when he killed 28 rebels and pursued their forces for four leagues. A deserter from Flores relates that all the Colorado army is attacked with a scrofulous affection which is very troublesome, and said to be caused by eating so much mutton. Colonel Came, one of Saa's best officers, returned to headquarters on Wednesday, having scoured the neighborhood with 200 men, and driven off all the rebel scouts, losing only one man.

Jose Candido Bustamante has sent a circular protest to all the foreign consuls about an outrage committed on him by the Brazilians in his late visit to Montevideo. Having gone to Montevideo in a Brazilian gunboat with secret despatches from Gen. Flores, for a peace arrangement, he was hardly out of sight of B. Ayres when the Brazilian officers crowded around him, earnestly enquiring the purport of his mission, but he shewed his disgust of their conduct and refused to tell them a word.

At Montevideo he was conveyed on board the gun-boat Niterohy, where the officers tried another tactic and received him with most unbounded marks of courtesy: they again tried to divine the purport of his credentials, but he was inexorably silent. After this they commenced a system of very extravagant flattery, praising him in a manner both ridiculous and annoying, and the Commander repeating mock-compliments of a most indelicate nature.

The Secretary then understood that he was subjected to a disgraceful chaffing, and in order to be on his guard against "any criminal attempt" he put his despatches into a "tirador" belt next his skin. On the night of the 19th, he was lying on his divan, dressed and half asleep, when at 11:30 he heard a noise and some persons in conversation. In a few moments the Commander entered the cabin and said, "My dear fellow, my little bird—only one word, lay aside the secret." He started up, drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot the intruder.

The commander gave the word, and ten men rushed in: Bustamante shot one, but was overpowered, and his belt taken with all his letters and instructions. He now claims, as "the representative of a civilized Government (Flores, Perez, and Co.) the assistance of all Foreign Powers or redress from such a brutal Government." The protest bears no date, but is signed Jose S. Bustamante, "Secretary in chief to the Liberating Army." It is not likely the foreign agents will pay any

attention to the cowardly outrage; there is a Spanish proverb, "asi paga el Diablo a los suyos!"

AMERICA.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN IRON-CLADS AND FORTS.

The Confederate General Maury reported from Mobile on the 5th instant as follows:—"Seventeen of the enemy's vessels have passed Fort Morgan. The monitor Tecumseh has been sunk by Fort Morgan; the ram Tennessee, after a desperate engagement, surrendered to Farragut. Admiral Buchanan is wounded and a prisoner. The ram Selma is captured, and the ram Gaines is beached. The enemy's fleet has approached the city."

Unofficial despatches state that the Federals have occupied Dauphin's Island, at the extremity of which stands Fort Gaines, commanding one of the banks of the entrance of Mobile Bay.

General Grant, after visiting Washington, Maryland, and the Upper Potomac, has returned to Petersburg. Severe fighting took place on Friday. A Confederate charge was repulsed with slaughter.

The Federals have reoccupied Hagerstown and Maryland.

Sheridan has superseded Hunter.

The capture of General Stoumen is confirmed.

Hooker will not receive a command at present.

Rumours are current of a raid of Confederates from Canana into Buffalo to destroy the Erie Canal.

The New York World and Times assert that Stanton has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation.

A mass meeting, to nominate McClellan for the Presidency, will be held in the city to-night.

The New York police, in conjunction with the English detectives, have made every arrangement to arrest Muller on his arrival.

The re-invasion of Maryland is fully confirmed. The Confederates crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, in three columns of 6,000 to 8,000 each, at Hancock, Sheppardsdown and Williamsport. At ten a.m. they occupied Hagerstown. They are reported to have reached Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown, this morning.

Despatches from Harrisburg assert that the three columns have united and are marching upon Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Governor Seymour has remonstrated with the authorities at Washington upon the excessive quotas assigned to the cities of New York and Brooklyn under the President's call for troops. Gold, 256½.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

News by the Belgian.

