



THE ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 25 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. On Tuesday, 1st May, this Bank was opened for the despatch of business, on the following terms:—

COLISEUM THE LAST NIGHT. ON FRIDAY EVENING, 14th JUNE.

EXHIBITION OF TRANSPARENT PAINTINGS, WITH ACCOMPANIMENT OF SINGING.

- 1. The Adoration of the Magi.....Rubens. 2. Madonna "La Promenade".....Raffaello. 3. The Baptism of Christ.....Puffendorf.

Athletic Sports.

All parties interested in the above are requested to attend a meeting, which will be held on Thursday the 13th inst., at 55 Calle Maypu.

Education.

Dr. White, having secured suitable premises for his school, is now ready to accommodate six scholars in his house, where they will receive the most scrupulous moral training, together with rare intellectual advantages.

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44—PASEO JULIO—44.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

CONGRESS—SENATE.

RESIGNATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT PAZ. NOTE EXPLAINING HIS MOTIVES.

The session of yesterday was eventful, and the long-expected resignation of D. Marcos Paz came before the House. The foreign public will not fail to consider this as another of the calamities produced by the present war; for, the probity of the Vice-President has been proverbial among us, and honest statesmen in any country are so precious that their loss can only be regarded as a public misfortune.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

GREAT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE. THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Sir J. Gray moved that the house, on the 29th inst., should resolve itself into committee to consider the temporalities and privileges of the Established Church in Ireland. He contended that the Established Church was legalised in Ireland before a single Protestant congregation existed; that its endowments were allocated to strangers before a single sermon had been delivered to a Protestant audience; and that the establishment was originally planted and was still maintained by the armed forces of a powerful and conquering race.

THE STRENGTH OF THE PRUSSIAN NAVY.

The Journal du Havre gives the following details as the actual state of the Prussian navy:—Iron-clads, Arminius, 300 horse-power, 4 guns; Prince Albert, 300; corvettes, Martha and Viretta, 300, 28 each; Gazelle and Anroza, 380, 28 each; Nymphe and Victoria, 400, 14; dispatch-boats, Prussian Eagle, 300, 4; Lorely, 120, 2; Royal yacht, Grillon, 160, 2; eight steamers of the first class, 633, 27, fifteen of the second, 900, 30; total, 36 steam vessels, 5,532 h.p., and 234 guns. Sailing frigates, Gefion 18; Theis, 38, and Niobe, 28; sailing brigs, Rover, 16; Mosquito, 6; and Mela, 6; thirty-two gunboats, 2 each, or in all 64; four, 1 each, 4; total, 42 sailing vessels with 210 guns. The Prussian navy therefore consists of 78 ships and 433 guns. The Viretta is at this moment in the extreme East; the Gazelle, the Mosquito, and the Rover in the Mediterranean; and the Niobe at the Cape Verde Islands. Besides the above-named vessels, Prussia possesses a certain number of small sailing and steam boats, which only perform the service of the ports. In course of construction she has three iron-clad frigates and one corvette of 300 horse-power. "French commerce," observes the journal quoted above, "would not have much to dread from a navy which hardly reaches the tenth part of that of France."

Senator Victoria objected to the reading of the note, insisting that the Vice-President's resignation could only be considered, as was done last year, by both Houses of Congress in Assembly. Senators Frias and Piferno showed that the proceeding of last year was unconstitutional, that the Houses in Assembly have no deliberative, but merely an electoral, capacity; and insisting that the matter be treated apart, as in usual form, by each House. It was put to the vote whether the note be now read. Ayes 10—Noes 7. whereupon the Secretary proceeded to read it, as follows. To the Hon. Chambers of Congress. Profound convictions urge me to lay before your Hon. Chambers my unalterable resignation of the post of Vice-President of the Republic. Last year when I sent in my resignation it was refused by Congress, and I bowed in silence to its decision; but now I feel bound to explain my motives in order that they be not misinterpreted. It is not that I wish to spare myself from the weighty cares of office, for, God knows, I would willingly devote my life's blood, if of any use, for the welfare of my country. But I am impelled by a conscientious feeling which has preyed upon my mind, day after day, until it has forced me to resign the high post which I was unworthily chosen by my fellow-citizens to occupy. I am convinced that no Government can be properly carried on when the chief magistrate absents himself for a lengthened time from the country. And this truth is so self-evident that in all constitutional States and Kingdoms the absence of the chief ruler is strongly objected to, or, if ever permitted, this is only for a brief interval. But the long-continued absence of the Chief Magistrate is most productive of disorder and prejudicial to the Republic. A Provisional Government, when prolonged for any time, has a good deal to do even to preserve domestic tranquillity: it can never attend to the real interests of the country, or foster enterprise and industry. In a word it is a drag on the State, instead of being a means of progress; and this is a state of things which cannot be prolonged. A Provisional Government can undertake nothing great or serious, seeing the insecurity of its administration which may come to a close at any moment. For these reasons I now offer my irrevocable resignation of the Vice-Presidency, in which step personal motives have no manner of influence, but simply my regard for what I consider the public welfare of the Argentine Nation. I salute your Honorable Chambers, and remain MARCOS PAZ.

