

Subscription to the "Standard."

30 PENCE MONTHLY.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for 5s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"All that we know, all that we can do."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

TWELVE DAYS LATER.

TRAVEL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

THE Isthmus Canal Opened.

Yesterday the steamer Uruguay, from Montevideo, brought the Brazilian papers containing the news from Europe per French mail. Through the kindness of our friend Daniel Maxwell, Esq., the proprietor of the Commercial Rooms, we have been able to give our readers the following highly interesting summary.

In England there is, politically speaking, nothing new: Her Majesty is in England. Prince Alfred has been recognized as the heir apparent to the Saxe-Coburg throne. A great meeting by Whigs and Tories had come off at London, for the purpose of demanding of the new Parliament an extension of the Franchise. Mr. Bright declined to attend and his absence was greatly commented on. The alarming progress of the Asiatic cholera in Europe was causing every possible preventative measure to be adopted in England, where as yet, thank God, it had not made its appearance; but the epidemic amongst horned cattle was daily growing worse. Meat had gone up to extremely high prices, and all eyes were turned on the B. Plate, from whence several cargoes of beef were expected. We learn that a leading house of this city has at present a cargo of salt beef on the way, which ought to be in England now. Mr. Thornton was gazetted to Rio. The British fleet was most enthusiastically received at Cherbourg and Brest.

Tallow has risen to 4s. and is in demand. Hides in Liverpool dull. Respecting wool we notice that the great auction at Liverpool had given unfavorable results; 3081 bales were offered, of which only 659 were sold. Cordova and Santiago wools were looked for, just sales 11½ to 13½d. Some Buenos Ayres and Montevideo bales of good mestiza were sold at from 8½d to 9d per lb.

Bank rate of interest 4 percent., but owing to the increasing demand for money and general improvement of trade it was thought that the rate would rise.

Consols 91½.

Brazilian fives 99 to 101.

Buenos Ayres six 86 to 88.

Montevideo do 62.

Neither the Brazilian nor Buenos Ayres loans had yet been launched, and capitalists were waiting to receive advices from South America before they would entertain the matter.

Failures—Messrs. Frost, Koler and Co., Australian merchants £50,000.

Messrs. Katzenstein & Co. £30,000.

Messrs. T. W. Gubb & Co., Cape House £50,000.

The Great Eastern had returned to Crookhaven, leaving a small steamer where the breakage of the cable occurred, which is only ten metres of water. The great strain on the wire was the cause of the accident; the paying out apparatus being too weak a stronger one is being prepared and the attempt will be resumed in Spring. There were 1212 miles laid, valued at £300,000, but increasing attention was now being paid to the Russian line which receives from the United States Government and the Emperor of Russia enormous subsidies; many believe this will prove a practical scheme, and attended with less risk than the Atlantic, on which such stupendous sums of money have been spent.

There is nothing very particularly interesting from France. The Emperor was in Switzerland, and the Em-

press about to depart for Biarritz. Count Walewski had been elected Senator for Landes. Owing to the ravages of the cholera in Spain, all France was alarmed, and the strictest sanitary regulations enforced at every port. Cattle were dying all through France of the distemper which the 'savants' pronounce incurable. Money was in good demand and trade brisk. The failure of the silk crop had caused much attention.

In Italy we regret to say the cholera was making awful havoc. In the small town of Ancona 800 were carried off: at Milan, Bologna, Modena, Florence, and Pisa the number of deaths from cholera had so increased that the whole population of Italy was alarmed; but the news from the East respecting this awful plague was still worse; in Constantinople the deaths were ONE THOUSAND PER DAY. The Sultan had shipped 12,000 poor people out of the city. From Bagdad to Persia the inhabitants were dying by hundreds, all the leading people in Constantinople had fled the city. At Bucharest there was a terrible row in consequence of the market people bringing in vegetables for sale; the troops were called out to suppress the riot.

In the ports of Barcelona, Malaga, Alicante and Valencia the cholera had made its appearance.

Dates from the States are to the 15th August. President Johnson had recovered from his indisposition and was again actively employed in the administration of affairs.

General Grant has made an excursion to Canada, where he was well received, particularly at Montreal his arrival causing quite an ovation. The total number of soldiers disbanded up to the present is estimated at 700,000 men; it was believed there were still under arms some 300,000 men. This we regard however as an exaggeration.