The accounts by the steamer Belgian confirm the news of the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the Confederates at several points, though, from the skill with which the Southern generals had concealed their plans, it was uncertain what was or were the point or points against which the main attack was about to be directed. One large body of Confederate troops, said to amount to 30,000 men, under command of General Early, had occupied Hagerstown, in Maryland, and was advancing down the Cumberland Valley towards Harrisburg, the state capital of Pennsylvania. But a strong opinion prevailed that this was merely a cover for still more formidable operations against the western parts of Pennsylvania and adjoining state of Ohio. It was believed that the Confederates would advance on Pittsburg, the manufacturing capital of Pennsylvania, or Wheeling, a town on the river Ohio (at which place the sham Federal Government of Western Virginia has held its sittings), and the great city of Cincinnati, the Queen of the West. Whether all these points, or any of them, were aimed at by the Confederates, was still uncertain up to the last advices; but the Southern leaders had shown at once so much boldness and activity, combined with so much skill and prudence, as to have succeeded in producing a panic fear of invasion throughout the whole of the border districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, from Washington and Baltimore to Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and down the valley of the Ohio as far as Cincinnati. The points at which the Confederates were known to have entered the state of Pennsylvania were Chambersburg, at the head of the valley of the Cumberland, and Bedford, a parallel valley, lying further to the west; but so strong was the apprehension that they would march down the valley of the Monongahela to Pittsburg and Alleghany, that the population had been called to arms by Gen. Crouch, the military governor of the state, and were busily occupied in erecting military lines around those places. The Governor of Pennsylvania had summoned 40,000 militia to arms for immediate service; and it was stated that President Lincoln had recalled General Hooker from the army of General Sherman, and was about to appoint him to a new command embracing the upper Potomac, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and specially intended for the defence of those states and districts. There were also rumours that Grant himself had arrived at Washington, with a part of his army, to assist in the defence of that city and of the other districts threatened by the Confederates; but this report was supposed to have arisen from the arrival of another division or corps sent by Grant to Washington, and not from his own retirement from the siege of Richmond.—Liverpool Mercury.

A JUGGERNAUT FESTIVAL.

On the 6th July the great festival of Juggernaut was celebrated. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* graphically describes the horrible scene which took place:

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood; about sixty feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four stories, so to speak, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmans and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the cars. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not till nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout, Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot.

On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1,000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmans shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmans again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

"The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down and peered beneath its wheels and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight. I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a lineament of her face recognizable for blood and dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread: the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. Not one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable grey head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmans from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could well be written upon a human countenance. The mob cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeydars here made their appearance and compelled the crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the wheels I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had fastened itself, like some insatiable monster, in his blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmans still looked down from the car upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even signalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out *Apse apse*—that they did it of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. Three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood. This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were not on the spot; and the mere fact of other men lying under the car waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a colouring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this."

THE AMERICAN PANORAMA.

To the Editors of the Standard.

I do not know whether you have seen the American Panorama at the Franco-Argentine theatre. If you have, it is surprising to me you speak so highly of it. I went one night in company of two gentlemen, one of whom was not a native, and I can only say I had quite enough of it, and shall never go again. I would sooner pay five depreciated paper dollars to go and see the peep-shows under the Recoleta, than that you should pay me twenty ditto to sit out the whole representation of the United States war, as given in those tremendous dabs in the Franco-Argentine theatre. I am not very par-

ticular, but I do like to see some resemblance to human nature, when portrayed on canvass or any other substance. Most people, even Yankees, on that occasion were certainly of my opinion.

Yours truly,

IMPARTIALITY.

I enclose my card.

ON 'CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces, \$4564.	
Do. sovereigns, \$140.	
Patacons opened at 28 40	
Second price, 28 45	
Third, 28 50	
Fourth and last, 28 55	
Cash sales, 446,623	

Oct. 1,	31,000	28 45
" 31,	26,000	28 25
" 15,	51,000	28 30
" 8,	7,000	28 35
" 22,	10,000	28 30
" 8,	18,000	28 35

Total sales, 593,833.

