

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

On and after the 1ST JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:— Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol. Ten Words, or 50¢ more. For every additional Ten 1 Nat. Dol. Words, or 50¢ more.

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports. The first Meeting will take place at Palermo on the 30th May, open to all comers on payment of subscription. Entries must be made before the 16th.

Books Just Received. Thom's Irish Almanac and Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1867, comprising Parliamentary, Naval and Military, Geography, Horology, Knightage, and other Lists, &c.

ESPINOSA & KYLE. Beg respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Choleric Carphor Spirit, invented by Dr. Rubini of Naples, and employed by him with the greatest success during the late epidemic in Europe.

Technicalities. Mercantile Dictionary: a Vocabulary of the Terminology of Commercial Correspondence, names of articles of trade, and marine terms, in English, Spanish, and French; with geographical names, business letters, and tables of the abbreviations in common use in the three languages.

The Daily and Weekly Standard. EVERY MORNING. AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44-PASEO JULIO—11.

Advertisements. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for 55.

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.

FINANCIAL LITERATURE. This subject threatens to be as tedious as the Paraguayan war. We had thought last week that the Syndic's note, and the Minister's answer, would have proved the grand financial climacteric; but 'dictu mirabile,' on Tuesday afternoon a shower of printed circulars fell on the brokers in the liquidation-room, and in an instant, like Sybilline leaves, were wafted through the Exchange-hall of Buenos Ayres.

who has for years mixed with the most refined of our commercial society, bought, sold, and bartered half the live stock of the province, discounted bills in millions, and yet cannot write a letter. Come forward, Du Luis A. Martinez, and conjugate for us some of the periphrastic verbs contained in this wonderful letter of exchange. Du Domingo Pita, whose wide discounting experience has tuned him to a promissory-note style of expression; these men put their signatures to this extraordinary document with the greatest sangfroid, and toss it over to Terrero and Rossi for distribution.

Now, there is nothing ungenerous or exaggerated in saying that had any of these parties paused for a moment, or even taken the same precaution they invariably adopt in endorsing a bill, they would have seen the lackadaisical expressions of the circular, and the outrageous blunder of sending to money-brokers a document exclusively directed to merchants, property owners, estancieros, and farmers."

Such are the ups and downs of the brokers as a class. An appeal to them, therefore, such as the one in question, is a taunt, and the asperity of the sarcasm is enhanced by the utter disregard of all formality in which the replies are called for. "Scribble at foot hereof whatever you are willing to give." Is such language commercial, polite, or even parliamentary? It may be, and perhaps it is, that Messrs. Terrero and Rossi believed the brokers incapable of writing an answer at full length; or it may have been a cut at the Standard to avoid all further criticism, but it has signally failed, and only succeeded in wounding the finest susceptibilities of even the brokers.

Verily, if the end sometimes justifies the means, it must also cover a multitude of errors, for such a repugnant 'cold hash' as this whole edition of financial literature, seldom crops up for even the most meritorious object. The Ministerial or Diplomatic dash with which Terrero and Rossi conclude their circular, is an affectation of style which ill becomes men who begin a circular with a past participle. Then again there is a 'harum-scarum' formation of sentences which smacks less of a formal note from a Board of Directors than a hurried note to the 'capataz' of an estancia. Terrero and Rossi are stronger in 'ustetes' than in anything else. We counted no fewer than six in two sentences, whilst the paulo-post future of the verb 'dispensar' has been pitchedforked into a sentence, which gives an obscurity as to the meaning of the bewildered Sydic.

What care the brokers about the stability of the Exchange-office? Not a man of them who would not sell the very coat he wears to smash it up; and indeed will be the features of the brokers when they hear it is on its last legs. Hypocrisy must have a limit; the brokers hate the Exchange-office, and they sigh for its downfall. Yet it is to aid, maintain and support this institution that Messrs. Anthony Terrero and Octavius Rossi have appealed to them.