The Mexican question was greatly discussed. The United States Government had at present on the Mexican frontier a very large force numbering, it is said, one hundred thousand men. The Monroe Doctrine is the great theme in Washington and New York.

The great question about the trial of Jeff Davis has been at last decided. He is to be tried by the civil tribunals of the country, the same as any other criminal.

Hides in New York active. Last quotation 19½ cents in gold. Total stock, 314,000; gold, 141½.

The most important news from Europe however, is the opening of the Isthmus of Suez canal to the trade of the world. On the day it was opened a vessel with a cargo of coal passed through from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. This indeed may be regarded as the greatest scientific triumph of the age.

The news from China was of an alarming nature. Another rebellion had broken out, and the rebels were in possession of Pekin.

SYMPTOMS OF WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

General Sheridan is reported to be on the borders of Rio Grande (Mexico) with 100,000 American troops. In a banquet given to the Mexican emissary General Ortega at New York, a letter from Gen. Sheridan was read, containing the following paragraphs:

"It is useless to be cloaking up this Mexican business: we must give a stable Government to that Republic. Our work of destroying the rebellion will not be complete until we do so. The advent of Maximilian to the throne was a part of the rebellion, and his fall must form a part of its history. The majority of Mexican soldiers under Maximilian will lay down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande."

General Anna had issued a proclamation "that every Mexican should take up arms against the Emperor, since he was not elected by the will of the people."

SANITARY MEASURES.

The Cholera is making awful devastations in Europe and Asia, and attended with far greater mortality than ever before known. The news by this packet represents the chief towns of Spain and Italy as already a prey to its ravages, and the filthy city of Con-

stantinople reports a thousand deaths daily. Notwithstanding the immense distance which separates us from the scene of plague, and in spite of quarantine precautions, we cannot promise ourselves to be exempt from a visitation of the destroying scourge, and it behoves our authorities, and the citizens individually, to adopt in time such sanitary measures as will mitigate, if not prevent, its awful consequences.

It is notorious that unclean centres of population are those most visited by Cholera, and this fact is enough to strike terror into the inhabitants of B. Ayres, one of the dirtiest cities in the world. Without street-drainage or water-supply, the place seems to offer an easy victim to any plague; but when we add to these defects the hotbeds of disease existing in every 'cuadra,' in the shape of unclean court-yards, foul water-closets, and pestilential smells which assail us on all sides, it is no exaggeration to say that the city runs the risk of being decimated.

We think it therefore our duty as one of the sentinels of public safety to give the alarm, and advise our fellow-townsmen in time that no reliance can be placed on those effete corporations styled *Municipality* and *Board of Health*. Sanitary Committees should be at once formed in every parish, and efficient measures adopted in the form of a Code of Health. Surely if we take so much pains about soldiers wounded in the Paraguayan war, it is no less important to look after our own immediate safety, and "Charity always begins at home."

We propose the following as a basis of the Code of Health:

1st. Paid inspectors shall visit every day if possible all the houses in the city, and levy fines in cases of uncleanness.

2nd. The Commissary of any Section shall be fined for leaving dead animals in the street—at \$100 per hour.

3rd. The fruit and meat markets shall be put under rigorous surveillance.

4th. The water-carriers shall be obliged to take their supply from above the city.

5th. Hack-coaches after conveying any sick [not wounded] persons shall be burnt.

6th. Street-drains shall be erected wherever convenient.

7th. The Recoleta shall be put in proper order, and a new cemetery also opened.

8th. All churches and public buildings shall be fumigated weekly.

9th. If the Cholera should unfortunately shew itself, all fruit and vegetables shall be prohibited and declared contraband.

We leave to our Medical friends the fuller development of these measures, giving our idea, not *ex cathedra*, but simply as an indication of the precautions we consider urgent and immediately imperative.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the news from Europe, per French packet, was brought up from Montevideo, per Uruguay. About nine o'clock a.m. it was said that the Carmel was in sight, and the Lili put off at a dashing speed for the outer roads, but the report proved false.

We learn on good authority, and with much satisfaction, that the Mersey will return to the river Plate next month. As we gathered this information from an officer connected with this popular vessel, we think there can be no question about it.

Down about the Barraca bridge the greatest fuss and stir is noticeable. The works of the Boca Railway are being pushed on with the most unprecedented vigor, and we believe the men work both night and day. It appears that there is great rivalry going on between the Southern extension line and the Boca line: the latter has however succeeded in getting first on the ground, and possession in this country may be regarded as ten-tenths.