This being the last day of the month the business on the Bolsa was larger than usual. The "vencimientos," or contracts, due to-day amounted to the enormous sum of 2,500,000 patacons. Up to 2 o'clock it was not known that specie was so scarce as it really was, but at after-hours in the liquidation room there was a "squeeze." Some half dozen of brokers we heard were short, and patacons could not be had any place. Sales were made in the liquidation room as high as 28 80 for cash and immediate delivery. Paper money, as a natural consequence, became in the greatest demand in order to have the wherewith to buy specie. For years there has not been such a day on the Bolsa as to-day; but we believe everything was arranged, differences paid, and patacons were to be had late in the evening at 28 70.

In noticing the particulars of the *Souto* failure we made an unintentional mistake in yesterday's paper respecting the amount which the *Mauá* Bank lost by the failure; instead of £30,000 sterling the total amount was only 30 contos de reis, a little over three thousand pound sterling.

A sale of fifty thousand National Bonds at 44 was made to-day. These securities have fallen seriously within the last week; many persons attribute this decline in the value of national securities to the proposed new emission of bonds by Government.

We heard to-day of the sale of *Sor. Escurra's* wool—some seven thousand arrobes; the price is reserved, but some brokers say it is \$95 deliverable in the plaza.

Sheepskins are in great demand, and some heavy sales have been made at 320 per doz. The arrivals from the camp continue good, but the demand is greater than the supply.

The steamship *Kepler* sails from this port on Saturday, October 8th, and cargo is received until the 7th of October.

The great ram auction came off yesterday at Mr. Mariano Billingham's. The rams brought unprecedented high prices, Mr. Peter Healy being the principal purchaser, who bought the following animals at the undermentioned prices:

1 Ram, No. 466	\$26,500
1 do. do. 180	9,000
1 do. do. 592	7,000
1 do. do. 721	11,000

We believe this is the most important sale of negrette rams ever made in this country. Mr. Peter Healy, who bought the above animals only a few weeks ago, paid \$32,500 for other rams which he bought at *Nazar's* auction.

Owing to very unfavourable accounts about the beet-root crop in France, a turn has taken place in this market. Importers refuse to offer their goods for sale, flatter themselves the "parity" of November will soon be obtainable, and we incline to believe in it. It had a similar effect on refined, which had at one moment been unnaturally depressed, as *IV O* to 38½, and is up to-day 39½, to 40½; and as the Mediterranean has drawn 40,000 tons less this year than in 1863, which deficit must be made up this fall, we look for much higher prices, and confidently believe that our next will announce a progressive rise: 2,000 tons have been contracted for last week, and we expect a similar quantity will be taken this week, when refiners will pause a while. The article deserves, in our opinion, confidence, as all the sugar-growing colonies will produce some 20 to 25 per cent. below the average of last year, whilst the stocks in Europe fall off gradually. [Rotterdam, 27th August.]

PRODUCE SALES.

150 dry cowhides, mat.	\$132 mpc
380 do do	120
400 do do mixed	118
600 do do do	115
300 do do do	118
120 doz sheepskins, mat.	330
80 do do do	300
70 do do do mixed	250
100 do do do	230
90 do do do	218
220 do do do	180
1500 lb. feathers	73

DEATH.

August 14, at Southampton, on his way home, Daniel Gifford, Esq., merchant late of Buenos Ayres, deeply regretted.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ENGLISH LETTERS PER SALTOONGE.

Sept. 28th 1864.

Robert Allison, James Alexander, Carl Binge, Patrick Brown, W. H. Brand, Charles Brewerton, Pablo Carbone, Clausen & Bertram, Terence Curran, Dr. Cunningham, C. Cernuschi, James N. Carrer, Ion Carnwaz, Lewis Duneau, John Duffy, Albert Fottz,

John Fox B. K. Frestra, Guntsche & Schroeder, Jorge V. Hansen, W. D. Junior, Antonio Kalderg, William Lyons, Benjamin Marks, Pietro Moraggi, Hugh McTavish, John McKiernan, W. Peterson, F. W. Pauts, Margaretta, Pedrazzoli, George Pike, Dabney Rainey, Stephen Sullivan, J. Snowball, Luis V. Soubiron, John Ad. Tittel, Carlos Westermayer.