The President then ordered the note to be sent to committee, and the Chamber adjourned. It is supposed that Dr. Valentin Alsina, as President of the Senate, will succeed to the vacant dignity.

while they themselves were compelled to build their own churches, remunerate their own clergy, and defray all expenses incidental to the celebration of Divine worship. He did not ask the house to transfer the endowments of the Church of England to that of Rome, but he asked them to put an end to religious ascendancy, and, by abolishing the state church, to put all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland on terms of equality. He knew that the question was surrounded with difficulties, but they were not insurmountable; and if the house consented to go into committee he believed that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at. The establishment had been condemned by the foremost men of the past and present ages. In 1831 there was a compact between King, Lords, and Commons to redress grievances; but, after a feeble attempt to carry it out, it was abandoned. Since that period they had to encounter two attempts at revolution, and at this moment trials for treason were going on. He believed that there never would be peace and contentment in Ireland so long as the establishment was maintained. Colonel Greville seconded the motion. Sir F. Heygate moved the previous question, on the ground that the time was inopportune for bringing the matter forward. Mr. Gladstone supported the previous question, because he believed that the time had not arrived for dealing with the subject practically. With a few exceptions, he was prepared to subscribe to the views expressed by Sir J. Gray. There was no doubt that Ireland was in a very anomalous position with regard to its church establishment. A church establishment could only be maintained on three grounds—firstly, on the ground of its truth; secondly, that it was the church of the mass and bulk of the people; and, lastly, because it was the religion of the mass of the poor population. But the Irish Church stood in conflict with all these principles. It was not maintained for its truth, or the State would decline to educate the priesthood at Maynooth; it was not maintained because it was the religion of the bulk of the people, because the bulk of the people were opposed to it; and it was not maintained on the ground that it was the religion of the poor, because notoriously and beyond all measure it was the church of the rich. He asked the house if English members would tolerate such anomalies in the case of England, or if the people of Scotland would stand the endowment of the Episcopal Church in the way in which the question stood in Ireland. Let them, then, give Ireland its due, and give the people of Ireland the same measure which they required to be meted out to themselves. He believed the time was not far distant when the Parliament of England would have an opportunity of looking the question fairly and fully in the face; and when that time came, he was sanguine enough to cherish the hope that a result would be arrived at the consequences of which would be so happy and pleasant to all of them that they would wonder at nothing but the folly which had so long delayed a settlement. The Attorney-General for Ireland contended that the Irish Church Establishment was not a grievance. After some remarks from Mr. Murphy, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Lamont, and Mr. Synan, Lord Naas defended the Established Church from the attacks which had been made upon it. Mr. C. Fortescue said the question was one that called loudly for the consideration of Parliament, and as soon as the question of reform was disposed of it ought to receive prompt attention. Lord C. Hamilton warmly opposed the motion. Mr. Maguire said there was no wish on the part of the Irish Roman Catholics to touch a shilling of the revenues of the Established Church, and indeed, if it were otherwise their motives would be justly open to suspicion. He was thoroughly acquainted with the feeling of the Irish people in the matter, and there was no question on which there was more perfect unanimity of feeling than the present. From the higher to the most humble they were justly discontented with the position occupied by the Irish Church, and they regarded the Protestant ascendancy, so far as the church endowments were concerned, as a grievance far beyond the regions of sentimentality. The Catholic Church had made great progress in spite of State persecutions, and nothing would be more disastrous to it than to be linked up with and subsidised by the State. The sole object of the supporters of the motion was to remove a cause of national wrong and religious degradation, and there would be no peace and contentment in the country until this and many other substantial grievances were removed. Mr. Newdegate supported the amendment. The house then divided. The numbers were—For the previous question, 195; against, 183; majority, 12. The result of the division was that Sir John Gray's motion was not put.

