



THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

WHAT ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN?

Since the recovery of Corrientes by the allies and retreat of the Paraguayans into their own territory, such a lull has come over the public mind, that we might almost fancy the war terminated.

The campaign is not yet over, or perhaps hardly begun. The victories of Riachuelo, Yatay and Uruguayana have covered the allies with glory and resulted in freeing Rio Grande and Corrientes from the invaders.

It is all very well for after-dinner politicians in Buenos Ayres to insist on following up the successes already obtained, by a bold advance into Paraguay; little they think of the scorching heats, the pestilent swamps, the trackless woods and the thousand other new obstacles to the progress or maintenance of an invading army without a regular base of operations.

At present the allied army on the banks of the River Corrientes musters 30,000 strong, and by the end of the month we may expect to see the headquarters definitively settled at Goya or the city of Corrientes.

If the National Guards of Buenos Aires return on furlough for the summer months, as rumored, this will be, to our mind, sufficient indication that active land-operations will be suspended till next March.

THE RECOVERY OF CORRIENTES.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE FLEET.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, October 21th, the last of the Paraguayan forces evacuated the city of Corrientes, carrying off several families and the Spanish Vice-consul, the 'Junta' of traitors also accompanying them.

kerchiefs and strewing the beach with flowers, and the Amazonas, Guardia Nacional and Italian gun-boat Veloce thundering out salutes of artillery in mutual congratulations.

The port was full of shipping, and the city in holiday trim, every house being covered with flags of all nations. The place had not been sacked, and the retiring column of the enemy, estimated at 15,000, was some 10 miles off near the Paso de la Patra.

We offer our warmest congratulations to the people of Corrientes, to the Argentine Republic in general, and to President Mitre and the other commanders, on this glorious result, the Paraguayan invasion being now at an end, after lasting 192 days.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

STATE OF THE CITY AFTER THE EVACUATION.

MR. HENRY HALL AND OTHERS ARRESTED.

The 'Nacion Argentina' publishes an interesting correspondence from Corrientes:

"Governor Lagragna arrived here, per 'Esmeralda' from Bella Vista, on the 1st, accompanied by Sor. Pampin, Minister Benites, Colonel Alsina and others, and when the steamer entered port with all flags flying, the citizens flocked to the river-side and the Governor came ashore attended by Admirals Murature and Barroso.

"Deputy Igarzabal, who had been seven months hiding in the woods, has turned up safe and sound. The Paraguayans carried off the Government printing-office of the 'Progreso': that of the 'Independiente' was boxed up on shore, but the editor Boetti had only time to save himself on board the Veloce, before the Governor's arrival.

"There is likely to arise some question about the goods plundered by the Paraguayans at Bella Vista and other places, which they sold by auction, and the purchasers now refuse to deliver them up. The Triumvirs, Gauna, Caceres and Silvero, in order to save themselves sold all their personal property and estancias, but it is thought the Government will annul the sales as fraudulent and confiscate the estates: they accompanied the Paraguayans in their flight, but Gauna was crying when he left.

"On the 2nd we heard that the army of Gen. Caceres was 4 leagues from town, skirmishing with the enemy, who fired some artillery and fell back 2 leagues nearer to Corrientes: this occasioned an alarm that the enemy was coming back again but in the evening we learned they continued their retreat towards Paso la Patria.

"The only houses in Corrientes sacked by the Paraguayans were those of Sor. Molina (Argentino), Recalde (Paraguayan), Ratti (Italian), and Ma-

lo of Buenos Ayres. They carried off Srea. Gorostiaga, Garrido and Bedoya, the Spanish Vice-consul Salas, and a Spanish shop-keeper named Estevant who left property worth 20,000\$. They asked Padre Bocchi, the organ maker, to accompany them, but he declined.

"The fellows who have taken refuge on board the Veloce, are—Miguel Morages, Aguilar, Sevilla, Major Arriola, editor Boetti, and others.

"Governor Lagragna arrested the following parties: D. Miguel Sosias, D. Rafael Gallino, Dr. Barrero [sub-editor of the 'Independiente'], D. Jose Vargas Secretary to the Junta, D. Manuel F. Gomez of Goya, Mr. Henry Hall of Bella Vista, Sr. Sangra ex-justice of peace, and some others.

"Ex-President Derqui remains here: he went to salute Governor Lagragna and General Cáceres. Minister Berges, before evacuating the place, issued a proclamation that Corrientes was no longer worthy of Paraguayan protection, having espoused with coolness the cause of River Plate equilibrium.

"On the evening of the 3rd another alarm prevailed, about the enemy returning to Corrientes: Cáceres had only 600 men, and the enemy had turned back to Tala-Corá, advancing in two heavy columns within 7 leagues of the city.

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Mercedes, Oct. 27th.

To-day Gen. Mitre held a grand review of the whole allied armies, near the Arroyo Ombú. The line of battle, mustering 35,000 men, extended over 15 miles. We had 8 brigades of artillery, 800 men, under Col. Vedia and Major Nelson.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

We have two days later dates from Corrientes, to the 5th inst, removing the alarm at first caused, of the enemy returning to occupy that city. Col. Ocampos writes from Tala-Corá, 4th inst., announcing that the last of the Paraguayans evacuated the territory of Corrientes on the night of the 3rd, crossing at Paso La Patria.

The gunboats could not pass up, as they found the channel impeded with two vessels sunk full of stones. The country near Paso la Patria is strewn with dead cattle of those drowned in passing over to Paraguay. The enemy had no steamer there, all his fleet being at Humayta.

The grand-army under General Mitre was at Garcia-cué on the 4th, and about to begin crossing the River Corrientes next day. General Hornos had already crossed at Paso Nuevo, 2 leagues distant. Gelly-obes was 6 leagues behind, and Osorio and Flores not far off, all intending to cross the river at different places.

The rumors of peace current in Buenos Ayres for the last two days cannot be traced to any fixed origin, but show the tendency of public opinion. In Montevideo it is the same, and we read in the 'Tribuna' of that city a letter from Bustamante, the bosom-friend and companion of Gen. Flores, which says "I had intended to take a run down to Montevideo, on leave, but now I prefer waiting till the war is over. Perhaps the question with Paraguay will take an unexpected turn. This is my own private opinion, and perhaps the time is not distant when my idea shall be verified."

THE FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING AT BELGRANO.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., the Foreign Races came off at Belgrano, in presence of probably the largest assembly ever seen on that race-course. The morning had seemed to threaten rain, and at 10 o'clock the public was still in hesitation, as shower and sunshine rapidly succeeded each other.

The Belgrano station was tastefully decorated with wreaths of roses and evergreens, reminding us of the palmy days of Mr. Watson. Some superannuated 'diligences' were in waiting to convey passengers to the race-course, but their services were scarcely put in requisition although the walk is both long and fatiguing.

During the interval preceding the first race, Professor Daly's band played 'the Last rose of Summer' with exquisite taste and feeling, and this was certainly the greatest treat of the day. At 1 o'clock there were over 1,000 persons on the grand-stand, and the assembly could not number less than 4,000, of whom three-fourths were foreigners.

There seemed to be a good deal of betting, though in a small way, and in most cases the favorites won. Whether from a practical joke or casualty the horse called 'Standard' turned out a great hump, coming in last and a great way behind, which exposed the editors of this paper to much 'chaffing.'

Most people having gone out by train there was little or no cold ham and champagne as in former years, but the British Hotel marquee was well supplied with sandwiches and refreshments at moderate prices. Except a few coach-horses clearing out [without their vehicle] there was nothing to ruffle the monotony of the day's sports, and the chief amusement consisted in people laughing at each other's faces for being so very black with dust.

Hardly half the attendance waited for the last races, many people being completely overpowered with dust, but none with liquor, and the 4 o'clock train was crowded. An accident occurred on the tramway, resulting in the death of two horses, but happily nobody was injured.

The following is a correct return of the several races:

- Amateur Stakes. Once round. Gentlemen riders. Weight, 155lbs. Mr. Wilmot's 'colorado' Ytuzaingo 1 Mr. Lawson's 'mala cara' Yo no sé 2 Mr. Arriola's 'alazan' Troublesome 3 Mr. Malcolm's 'picaso' Chingolo 4 Mr. White's 'rosillo' Stranger 5 Mr. Wilk's 'colorado' Standard 6 Betting—Even on Ytuzaingo. 5 to 3 against Stranger and Troublesome; 2 to 1 against Yo no Sé. Troublesome was first off, closely followed by Stranger. At the half-round Ytuzaingo came up to the first horses, and on reaching the hill passed through to the front. Here an exciting race took place, but the good old horse was not

to be beaten, and won easily. Yo no Sé a good second, passing Troublesome before the stand.

- Half-round Stakes. Weight 145lbs. Alazan' Porteflo .. .. 1 Bayo' Ensenada .. .. 2 Lobuno' Sam Slick .. .. 3 Betting—5 to 1 on Porteflo. Any odds against the others. The favorite made all the running, and won in a canter. Sam Slick, being dead lame, was beaten off.

Belgrano Stakes. Once-and-a-half round, Did not come off, as Chacabuco was the only horse that came forward. We think that in cases like this a walk over should be allowed, and half at least of the stakes given to the trainers, who have been at a great expense in getting their horses ready.

- Match. Once round. Saino' Engañador .. .. 1 Colorado' Sin Fin .. .. 2 Betting—5 to 4 on Engañador, who took the lead, and was never headed, winning as he pleased.

- Trial Stakes. Once round. Weight, 145lbs. Oscuro' Yatay .. .. 1 Picaso' Picafor .. .. 2 Colorado' Cucaracha .. .. 3 Sebruno' Jena .. .. 4 Betting—5 to 3 against Picafor; 2 to 1 against Jena; 3 to 1 against Yatay.

They were started in good order. Cucaracha showing the way, closely followed by Jena, Picafor waiting on the lot, to the half-round, when he came to the front after beating off the other horses, but at the distance post was caught by Yatay and beaten by a length. An objection was lodged against Yatay for foul riding, but it appears was not sufficiently proved.

Criterion Handicap. Did not come off, as no horse showed.

- Challenge Stakes. Twice round. Weight, 140lbs. Doradillo' Solferino .. .. 1 Oscuro' Blandengue .. .. 2 Ruano' Ne sé como .. .. 3 Betting—2 to 1 on Solferino. Any odds against the others. Solferino took the lead, waited upon by Blandengue. Ne sé como being lame was never in the race, and pulled up.

- Consolation Stakes. Once round. Weight, 145lbs. Bayo' Ensenada .. .. 1 Picaso' Picafor .. .. 2 Colorado' Standard .. .. 3 Betting—5 to 1 on Picafor. Any odds against the others. Picafor started with the lead, and kept it all the way round, until nearly opposite the Stand, when he was suddenly collared by Ensenada, and beaten by a length. Standard a bad third.

TEUTONIA.

It must be regarded now as an admitted fact that the Germans are the most social class of foreigners in Buenos Ayres; they have their concerts clubs, reunions, conversazioni, even their gymnasiums: all their renowned social institutions are implanted in Argentine soil; scarce a week passes that we have not some social meeting, where the sons of the Fatherland enjoy themselves according to true German fashion.

On last Saturday night the Teutonia, held its convivial meeting at the club rooms in calle Perú; owing to some unhappy differences between the board of committee and the members, it was feared that the night would be a poor one, but it proved quite the contrary: the place was crowded, and several English gentlemen present request us to thank the members for their extreme hospitality and kindness.

The festive board was decorated in the most sumptuous manner: Pyramids of tempting sweets lifted their heads over tall-champagne and hock bottles. The singing we are informed could not not be better: Mr. O'Kelmar we hear particularly distinguished himself. Mr. Mench on the piano, and Mr. — on the violin, beautifully executed some sweet German airs, the chorus instructed and led by Professor Reinken was perfect; at various interludes, toasts and speeches followed the lyric chorus of the evening. Mr. Paasz for the committee proposed in a stirring eloquent manner "good harmony" which was drunk amidst the most rapturous applause, several other peculiarly German toasts were given. In fact from the account we get, it must indeed have been a night with the gods, worthy of the pen of Homer: we hear great mention of the culinary triumph in the shape of Herring salad, washed down with pure Bavarian beer. At 1 past 3 a. m. the company separated, highly delighted with the night's entertainments.