Let Anthony and Octavius, and the other honorable Romans, turn their attention to more serious matters and meantime study the Model Letter-writer.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, May 6, 1867. I last wrote you by the Itapicuru transport which left this port yesterday and therefore may possibly reach Montevideo before the bearer. The advices from the seat of war brought by the Arno have caused general consternation and the anxiety for further news is most intense, as it is hoped that the Generalissimo will have made an attack on the Paraguayan lines before the cholera spread further among the Allied forces. A telegram was posted up on change here shortly after the Arno entered the port, in which it was stated, under date of Buenos Ayres 28th April 6 p.m. that 2,700 soldiers had died in four days in the allied encampment and that in consequence of this large mortality the General was about to change the camps, both of Curuzu and Tuyuty. On the 5th the Diario Oficial declared that the Government had received advices from the General-in-Chief and the Admiral up to the 20th and as the telegram did not state that later advices had arrived there was every probability that the telegram was apocryphal.

the advantages of a postal convention between England and Brazil as our worthy Minister Mr. Thornton has received from his Government authority to come, with the Brazilian Government and has already sent in his proposal. The basis is said to be: the abolition of the English Post office Agencies now existing in the Brazilian ports and annexed to the consulates. The rate of postage is to be 500rs. (1s.) for every letter weighing 15 grammes (½ oz.)

It is also asserted that fresh negotiations have been opened with Mr. Torrent the worthy Representative of the Argentine Confederation with a view to forming a Postal Convention between that power and Brazil. There are at present ten vacancies in the Council of State and these are likely to be shortly filled up. The parties spoken of as likely to be honored with this office are, Srs. Zacharias, Simón, Octaviano, Saraiva, Christiano, Ottoni, Silveira Lobo, Furrado, and Saldanha Maranhão.

The official regulations for the navigation of the River Amazon have been compiled by the Conselho Areas and are said to be based on very liberal principles, among other concessions made to the direct trade of the Upper Amazonas, it is said that an abatement of 50 per cent. on the duties set down in the tariff will be made on all articles entering the port of Manaus and those about it.

The Jornal do Commercio has lately been publishing in its columns, the report on Immigration and Colonisation in Brazil, written by Mr. Hermann Haupt a director of the International Colonisation Society, and presented by him to that body. This report is worthy of the most careful perusal and attention on the part of the Government of this Empire, of every Brazilian, and of all who take any interest in this country, as it is written in Mr. Haupt's usually convincing and lucid style, with the strictest impartiality and the fullest appreciation of the importance of the subject on which the author was writing. It contains a vast amount of useful information and does great credit to the writer, who has for a long time had a name among us in Rio as an authority on the subject of labour and capital. Mr. Haupt is the resident and managing partner of the German firm of Messrs. Gerber & Co.

The province of Pernambuco is still in a very unsettled state. In one of my recent letters I informed you of the revolt at Páid' Alho on account of the recruitment; now I have to advise some very serious riots in the city of Pernambuco itself, where the soldiery was called out and charged the crowd with the bayonet; many persons were wounded on both sides; and a child was killed by a bayonet thrust from a soldier, the crowd broke the windows of the Police station and the heads of the soldiers with stones and bricks.

The Brazilian Government has contracted with the French Company, "Société nouvelle des forges et chantiers de la Méditerranée," of Marseilles for the construction of four side-wheel iron steamers of the nominal force of 40 horse-power.

During the past month the total number of soldiers composing the various contingents sent by this Empire to the seat of war, was 1,509 and during the last four months 6,575 men.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Tala, due on Friday, is anxiously looked for by Argentine politicians, as the long-looked-for quorum is expected. We heard that several Deputies have been stopping in Corlova waiting favorable advices from Buenos Ayres respecting cholera morbus. As to the secession rumor about Corrientes and Entre Rios, we believe it is a mere 'bola.' Congress will probably be opened on Monday or Tuesday. It is currently rumored that on the meeting of Congress the house will be called on to name a new Vice-President in place of Dn. Marcos Paz, who has gone up to Rosario, and who is fixed in his determination to resign; as far as we understand the Constitution, the only probable successor for the Vice-President is Dr. Alsina, the President of the Senate; in such case we shall have the nation and the province governed by an Alsina, as President Mitre leaves immediately for the camp at Tuyuti. We have advices from the camps in the far South. The lambing season has been good, and camps and stock are in excellent condition, but things are very dull; no buyers for anything. Sheepskins and cow hides are in large piles at every estancia; there are no purchasers, and the native cattle-dealers are now returning with their troops of cattle, which in consequence