by the New York Legislature to a company who propose laying a cable from New York to Brest. On the 15th of April another monster 20 inch gun was successfully cast at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: 140,000lb. of iron was placed in three furnaces, which were lighted before daylight in the morning, and tapped about four hours afterwards. The molten metal ran for 27 minutes into the mould, during which time a stream of cold water through the hollow core at the rate of 20 gallons a minute. The casting was successfully accomplished, and the gun, which will remain some days in the mould in order to cool, is the sixth of these large guns cast for the United States. Though being intended for navy use, it is somewhat shorter than the other. When taken from the mould it will weigh in the rough state about 140,000lb., and when finished 95,000lb. Its greatest diameter will be 7ft. 10in.; at the muzzle the diameter will be 3ft. 2in. by 5ft. 10in.; the bore 20in. The length of the gun will be 15ft. 9in. and of the bore 13ft. 1in. It is intended to fire a solid shot weighing 1,000lb., with charges of powder varying from 60lb. to 100lb. each. Madame Ristori, after a highly successful tour throughout the United States, in which she has given theatrical representations in the principal cities and towns, will give two farewell entertainments in New York early in May, and intends to sail for Havre on May 18. It is estimated that she will make \$200,000 profits from her American tour. Archbishop Martin John Spalding, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, is lying dangerously ill in that city. He is the Primate of the United States. This evening he is reported somewhat better, but is not out of danger.

CANADA AND CUBA.

Mr. Seward has succeeded admirably in the whole scheme of the purchase of Russian America, and has taken a good step towards securing for us the next prospective boundary of sunrise, sunset, the North Pole, and the Equator. He should now, therefore, open negotiations for the immediate purchase of Canada and Cuba. The present map of North America is disgracefully ugly, and Mr. Seward should make it fit to meet the American eye. Not to speak of the way in which foreign territory dips in between New York and Michigan—to leave out of sight the manner in which it leads us off away down east between sunrise and Maine—to drop particulars altogether—it is no longer tolerable that any portion of the continent should continue to be British North America, British India, it you like, where the myriads of puny wretches have no better aspirations, and couldn't help themselves if they had; or British China; and wars to force Government opinion down the people's throats; or British Dahomey, where, perhaps, the missionaries and traders might be a little improvement on native sovereigns who butcher the people for mere amusement, and never condescend to save appearances by any legal fictions; but it is time to have done with British America, and we should give warning at once, name the price and buy up the property. It is not less disgraceful that any part of North America should still be Spanish, and Mr. Seward must settle both cases at once.—New York Herald.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news by the packet is financially good. We notice that the River Plate Bank shares have gone up, and money matters look better, although the trader's returns for the month show a decided falling off. The Times publishes the River Plate news, and in the money article, calls attention to the great rise in National Bonds: It is probable that some orders for these very speculative commodities may have come out, as they give at present nearly eleven per cent. per annum as an investment. The clerk of the Tax-office seems to be a remarkably bright fellow, for he published in the Tribune a long list of merchants who have already taken out their 'patentes'; the result of course was, as might be expected, yesterday there was a rush for the 'patentes,' and such was the anxiety of some of our city friends to get rid of the nuisance of tax-paying, that long before the stamp-office opened, crowds of clerks and managers might be seen standing in the street. From what we saw yesterday it was quite evident that few, very few, reposed any confidence in Mr. Rom's project; in fact, as the fine is double if, &c. tax is not paid on the day notified, it is clear that before the Rom project comes up for discussion every man in town will have paid up. The mooted resignation of the Vice-President, Marcos Paz, is now a fact, and yesterday Congress was crowded to hear the debate. General Mitre was busy all day yesterday with carpets and trunks, preparing for his departure; no time is therefore to be lost in naming a new Vice-President, as Dr. Paz expressed his determination to pull no longer with a single oar. Within the last few weeks several parties with capitals from one to five