**SHEEP-FARMING IN ENTRE-RIOS.**

Our Australian friend has just returned from Entre-Rios, and we are glad to say, his opinion of that Province is highly favorable. To sum up in a few words his view of Entre-Rios—"I never saw a finer country, or one better adapted for farming and immigration. The pastures are magnificent, the country is a fine rolling campagna well-wooded and watered, more like an English lawn than anything else I have seen in either hemisphere. The cattle have a fat, sleek appearance; the sheep in fine condition, and of fair quality, with an excellent crop of wool, except in cases injured by scab. I did not see a single acre of hard grass anywhere. Mr. Black's estancia is beyond question the 'cream of the country,' fine sheep, everything well managed; it is about 8 leagues from Gualeguay, the estancia covering 6 1/2 square leagues (40,000 acres), with 50,000 sheep and over 10,000 head of horned cattle, and pasture most abundant. Baron Mauá's, also very fine camp, is next Mr. Black's, extending over a great tract of what was formerly one of Urquiza's estancias: I had not time to visit the manager, Mr. Maclean, or examine the estancia. I made a tour of the estancias of Messrs. Robson, Alex. Mc. Dougall, the brothers Ogilvie, all in the district of Gualeguay and equally admirable for the superiority of pasture, condition of sheep, and admirable management."

"I next proceeded, by diligence, to Gualeguaychú: these diligences are commodious and well-horsed, and the conductors civil and attentive. Making an excursion through D. Mateo Garcia's camp which is now settled on by several English, Irish and Scotch gentlemen of good family,—I visited Messrs. Mac. Namara, Capt. Browning, Barker, Collins, Burr, and Ronald Mc. Dougall: all these camps are of the best description, fine soft grass in great abundance: the sheep are of good quality. Mr. Burr has bought some imported rams of superior quality, at great expense, in order to form a ram-breeding establishment."

"I cannot speak too highly of the kind and hospitable reception I experienced everywhere, and it affords me much pleasure to contradict the rumors of 'montoneros,' the country being perfectly quiet and the estancieros following their occupations without alarm or inconvenience. It seems to me that before long Entre-Rios will be a colony of English sheep-farmers, and as it is free from the fear of Indians, and already rapidly progressing in the enjoyment of exceptional advantages I can earnestly and conscientiously recommend it to my friends at home, as even superior to the finest camps in Australia."

"Not having yet seen the camps of this Province (Buenos Ayres), I can say nothing yet about them, but intend to give my fair and impartial opinion respecting everything I see. Entre Rios possesses one decided advantage over Australia, since emigrants can begin sheep-farming there with one-fourth of the capital requisite to start in Australia."

"With reference to any hopes of fomenting emigration to these countries, it is my painful duty to call attention to the murder of poor Mr. Marshall of the Carcarañá, in Santa Fé, whose murderers are in custody but unpunished, and probably never will be punished. On the other hand the murderer of Colonel Cáceres in Entre-Rios was very properly shot last Monday in Gualeguaychú. Let it be borne in mind that Marshall's murderers would never have been taken, but for the reward offered by the Englishmen of Rosario and now it is pretended to make these assassins soldiers."

"The real check to immigration is the idea prevalent at home that there is no protection for life and property in the River Plate, and this is caused by the various settlers here writing home to their friends 'Mr. So-and-so' has been murdered, but no attention was paid to it, and the murderer is again at large." Now, if Marshall's murderers be let off, this fact will fatally corroborate the bad impression against which Buenos Ayres has to contend in England, and neither the fine camps, fat sheep, nor lucrative returns will be able to tempt many Englishmen to come out here with capital."

**A GLANCE AT OUR EXPORTS.**

**WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.**

Mr. Guerin has favored us with a statistical table of our exports for the past year, that is to say, from October 1st, 1864 to October 1st, 1865, which we doubt not will prove highly interesting to our readers, as it gives a better idea of the trade of the country than even the Custom House re-

turns which are invariably one year behindhand. As the present is the wool season, we limit our remarks to M. Guerin's returns concerning this staple. The total export of wool for the past year from the Argentine Republic amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and thirty-two bales and four hundred and fifty 'chiguas,' which is considerably in excess of what was supposed. It will be seen by the following list that Belgium takes almost fifty per cent. of the whole staple:

Antwerp, (bales,)...	63,642
Havre, .....	20,436
Bordeaux, .....	3,929
Cette, .....	605
Marseilles, .....	3,123
England, .....	12,935
Spain, .....	10
United States, .....	22,218
Genoa, .....	2,134

These returns, compared with the previous year, show the real state of the trade: for some countries it shows a decided falling off, whilst for others a great increase. The export of wool to Antwerp is 25,062 bales over last year; for Havre, 8,837; for Bordeaux, 1,777; for Marseilles, 580; for England, 4,964 bales, and for Genoa 618 bales.

The total export of sheepskins during the year is 19,421 bales, viz.:

Antwerp, .....	1,370
Havre, .....	624
Bordeaux, .....	7,882
Cette, .....	1,019
Marseilles, .....	6,084
England, .....	1,819
United States, .....	548
Genoa, .....	75

The export increase of sheepskins over the previous year is 6,932 bales, which is a very flattering figure.

As will be seen by the following table, we have within the last five years doubled our wool exports, which, when it is remembered that bad seasons and epidemics we experienced during that period, speaks volumes for the progressive industry of this country.

Wool exports during the following years:

1860 & 1861 bales	61,702	chiguas	1,925
1861 & 1862 .....	61,716	..	1,737
1862 & 1863 .....	82,197	..	560
1863 & 1864 .....	89,881	..	375
1864 & 1865 .....	129,032	..	450

Sheepskins during the same period:

1860 & 1861 bales	7,732
1861 & 1862 .....	12,272
1862 & 1863 .....	12,544
1863 & 1864 .....	12,489
1864 & 1865 .....	19,421

It will be seen that in sheepskins the increase has been even greater than in wool.

Will our readers credit it that only ten years ago the total wool exports from Buenos Ayres—which was then, as it is now, the chief and only outlet for this Republic—amounted to only twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-seven bales? What a gigantic increase! We challenge all the trade returns of the United States or of the most prosperous British colonies to show any equal to this. The history of the wool trade of this country does indeed disclose the most startling facts, and if we are to be permitted to judge the future by the past, we have reason to suppose that the exports of wool from the Argentine Republic in 1875 will fall little short of ONE MILLION of bales.

**OUR EXPORTS IN PAST YEARS.**

**WOOLS.**

The remarks which we published yesterday, respecting the exports of wool and sheepskins, gathered from M. Guerin's valuable statistical table, caused so much attention and remark, that we purpose to give our readers a further insight into the history of our wool trade, as afforded us by the same authority.

We go back as far as the year 1832, when we find that the total export of wool that year amounted to only 944 bales. In the year 1840 it increased to 3,577 bales, being an increase in eight years of 280 per cent. We jump now ten years a-head, and find that in 1850 the wool export amounted to 17,069 bales, being an increase in those ten years of 380 per cent. In the following five years the increase was less marked, the export of 1855 being 27,676, an increase of only 62 per cent. The following years, 1855 and 1856, the exports was 33,273 bales, an increase of 20 per cent. on the previous year. In the years 1856 and 1857, the export was 27,835 bales, being an increase of 14 per cent. For the two following years, that is to say 1857 and 1858, and 1858 and 1859, we experienced a severe commercial crisis, which temporarily paralysed exportation: the total wool exports for the two years amounted to 84,225 bales, which gives an increase in the two years of say 11

per cent. The years 1859 and 1860, will long be remembered by sheepfarmers as peculiarly disastrous, owing to the great drought or epidemics; and for the first time in the history of our wool trade, there was a diminution of at least 8 per cent. on the previous year, the export being only 38,482 bales against 42,112 the former year. 1860 and 1861 witnessed a revival. The camps were good, sheep increased, and the export amounted to 60,892 bales, being an increase of 58 per cent. over the previous year.

The years 1861 and 1862, were again very disastrous years in the camp. Our readers cannot fail to recollect the fearful dust-storms, &c. The export-returns prove all this, for the bales shipped that year only amounted to 65,216, being a slight increase of 5 1/2 per cent. over the former year.

1862 and 1863, the exports were 78,697, showing a fair increase of 21 per cent.

1863 and 1864 were again very poor years, only giving an increase of 16 per cent., the export being only 91,381 bales, but it must be remembered that the season had been very unfavorable, particularly in the south camps.

But this last year, which terminated the 1st of this month, shows a glowing picture, 43 1/2 per cent., which is in effect greater than that of any previous year since sheepfarming has been introduced in the River Plate, for the increase of 58 per cent. in the years 1860 and 1861, is not only due to the augmentation in the flocks, but also to the abolition of the differential duties established by Urquiza. The number of bales shipped from October 1st, 1864, to October 1st, 1865, is 129,032, and the bales on hand waiting shipment, 1,500, making a grand total of 130,532 bales. Those who are less connected with the sheepfarming business may be unaware of the fact that the present year is admitted to be better than any during the last decade; and from what we can glean from our subscribers and agents, we feel convinced that the export of wool from this port for the year 1865 and 1866, will fall little short of 'two hundred thousand bales,' which will be an increase of say 55 per cent. It is gratifying to look over the present figures and mark the steady, onward march of wool-growing in the River Plate; with the single exception of the years 1859 and 1860, sheepfarmers have held their own; and when we take into account the incessant droughts, bad seasons, &c, we confess we are astonished at the results. It may be worthy of remark that the great evil which threatened the annihilation of sheepfarming—over-stocking—is now vanishing. Our surplus sheep-stock, instead of expiring from hunger on the bare camps of Lujan and Giles, now finds its way out to the open camps of Santa Fé and Cordova. Experience has sufficiently proved that the great secret of success in sheep-breeding is to have abundance of camp room for the flock. In the early stages of sheepfarming, flocks gave the most unprecedented increase in those districts where now twenty per cent. increase is regarded as a fair return. The cause of this decline in procreation is attributable to no other cause than that the pasture is too limited to allow the animals sufficient run or exercise. Sheep require room, and the farmers are beginning to admit this axiom by thinning their flocks and starting new 'puestos' outside.

The present price of sheep is so low in comparison to their yield that it is more lucrative for the farmer to give young fellows a start in life by sending out their surplus stock to be cared on thirds on cheap camps, than selling flocks at reduced prices on long credits, and, indeed, it is, we hold, a question of national political economy to stretch our sheep-farms from Frayle Muerto to Tandil. Government ought to afford sheepfarmers every protection and assistance in starting new puestos, etc.

So identified are our countrymen with the sheepfarming business in the the River Plate, that the prosperity of the one points to the success of the other. Perseverance, industry, care and sobriety are the great requisites without which none should attempt to embark in the business. In the commercial history of Buenos Ayres we have instances of men who have risen, we may say, from nothing, to be leading capitalists and merchants of this place, but in the camp there are millionaires who, but a few years back, were peones and ditchers, and happy indeed are we to observe that our prosperous countrymen who have thus risen to independence and wealth by their own untiring exertions, have proved themselves fit for the position to which an unexampled prosperity has elevated them.

**LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

November 8, 1865.

In well informed circles there is a rumor of peace being probably made before long, though it is pretty certain that as yet no overtures had been made when the last despatches were forwarded from the headquarters of the allies. There is an ambiguous phrase in Don Candido Bustamante's last letter, published yesterday, which may be taken as referring to such a wished for result being just possible. He tells the 'Tribuna' that 'Acaso la cuestion del Paraguay tome un giro inesperado.' The rumors are very vague on the subject, and if there is any official data to go upon, the Government have kept it as yet 'in pectore.'

The 'Imperador' and 'Imperatriz,' two Brazilian steam transports, arrived this morning from Rio Grande with troops. They bring together some 600 men belonging, I am told, to the 8th regiment of the line. They made the voyage from Rio Grande in 36 hours, not such a bad passage for heavily loaded steamers.

Great indignation has naturally been caused by Viscount Jequitinhonha's Brazilian pamphlet. This most foolish and imprudent publication has suddenly called into life all the old resentment and dislike among natives towards the Brazilians. I have good reason to know that an Oriental celebrity now residing in Buenos Ayres is about to take up the cudgels against Brazil and has secured a channel through one of your morning papers to belabour poor Jequitinhonha at his pleasure.

The state of the public Exchequer is far from flourishing. The heavy expenses of the last eight months has caused such a drain on the resources Government have at their command that, without some extraordinary help from other and fresh quarters, the working of the political machine in the course of the next few months will be sadly and most seriously embarrassed. Alas! it is the oft told tale, and this "outrunning the constable" produces everywhere the same sad results in all their gloomy phases.

**THE PACIFIC MAILS.**

**IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.**

**THE REGIRA FROM VALPARAISO.**

**CONSULAR NOTES AND PROTESTS.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.**

**DEPARTURE OF ST. TAVIRA.**

The Iron King arrived on Monday from Rosario with files of the 'Patria,' 'Mercurio' and 'Ferro-carril' of Chile from the 2nd to the 14th ult.