Mr. Thornton's journey to Uruguayana, which we publish to-day from the 'Nacion Argentina,' will be found very amusing. Our respected Minister had to rough it on the road. We notice there is nothing said of his having tumbled out of a small boat at Concordia, so we suppose this was a mistake.

The steamer *Ibony*, from Santa Fé and Paraná, is due to-day. She will probably bring us some news from the seat of war on the Paraná.

The inauguration of the Argentine Central Railroad will shortly take place. As yet no day has been fixed, but as soon as Congress closes and the Deputies and Senators are ready to return home the train will be in waiting at Rosario to conduct them to the Carcarana.

So frightfully overstocked is Concordia that many of the shopkeepers are loading small vessels with wine, flour, etc., which are utterly unsaleable there, and shipping them to Buenos Ayres to be sold by auction. On Tuesday the Isabel arrived with a Mediterranean cargo from the Uruguay.

Two Brazilian gunboats, with a cargo of pick-axes, shovels, etc., were to have left yesterday for the squadron, which is still anchored at the same place.

The Emperor of Brazil has decorated President Mitre and General Flores with the Grand Cross of the Order of Cruzeiro. This is regarded a great dignity in Brazil, but still will not entitle the wearer to remain with his hat on before the Emperor. The De Courceys, of Ireland, are the only family who can keep their hats on before Her Majesty.

The Italian gunboat *Ereole* is expected to-day from Montevideo; she will bring up the Italian Minister, Sr. Barbolani, who comes, many suppose, to arrange about the new bank.

The Brazilian mail steamer *Gerente*, has been detained by order of the Brazilian Government: it is believed that *Estigarria* would, on arriving in Montevideo, be transhipped and proceed to Rio on board the *Gerente*.

The National Government is about to present General Madarriga with a magnificent sword, he having been the officer who brought the glorious news of the fall of Uruguayana to the Vice President. This splendid sword, we believe, was purchased at the widow Bertonnet's, in Calle San Martin, near Mackern's English book-store.

To-day the meeting in the school-room behind the English Church comes off, pursuant to notice. We hope there will be a good attendance. The business of the meeting is to arrange as to the most desirable way to express the esteem of the British population towards Mr. Thornton, our late British Minister. The best way to arrive at a satisfactory result is to have a full attendance at the meeting.

It would be premature on our part to offer any suggestion in the matter, as the sole business of the meeting of to-day is to decide on this point. At 12 o'clock precisely the chair will be taken.

Yesterday the Argentine army under Gelly passed the Mocoretá. The Brazilians are slightly ahead. The whole army is now marching in the direction of Curru Cuatia, as it is proposed to change now the whole base of operations, and make the headquarters of the allies at or near Esquina, where our active correspondent resides. Our readers may then look out for some spicily intelligence by every steamer, as 'Sinbad' is both truthful and sarcastic.

The Serenos still continue the lock-out, and all the mighty power of the Chief of Police cannot make them resume their posts. They complain that during the last twelve months several of their body have been cruelly murdered, and yet not in one single case have the assassins been punished. They say, with much reason, that in Buenos Ayres it is beginning to be regarded as no harm whatever to kill a 'sereno.' It is really a frightful state of things—no watchmen at night. If the very officers of the law are afraid to go about, armed as they are with weapons of defence, how much more so must be the citizens, who are prohibited to carry arms.

MR. THORNTON'S TRIP TO URUGUAYANA

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR

SPEECH OF THE MR. MINISTER AND D. PEDRO. The British Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Thornton, having received orders from his Government to present his credentials without delay to the Emperor of Brazil, rela-

tive to the renewal of diplomatic relations, left this city for Uruguayana on the 16th inst., accompanied by Sr. Muniz Barreto, secretary to the special mission of Brazil in the River Plate, who was bearer of despatches from H. E. Sor. Octaviano. On arriving next day at Concordia, they could not procure a coach or any means of transit, and Mr. Thornton then proceeded to Salto where he was equally unsuccessful, and obliged to return to Concordia. After a few hours, Colonel Quintana the military Intendant, at the express orders of General Gelly-Obes procured a coach and horses, and Sr. Navarro, Brazilian agent, at the same time advised Mr. Thornton of an equipage placed at his disposal; but the Minister had already accepted that of Colonel Quintana.