thousand pounds sterling have come out: they are for the most part inclined to stop in this province. Some have gone out to Chacarabuco and Chilivoley neighborhood, which is at present regarded with much favor; others have started for the far South; whilst a few are about to try Las Flores, where we understand Mr. Kelly, our agent out there, has a number of places on his books. We read in the London Daily News of 9th May that a Cabinet Council had been held the day previously, and that special despatches from the Colonial Office were at once sent to the Governor of the Falkland Islands. Respecting the rumored loss of an Italian barque near Maldonado, with 140 emigrants on board, we are happy to say that it is presumed to be false. Still, the want of the Lobos Light may at any moment cause such a disaster, and we earnestly hope that our active and energetic British Minister will, on the plea of such an alarming rumor, again bring the matter before the Oriental Government. We have the testimony of the most experienced commanders and ship captains that the removal of the Lobos Light has been productive of numerous shipwrecks, and has rendered navigation at the mouth of the river extremely perilous. Until, however, some fearful loss of life like that mooted occurs, it seems impossible to awaken the Government to any sense of danger. The locality of the Government-house seems to be peculiarly unfortunate for lottery boys. Only the other day a party called a boy into the yard, bought 94 tickets, told the boy to wait outside for a moment until he brought the money, then entered an office, and passed out by the front-door into Calle Moreno, and decamped. Meanwhile the boy got tired waiting, and at last made such a noise that there was no standing the uproar. The clerks and officials turned out. Finally the boy started for the lottery office and stopped the numbers. The telegraph wires were all right again yesterday at twelve o'clock. The stoppage occurred near Colonia, but the cause is not stated. The Edward Everett leaves to-night for Montevideo, and takes down a supplementary mail for the French packet. The Arno only brought three hundred pounds in gold, although a much larger amount was expected from Rio. Parties holding sovereigns in large amounts, should bear in mind that they sell at a slight premium. Flour has gone up, and is going up fast, so fast, that we may soon expect to see American cargoes in the market. It at present sells at \$47 per ar., which is much higher than at this time last year. It is now, beyond all question, that with all the noise and fuss made about our great wheat crops, we do not produce half what we consume; biscuits are also dear, and our friends in the camp say that prices are running up so fast that soon they will be compelled to live as in the good old times—beef, and nothing but beef, in the camp. Respecting the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, and its probable extension to Dolores, we extract the following from a private letter from London, which merits attention:—"It will be a great thing to get the railway extended to Dolores, but after what has occurred about the railways in the world, and the immense demand for money, for industrial enterprise in every part of it, the extension of the line can never be carried out, at least the capital cannot be raised in England, unless there be a Government 10 per cent. guarantee. This would be too much for the Government to give, but they should give their seven per cent. guarantee, and the landed proprietors of the district, who will be so immensely benefited by the railway, should give their three per cent. guarantee or mortgage, to the Government, and thus enable the Government to give a ten per cent. guarantee to the British public; and if this were done, as I wrote to my friend, Biesira, the other day, I should then believe it possible; but, I am thoroughly satisfied, nothing could be done without a ten per cent. guarantee, and even then there would be a difficulty in raising it." The British barque Nellie Townsend from Liverpool was lost off Tosen, on the Irish coast. She had an assorted cargo for this port, and was consigned to Messrs. Paul, Port and Co. Cargo and vessel fully insured. No lives lost. An English gentleman who has just returned from Colonia reports the camps in splendid condition, sheep-farmers doing well. No sales of stock. Capones worth 19 reales. Sheep 13 reales. Cattle, no sales. The estanciajors are busy marking. Land can be had about there for about from \$300 to \$600 per annum rent per suerto on an eight years lease, which is a great advantage, as sheep can be got very cheap at present. Our reporter paid a flying trip to the estancias of a wealthy English company, San Pedro, San Carlos, Miguele, San Luis, San Salvador and the Perdida, all prospering, and could not do better. An Anglo-Brazilian Doctor is now living at San Pedro, and is a great boon to the