The Spaniards have not bombarded Valparaiso, nor does such an extreme measure appear imminent, although there was a great panic in the city and some 14,000 persons had fled to the interior. The blockade continues, several vessels contriving, however, to get into port. Coquimbo, Serena and Caldera are also blockaded, but we do not hear of any other ports being closed. All the foreign Consuls sent a collective protest to Admiral Pareja, against the intended blockade of the whole coast by cruisers, but the reply was rather curt than courteous. The Italian Minister, Marquis Miglioratti, was received with welcome by the inhabitants, and presented his credentials at Santiago to President Perez on Oct. 11th: he congratulated Chile on being the foremost of South American republics in industrial progress, and deplored the present quarrel with Spain which he hoped might yet be amicably arranged. The President in reply thanked the Marquis for his good wishes, and saluted Italy as the cradle of Liberty and Arts.

The foreign Consuls, in anticipation of a bombardment, took the wise precaution of calling on their respective subjects to hand in an inventory of their property in Valparaiso. On the night of the 11th a grand serenade was got up in front of the English Hotel, Santiago, to welcome the new Italian Minister, and the national hymns of Peru and Chile were sung, after which the Marquis invited the company to a bumper in honor of the people of Chile. Next night the Opera Co. gave a grand performance to the same purpose, and the theatre was crowded with Italians. The Chilean press unanimously calls on the people of Peru to overstep their Government and join Chile in the war against Spain.

A petition purporting to be signed by 200 Spanish residents was sent to Admiral Pareja begging him to ratify the arrangement made by Tavora and desist from hostilities. The port of Serena, on Oct. 5th, was still blockaded by the Berenguela which lay about 500 yards from ashore. An American vessel was allowed to enter port for 24 hours to take water, but two Chilean

vessels with flour were seized. Capt. Pezuela fired a salute on the 4th, it being the King of Spain's birthday. The garrison of Serena only amounted to 180 men, but was every day increasing, the miners coming down to enlist in large numbers: it was thought the Spaniards would not attempt to seize the town.

At Valparaiso the blockaders seized the steamer 'Matias Cousiño' though she had hoisted an English flag, also the whaler 'Estrella' with a cargo of whale-oil, the Columbian barque 'Cavour,' and some others. The Italian war-steamer 'Principe Humberto' has anchored near the floating-dock: she will remain in Valparaiso 3 months, until relieved by another Italian vessel from Rio Janeiro. A British barque arrived from Callao on the 1st, with coal and supplies for the blockaders.

The Government has issued a decree authorizing privateers to seize all Spanish vessels, confiscate their cargo and burn the ships: the commanders and crews of all such privateers, no matter what nationality, shall enjoy the protection of Chilean citizenship. The sessions of Congress were prolonged 20 days, till the 21st, and families from Valparaiso were flocking into Santiago. The Consuls of Sweden, Hamburg and Prussia having begged permission from the Admiral to repair their ships in port Pareja at once acceded. The barque Venecia from Callao was seized running the blockade. The American corvette St. Mary, 22 guns, saluted the port on her arrival. Dr. Ferro, the Columbian Minister, has been re-called from Chile by his Government.

The subscriptions for the war continue on a grand scale, even the clergy offering the sacred vessels of the altar-service. Deputy Fontecilla proposed a law confiscating all Spanish properties in Chile, but it met great opposition. A grand dinner was given by the Italians of Valparaiso to the officers of the 'Humberto.' A fearful riot took place at Santiago on the 4th, in which two Spaniards were nearly murdered, and 4 soldiers got badly wounded in rescuing them.

The Spanish ex-Minister, Tavira, left Chile, on board the steamer Santiago, for Panamá: he is going home to answer for his conduct. A destructive fire took place at Talcahuano. At Caldera the English mail Co. supplied the Spaniards with coal. The Government has declared the whole coast under martial law and created 38 free ports, abolishing custom-house duties. It was rumored that the Spaniards had effected a landing at Vilos, but this is doubtful. The Admiral set the crews of the captured Chilean vessels at liberty. Some assassinations have taken place in Valparaiso. Three Spaniards accused of being spies have been arrested. Printing-paper is so scarce that the newspapers are now issued on half-sheets.

Mr. Charles Dillon and Mr. Fawcett, en route from Australia to England played Othello, Delicate-ground, and other pieces at Valparaiso. The Leichardt from New Zealand brings dates to Sept. 16th, but nothing of importance. The news of the fall of Uruguayana was well received in Chile. The British barques 'River Weir' and 'Heather Bell' with lumber and coal were accidentally destroyed by fire, off Coquimbo, but the crews were saved.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

We have seen a letter from Patagonians, 24th ult., stating that the 'Prof. Zuringer' left that port with 10 horses, 80 cows, 120 sheep and 200 arrobes flour for the Welsh Colony: she would reach Bahia Nueva in 2 days, and the schooner Mary Ellen plies between the latter port and Chubut. It is thought the rumors about the condition of the colony are exaggerated.

The French Consul in Paraguay, M. Cochelet, is expected to come down in the Decidé. We understand that the eatables are becoming so scarce that there is positively no living in Asuncion. Dr. and Mrs. Barton are expected down in the Veloce. Several small vessels have come into the Boca from Paraguay and Corrientes, with yerba and hides.

The new American steamer from New York to Rio had not arrived at the latter port up to latest dates. We are told that the fares charged are very high, 250 patacons first cabin from Rio to New York. This seems to us almost exorbitant: half that amount would be about a fair charge.

The Paraguayan prisoners are to be made artillery men in this city. It may be that this adjudication of this vexed question is right and proper, but the public would have been better pleased had these men been sent to the camp and made farm-servants. Even on the frontier these men would be better and more usefully employed than as artillerymen here in town.

**Just Received a Good Assortment**  
Of School Books, comprising  
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd's publications  
"Longman Green Roberts & Co's. ditto  
Burns Lambert and Oates ditto  
"D. Appleton & Co's. ditto  
Also Copy Books of all sizes and rulings; English Slates ditto with hard wood frames &c. at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolas.

**FANCY GOODS.**  
Albums, Card and "Siccar Cases, Pocket Books, Memorandum ditto, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Ink Stands of all kinds, Dressing Cases, Ladies ditto, Portemonnaies and Reticules. All of English and American manufacture and offered at very reasonable prices as LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin.  
CASH BOXES of several sizes and COURRIER BAGS ditto. Best English make just received at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolas. 61-6p n11.

### THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.  
Daily Standard, £2 "

#### AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.  
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

### NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

**WANTED**—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent;  
**WANTED**—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.  
**WANTED**—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.  
**WANTED**—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.  
**NOT WANTED**—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

### 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.

"Nil falsi audoam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
CICERO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

### REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

It is with the most unfeigned pleasure that we have to communicate to our home readers the evacuation of Argentine territory by the Paraguayan troops. On the 3rd inst. the last of the invaders crossed the Parana and retreated into the impenetrable fastnesses of Paraguay. Thanks to the presence of the Italian gunboat *Veloce*, the city of Corrientes was spared the horrors of a sack. During the occupation of the province of Corrientes, the Paraguayans desolated the country, sweeping all the horned cattle, within a circuit of a hundred leagues, into Paraguay. The fall of Uruguayana, the complete annihilation of the Paraguayan vanguard, and the forced march of the allies across the country precipitated the retreat of the enemy and now for the first time since the war began are the allies acting on the offensive. Owing to the tropical heat in Paraguay and the great difficulty and risk attending a hurried invasion of that country, it is believed that the allied army when it reaches Corrientes will halt until the Autumn, but as yet there is nothing certain known beyond hints thrown out by army correspondents.

The happy turn of events which has taken place in the campaign induces us to suppose that the ultimate issue will be equally prosperous, and in fact now that the invaders have retreated to their own country, the scene of war is so remote that we do not feel the struggle; the navigation of the rivers is free again to every part of the Republic, and vessels laden with European manufactures leaving this port every day to stock the empty shelves of the Corrientino dealers. Along the rivers business has also revived; the saladeros are all commencing to work; contracts for salted hides and tallow are the order of the day; thousands of hides are daily arriving coastwise; timber, lime, tobacco, yerba and all the products of the interior which have been so long blocked up by the blockading squadron are now coming down to our market, and a healthy impetus in every class of trade is felt which makes us all forget the many political troubles that so long afflicted us. Rosario, one of our most important provincial towns, is beginning to show new life; the first section of the Argentine Central Railway, namely from Rosario to Carcaraña, is now open to public traffic; Mr. Thomas Armstrong, the resident Director, has just returned from inspecting the road. As we anticipated, this railway has given increased value to the lands of Santa Fé which until now have remained neglect-

ed and comparatively speaking valueless. Along the line of road Englishmen are everywhere settling; several thousand sheep have been driven on to those camps last year, and notwithstanding the apprehensions on account of the great difference of pasturage, the flocks have increased some 40 per cent, the wools are clean, in excellent condition, and will fetch as high prices as any of Buenos Ayres. Not having yet received any report from Mr. Wheelwright we are not in a position to say much respecting the traffic of the road, but as the Station is north of the river Carcaraña, and the dangerous crossing of that river by bullock-carts now avoided, we believe that already the products of the interior find their way to Rosario by rail.

The seasons have been so favorable, and the pasturage so good, that the increase in the flocks far exceeds that of any previous year. We call attention to a retrospective glance [in another column] at our wool trade, which will show the gigantic progress of this staple. The wools this year, which as yet have come to market, by no means come up to the expectation of the buyers and agents of manufacturers; the dry burr of last year, adhering to the fleeces, has caused a decided depreciation, and the very reduced prices paid this year for burry wools, will serve to convince the farmers of the great necessity of henceforward using every precaution to avoid this nuisance. Some very clean wools have sold as high as \$100; but the average price paid this year is from \$75 to \$85 mpc [12 to 13½ shillings] per arroba [25lbs.]

The alliance with Brazil in the present war has flooded this market with gold, as the Brazilian Government is constantly making heavy gold remittances to defray the cost of the war; add to this the specie received by the Argentine Government from London on account of the new loan. The result is, that money is almost as cheap in Buenos Ayres as in London. Our circulating medium has increased in value, and the National Bonds of the Argentine Government have become such a favorite means of employing capital, that they have risen to 4½, a price which even in time of peace they rarely touched.

Owing to the increased trade and commerce of the country, and the unprecedented prosperity of the sheep-farming interest, hands are felt inconveniently scarce. There are at this moment thousands of sheepfarmers whose flocks are so large that they must find its way out; unoccupied camps, of which there is any quantity; but good responsible men, either to buy a small share or to care on thirds, are so scarce that the farmers are almost compelled to sell what it is their interest to hold.

The Government railway called the Western Railway, is now extended as far as Chivilcoy, which is the great grain-growing district of Buenos Ayres; it will shortly be open to the public. This extension will be found a great convenience for the farmers and secure for the Western Railway an immense increase of traffic.

This is the busy season with us in Buenos Ayres: the sheep-farmers, are flocking into the market with their wools, and from what we can see, we have no hesitation in saying that the clip this year in the River Plate will exceed two hundred thousand bales.

True every day we see our streets crowded with new faces, and almost every vessel that enters our harbour brings us a few new hands, but when we consider the immense extent of unoccupied pasture-lands, the splendid fortunes that await all who embark in the sheep business, we cannot but consider that as yet there is no immigration at all to this country. Could Sr. Riestra send us out two millions of strong healthy labourers instead of two millions sterling we would guarantee the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool a greater trade than even they have with the States. We want hands, more than money, to develop the industrial resources of the country; wages are higher here than even in California or Australia, the climate is without exception the finest on the face of the globe, employment in the sheep districts is certain: with all these advantages to tempt the emigrant we hope yet to see our countrymen flock to this country as they have done to the States, and we promise them all immediate employment, and a hearty welcome on the shores of the Plate.

### THE B. A. G. SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

In a late number we called attention to the advanced state of the works upon the Great Southern Railway, and the probability of its being open to Chascomus in a short time.

Our information turns out to have

been correct, as it appears that the difficulties which stood in the way of the completion of the line have been successfully overcome, and that now the sanction of the Government is all that is necessary to admit of the railway being opened to Chascomus.

We think, therefore, that we may look for this event (so important to the social welfare of the Province) during the ensuing week, as the Government Inspector will have little trouble in satisfying himself of the solidity of the works.

No doubt it is very tantalizing to the people of the South to be aware that the railway is completed, and not to be able to get the advantages of it, but they must only restrain their natural impatience for a few days longer, and then they will reap its full benefit.

We look upon the course which it is understood the Company have decided upon adopting, as the wisest and best that could be followed in such a case—namely: to forego the benefits which might be derived from the earliest possible opening of the line, in order to give time for the Government Inspection, and formal sanction of the opening. Such a decision is particularly well-timed and prudent at the present moment, as it will give an excellent opportunity to refute, once and for ever, the numerous complaints which have been made against the Government with reference to the Northern Railway, by showing how willing and ready the Government is to discharge its part of the responsibility, when met in a similar spirit, as it has been by the Southern Railway Company.