ERRATA.

Yesterday there were two numerical errors: the *Kepler* was 39 days (not 30) on the voyage; and *Mauá's* loss of 30 contos is equivalent to £3,000 (not 30,000).

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Grand Funcion for the Benefit of the

ASTA DE MENDIGOS,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1864.

First will be Sung the

NATIONAL HYMN;

Second, in Four Acts, the Opera

LA TRAVIATA;

Third, Sr. Abella will gratuitously

execute

A GRAND AERIAL SUSPENSION

Between the Acts

Madame Mollo and Sr. Walter will

sing the Cavatina from the Opera

MASNADIRI.

Théâtre Franco-Argentino.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTTE.

Dimanche 2d Octobre.

Catorzieme Representation de

L'Abonnement

Le Souvenir de Jeunesse,

Comédie en quatre actes, jouée par

toute la compagnie.

On terminera par—

Les Deux Vieilles Gardes,

Opérette en un acte de Léo Dévido.

Money.

Claims on the National Government

by English, Italians, French and Prus-

sians, will be bought at 64 Calle Cuyo.

3p.01.

88, Calle Cuyo.

Just received, a splendid assortment

of fashionable spring novelties for

ladies, consisting of bonnets, mantles,

Garibaldi's, and a large variety of

other articles too numerous to mention.

88, CALLE CUYO.

6p. 01.

Barraca del Atalaya.

This old established barraca, so well

and favorably known in the River

Plata, has the most excellent accommo-

dation for wool, hides, &c.

The undersigned, sole proprietors of

this establishment, begs to remind his

friends and the public that he receives

consignments of wool, hides and sheep-

skins from the camp and provinces,

and now as the busy season is ap-

proaching can offer his services in any

of the plazas.

Barracas, Sept. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM KELSEY,

Barraca del Atalaya, Barracas.

ol 6p

Estancia to be Let.

To be let on a lease of 6 or 7 years,

an Estancia in the Province of Entre

Rios, about 8 leagues N. W. of Concor-

dia, on the Mandisoli. The camp is

considered one of the best in the Pro-

vince, bounded by arroyos on three

sides, pasturage suitable for both

cattle and sheep; Algarroba monte, and

well wooded; two ranchos and corrales

already built. Area about 2½ leagues.

For further particulars apply to

CHARLES B. KRABBE.

12p. d. & c. 01.

To Rent.

A nice little house, new and in

modern style, three squares and a half

from the Plaza. It has a depth

of 70 yards, albino, board floors, walls,

and ceilings, handsomely papered,

&c. Rent moderate, and on contract

if desired.

Keys may be had at the adjoining

house, 396, Calle Temple, or 44, Calle

Esmeralda. s27 6p.

To Let.

Two houses, each with ten rooms, es-

tern and well of water, and a plot of

ground for garden.

Apply at Mr. Ladlam's. 3p. s29.

To Rent.

A nice compact house with 7 rooms,

gas, and albino, situated in calle 25 de

Mayo No. 11.

Apply at 85 Tucuman. 6p s29.

To be Let.

An exceedingly commodious, two

storeyed house, situated at the foot of

Calle Defensa, in the immediate vicinity

of Lezama's Quinta, containing Draw-

ing and Dining Rooms, Sitting-Room,

10 or 12 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Store-room,

Pantry, cupboards, and every indoor

convenience. Excellent Stabling, for

four horses, Coach-house &c. attached.

The House is now approaching com-

pletion and immediate possession can

be given.

For further particulars apply to C. B.

Krabbe, 126 Calle Moreno. s29 6p

Nice Apartments.

At No. 66, calle Mayo there is a

saloon, also a pair of chambers to let,

they have a fine view of the river.

3p s27.

s30, m

SANTIAGO J. WILD

WILLIAM PERKINS.

For Sale or to be Rented.

A magnificent piece of land in Santa

Fé, about 6 leagues from the port of

Coronada, either the whole or part.

For further particulars apply to

C. SMITH & Co.

3p s 27.