of the paralyzation of the saladero trade, could not be sold. People in town hardly know the full extent of the danger that impends; it is every way probable that before winter concludes we shall suffer from a scarcity of beef, as the whole cattle business is now interrupted, and unless the city butchers send out to the camp to buy they need expect little in from the country. A troop of five hundred arrived yesterday from Vecino; all the fat cattle at once picked out by the butchers, and the rest as there was no sale for them, the owner gave away to the peones for the trouble of skinning and staking the hides.

A fatal accident occurred on the Boca railway, on Tuesday, the train running over a man and killing him instantaneously. The engine-driver whistled and made every effort to save him, but in vain. Deceased was a Frenchman, and it is supposed was intoxicated.

The new American admiral, Charles H. Davis, expected to arrive next month, is very highly spoken of, and happens to be an old friend of the English Admiral (Ramsay), both having been many years ago Lieutenants on the same station.

The Tribuna mentions that a new Italian admiral, Anguizola, is shortly expected in the Corvette Conte di Cavour, to relieve Admiral Riccardi. Hector Varela writes two interesting letters from San Vicente and Lisbon; he mentions a sad occurrence on board the mail-steamer. A young Portuguese named David Baudera who had amassed a fortune of £20,000 in Brazil, and was going home to Lisbon, died of cholera in a couple of hours at Pernambuco.

Don Miguel Azucena publishes a manifesto in opposition to the Baron de Campy's project of street-drainage, on the grounds that it is too costly, viz. £120,000 per annum. This is not quite 100 paper dollars a head for our population, and we think the health of the city cheap at this rate.

We have received from M. Palliere a full-length illustration of the Exhibition palace and grounds: it is worth seeing and infinitely superior to that of the Illustrated London News.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell; he died at Genoa, May 15th, 1847.

As the chief motive or pretext for tolerating the nuisance of letting off fire-crackers at every street corner was the cholera, which has disappeared, we hope the Chief of Police will at once countermand this nuisance. Everyone complains of it—fire-crackers are thrown into coaches, under ladies' feet, on to boxes in carts, in fact they pervade the ambient. The nuisance is perfectly intolerable—many accidents have already occurred—and it is high time it be abolished.

We hear on good authority that it is proposed to start a sugar-growing colony in the Gran Chaco, and with every prospect of success. We have promised the Americans at San Xavier two sacks of cotton seed gratis, but as yet they have not sent for it. Persons who know the Chaco and its soil say that it is peculiarly adapted for sugar and cotton planting.

Our agent in Lobos reports the opening of a new English school in that town by Mr. Kelly. We hope to see it well supported. English schools in the country towns are now an absolute necessity, owing to the number of foreign families.

The rejoinder of our colleague the Tribuna to the Nacion is unusually severe, and shows a political split, both wide and deep. The times are too much out of joint to call up the memoirs of the illustrious Admiral Brown, and as far as we can understand all the row is about a fleet. We join with the Tribuna in saying that the country should create a navy; but Rome was not built in a day. The Government has only just purchased the Sylph, and we believe intend to buy some half dozen more, but the best and cheapest of all plans for the Government is to send to England or the States for a couple of first-class gunboats. We suppose a new loan will be asked for in Congress, and therefore there need be no fear about the money.

Notwithstanding the filthy state of the city, which is a constant theme of complaint, we perceive no less a sum charged for public cleansing than \$1,050,422 m.c. during the past year; against this the only set off we can find is \$30,000 m.c. for the ofal, but even this was discontinued on account of the epidemic, and what, with improvements and the rapid increase of our population, we may expect to find three times the sum next year.

The Mercado del Comercio is rented at \$50,000 m.c. a year; but last July the Committee finding themselves two years in arrears, applied to their Municipal landlords for an abatement of rent, and promising to pay up what was due next month, they will find themselves in the mud, and between the addition of another \$50,000 m.c. and the restrictions put on their trade it is probable their demand will be more favorably received.