No doubt the persons engaged in the enterprise have had their own interests mainly in view in carrying out the undertaking with such rapidity, so as the sooner to obtain a return for the money they had invested in it, but they are not on this account the less deserving of our thanks for having given to the Province at such an early period the great benefit of railway communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus, besides affording us an example of what can be accomplished in a short time by a good organization, perseverance and a command of capital.

We have always consistently advocated in this paper the cause of projects tending to the advancement and welfare of the country of our adoption, and we shall continue to do so as long as we can wield a pen, for we see before us a bright prophetic view of the future—the surplus population and capital of Europe flowing to the River Plate, and making it one of the most prosperous parts of the southern hemisphere.

Buenos Ayres, as the heart of the country, requires a system of railways to act as arteries, through which the lifeblood of commerce may flow to its extremities. We care not whether the simile be carried out in reality, and the return effected through such veins as bullock carts, or other similarly sluggish channels, we may rely upon it that 'railway surgeons' will invent a new theory, and what is more, practise it too. They will doubtless apply the ligature of competition, and bleed or cup their opponents profusely until they are dried up, and the arteries will have to do the work of the veins as well as their own. Wherever railways reach, bullock carts will soon be among the things that have been, and before long they will become objects of as much curiosity in our plazas as an ostrich would be at the present time.

No reflecting person can deny that one of the greatest means of civilization that can be bestowed upon any country is the construction of railways throughout the length and breadth of the land. After a liberal and wise Government, a rapid and easy means of inter-communication is perhaps the greatest advantage that a country can possess, as it tends more than any other cause, of which we are aware, to promote that greatest of all blessings—peace. We trust therefore, we may yet see the day, and that at no very distant period, when railway communication shall stretch from Luxan to Rosario and Cordova; when Chivilcoy and the far west shall also be within our reach, and the Southern Railway extend to Dolores and Tandil, with Bahía Blanca as its future terminus. Great as these distances may appear, the money required to realize the project would be but a drop in the bucket to the capital raised by many European or North American Companies for enterprises of much less intrinsic merit.

For works of such magnitude we must trust to foreign capital, as it would be unreasonable to expect the residents of this Province ever to undertake any large amount to an undertaking holding out a promise of a 7 or 10 per cent. interest, while there are so many safe-ways of investing their

funds in a much more remunerative manner.

Europe with its markets glutted as they usually are in times of peace, with money ruling at from 3 to 5 per cent interest is the legitimate field for us to draw our resources from.

Let those who invest feel that their money is as well managed and as safe here as on the other side of the Atlantic and that it will produce them double the income, and then we shall have offers of capital enough, and to spare, for all the industrial works which would be likely to be productive of real benefit to the country.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer 'Ibicuy' from Santa Fé and Paraná, arrived yesterday morning bringing mails and passengers. There is no particular news: the French gunboat 'Decidé' arrived at Paraná, and has gone up; all the 'estancieros' are busy shearing; small craft with 'hand-dubay' posts, and fire wood are hourly arriving; we hear nothing about Mr. Forrest's cotton plantation, or of the Irish colony about which we heard so much. In Santa Fé there are numerous Englishmen at present travelling about looking for land, but we hear of no sales.

An American, recently arrived, has brought to this country one of the most useful inventions of the day, namely, a shears which is so constructed that no matter how careless the shearer the shears will not cut the sheep. It appears that there is a tongue in the middle of the shears which prevents it from catching the skin. We hear that a leading American house has sent an order to the States for some of these newly invented shears.

Great preparations are going on in Chascomus for the inauguration of the Great Southern Railway. It will take place in a few days, as soon as the Government inspects the road.

The Bazaar at the Club Progreso is the great talk of the day. The first night the receipts amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the second night nearly as much, and last night we have not heard how much.

General Flores's two sons are off for England. It seems that at the allied camp these rather spirited young men created such rows that their father was compelled to send them to Montevideo, and in that city they have become so popular that ministers have all tendered their resignations if they are not at once sent off—under these circumstances, Ireland has been deemed the proper place to send them, where besides the Exhibition, they will find many other objects of interest to attract their attention; from thence they go to the Polytechnic, Paris, to pursue their military studies.

Some people look for the Arno tomorrow. As we did not happen to see Captain Curlewis when leaving, we are not in a position to record his last words, but we hardly think the mails will be in before Monday. The new steamer Arno, which takes the Mersey's place, is expected to arrive this time. We understand that Captain Curlewis has promised to put the Lili at the disposal of the British residents to pay a trip to this magnificent steamer.

The 'commission' sent to the camp by the Government to apprehend deserters and vagrants has been recalled, but in the various partidos citations are going on in order to send up fresh contingents to Corrientes, to relieve the men at present in service.

Yesterday we heard for the first time of a lamentable accident which occurred to an Irish sheepfarmer in Barradero. It seems that he had his house full of wool, over 500 arrobes, and in the middle of the night, through some inexplicable negligence, the house took fire, and everything, with the exception of a small box belonging to the unfortunate proprietor, was burnt. As a matter of course there was no insurance, and consequently it is a total loss.

We hear that a Scotch or Irish sheep-farmer down on the coast, near the Rincon de Nuario, has made a splendid salvage business by some 400 to 500 barrels of wine from the wreck of an English barque on the Ortiz bank being washed at high tide on to his sheep 'corral'. This single case is sufficient to give increased value to the low, swampy lands on the coast. The farmer's wool crop is nothing in comparison to the amount of his claim for salvage.

Some subscribers in the camp have written to us for hands. Parties wanting employment in the country will please call at our office.

From San Nicolas two or three vessels have arrived with new wool, but people seem to have forgotten their shearing duties owing to the elections; great preparations were making for these long-talked-of elections, which

owing to an order from the judge have been summarily suspended. Our riverine colleague is furious at this, and accuses the judge of treason for stopping the elections.

The very stiff south east wind which we experienced on Wednesday evening blew the ships in the harbor all about; several small lighters paid a forced visit to Martin Garcia. All the coastwise vessels coming down the river were obliged when they reached the Captain to put into the Tigre; the River Plate was fearfully boisterous and the waves rolled mountains high: the Brazilian war-steamer 11th Junio slipped her anchors, and nearly came into Mr. Lowry's store on the beach, the war-steamer 'B. Aires' could hardly be kept from banging against the mole. We are happy to say however that we hear of no damage to the vessels in the outer roads.

The steamer 'Rio de la Plata' is due to day from Montevideo: she will at once proceed up the Uruguay.

Another vessel from Patagonas arrived yesterday, bringing mails and passengers; we have no news from the British Colony at Bahía Nueva, our last advices were that a Dutch brig with provisions had arrived at the mouth of the river. We hear that more of these extraordinary rams from Patagonia have arrived, and would thank some of our experienced sheep-farming friends to inspect them and send us a report of them; they are to be seen at Mr. Malcolm's Stables, the Dyce's of the River Plate.

The long-expected marriage of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, D. Rufino Elizalde, with the daughter of the Brazilian Resident Minister, Sr. Leal, took place last night. The bridal ball was given at Sr. Elizalde's town residence, and we believe he spends the honeymoon in Barracas.

The Coliseum will be inaugurated on Monday (20th inst.) evening, the Vice-President of the Republic and Governor Saavedra acting as Padrinos. Gentlemen to be in full dress. The English and German residents have reason to be proud of this handsome new concert hall.

The French packet leaves to-morrow Sunday evening: the 'Standard' office will be open to-day from 8 to 1 o'clock.

The Kepler left last night for Liverpool.

The Western Railway has raised its passenger-fares 50 per cent.

### ADVICE TO YOUNGER SONS.

There are thousands of young men in Great Britain and Ireland to whom we could wish the present word of advice would reach, and we believe it would open to them a better career than any they can follow at home—We also beg the attention of fathers of families doubtful how to start their sons in life, with just enough fortune to prevent their embracing a 'vulgar' trade, and too little to raise them to the class of professional gentlemen.

How many a younger son at home, thrown loose on the world by his father's death, finds himself master of five hundred or a thousand pounds sterling, and positively knows not what to do with himself? What more helpless or valueless member of society than the son of a lawyer, physician, or retired merchant, with limited means and respectable connection? In Ireland more than in England, this class abounds, and has now attained all the magnitude of a social ill. The younger son is a gentleman of good manners and classical education, but generally without a profession, left to make his way through the world as best he can, in expectation of £500 or more at his father's demise. In this latter event the family circle is no sooner broken up, the furniture sold off, and the property divided, than our younger son finds he has been dreaming for the last 20 years and must now busy him in earning a livelihood. He has just enough money, and probably education, to procure a commission in the army, but no officer in Her Majesty's service can possibly live on his pay, and 'younger son' has no estates to fall back on. He may think of going to the bar, but a young lawyer can hardly hope to pay for more than rolls and coffee in the first five years of his practise. He will perhaps in his mind's eye tread the city-hospitals or shoulder the theodolite, but then he knows on a moment's reflection that the medical and engineering professions are overdone. He is yet too young to think of marrying a rich widow, and too old for competitive examinations (which must be under 20), and his position in society will not allow him, if even he were willing, to stand behind a counter or bind himself to a hatmaker or joiner.

What can be done in such a difficulty? In nine cases out of ten he will take to drink and riotous living so long as his little money lasts, and then 'sponge'

upon hard-working relatives, or come to an unhappy end. In the tenth case he will perhaps resolutely pick up some honorable livelihood, and prove a very clever fellow even in his own country; or he will start away for some strange corner of the earth, where, if not carried off by disease, or hindered by his own misconduct he is sure to turn up after 20 years a thriving man and respectable member of society.

The River Plate, we maintain, is precisely the country for this class of people, and sheep-farming the safest occupation they can follow. It is clear that in Australia, Canada, or the United States, the man who has no trade and is unsuited for manual labor, cannot procure a good opening unless he has some thousands of pounds to start a business. But the young gentleman who lands in Buenos Ayres with £500 to 1,000 sterling, and is of sober habits, can commence with a flock of sheep which will give him (at a fair calculation) 40 to 60 per cent. per annum, and double his capital every three years. Neither will he have such very hard work, although he begin as 'medianero,' and his occupation will be much wholesomier than that of the merchant, shopkeeper, or editor. We confess that a few years ago we had a prejudice against gentlemen with kid gloves going into sheep-farming, but the result has proved how unjust we were; for we could now name fifty young men of fashionable education who have been highly successful as sheep-farmers, and we only know of one or two cases to the contrary.

It is not within the limits of our space to enter into the details of sheep-breeding, or give imaginary figures of arithmetical progression in increase or profits. Neither do we hold out any results not warranted by experience, especially in the case of the young men above alluded to, who are now getting on famously, and who could have proved at home of little service to themselves or to society.

We say, then, confidently to younger sons with small fortunes.—"Come to the River Plate, you are exactly the men we want here, and of all others this is precisely the country suited for you."

**IMMIGRATION RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.**

The arrivals during the past month for the port of Buenos Ayres, have been the following:—

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and number of arrivals. Includes vessels from Genoa, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Cette, Marseilles, New York, and Hamburg.

Total 1031

All these immigrants found immediate employment on landing. The Immigration Committee requests us to publish the following rates of wages, monthly, now current:—

- Farm-laborers \$400 (64 shillings.)
Cooks, male and female \$500.
The above with board and lodging.
Carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, and blacksmiths, \$40 to \$50 per day (6 to 8 shillings), without board.
Railway laborers much in demand, at \$35 to 40 per day.

The total emigration was, in 1863—10,258.
1864—11,682.
And in the past ten months—9,236.

**THE SANITARY COMMITTEE BAZAAR.**

The Fancy Fair in aid of this charitable purpose is brilliantly attended every night by all the wealth and fashion native and foreign, of our capital. It opened on Wednesday night, and the princely saloons of the Progreso were crowded even before the appointed hour, 8 o'clock; the general appearance of the stalls and decorations being quite dazzling. At the entrance there was a military band playing enlivening airs, and the staircase was beautifully hung with flags and wreaths of flowers. On entering the grand hall our attention was first directed to the splendid stall of Madame Hector Varela, who was aided by several young ladies of most attractive manners. Next came the 'tienda' of the Dos Hermanas, belonging to Mesdames Mariano Varela and her sister. The other stalls of Mesdames Avellaneda, Quintana, Iraola, Zavaleta &c., were no less worthy of note, and all equally shared in the admiration and patronage of their numerous customers. One beautiful young lady was going about with a basket, inviting the gentlemen to take tickets for a raffle. There was also a handsome corbeille,

in which each person put his hand to draw out a prize, paying a trifling charge. The lighting and arrangement of the saloons was really admirable, the ladies' dresses and toilettes of the richest and most tasteful variety, the musical performances 'primo cartello,' and the tout ensemble most pleasing and delightful. The Buffet was well provided with every kind of refreshment, ices, wines, fruits &c., all the assistants being young ladies of charming demeanor. The Partierre offered a recherche collection of plants and flowers, tended by a bevy of handsome jardinières, who found numerous purchasers for their bouquets at high prices. We regret being unable to enter more fully into the details of this delightful soirée, and recommend those who have not yet attended, to avail themselves of to-night, when the grand Auction will take place. We believe the proceeds of the first night exceeded £ 1,000 sterling.