50 Calle Mayo

Se Alquila

Una hermosa pieza amueblada con

asistencia 6 sin ella en una casa de fa-

milia decente, en la calle de Buen-

Orden No. 120 daran *Land*, 6p. s29

Land.

To rent three quarters of a league of

excellent land, with a good House,

ranchos and corrales, to the North, 28

leagues from the city.

Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.

s29 3p

Cook.

Wanted, a good female Cook, for a

Chacra, distant four leagues from town.

References required. Apply at once at

474 Piedad. 3p.01

Wanted,

For a chacra, within six leagues of

town, a married couple: the man to

work on shares, the wife to cook.

Apply at Calle Chacabuco, No. 376.

s30 12p

Wants a Situation.

A smart Girl just arrived wishes em-

ployment in a respectable family as

Housemaid, or would take charge of

children; first class references. Apply

66 Piedad. s30, 3p

For Sale.

A gentleman who intends to return

to Europe wants to sell a Perpendicu-

lar Piano of superior make, from one

of the best manufacturers, imported

one month ago. Apply to 159 Calle

Piedad, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 3p s27

Rams.

Remarkably fine rams of three and

four crosses of Rambouillet blood (Car-

aña Imperial breed) on sale at the

Chacra of Mr. Latham Camino de Casa

Teja partido de Quilmes.

For size, weight of fleece and length

of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in

the province, and it is precisely the

class most desirable for the regenera-

tion of the general run of flocks in the

country.

The Ewes—dams of the rams offered

for sale, averaged at the last clip 9½

lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.

12 p s 25.

AUCTION SALE.

By C. MARIANO BILLING

THE AUCTION.
By J. L. ALARTE & CO., of an Estancia, at their house, Calle Victoria, No. 140.

On Thursday, the 12th of October, at One o'clock, will be sold, without fail, for cash, an Establishment of Camps, in the Partido de Tordillo, and within three leagues of the Pueblo Dolores, containing an area or half a league in front by one in depth. The camp is of a superior class, with abundant pasturage, especially good for the rearing of sheep. It has one población comprising an azotea house with five rooms, monte corrales, &c., two puestos with ranchos and corrales.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, 2,000 Mestiza sheep, bred on the same camp, and belonging to the same property. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. Sept 21, 18p

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,

f19 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER,

97 Calle Defensa.

(copy.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed)

"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & CO., 1 m s 3.

JUST RECEIVED at "UNA"
A Splendid Assortment of
DRAPERY GOODS
Suitable for the present and coming Season, and selected especially for this Market.
CO. PALERMO,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. s 11 x.

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

J. B. m JOHN BEST & BROS.

New English Grocery Store.

61—CALLE RECONQUISTA—61.

JAMES HASTINGS.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he will open, on or after the 1st Oct., his new and well-assorted Grocery Establishment. Having been for many years in the trade, and enjoying an extensive connection in the Camp, he possesses many advantages over others who have recently started in the same business. His goods are without exception, the most excellent in the River Plate, and defy all competition or rivalry.

J. H. in reminding his Friends by this notice of his reappearance in business, trusts to their patronage and support which hitherto for so many years he enjoyed with profit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

All goods purchased of the undersigned will be despatched to the Plazas and Railways free of charge.

Buenos Ayres Sept 12 1864.

JAMES HASTINGS.

61—Reconquista—61.

s 12 m d v.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Chief Offices,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS

LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Sept 50.

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,

60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Fresh arrivals every month.

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido de Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Corrales de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacaras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuina y caballar.
Pilotes de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Maquinas de estirar alambre.
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

To English Sheep Farmers.
To rent, a splendid Estancia, distant 18 leagues to the South, in the Partido de Magdalena, containing 2 square leagues with 27 poblaciones, 40,000 sheep, corrales, montes, &c. The Camp has not one viscachera and is one of the best in the Province for the rearing of sheep, and to the present no disease has ever been known on it, notwithstanding the bad years; it also contains some thousands of cows.

The whole will be rented in one lot or in parts; or will be sold 5, 10, 15, or 20,000 thousand of the above named sheep.