During the past year several efforts were made to remove the Southern Corrales; special Committees were named and proposals received. On one occasion the Government yielded

a piece of land adjoining that of the Municipality, and to this Dn. Estevan Adrogne offered to transplant them under a very wide and comprehensive plan, but with such narrow and unfavorable terms as to be wholly inadmissible. Subsequently some of the proprietors volunteered to improve them where they stand; the conditions were fair enough, and the Municipality, were only deterred by the conviction that for several reasons the public interest demanded their removal, and any arrangement of this kind would only increase the present difficulty, which is not so much the want of funds as the enormous expense of paving and keeping in repair one or more streets leading to these establishments, which should obviously be situated as convenient as possible to the market. About a year since, the actual stalls were so cut up with the rain that it was found impossible to work them, and a small piece of elevated ground near the Lunatic Asylum was taken for the time. 601,162 head of cattle were enclosed in the South Corrales during the year; of these 185,271 were killed for the city market, 'extraidas en pie' 62,243, and for the Saladeros 348,919. The operations in the North Corrales, which are very limited except when the weather allows the South, are as follows:—Arrivals 20,034 head, killed for market 19,351, 'extraidas en pie' 299, the remainder being confined in the Corrales for 1867.

The Styx of the Partido, which like its mythic prototype of antiquity, many entered to pass and not return, is at last spanned by a very respectable, and, I should think, lasting piece of architecture. Our races—now the north—shall take place in September. For it has been duly proposed, seconded, and carried, that our worthy president, Mr. John Murphy, Uncalita, do go to the proposed meeting, to be held on Sunday, 21st July, at the H.A. Reading-room, Calle de Areco, for the purpose of enrolling new members, electing officers, and making proper and timely arrangements. Of our camps and material progress, it is needless to speak, being equal in goodness to any in the country, at this season or any other. With best wishes to the only and deservable organ of public opinion amongst a very large, influential, and widely scattered English-speaking, though politically antagonistic, community, I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly, F. S. R. GO-A-HEAD.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

We feel bound to call public attention to the weekly reports of the Southern Railway shewing the traffic and gross receipts of the line. Such returns are highly interesting, and an evidence of good faith by the company towards the public and with reference to the Government guarantee. They shew, moreover, the relative increase of traffic as compared with last year, which signifies also an increase of trade and relations with the southern departments of the province.

Again, the amount of gross receipts weekly not only relieves any apprehension on the head of guarantee, but proves that railways have begun to be self-supporting in the country. This fact so clearly established by the Southern Railway returns, should be duly impressed on the minds of our legislators when any projects come before them for new lines of railway. It holds out also splendid profits for those who embark in such undertakings, all which tend so powerfully to the advancement of the country.

Let us proceed to examine the latest returns. The week ending May 4th shews 248,648 gross receipts, and that ending May 11th gives 204,869; taking the medium as a basis, it will give for 12 months the sum of 11,791,464 \$ m.c. Subtract say 50 per cent for working expenses, and we have the net profit of 5,895,732\$. The Government guarantee is 7 per cent on £9,000 a mile, for 70 miles, which amounts in paper-money to 5,402,250\$. Thence it appears that the profits of the line exceed the Government guarantee by 493,482 \$; in other words, they far exceed the expectations of the company itself.

We have, therefore, to congratulate the Southern Railway and at the same time congratulate ourselves on such brilliant results, which are due in part to the excellent management of the line, and in part to the important districts now opened up to commerce.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

H.A. Reading-room, Salto, May 14, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

That our friends, your numerous readers, may be enabled to judge how this important district takes 'go-ahead' for its motto, permit the Standard to exhibit them a few signs. When we see smoke we have a 'signum' of fire; so also when we behold a large collection of historical, biographical, and miscellaneous writings, we have an evident sign of literary culture, in the promoters and supporters of such an entity. Clubs being more advanced, outposts of civilisation, are still brighter signs.