**St. MARTIN'S DAY.**

To-day is the festival of the patron-saint of B. Aires, and a short biography of the holy man may be interesting to our readers.

He was born in the year 316 in Gaul, his father being a Colonel in the service of Constantine the Great. At an early age he was carried into Italy and embraced a military life at Pavia, where he first felt a desire to become a Christian. Subsequently while on service at Amiens, a poor man begging some clothing of the officers, Martin cut his cloak in two, and gave him the half: the next night he had a vision of Christ appearing to him with the cloak, and he was soon after baptized, being then 18 years old. Five years later he gave up the military for the ecclesiastical career, and established a hermitage near the city of Tours, where the fame of his sanctity became so great, that he was forcibly invested with the dignity of Bishop: during his administration idolatry gradually disappeared from that part of Gaul, and his labors have been recognized by posterity, conferring on him the title of Great. The latter years of his life he spent at the abbey of Marmoutier, which he founded, 2 miles from Tours: this abbey still remains. On the canonization of St. Martin, his festival was fixed on November 11th; he was over 80 years old at the time of his death: his bones were scattered by the Huguenots.

Although Scotland lays claim to the Apostle of Ireland, it seems better established that St. Patrick was nephew to St. Martin of Tours. We do not know at what date St. Martin was made patron of Buenos Ayres, but believe that since the Spanish regime, by a strange custom, he has enjoyed the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General. The tyrant Rosas, during the French blockade, issued a decree depriving St. Martin of the patronage of Buenos Ayres, because he was a Frenchman. At present the festival is kept as a strict holiday, with great honors. A grand High Mass will be sung to-day at the Cathedral by the Bishop, all the members of Government and other state functionaries assisting. Some oil-paintings emblematic of St. Martin's life are to be seen in the right aisle.

**SPANISH RESIDENTS IN CORRIENTES.**

The 'España' of yesterday contains a petition to D. Carlos Creuz, Spanish Chargé d'affaires in this city, from the Spanish residents of Corrientes, comprising 40 families. It mentions the great sufferings of these poor people during the Paraguayan occupation of 6 months, adding that the Spanish flag was torn down from the Consulate by the Junta, and the Vice-Consul, D. Manuel Salas, carried off by the invaders on their retreat to Hunayát. Happily the Italian war-vessels, four in number, not only afforded protection recently to the subjects of Victor Emmanuel but also to the Spaniards; and the latter, who claim to be the richest community in Corrientes, beg of the Minister, as the war seems now entering on its second stage, to send up a Spanish vessel for their protection. It appears the Paraguayans also carried off a wealthy Spanish merchant named Exequiel Estevanott; and Governor Lagraria has arrested another named Miguel Socias, while a third, Manuel Aguilar Sevilla, has taken refuge in the Italian Consulate.

No doubt the industrious Spanish residents have suffered much in the present war, and it is a hard case that they have had no other protection but what their Italian cousin was able to afford. Still we can hardly blame the Spanish Minister, who will probably answer the petition with the aphorism "nemo dat quod non habet": in effect we believe the only vessels of Her Catholic Majesty in these waters are the steamer Wad-ras and the brig Galeano, whose draught of water would hardly

permit their going up to Corrientes. The petition is dated Nov. 2nd, and signed by Juan Cros, accidental Vice-Consul, and Emilio Vigil, secretary. For the rest, we do not think the Spanish residents any longer in danger, as the Paraguayans have all gone home, and the allies under Gen. Mitre will not commit any outrages. The 'España' states that as Spain has never yet recognised the independence of Paraguay, that Republic will have to pay compensation for all injuries to Spanish subjects, on the conclusion of the present war.

A Spaniard writing from Bella Vista says that town was three times sacked by the Paraguayans: on July 28th, Sept. 7th, and Oct. 6th. On the last occasion a Frenchman shot two of them breaking into his house at 1 in the morning, whereupon it was rumored that orders were given to kill all the foreigners, who cleared out and hid themselves in the woods, while the natives crowded into the church. Just then the news arrived of the approach of the allies, and the enemy beat a hasty retreat.

**WONDERFUL CURE OF LOCK-JAW.**

Dr Pablo Sabadell of this city communicates the following to the Revista Médica.

On the 2nd Sept. I was called to attend a sick man just arrived from Ensenada, but could not visit him till next morning. He had, I found, received a serious injury in the head, on the 4th of August, but did not complain till the 18th of same month, when being occupied in digging he perspired freely and in this condition washed himself and drank much cold water. On the same day he was seized with violent pains of lumbago and a contraction of the muscles, which increased and spread themselves through all his system, except the arms. After the 20th he was unable to sleep, except at intervals, being seized anon with these violent contractions, and the perspirations continuing to be copious. He was in this state when I visited him on Sept. 3rd: a man apparently about 30 years old, of full habit and muscular development, by profession a farmer, and usually very healthy.

All the muscles, excepting the arms, were in permanent state of contraction, preventing him making the least movement: the spine curved, and the jaws although permitting him to open his mouth a little, entirely depriving him of power to chew. The pulse was low, with indications of raving, copious perspiration, the bowels constipated, and the patient sleepless. The wound on the head had not healed, but only the capillary skin begun to give signs of healing. I at once pronounced it a case of Tetanus, but it was not so easy to decide whether it was 'spontaneous' or 'traumatic'; since he had a wound in the head of which he did not complain for 14 days, and then a suppression of transpiration from using cold water.

I prescribed him six grains of extract of opium in three pills, one every eight hours, allowing him a little broth. On the 4th the symptoms were unaltered, and as I learned the patient was accustomed to spirituous liquors I ordered him a glass of Port wine with twelve drops of laudanum every four hours. On the 5th he slept a few hours and showed less rigidity of muscles. During the next three days I continued the same treatment, using also a lotion to keep the bowels free: the symptoms unaltered, except that the patient was now able to sleep a few hours each day. On the 9th and three following days I administered chloroform internally, the first day four drops in the morning and four in the evening in a glass of Port, increasing four drops daily until he took 24. The contractions of the muscles diminished sensibly, until he was able to sit down, though with some difficulty.

I remarked that the copious perspirations were intermittent, coming on at 8 o'clock precisely every night, and lasting 5 or 6 hours, obliging a change of bed-clothes 7 or 8 times, the patient being bathed in perspiration. These sweating-fits gradually diminished in intensity and duration as the patient began to recover, and finally on the 23rd Sept. I left him quite strong and well. From the 13th I had begun to diminish the dose of chloroform, in the same ratio as I had increased it. Although the perspirations were intermittent, I judged it wiser not to check them. I was assisted by Dr. Pulio in treating this delicate case.

**LATEST FROM PARANA.**

November 8, 1865.

You may think it strange that I do not write, but the fact is I see in your paper more news than we know of here, and when we have any it is by a passing steamer which goes down to Bue-

nos Ayres perhaps 2 or 3 days before the news it brings is known here.

I want a man, or man and his wife, to put on a chacra with plenty of ground where he may sow wheat, corn, tobacco and give them 60 or 90 milch cows to make butter on half shares or at a salary; the place is at Villa Urquiza, 4 leagues from Parafa; he must be a steady and hardworking man, he can apply to you and you let me know his terms.

We here know nothing of the Irish Establishment in the Cerrito: it is true that 2 gentlemen [Irish] came lately from England, one is a Mr. Lucas and the other I forget his name; they are there on a sheep establishment of a Mr. O'Ryan, who has a flock on halves from Despuj.

I believe they come from Australia. On Monday the French gunboat Decidde arrived here, and left on Tuesday.

**MAUÁ BANK.**

Balance for the month ending October 1865:— DEBIT. Realized capital \$ 2,000,000; Reserved fund 500,000; Deposits and Current Accounts 10,700,575.97; Notes in circulation 2,598,151.64; Total \$15,798,727.61. CREDIT. Recoverable securities \$ 6,695,453.87; Current Accounts 7,152,664.04; Cash on hand 1,950,609.70; Total \$15,798,727.61.

E. & O.E. Montevideo, November 6, 1865. (Signed) P.P. MAUÁ & Co. E. BERRO.

**ON 'CHANGE.**

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last do., Cash sales, 91,907.

To-morrow being a strict holiday, to-day was like Saturday on the Bolsa. Business in specie was active to close transactions, but there were few outside orders, and a rather sudden demand for paper money showed an immediate effect on specie which closed at a decline of ten centesimos. Previous to the closing hour of the Bolsa the news from Entre Ríos was not known. It is of such a character, that until we get details we do not feel justified in publishing. There seems to be a perpetual cloud over Urquiza, his men, and his province, which cannot be dispelled until we fear a new order of things is established. National Bonds displayed a perceptible reaction: 1,000 at 44; and 1,000 at 44 1/2 sellers. We heard that a large holder of these securities was selling. Some few sales for March, April, and May were effected at 26.50, but the rate for time sales is rising, and there were buyers for large amounts at current rates, but no sellers. Exchange to-day was very firm; some £10,000 at 49 1/2. The Mauá Bank did something at 49 1/2, but the closing rate is 49 1/2. Total amount passed, £135,000 sterling. Mr. Lelong's presence on the Bolsa gave a drooping tendency to bonds, as it was surmized that he entered the market as a seller. Paper money to-day was felt to be tighter than for the last three months. The very heavy wool sales during the week has called all the paper money in the market into requisition. Barreraqueros and wool-brokers were on 'change looking for money. This sudden stringency caused patacons to decline.

The mooted peace was the great topic on 'Change to-day. Notwithstanding the popularity of the war, merchants and brokers sigh for peace, particularly as it is believed that the proposals have come from the enemy. Until the arrival of the Espigador on Tuesday, nothing positive, however, will be known on this subject. Money is so abundant, that loans on mortgages at reduced rates of interest are now becoming frequent. A mortgage for several thousand ounces on some of the very best city property, at a high rate of interest, has been taken up, or is about to be taken up, by the mortgagor and replaced at a rate little more than half that of the first mortgage. A question has arisen as to the rights of the mortgagor to pay off a mortgage before it matures; and it is urged that as the mortgagor has his right to foreclose, so the mortgagor can pay off the obligation at his option. It may possibly be so under Spanish law, but according to English law the mortgagor has no such privilege unless it is expressed in the mortgage. The auction of the Margarita, which takes place on Monday, is attracting attention. The vessel is Italian-built, but sailing under English colors. She was wrecked in that fearful gale a short time ago, and now lies a hopeless wreck on the Ortiz bank, about five miles south from the light-ship, midway between this port and Montevideo. Her cargo consists of 800 barrels Bor-

deux wine, 300 cases vermouth, 290 fanegas salt. The vessel is imbedded in the mud. The whole will be sold for account of underwriters.

There was a good deal said on 'Change about the proposed measures of the Government to secure a part of the emigration of American planters, by granting large territories in the Gran Chaco; and all agree that it is a move in the right direction. Mr. William Perkins, of Rosario, is considered a fit and proper agent to be despatched to the States.

The new native fire insurance company, La Estrella, is at last launched. It is believed that it will do as great a business as that singularly prosperous company, the Argentino Marino Insurance Company, which has proved the most successful company in Buenos Ayres. The names of the parties connected with this new company is sufficient to inspire the fullest confidence.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, President; Mr. S. B. Hale, Vice-President. Messrs. E. Lumb, J. Martinez de Hoz, A. Demarchi, G. Drabble, and M. Zumarán, Directors. Mr. F. Moreno is the Manager.

The Banco Montevideoano has moved into its new premises, which is one of the finest buildings in the city of Montevideo. The rate of interest has also been changed, the bank allowing 8, and charging 12. This bank is now doing a greatly increased business, but it requires a branch house or agency in Buenos Ayres.

The monthly statement of the Mauá Bank we publish to-day: it is pleasing to remark on the sound, prosperous condition of this popular institution: the business of this bank, in consequence of its being banker for the Brazilian Government, is something stupendous. The branches of the Mauá Bank through the country are found to be of greatest convenience.

Some very important trade sales of English manufactured goods have taken place during the fortnight. One of the largest and most important was that of Messrs. Gettings. Bidders were numerous, and full prices obtained for all staple goods.

The English tramway from the Southern Railway is greatly talked of, and all agree that it will prove a paying speculation. The line is now laid as far as Calle Los Estados Unidos, and will shortly be down to the Plaza Monserrat. The Western Railway extension to Barracas is also pushing on with the greatest activity, but few believe that a branch in such a retired part will do a sufficient business to cover expenses. It is stated that Sr. Riestra has positive instructions to sell the Western Railway, and even an inspector from an English house is expected out.