At daybreak on the 18th Mr. Thornton set out, accompanied by a captain and ensign whom Col. Quintana appointed as his aides-de-camp. At 3 p.m. they arrived at Federacion, near the Correntino frontier, on the river Uruguay, and found a steamer in waiting. But it was impossible to proceed in her, owing to the lowness of the river, and they had to resign themselves to a tedious and painful journey overland shaping their course towards the Argentine head-quarters at Mandisobichico. The road was so bad and the quagmires so frequent that they had not gone far when the carriage was buried in mud, from which all efforts to extract it proved fruitless.

As soon as Gen. Gelly learned of the approach of Mr. Thornton and the difficulty which had befallen him, he sent a party of soldiers to extricate the carriage and mounting his horse proceeded in person to salute him. The carriage being at length pulled out of the mud by 'lassoes,' Mr. Thornton proceeded on his way and was met by Gen. Gelly and staff about a league from the encampment: he was received with all honors, and slept that night in Gen. Gelly's tent. Next morning, 19th, before rising, the Minister was rather amused at seeing a hen enter the tent and lay an egg on his coverlet, to which calling Gen. Gelly's attention the latter found another egg in his bed, and explained that they were two pet hens which always accompanied him in his campaigns. Both eggs were served up boiled to the Minister at breakfast, which was a great treat amid such hardships of the wayside.

Next morning [20th] the General gave Mr. Thornton an escort and 120 horses, and he proceeded to pay a visit to General Osorio at the Brazilian encampment: the latter received him with a salute of 17 guns and offered him horses and escort which he declined. On reaching the imperial vanguard under General Netto, the latter sent Lieut. Piegas with a guard of honor to attend the Minister. The journey was continued without incident as far as the Mocoretá, where the carriage was again nearly lost in the quagmires; but greater trials awaited them at the Mirinay, where the horses had to be passed over one-by-one, delaying the travellers 24 hours. The raft could not be used owing to the cords being lost, and the coach had to be carried over in a Paraguayan canoe, as well as the passengers, who remembered the Lopez principle of 'equilibrium.'

Her Britannic Majesty's representative passed the night on the bank of the river, cooking his 'asado' in a campfire with all the skill of a veteran gaucho. Next morning (21st) it looked like rain. Capt. Perichon in order to refresh himself from the fatigues of the journey went to bathe in the river, and was pulled-out by one of his soldier's fishing hooks, but happily with no other injury than a slight scratch. By nightfall the travellers reached the magnificent estancia of Col. Reguera where Gen. Martinez was resting and received the Minister with a splendid supper.

Mr. Thornton and suite arrived at Paso los Libres on the 22nd. Admiral Tamandaré offered them hospitality on board his vessel where they were received with the most marked distinction. The Minister asked Gen. Ferraz to fix a day and hour for him to present his credentials to the Emperor, and the hour of noon next day was accordingly appointed.

The Emperor had just received a magnificent tent, having hitherto slept in democratic fashion in a waggon. The tent was spacious and elegant, with a bed-room annexed: it was made of striped linen and capable of containing 100 persons, being adorned with the Brazilian flag and imperial arms. In this tent Mr. Thornton was received, it being a strange occurrence for a plenipotentiary to present his credentials under such circumstances.

General Ferraz went to fetch Mr. Thornton in a special coach and with an escort of honor, proceeding direct to the Brazilian encampment where the tent had just been set up. A battalion of the line and three bands of music were drawn up to receive His Excellency, and the Emperor waited inside his tent, dressed in field costume (kepi, frock-coat, sash, and high boots), and attended by the Princes D'Eu and Saxe, the Marquis Caxias, Generals Cabral, Port Alegre and Caldwell, and Admiral Tamandaré. Dom Pedro looked in good health, and his frank, easy manners were calculated to make a favorable impression.

The British navy was introduced by General Ferraz, Brazilian Minister of war, and said:

"I have the honor to place in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the credential in which her Majesty the Queen of England has thought fit to accredit me as her Envoy in special mission near your Imperial Majesty, and I beg you will deign with your accustomed generosity to accept the assurances of sincere friendship and special regard of which my Queen and Government have made me the bearer.

"I am directed to express to your Majesty the regret with which her Majesty Queen Victoria has viewed the circumstances attending a suspension of amicable relations between the Courts of Brazil and England, and to declare that her Majesty's Government disapproves in the most solemn manner of any intention to offend the dignity of the Empire; that her Majesty accepts fully and without reserve the decision of H.M. the King of the Belgians, and will feel happy in appointing a Minister to Brazil as soon as your Imperial Majesty is disposed to renew diplomatic relations.