Now we have the benefit and pleasure of a very respectable circulating library and reading-room, open on all Sundays and holidays. A racing club and a debating club is soon to be duly inaugurated. It remains for our neighbors to judge whether we are in advance, or merely keeping pace with the progress of the age nearer the capital.

Should any one wish to know the particulars of our constitutions, for the present he can easily find out from any of their members. As for me, being a subject, no doubt partial, it would be improper, or perhaps worthless, to criticise, so I leave externs and aliens to decide. As a proof of good organisation, I have it on the best authority, the rules, &c., of the different clubs, will be soon published. We only await the arrival of a large and well-selected stock of books from that enterprising publisher, Mr. Duffy, Dublin, to give to the light of publicity all at the same time.

The same rate of increase, 1384 million lbs. Cape of Good Hope Weight in lbs. in 1859, 114 millions, Weight in lbs. in 1866, 214 millions, Increase per cent in 7 years, 87, Assumed production in 1873 at the same rate of increase, 404 million lbs. River Plate Weight in lbs. in 1859, 16 millions Weight in lbs. in 1866, 59 millions, Increase per cent in 7 years, 2683, Assumed production in 1873 at the same rate of increase, 2174 million lbs. Or if the comparison is show in the actual Weight of the Wools an dirt, as imported (the scoured and washed portion contains 15 to 40 per cent. of waste and the unwashed contains 55 to 70 per cent. of waste,) it will stand as follows:— Australia Weight in lbs. in 1859, 55 millions, Weight in lbs. in 1866, 114 millions, Increase per cent. in 7 years, 108, Assumed production in 1873 at the same rate of increase 238 million lbs. Cape of Good Hope Weight in lbs. in 1859, 204 millions; in 1866 384 millions, Increase per cent. in 7 years, 87, Assumed production in 1873 at the same rate of increase, 72 million lbs. River Plate Weight in lbs. in 1859 42 millions, Weight in lbs. in 1866, 153 millions, Increase per cent. in 7 years 2683, Assumed production in 1873 at the same rate of increase 5714 millions lbs. Parties, wishing to see specimens of River Plate Wool can do so in the South American department of the Paris Exhibition; in the Uruguay division we draw attention to samples of the celebrated "Alto's" Flocks. Public sales of 4,000 bales washed and unwashed Merino and Mestizo Banda Oriental and Buenos Aires Wool, chiefly consigned by the growers will be held at Liverpool 9th and 10th April.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

New York, April 3—The Herald of to-day asserts that the most prominent Southern politicians, with President Johnson's advice, propose to petition the Supreme Court to stay the execution of the Reconstruction Act.

March 21—The House of Representatives has adopted resolutions instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire why certain claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain since the year 1859 have not been paid, and to report what steps it considers necessary to secure their prompt settlement; also to investigate the case of the Rev. John M'Mahon, sentenced in Canada to imprisonment for life under a charge of Fenianism, and to report what measures should be taken to effect his release. The Massachusetts Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. Columbia and Kentucky are inundated. There is great suffering in Tennessee in consequence of the floods.

March 23 (Morning)—The Senate has passed a bill suspending the payments to legal owners for slaves enlisted during the war. Congress has passed this bill instructing the Secretary for War to issue supplies of food, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to the destitute people of the South, provided the sum expended in doing so does not exceed the present appropriation for the Bureau. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution in the Senate, declaring that justice demands that Mr. Davis be accorded an immediate trial or released on bail on his own recognisances. The President has transmitted to the House the report of Mr. Seward announcing that the correspondence relative to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain is still in progress, and that the publication thereof is at present, therefore, incompatible with the public interest. The New York State Assembly has rejected an amendment of the franchise law allowing negroes to vote for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. It is reported that Sir Frederick Bruce has received information that the British Government will remit the sentences of the Fenians in Canada.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 8, Evening. The Government intends to convoke the Prussian Chambers as soon as the draught of the Federal Constitution has been adopted by the North German Parliament. The Session will open soon after Easter. The conferences of the Federal Plenipotentiaries for the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution passed by the Parliament will commence on the 10th inst.