In saladero produce we only heard of one sale, an up-river cargo, 7,000 hides: ox 36 1/2, cow 29; tallow 16; some 500 arroba short hair was sold at 90.

The wool market displays great activity—some new buyers have made their appearance. To-day being the same as Saturday, there was not so much wool sold, being a day of general delivery, still we hear that Don Miguel Duggan, the leading wool broker in the Plaza Once de Satiembre, sold some ten thousand arrobs at splendid prices.

We have to complain much of the unwillingness of all the wool brokers to give their sales; there can be no just reason for such nonsensical secrecy, which can only result in improper prices being quoted.

**NORTH PLAZA.**

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 5 Carts good wool, native owner, 70; 15 " all English wools, from 75 to 93; 500 arrobs, prime wool, 86; 800 " " " " 78; 10 Carts, prime Mestiza, Mr. Carry's, 90; 8 " " " Native, 84; 4 " " " " 77; 2 " " " English, 76; 6 " " " " 80.

We hear that Mr. E. Dillon's wool, from Arcoo, is sold at 90.

This market is very full of wools notwithstanding the heavy sales of the week. The splendid wing to Sr. Cruz's barraca will shortly be finished. The sheepfarmers greatly admire the building, indeed, our reporter informs us there is no other topic at present in the Plaza.

**SOUTH PLAZA.**

In this Plaza there was very little done to-day. 2 Carts, prime wool, 78; 4 " do 81; 4 " do native 81; 1000 @ do 80.

There was another wool auction to-day: Sr. Munoz's wool, 6 carts, was sold by auction and could not bring higher than 66.

In Barracas several good lots have come in, but the prices are lower there than in the Plaza. A great many parcels Entre Riano are down: no sales.

Samples of Mr. Black's wool, from Entre Ríos, were exhibited to-day. 156 bales, breeding flocks, prime mestiza. 88 " borogva, very long and clean. 82 " capones, very strong and bright. 17 " old flock, good class. 166 " fine flocks, superfine wool. These splendid samples attracted great attention.

There was another sale of coal to-day. The cargo, ex Turres, to arrive at 12 p.m., Swansea coal.

The Swedish brig Frida has been chartered to load bales from New York, at 6 1/2 gold, and five per cent.

There is great activity amongst shippers, and brokers no longer complain of scarcity of cargoes.

**MARRIED.**

At the English Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, Bolton Molinoux, to Louisa Anne, youngest daughter of Richard Smith, Esq., of this city. No cards.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER KEPLER

For Montevideo—Mr. W Cooper & lady, Mr. and Mrs Augusto Durand, Mr and Mrs Bianouilly, Alfred Grenfell, H. O'Connor, Mary Connigan, Rose Carter, José M Migués, H Despouy, Charles Martel, José G Pereyra, Manuel A Carello, Juan J Pirez, Michel Desmains, Victoriano Sanchez, José Juignes, Jacinto Rocha, F Noctinger, Charles Louton, V Siccard, M. Sole, Rousseau Elisae, Silva Mendez, Francisco Julian Pascual La Machia, G Latronico, L S Tavoli, Baltazar da Silveira, Maria Asumpcao, Angelo Lieni, C B Paulo, Nicolas Pastorino.—36.

For Buenos Ayres.—Hon. Mr. Washburn and lady, Mr. and Mrs. David Methvin and eight children, Miss Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thorman, Mr. and Mrs. Bagerne, Mr. and Mrs. Rita Vaza, George Bayton, J. Harrison, E. Stephenson, Robert E. Paton, H. L. Black, George Gordon, David Smith, W. Chapman, John Develing, W. Scarnell, Abel Buser, W. Robertson, W. Chapman, John Carey, C. Newton, James Rooney, J. McEachen, H. Ahrens, Krause, Richter, Francisco Corbacho, F. de Freitas, Am. Clementa, Evaristo Zaroly Canto, Francisco Dos Reis, J. Canto, W. T. Kemp, Ulysses Oliveyra, Jean Laurent, Giacomo Massia, B. Douzjoy, L. F. Girardin.—53.

COMMERCIAL.

November 3, 1865.

There was very little business done in specie to-day. The first transaction of the day, 20,000 patacons, was the only one worth recording; patacons fell off five centimos, it was even said, owing to the arrival of gold in the Baman, for a leading American merchant. In National Bonds 30,000 were sold at 4 1/2, market stiff. There was much talk on 'Change about the Argentine loan, and the very heavy commissions which, according to one of our colleagues, is charged in London. The general impression is, that the new loan will be done between 65 and 70, and that the Buenos Ayres Bonds in London will follow the same example as the old Brazilian. Advice received by the packet respecting this matter are not of a favorable nature, inasmuch as the high prices talked of here are ridiculed in England. Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of wool in the market money rules very easy, and paper money is by no means as scarce this year as last.

Both Plazas are full of the burry wools, the very description which buyers object to, but prime lots, free from burr, we learn from a leading German buyer, are in demand and looked for.

November 4, 1865.

Nothing could be more monotonous than the specie market to-day. The brokers seemed to have it all to themselves; the merchants gave no orders whatever. In the afternoon specie became sensibly weaker; gold was offered after hours at last prices, but no buyers. The enormous amount of specie in the Provincial Bank vaults was the topic on 'Change. The bank, it is said, is losing heavily, and the amount of first-class paper offered at short dates is so small that there seems to be no legitimate means of employing their capital. Even paper money, notwithstanding that we are in the wool season, is so abundant that a leading banking house refused deposits to-day at 9 per cent. per annum. The sales of specie on time were insignificant, 46,000 on long dates. A few sales for next May were made at 26.30. In National Bonds we note the following sales:— 5,000 cash at 4 1/4, 7,400 delivered 10th instant, 44 3/8.

Some Exchange on England was passed to-day at 49 1/4; the drawer, we hear, a leading American house, but the amount passed was not important.

The wool buyers and barracueros were all on 'Change to-day. This being Saturday not much was done.

As we have already observed, this being Saturday, it was a general wool delivery day in the Plaza, and the sales were few. A leading German barracuero bought 30 carts at prices from 65 to 85, nearly all belonging to native estancieros. Some of these wools were in really splendid condition and totally free of burr. We heard that the purchaser of Stegman's wool refused to receive two cart loads, the wool was in such bad condition. The best of Sr. Stegman's wool has not yet arrived—it is expected in a few days. Several prime lots from well-known estancieros are expected in; Mr. R. Wild's, and more carts from Mr. Reid's; Mr. White's wool, from the Guardia Monte, nine carts, is coming in, and some of Mr. Welahman's wool—known as Sheridan's—has been sold at 75. In the station there are ten waggons full of wool, and six more expected. The majority of the wool in the South Plaza is sold. To-day the market is cleared out, and not more than 40 to 50 carts left unsold.

In Barracas new wools are also arriving. Mr. Hardy's wool, from San Pedro, we hear has arrived, and Mr. Leslie's wool, from the Estrella del Norte, is hourly expected. Sr. Miro's wool we hear is in the South Plaza, but not yet sold.

The North Plaza is literally crowded with wool some very splendid lots are in the market, and we believe as yet unsold.

The presence of a well-known American buyer, has inspired the farmers with the hope that the market will improve. Good wools, as we remarked yesterday, free of burr, in prime condition, fetch excellent prices, but dirty wools, no matter from what estancia, are neglected. The magnificent lot, over 20,000 @ from Mr. Drabille's estancia, is all but sold. The business will probably be concluded on Monday.

From Montevideo we hear there have been three sales, but as usual it is impossible to get the figures. Mr. Richard Hughes, and two other well-known parcels, have arrived. Some new wool from the Banda Oriental will be shipped in the Leda. We learn from a good source that the barracueros are waiting the arrival of Sr. Martini, a leading buyer from Buenos Ayres, and as yet no very important transaction has been effected. Respecting the sales by the three saladeristas, we hear that the business has not been concluded.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British barque Ariel to load in Uruguay for orders. Bone and bone-ash at 32s. 6d. and 5 per cent. pilage, for account of charterers. The Kepler takes in cargo on Monday, and will leave for England on the 10th instant.

The coal contract we mentioned yesterday for ten thousand tons, deliverable in Corrientes done by an English house in Montevideo.

November 6, 1865.

Specie, although very weak for cash, is beginning to grow firm on long dates. There is an uneasy feeling about the duration of the war, and people naturally ask themselves if the present army has to be supported and maintained in Corrientes for the next four months in a state of inactivity, where will we all be in March and April? Patacons rose ten cents to-day for next March, and there are few sellers at those rates as specie, it is believed, will rule much higher than that now. Half the Bolsa thinks that patacons next March will be selling at 28, and all the leading brokers are now seen for hours studying the map of Corrientes, which Mr. Rom has so thoughtfully hung up on the wall. The news on the Bolsa to-day was that General Mitre, with the whole allied army, would commence to cross the river Corrientes on the 8th inst., but that river is so swollen that it will be attended with great difficulty.

The Lanuz Bank was discussed—people wonder what the delay is about, as it was supposed long since sufficient capital was subscribed to begin operations. The news from Chile was also spoken of, and great fears are expressed that as the Government has opened so many free ports it is with a view to facilitate privateering. A private letter says,—"Several vessels have been stationed outside the harbor of Valparaiso to warn off vessels approaching and acquaint them of the ports where they can enter, so that if caught they can only be warned off and not made prizes of."

We notice the new firm of E. Deschamps, Fils & Co., No. 56 San Martin, wine merchants.

In Exchange there was something done on London at 49 1/2 to 49 3/4, and 5.17 to 5.18 on France. Notwithstanding that it was said there are many drawers, we heard that a leading German house refused to draw for cash to-day at 49 1/2. Both our private banks are drawing at 49 1/2. The rate seems very firm; £7,000 was passed to-day.

But the grand topic of the day is wool. The markets are getting crowded with carts, and as for the Bolsa, we can hardly get in to take down the price of patacons from the blackboard, such is the throng of barracueros and wool-brokers. It is right, however, to remark that the ship captains complain greatly of the delay in shipping, and this is caused by the very inferior condition of the wools this year; had the wools been free of carratilla we would now have over 20,000 bales shipped, but buyers are frightened at the carratilla, which they insist not only injures the wool but actually smashes the machinery of their constituents, the manufacturers. In the Plaza there is a decided animation, notwithstanding that some of the best known wools in the country are selling, owing to their bad condition, at 25 per cent. under last year's prices.

North Plaza:—

Sr. Piran's wool sold by auction in the carts 76 1/2.

2 carts, Mr. Berne's capilla in splendid condition, 90.

2 do. very superior wool, Basque owner, Fortin do Areco, 92.

In the station there are about 2,000 ar. in and on sale. Not so many carts arrived on Sunday as were expected, still the Onco de Setiembre is crowded, and we notice the following wools in Messrs. Parkinson, J. Macken, L. Wheeler, J. Fox, J. Carey and P. Kerney, all first-class wools. Some of Mr. Duffy's wool is said to have arrived also.

South Plaza:

2 do. good class, 80.

2 carts best mestiza, Mr. Young's, 85.

4 do. do. English, 76.

We heard of a sale in the South Plaza at 95, but as we could not get the broker, we cannot quote the sale for certain.

In National Bonds a sale for 6,000 was effected at after hours at 44 1/2.

There will be another wool auction in the North Plaza to-morrow Tuesday.

Our commercial advices from Montevideo are unimportant. Business seems to have taken a great stir in that city. Salt is looking up, owing to the commencement of the 'faena.' 700 fanegas, at 15 rs. ft. and two other transactions at reserved figures. Respecting the contracts for the 'faena,' there is great secrecy observed. Mr. Lafont has, we are credibly informed, contracted for the first 20,000 animals killed, as follows:— 5,400 for novillos; 4,200 for vacas; and 1,900 for tallow, for the rest of the 'faena.' The prices are to be regulated next month. Mr. Lafont receives an advance of four thousand five hundred ounces. The other saladeristas have not as yet made any contract, but will probably after the arrival of the packet. The following sales have been made:—

1300 horse hides, salt, from rivers, for France, 1.48 3/4.

100 pipes mares' grease, 1.30.

40 bales horsehair for England, \$17 per qq.

6000 dry hides for the States (deschoo), 3.60.

500 do. do, sanos for Marselles, 4.75 to 85.