"I trust to have faithfully interpreted the sentiments of H.M. the Queen and her Government, and feel convinced that your Imperial Majesty will have the goodness to receive them in the same conciliatory spirit which has dictated them."

The Emperor replied:

"It is with sincere satisfaction that I see renewed the diplomatic relations between the Government of Brazil and that of Great Britain.

"The circumstance of so happy an occurrence taking place on this spot where Brazil and her loyal and valiant allies have just shown that they know how to combine moderation with a defence of right, further enhances my pleasure and proves that the policy of Brazil will continue to be inspired by a feeling of just and laudible harmony with all nations."

At the conclusion the British envoy withdrew, and the bands of music at once struck up 'God save the Queen,' the echoes of which reverberated for the first time since Creation over the hills and valleys of Uruguayana. Mr. Thornton was subsequently introduced in his private character, to Dom Pedro, and they conversed for some time apparently on the best terms of good feeling; each having equal reason to rejoice at the removal of pending difficulties by an arrangement honorable both to Great Britain and Brazil.

Mr. Thornton left Uruguayana at 8 o'clock on the night of the 23rd, in a whaleboat for Monte Caseros the river being too low for the steamers to come down: at his departure the band of Admiral Tamandaré's flag-ship again played 'God save the Queen.' It was a beautiful night, the moon dancing on the waters, and the return-journey was performed without adventure, Mr. Thornton and Sor. Muniz Barreto arriving in Concordia at 3 p.m. on the 25th. They embarked next day at 8 a.m. and arrived in Buenos Ayres on the morning of the 27th, having completed a toilsome journey of 200 leagues in eight days.

SAVINGS BANK.

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No. 108 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the great mercantile city 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.

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.



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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.

Table with 2 columns: Class, Price. 1st Class £35, 2nd £25, 3rd £16.

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.

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Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

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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.

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

Important to Sheep Farmers of the central districts. We have just received a large assortment of shearing and all the best quality, which we will sell at the same prices and conditions as can be obtained in Buenos Ayres.

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DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO. DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA. CON CARRIAGES TIENDAS AL PROHO PARA LOBOS.

To the Gentlemen Estancieros. We beg to inform, that about the middle of next month Messrs. Loosen Hopman and Co. will receive a magnificent lot of 69 pure blood Negretti rams.

The Traveller's Home. JEPPEREN STATION. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that on the 15th of September, 1865, he opens his new establishment at the Jeppere Station on the Southern Railroad.

Legal Notice. Wanted JAMES TURNEY, formerly of Belfast in the County of Antrim in Ireland, who went to South America many years ago, and was last heard of in Ireland by letter dated 4th December, 1843 from Viva Rossa.

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Mariner, Son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers.

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay. PREMIO MAYOR, 500 ONZAS DE ORO. 8,000 PATACONES.

Table with 2 columns: On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year, 1200 to 1500.

Table with 2 columns: On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year, 1500 to 2000.

Table with 2 columns: On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year, 2000 to 3000.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated.

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1. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections. 2. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.

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Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

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Cerveza Inglesa, Marca Cruz. Habiéndose descubierto en plaza varias imitaciones de esta acreditada cerveza, los Agentes en Buenos Ayres de la Compañía de Londres y Colonial creen de su deber dirigir a los compradores y consumidores de ella para prevenirlos que la legítima cerveza lleva en cada botella dos rótulos, uno con la marca particular de la Compañía, que es una cruz con las letras C.L.C.L. a los extremos, y el otro con los nombres de los agentes en Rio Janeiro y el Rio de la Plata.

Album Falliere. 52 Lithographs of South American country, scenes and costumes, on sale, bound or loose, at Messrs. Fusoni Hermanos, calle Cangallo, and at this office.

Notice of Removal. Mrs. Young respectfully begs to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has removed from her late residence in Barracas to 623 Calle Buen Orden, within 5 minutes' walk of the Great Southern Railway. Good board and lodging on the usual terms.

WILLIAM M. MOONEY, WOOL-BROKER. NO. 732 CALLE PIEDRA, Buenos Ayres. SHEEP-FARMING, SHEEP BREEDING, AND THE UTILIZATION OF OUR BEEF.

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