For further particulars apply at 390 Calle Victoria. s18 m d v.

Auction Sale.

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST, Of 12 Negrette Rams and 31 Ewes, just landed from on board the American barque Delft Haven, from Hamburg, consigned to Messrs. Geo. Rick and Co.

On Friday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., will be sold for the highest bid, the above mentioned Rams and Ewes, being brought from the celebrated farms of Lenschow and Schonrade. Amongst these animals there are six Rams of the very best yet imported.

5p. s25.

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,

BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,

Calle de la Piedad, 208.

Jl. 1m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb.

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 23

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.

London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENSA—57

(Corner Potosi.)

N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the country.

s 5 x

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.

Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28

Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.

AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.

Empresarios,

SABORIDO Y GARCIA.

s 4 x.

Pianos

For sale at moderate prices,

CALLE CUYO No. 66.

s 25 p

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

Buenos Ayres.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary 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, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.

P. P. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Have just received per Packet their first delivery of goods suitable for the coming season (direct from the manufacturers) including:

Men's Tweed Suits, Pilot Jackets and Vests, Bedford Cord and Cord Pants, Best Jean Stripe Shirts, Blue Shirting Stripes (best quality) 36-inch

Linen Shirt Shirting, White Dress and Crimean Shirts, 8 1/4 x fine

Wool Plaids, Cotton and Linen Ticking, Blankets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

N.B.—As we will receive a fresh supply monthly throughout the Season, our customers may at all times rely on having a good and well assorted Stock to select from, which will be offered at lowest possible cash prices at the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,

PARANA,

URUGUAY,

PARAGUAY,

UNA.

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

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

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

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.

2nd „.....£25.

3rd „.....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.

2nd „.....£45.

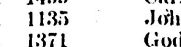
3rd „.....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Parana will leave this on the 14th of October.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,

85 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

KEPLER.....1499.....To Sail.....October 8th.

MEMNON.....1135.....".....November.

COPERNICUS.....1371.....".....December.

HERSCHEL.....1525....."....."....."

NEWTON.....1171....."....."....."

PTOLEMY.....1171....."....."....."

HALLEY.....1525....."....."....."

GALILEO.....1525....."....."....."

The KEPLER is now in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

Calle San Martin, No. 56.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

Rummel Southern Express Waggon

Buenos Ayres and Chascomus.

Freight, 108 per Arroba.

Passengers, 1508.

Leaves the Agency, Calle Buen Orden, No. 266, every Wednesday.

Agents in Chascomus:—Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co. s21 10p

Just Received by

GEORGE ELLIS

39—Calle Defensa—39.

A first class selection of English and

Scottish Tweeds, and a few French

Cassimeres.

Don't forget the number. 39—

Defensa—39. s 18, 1 m

Just received direct from the Manufacturers

Ex Steamer "Una" and "Galileo."

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOODS

COMPRISING,

Plain and Fancy Dresses,

All-wool Plaids, Assorted Clans,

Plain and Fancy Poplins,

Extra-fine 32 inch Linseys,

Drab and Black Watered Moreens,

Paisley Scarfs, All-wool Plaid do.

Cork Guighams, Belfast Linens,

White & Blue Twills & Swanskins,

Gray & White Sheetings 8-4 to 12-4

Welsh and Scotch Flannels,

First-class Hosiery every size,

Vests and Drawers to match,

Tweeds, Moleskins, Corduroy &c.

THOMAS FALLON,

Hibernian House,

64, 66, & 68 Calle Piedad.

N.B.—Fresh arrivals every month.

s17 1m.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colour—on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.

in ten minutes,

by the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists, throughout the United Kingdom.

Wholesale Depot—12, COLUMBIA-STREET, LONDON.

WOOL BROKERS.

F. DONOVAN begs to announce to his

Friends and the Public that he will

commence this year the business of a

Wool Broker in this City. He is con-

nected with Brokers established for the

last three years, and for whose respect-

ability, integrity, and capabilities, num-

erous letters which he holds from

different Estancieros in the camp,

whose wool they sell, are a sufficient

guarantee.

It is unnecessary for him to state

here