The market looks a little quieter these last few days, owing to buyers for the States holding back objecting to the present high prices. A French house is shipping 1,000 hides for Marselles, although it was rumored that the 'barracuero' was shipping these for his own account. The total stock of dry hides fit for the States is put down at 30,000. For Spain and Genoa there is nothing doing. Heavy Entre Riano hides, narrow stacked, are looked for by exporters to Genoa. Becoras none in market, worth about 4.80 per 40lb. No Cordova wool or hair-to be had, although looked for; some few bales of the former hourly expected, and several brokers offering to buy, to arrive it is believed for account of English houses. Cordova goatskins also looked for; none in market. New wool at last coming in, and we hear some small sales at 84 to 85. A large contract is spoken of at 4.75. This is for a wool which has been offered in Buenos Ayres, and found no buyer at these prices. A new English 'barraca' is being opened, which will probably meet with great support; also a new wool-washing establishment at the 'Aguada,' belonging to Messrs. Darbyshire, Kralbe, and Co. The pilot-boat Stella is to be sold by auction on the 8th, and it is rumored that the Government thinks of buying her. A sale of coal was effected a few days ago, 500 tons, 10 pats, on board. The cargo of the Inca, from Valparaiso, consists of 5,000 sacks of flour, 2,000 do. beans, and 800 do. nuts; the latter is said to have been sold in Buenos Ayres. The flour it is thought will fetch 7 patacons. There is great animation in every class of commodities, and several thousands of pipes, half-pipes, and quarter-casks wines shipped up the river. Karosene, last sale, 600 cans, at 80 cts. despatched.

Commercial advices from Valparaiso are to the 11th of October. Tallow, best quality River Plate, was offered at 512 per qq, but holders unable to reach that rate, they shipped a good portion to Callao, where it is likely to become abundant.

Rice—Stocks being moderate, prospects for this article good, and we believe East India wool bring 47, 7 1/2, and Peruvian about 49 to-day.

Money is very scarce, and gold suddenly disappeared from the market in consequence thereof, and to prevent a general crisis, Government has allowed the National Bank of Chile to issue paper money to 1 1/2 million dollars under very good guarantee.

Exchange on London has receded already to 43d., 90 days, but we believe it will go down still further, as shipments of Chilean produce have ceased altogether.

Private letters state that the blockade is only recognized by the Foreign Powers on three ports, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, and Caldera. Great shipments of flour were going on at Talcahuano.

November 7th, 1865.

If the Government, Bank Directors, and even, we may say, the Legislators, of Buenos Ayres, were to establish 26 1/5 as the fixed price of patacons, specie couldn't rule firmer. To-day, under the impression that the advices per Emeralds were unfavorable, and that things were worse up the river than they really are, patacons rose five centimos. If Lopez beat the allies in a pitched engagement we doubt if a greater rise could be obtained. The Government broker sold at the rail some 15,000 patacons, cash, but it hardly affected the market. Specie seems for the next week or fortnight to have assumed a fixed value; that value is 26 1/5. It is the general belief, however, on 'Change that gold will fall before it rises, and some brokers have the temerity to say that if the war is not finished within three or four months patacons will resume their once high figure.

In Exchange several thousand pounds sterling passed at 49 1/2. The London and River Plate has drawn a good deal at 49 1/8, and some leading English and Belgian houses have drawn at the same rate, still the real rate of the market is 49 1/2.

In National Bonds 2,000 were sold on the Bolsa at 44 1/2, and 9,900 at after hours, at 44 1/2 buyers.

Bolivianos are looked for, 2,100 sold to-day at 20 1/2. The remittances from the interior have fallen off greatly of late, owing to the abundance of gold and the increase of produce.

It was said on 'Change that Messrs. Crawford and Rumball went down along the line of the Southern Railway to-day, and that the Government will in a few days be called on to inspect the road, after which the public inauguration will take place. We regard this as a wise plan, as too much care cannot be taken to avoid the difficulties into which the Northern Railway has fallen. Such is the passenger traffic on this line, although only half open, that to-day the manager had to put on extra cars, and every train brings in wool.

There is now, however, no other topic on 'Change but wool. Urquiza's wool is not yet in the market, but a leading English broker informs us that the General has nearly finished shearing. One of our principal American buyers, we hear, will shortly leave for the Banda Oriental to inspect the wools of some well known English estancias, and, we hope, close a bargain; one lot which he goes to look at is over 20,000 arrobes. From Montevideo, we have no wool news, indeed, it seems impossible to get figures from Oriental brokers. If the wool plazas the sales are increasing.

North Plaza.

Selling wool by auction is now coming in vogue, but the prices do not come up to the market. Six carts were sold under the hammer, native owner, at

2 Carts, native owner, 74

6 do Mr. Keen's, 85

1 Railway waggon, native owner 74

4 do do do 72

2 Carts, English 77

1 do do 67

4 do Sr. Castex, free of burr, in splendid condition, 92

Wool is coming in now very fast; bullock carts and railway waggons, even horse carts. We hear that the balance of Mr. Stegman's wool is expected in to-day or to-morrow, as 13 waggons have been sent down the line for it. Some more wool from the Espartillar has arrived, and we hear that 78 has been offered. Mr. Young's wool, which was sold yesterday, realized \$90 instead of 85, as we stated yesterday. Mr. Black's wool, from Jeppener, with burr, sold at 82. Some samples of Mr. Clark's wool, from Monte Grande, are in. This wool looks splendid. Mr. Parvis's wool was sold in the station at 86; this wool was very clean, and looked in excellent condition. There are several splendid parcels coming in. Mr. Burke's wool from Magdalena is in but not yet sold. Mr. Glew's wool, we hear, is on the road.

Sales:

2 Carts, Basque, from Chacomus, owner 00

1200 ar. in the Railway Station unsold.

5 Carts, Basque owner 93

3 Do. English 90

The ship brokers are beginning to be a little busier; we hear that 250 bales, from Mr. Hale's estancia, are on board for New York or Boston. The following charters have been effected:—

Belgian barque Belgique, for New York, dry hides, 3/4 cts. bales, 6 1/2 and five per cent.

Nov 8th, 1865.

There was nothing done in specie to-day—the specie brokers spent the day studying the map of Corrientes, and discussing the whereabouts of Lagranga. In National Bonds the Bolsa King has at last taken his stand: he sold to-day heavily, and the buyer is supposed to be a native house which has been selling heavily.

We heard of a colossal sale at after hours, the purchaser, one of our leading English merchants in Montevideo, but the business is as yet kept as a secret. Politics was greatly discussed, and the sharp, short, and decisive war which was hoped for is now regarded as a dream; speculators are, therefore, taking in soil and preparing for the worst. The bulls stated that Lagranga had again decamped from Corrientes, and even it was said there was a stampede in that city owing to the alarm "the Paraguayans are coming." This hide-and-go-seek warfare meets with the most decided disapproval on 'Change.

Exchange was a little more active to-day; some £20,000 was passed at 49 1/8 to 49 1/4. None but first class sporting houses and the brokers are drawing.

Salt is looking up and the cargo of the Bella, to arrive, was sold at 18 reals cash. We heard of a sale of 7,000 salted hides by an English broker firm, at reserved prices.

The new branch of the Provincial Bank about to be opened next week at Chivilcoy, was spoken of. Merchants connected with the country dealers, testify to the great utility of these institutions. They say that they enable many estancieros who have large estates, but are comparatively speaking, unknown in town, to obtain money at a low rate to buy stock for their land and improve their properties. As an instance, of the utility of these country branches, a leading English broker informs us that recently an estancia owner who has valuable landed property and also stock, but no ready money, was obliged to pay three per cent. a month for money which he was compelled to borrow in the market, although the current rate for money at the time was not

one-third that price. Most of our merchants and banking brokers regard with distrust what is called camp paper; and, indeed, without a good city indorsement, it is almost impossible to get the best estancia's name discounted, save at the frightful shaves. The Provincial Branch Banks meet therefore a want long felt, and also are great assistance to the head bank, inasmuch as they cause a good steady demand for money on the very best classes of security.

Two or three estancia sales at really very exorbitant prices have been effected. Sr. Mohan has sold half a square league of prime land in the Magdalena to Mr. Drake, in a little over half a million of paper dollars, the land to be delivered in March. A portion of the Arana estancia, in the same partido, say a little less than a square league to Mr. Watson, in 800,000; and a small piece of land, same partido, 1,200 yards, by nearly a league deep, to a Scotchman in 80,000.

Some sales of land in the Banda Oriental are also spoken of. One 'suerte,' near Colonia, in 14,000 patacons; two 'suertes' between Paysandú and Salto, reserved price, we believe, 10,000 patacons, and the Rincon de Haedo, near Fry Bentos, is, or shortly will be, British property, at a very high price. In Santa Fé, some three square leagues of land, near the Carcaraña, at 2,500 patacons per, and in Frayle Muerte, 3 leagues, at 1,200 Bolivianos each.

In the wool markets there rules the greatest activity. Some of the best sales of the season were made to-day in both the North and South Plazas. Mr. Simon's wool, from Magdalena, 4 carts; and Mr. Thomas Gahan, from Merlo, 4 carts. These wools realized the highest prices yet obtained this year; unfortunately, the buyers refuse to give the prices, and the owners are under a promise not to divulge; but we know for a fact that these wools have brought \$5 more than any other wools sold this year.

There were several other sales, but we failed to get the prices. We notice in the plaza some prime lots from Barradero—Mr. Rouik, Mr. Grennon and some others—also some carts belonging to Mr. Tormy. None of these wools have yet been opened or looked at. The bulk of the sales for first-class wools to-day were from 82 to 85, free of burr.

In Barracas wools are arriving also; some from Entre Rios, but we hear in miserable condition, the price asked, 4 patacons, and the only offer \$70 m/c. We hear of a sale of 120 bales San Luis wools at 35 1/2 reals.

Advices from Montevideo confirm the sale of Lafont's fancy on the terms already published. Gomez has sold at the same rate, and other saladeristas at prices to be fixed on the 15 inst. A cargo of lumber from Searsport has arrived, and is said to have been sold at 35 1/2 pats, although it was rumored the cargo would be sent on to Buenos Ayres. The Valparaiso cargo of flour, etc., is not yet sold. In dry hides for the States there has been a marked decline; 4,000 at 4.70 per 40 lbs. 603 Tons coal, to arrive, at 10 pats. on board.

A cargo of salt to arrive on reserved terms, and 700 fanegas at 16 rs. desp. Several valuable cargoes have arrived; the Thetis from Hamburg; Creole from Liverpool, and Katica from London. New wool is arriving in bullock carts and coastwise: Some of Mr. Buschental's is in market; also several thousand arrobes from Uruguay ports. Sr. Drysdale's wool has been all shipped to Buenos Ayres, where it has been transhipped on board a vessel bound for Liverpool.

From Salto 50 barrels preserved beef to E. O'Neill.

The vessel which foundered entering the Tigré, coming from Paraguay, will prove a wreck, but the yerba has been all saved. Some little tobacco lost.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co., have placed the W.ich of the Teign on the berth for Liverpool, and also the British barque Dorothy for Antwerp.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have placed the Alicia Anne on berth for Antwerp.

CHARTERS.

British brig Normanby, for New York, bales, 6 dols. silver, hides, 3/4 cts. and 5 per cent. gold.

Glenwood, for New York; bales 45 silver; hides 3/4 cts. and 5 per cent. gold.

Brig Juno, for New York; bales 6 dols. silver; hides 3/4 cts. and 5 per cent. gold.

American brig Fidelia for Boston; bales 6 dols. silver; hides 3/4 cts. and 5 per cent. gold.

Hamburg brig Marianne, for Santa Catalina and back, 1,250 patacons.

Our readers will remember that in last April we reported the Paraguayans having sacked Sr. Molina's store at Corrientes, for which that gentleman hauled us over the coals treating it as a fiction. We see in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina' a full confirmation of our statement. Sr. Molina's store was one of the three sacked.

November 9, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, \$418 1/2.

Do. sovereigns, 128.

First and last price of patacons 26 1/5

Cash sales, 46,674.

Specie ruled weak for cash, but firm on time. The opening price, 26.15, was the uniform price all day. The business of the day was extremely limited. For the end of November 37,000, at 26.20; for 1st and 2nd of January a few thousands at 26.30. But at after hours we heard of some very heavy sales for March, April, and May, at 26.50. Specie rules very firm on long dates, and few first-class brokers sell after the end of the year, except to 3d orders. Specie is decidedly weak, and the peace rumors which circulated on 'Change, served but to increase this downward tendency.

In National Bonds 21,000 were sold to-day at 44 3/8 buyers.

In Exchange there is increased activity, but the rate is the same. The total amount drawn may be put down at about £120,000, viz:—

\$50,000, at 49 1/8; \$25,000, 49 1/4; \$10,000, 49 1/4; \$6,000, 49 1/8; \$5,000, 49 1/4; \$20,000, 49 1/8 to 49 1/4.

We heard of some transactions in saladero produce, although until the arrival of the packet no great animation is expected. A sale of salted hides at the rivets, and another sale of hides here were spoken of on 'Change at reserved prices; also 400 bondales of tallow at 15 rs. ft. 3,400 Entre Riano hides, at 37 1/2 rs. ft.

The Liverpool steamer, Kepler takes some Bolivian silver for England, also some new wool; and we hear a small parcel of Floury's preserved beef is to be sold in Montevideo.