To-day the North German Parliament adopted, by a large majority, and without debate, Articles 59 to 61 of the Constitution relating to details of the military organization, and subsequently the whole section on the Federal military system. After a few explanations from the Government, all the amendments of the Opposition were withdrawn, and the entire proceedings did not last more than an hour. In to-day's sitting the North German Parliament concluded the general

The remarkable increase in the growth of Sheep's Wools in the countries watered by the River Plate and its tributaries has induced us to bring the subject under the notice of English Woolen Manufacturers, who at present depend almost exclusively for their supply of fine Wools upon the growth of Australia and the Cape, while Continental Manufacturers use all three kinds just as the current value of each induces. If English consumers would do the same, greater evenness of price would result without acting prejudicially to the interests of Colonial growers. It may be urged that English consumers do not like to use R. Plate Wools on account of the "Burr," but is it ridiculous to let a slight mechanical difficulty prevent the use of a Wool which, in a few years, will be more abundant than that of any other country. We may mention, as a well-known fact, that it often happens that Belgian spinners buy burry B. Ayres Wools in England, take it to Belgium, pick out the burr with a machine invented and often made in England, and having spun the Wool into yarn, return it into England and Scotland for sale and consumption.

The Manufacturers of the U. States France, Belgium, and Germany can use the Wool, and why not those of England? The following table exhibits the growth of Wools in each country in the same year. Having found difficulty in ascertaining the exact annual exports from the countries named, we have taken the total Receipts into all countries for the year, and this gives a sufficiently correct comparison. As a larger proportion of the Wool of the R. Plate is shipped in an unwashed state than that of Australia or the Cape, we have allowed for shrinkage, so that the first Table represents the weight of the Pure, absolutely clean Wool.

The periods are Septennial, viz., 1859-1866, and the prospective result in 1873.

Australia, Weight in lbs. in 1859 32 millions, Weight in lbs. in 1866, 664 millions, increase per cent. in 7 years, 108, Assumed production in 1873 at

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 36-CALLE CANGALLO-30. For MONTEVIDEO, the English-Steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally fit and appreciated in the two great companies of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

Conditions. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Dr. F. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST, 40 New York. removed his Office to the New Building, No. 209 1/2, 210 1/2, 211 1/2, 212 1/2, 213 1/2, 214 1/2, 215 1/2, 216 1/2, 217 1/2, 218 1/2, 219 1/2, 220 1/2, 221 1/2, 222 1/2, 223 1/2, 224 1/2, 225 1/2, 226 1/2, 227 1/2, 228 1/2, 229 1/2, 230 1/2, 231 1/2, 232 1/2, 233 1/2, 234 1/2, 235 1/2, 236 1/2, 237 1/2, 238 1/2, 239 1/2, 240 1/2, 241 1/2, 242 1/2, 243 1/2, 244 1/2, 245 1/2, 246 1/2, 247 1/2, 248 1/2, 249 1/2, 250 1/2, 251 1/2, 252 1/2, 253 1/2, 254 1/2, 255 1/2, 256 1/2, 257 1/2, 258 1/2, 259 1/2, 260 1/2, 261 1/2, 262 1/2, 263 1/2, 264 1/2, 265 1/2, 266 1/2, 267 1/2, 268 1/2, 269 1/2, 270 1/2, 271 1/2, 272 1/2, 273 1/2, 274 1/2, 275 1/2, 276 1/2, 277 1/2, 278 1/2, 279 1/2, 280 1/2, 281 1/2, 282 1/2, 283 1/2, 284 1/2, 285 1/2, 286 1/2, 287 1/2, 288 1/2, 289 1/2, 290 1/2, 291 1/2, 292 1/2, 293 1/2, 294 1/2, 295 1/2, 296 1/2, 297 1/2, 298 1/2, 299 1/2, 300 1/2.

Livery Stables and Commission Agents. ROSARIO. The undersigned has removed respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Rosario and surrounding districts that they have commenced business in the above line, where the strictest attention will be paid to property entrusted to their care.

PEPSINE. MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, ARE PERFECTLY PALATABLE FORMS FOR ADMINISTERING this powerful remedy for weak digestion.

Leopold Casati, Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer. 130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. 421 x p 011. Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1864.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

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