Exchange in Montevideo has opened for the packet at 51 1/4, at which rate a few thousand pounds have been passed. We heard of £750 sterling at 51 1/4.

The bank statement is as last published. It was greatly discussed on 'Change. The very large amount of specie on hand is said to arise from the increased currency of the Bank specie certificates, which pass from hand to hand the same as gold. Never before has the state of the bank been so satisfactory as at present. The branch banks in the country find employment for over ten millions paper money. The National Government, it was remarked, is not so heavy in the bank books as was anticipated. The interest deposits, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, show very satisfactory figures.

Deposits in specie on interest, \$43,890,820 82c.; do. without interest, \$970,987 75c.

Do. in paper money on int., \$358,636,363. 34 do. without interest, \$28,533,772 4 3/4.

Cash on hand in specie \$2,801,924 64c.

Do. in paper money, \$28,400,592. 2 mps.

The interest on the Buschental loan has been paid to the Treasury, and the drawings for the amortization have taken place. The following are the numbers of the bonds redeemed by Government:—

378—2743—1388—1745—1914—1458—2289—535—31—1817—533—1944—1644—230—421—1969—1330—375—1634—2285—640—2245—1414

The very regular manner in which the Government meets its obligations, and the strict punctuality of the Treasury in paying interest and amortization on the National Bonds, is the constant theme of praise on the Bolsa. No previous administration ever obtained from the foreign commercial community such unlimited confidence and praise. Even though harassed by an expensive war, the Government pays its way with a regularity which could not be surpassed in time of peace; and happy, indeed, are we to say that the gloomy forebodings of many when this war commenced as to the pretax which the Government would be compelled to resort to stop payment, have been most signally dispelled. The consequence is that the national securities stand higher to-day than before the war began, and the bonds which are now amortized, namely the Buschental loan, are completely off the market, held up by capitalists, and cannot be bought to-day at 80.

M. Godfrey's letter in the French paper, in reply to Mr. Green's respecting his unjust charges against the London & River Plate Bank, was spoken of—it amounts to nothing—the charges against the Bank are admitted to be destitute of every foundation. The letter in question offers no new feature and possesses little interest, we have, therefore, not thought proper to publish it.

The creditors of the bankrupt firm of Ray & Dreoso are called on to send in their claims without delay.

The statement of the Bienhechors del Plata for the past month shows increased prosperity; the capital subscribed has augmented nearly half a million silver dollars, the policies increased 400, and the National Bonds purchased by the Committee risen from 83,000 to 176,000. These flattering figures speak well for the management of this thriving Insurance Company.

The Portefa, from Montevideo, brought little of commercial importance. Somewhat craft with new wools from the Uruguay and Colonia had arrived; the wool is said to be very clean, but short and holders cannot realize the prices they expected. Dutch brig Antonio Hendrick Carolina, from Barcelona, to Zimmermann, has been placed in quarantine. The Argentine barque Ana Catalina, from Valparaiso, with flour, is anchored outside and will, it is said, proceed to Buenos Ayres. A small vessel with some English wool from Mercedes, has arrived, but not yet sold.

The Romario, with a cargo of dry hides, has been cleared by the house of Zimmermann for the States, and some four or five vessels with jerked beef for Brazil and Cuba.

In the wool plazas there was less done to-day. Owing to the wind there, just many farmers refused to open their carts, for fear of spoiling the color of the wool.

4 Carts, at 73, SOUTH PLAZA. native owner.

2 do 71, Basque.

4 do 100, Sr. Simon's, Magdalena. This is the wool we referred to yesterday.

3 do 82, do do.

2 do 72, do do.

We notice the arrival of more of Mr. Yonen's wool, also three carts prime wool from Magdalena, belonging to Capdeville; six carts, Mr. Dodd's, of the Adela; four carts, Mr. Harkess, Chacomus, and several railway waggons, with more of Sr. Gandra's wool, but none of these have been sold.

In Barracas some prime lots from San Pedro. Barradero and other river ports have arrived—Mr. Rouik's, Mr. Hogan's, Mr. Grennon's, Mr. Harvey's, and several others.

Established more than Thirty Years.



LINARES' EMULSION... GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. The disease which these curative...

affability in subduing inflammations and swellings, no matter how violent or long...

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of ISH.



CAUTION! LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE.

T. MORSON AND SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists... Manufacture of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

Oakey & Sons' Wellington Knife Polish, Emery Clock Lead &c.

JOHN Oakey & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY CLOCK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH.

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking.

97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGUYNE & BURIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

Coleman-street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes.

'BURROW'S GLASSES.'

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD CAMP, & SEA. Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other...

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c.

Stamp End Works, Lincoln; 73, Lombard Street, London. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.

RICHARD GARRET & SON, LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND.

COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORN DRESSING MACHINES CHAFF CUTTERS; PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, STEAM PLOUGH AND CUTTIVATORS COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES.



ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets.

The Patenteses having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas...

TUPPE & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES.

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co's manufactures are marked.

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY

Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

THE "WEEKLY STANDARD"

On Sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75-SAN MARTIN-75. Nearly opposite the Bolsa.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar

Is far superior to any other of the kind... RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham flowers.

Letchford's Wax Vestas.

Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas; and having recently built an extensive factory...

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. Light only on the Box.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c

C. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C.

THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL.

BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, In sheets 8 feet by 2 1/2 feet. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OIDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. MEMRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums...

Messrs GABRIEL DENTISTS

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London; Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS GEORGE CURLING & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, QUININE, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749). Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales...

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing." - Illustrated London News, November 8, 1862.

Benson's 4 Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody...

Benson's 6-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch.

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial...

Benson's Indian Watch.

A London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 20 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA

CON CARVAGUES TRADOS AL PECHO PARA LOBOS. Saldra los dias - 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 18-20-22-24-26-28-30.

Deafness. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible...

Edward Morrison, Manufacturers' Agent for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and German Goods for export.

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling.

WILLIAM GIBBONS MARINE, Son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Peshawar Rifles and residing in Perth, Scotland...

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH. The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions...

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR POUL STOMACH AND DISORDERED LIVER.

In such a degraded state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once corrected by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills...

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent...

DROPSY.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach...

Table with 3 columns: Male Irregularities, Female Irregularities, Rheumatism. Lists various ailments like Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, etc.

MACHINERY. MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, will furnish full particulars of Machinery of every description...

COTTON MACHINERY. STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, Horse Gear, &c.

THE "IRISHMAN." The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON, Deceased. Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees' Notice is hereby given...

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1864. On sale at Messrs. Mackenzie's book-store or at this office.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures with columns for Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee. Includes sub-sections for English, French, Spanish, Italian, Brazilian, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Hamburg, Belgian, Hanoverian, National, and Oriental.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

23 - DEFENSA - 23
The following Periodicals are received regularly by every English and French mail, and will be ready for delivery three hours after the mails are landed, viz:
London Illustrat'd News, Willmer & Smith's European Times, London Times, Freeman's Journal, Railway Times, Weekly Register, Stafford Times, Scotman, Weekly Dispatch, News of the World, Lloyd's Weekly News, Weekly Times, Sunday Times, Gas Journal, Bow Bells, Inverness Courier, North British Daily Mail, The Irishman.

The following Magazines, received by the English mail only, will be ready for delivery the day after arrival, viz:
Blackwood, Victorian Review, Cornhill, London Journal, Family Herald, All the Year Round, London Society, The Month, Leisure Hours, Child's Companion, Macmillan's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review, Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Pharmaceutical Journal, The British & Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.

This Agency being now thoroughly established we are ready to receive orders for any of the above, as well as any other Periodicals, Magazines, Books, etc., or special orders, either from England or the United States of America.

Agents in Chascomus, Buenos Ayres, October 29, 1865. 185,029.1m

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

Grand Match to be played on the 11th November. Committee and 4 Colts versus 11 of the Club. The following Gentlemen are named to play: Committee &c.—J. C. Simpson, E. Simpson, F. S. Jacobs, J. Elliott, A. J. Howden, W. Winn, T. B. Smith, W. Roberts, R. Perry, Reynolds, W. White.

Camp for Sale. In the partido del Monte 3 leagues of superior camp known as Alto Redondo with houses, corrales &c. Also for sale on the same lands 3000 fine mezziza sheep.

Camp for Sale. To be sold, the right of from two to six leagues of first-rate Camp on the frontier line, Partido 25 de Mayo.

Entre-Rios. To let in the department of Gualeguaychú a league and a half of land, with corrales &c.

Quinta. To be let, a comfortable quinta house situated on the Barranca at San Fernando, with a view of the river, and within six squares from the Railway Station.

For Sale. An Ericsson Caloric Engine, an Hydraulic Press, and a Machine for Cutting Tobacco, all in good working order.

Rooms to Rent. Splendid furnished and unfurnished rooms to let at the British Consul's house in Calle Mayo No. 128.

Board and Lodging. May be had with an English family, at 159 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Furnished Apartment. To Let, Sala, Antecala and several bed-rooms, in No. 90 Calle Parque.

Nurse or Governess. A young woman aged 16 years (French) wants a situation as above in an English family in town; is willing to make herself useful and give lessons in French and Spanish.

Wanted. A servant girl. Apply No. 353 Calle Maypu.

Wanted. A good female Cook and Housemaid, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 162 Calle de la Independencia.

Wanted.

A female Cook for a small family. Apply at 115 Calle San Martin.

Avico al Publico. Se vende el partido de Zarate, costa de Arcoo, un hermoso establecimiento de campo conocido por el Rincon de Cabrera, con excelentes pastos, propio para la cria de ovejas y ganado vacuno, con legna y media de frente a dicho rio.

Notice. The undersigned have the honor of advising the Commercial Community they have opened their office at No. 66 Calle San Martin.

Steamer Kepler. This steamer is appointed to sail from this port for Liverpool calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon.

Franco-English College. The Directors of the above beg to inform Parents and Guardians that on the 15th inst. they will open a branch establishment situated at the premises known as "Bella Vista", No. 9 Calle Cochabamba.

Legal Notice. Wanted JAMES TURNERY, 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 Rosas.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGURST. En su casa calle de Potosi No. 70. De la barca inglesa "Marguerite" de porte de 298 tons, encallada en la punta Sud del Banco Ortiz como a 5 millas de la farola, con toda la carga que puede tener aun.

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FOR MONTEVIDEO, PORTENA.

The splendid new American Steamer Captain SCIURANO. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening at 6 o'clock p.m. returning each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports. British Steamer IRON KING, Captain J. S. Thompson. Will leave this Port every Thursday at 10 a.m. For freight and passengers at the accustomed tariff.

National Steamer ESTRELLA DEL NORTE. In combination with the Diligence of M. Sra. Luis Saucedo y Cia. (Mensagerias Correo Nacionales Iniciales) for the Provinces of Cordoba, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, Villa Nueva, San Gerónimo, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan, carrying the passengers and parcels: will sail from the Tigro every Saturday for Rosario and Intermediate Ports.

Rosario 16 Pats. S. Nicolas 12 " Las Hermanas 12 " Obligado 10 " San Pedro 8 " Baradero 6 " Zarate 4 " Campana 4 "

The History of the Argentine Republic. In English, price \$20 currency. Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100. now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Loeckel's Book Store, Calle San Martin.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. Would beg to draw particular attention to a lot of Ladies' Collars, Sets, and Garbaldians of newest styles just received.

Tropilla Lost. During the night of the 9th inst. a tropilla of horses cleared out from the Estancia Polvadera, partido Saladillo. Any person giving information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia, Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres.

Mensagerias Las Generales al Sud. ADMINISTRACION, CALLE DE POTOSI 289.

ORDEN DE SALIDAS. Carrera de Chascomus y Dolores, los dias 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 21, 24 y 27.

Land in Cordoba. To be let for a term of years, one league of land. The above is situated to the north of the Rio Tercero and within two leagues of the Frayle Muerto Station.

BRITISH HOTEL, 96 - CALLE PIEDAD - 96. The owner of this Establishment wishes to let his favorers know, that from this month he has made great improvements in the culinary way.

THE STANDARD - Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU 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.

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 Mau 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 Mau 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 Mau 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, 1865. P.p. Mau 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.

THE TRAVELLER'S HOME. JEPPIER STATION.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has now opened in full working order his new establishment at the Jeppier Station on the Southern Railroad. He will receive newspapers, parcels, etc., for his constituents, and will have good and safe accommodation for horses. English ales, wines, etc. House conducted on home style. Comfortable beds and every accommodation.

THOMAS PETTY, Proprietor.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS.

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

Diligence for Lobos, 25 de Mayo, and Saladillo. OFSABORIDO and GARCIA, For Lobos - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 18, 30 of each month.

For Lobos - 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 of each month. For 25 de Mayo leaves B. Ayres every Saturday. Returns every Wednesday. Agency 189 Rivadavia. 84-1m 015.