neighbourhood. The estancia houses and out offices attracted our friend's notice, being far superior to any he has seen in Buenos Ayres. The last exhibition of Sacred Pictures at the Coliseum will take place this evening. Those who may not have already seen should not miss this last opportunity. We hear on good authority that instructions have been sent down from Rio to Casias, to rest on the defensive, and not on any account to attack the enemy. The Sunday Gazette, has a most complimentary notice about the Argentine Republic, its credit, the great rise on Nat. Bonds. We hold the extract over until to-morrow. Advices from Paraguay announce the temporary retirement of Surgeon-General Stewart to Asuncion, owing to ill health. The Galileo left yesterday afternoon, taking a full complement of passengers, and £7000 consigned to Glasgow.

COLON THEATRE.

WHAT ABOUT THE NEW COMPANY?

After the French packet comes the English, and after the English the French, and so on, with the simple variation of Liverpool steamers in the interval, but the long-expected new Opera Co. never comes. It is a will of the wisp, or ignis fatuus, at least to all appearances. Some people say that the new contractor has not the "sinews of war," but this is perhaps a report spread by his adversaries, although he has now had the contract a year and a half, quite sufficient time to get up a company. After all it is the public who lose by this business, as the Opera House remains closed. The May Festivals were indeed very flambé, and those of July promise to be no better. Why does not the Municipality, who owns the ground, interfere in the matter, and see that the Colon, provides entertainments worthy of the Athens of South America? With the new empresario we have precious little to expect.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 8, 1867. I am writing you this letter from the broad Paraná, on my way from the capital of the province. If it be rather shaky, you must put it to the account of the beastly movement of the Bieicy, a steamer that might do very well for one of the bayons of the Mississippi, but certainly should never be occupied in transporting decent people from one point to another on the majestic Paraná. We may expect, however, shortly the arrival of Mr. Matti's new steamer, which is to be put on the Rosario and Buenos Ayres route, when possibly the Bieicy will be put on the San Pedro route.

I had promised you a synopsis of the Governor's Message, but really after reading it through attentively, I am afraid your readers would not thank me for the trouble. The fact is, the Message was concocted in great part by the Minister, Mr. Garcia, who interests himself as much on the material progress of the Province as I do in the interior economy of the Palace of the Emperor of China. Mr. Oroño's incessant labors prevented him from revising, as he ought to have done, the Message, which, of course, he supposed would have been written carefully in accordance with the headings he furnished, and the consequence is, his Minister gives the number of 800, as the children being educated by the Province, when it is notorious there are more than 4,000. This is not a very high figure, it is true, but it is not a ridiculous one either, as the Minister's figure is. Mr. Garcia thinks it quite beneath his dignity to make mention of the important English colonies at the Totoras and Romero, which have given a great value to a hundred square leagues of camp, and where already there are large establishments and estancias in a region that a year ago was an unknown desert. He says nothing about the Californian colony of San Javier, where a group of sturdy and wealthy North American farmers have settled outside the frontier, and within eight months of their settling have sold 3,600 bushels of corn, and explored a hundred leagues of the Chaco, and to which colony other farmers from California are now commencing to arrive. The whole Message was not what it should have been, and the consequence is that there has been a row in the upper circles, and Mr. Garcia has been consigned to private life, from which it is to be hoped he will not again be removed. It has always been a mystery as to how Oroño kept his Minister so long, the two men are so distinctly opposed. Sr. Oroño, who troubles himself little about people's politics, and dedicates himself entirely to the material interests of his Province, and Garcia, who never spends a thought on the latter subject, but limits himself to sustaining a small circle of friends, and pursuing with implacable hatred those who do not belong to that circle, and to dreaming of the re-establishment of the defunct Federal party.



Edward Jones, M.D. Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of Apothecaries Society, London, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE PAYS ANDU BANIA ORIENTAL.

NISSAN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 49 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS, All usual patterns supplied for JOINT-STOCK BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. GENERAL EXPORTERS To the East, West, India, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Mated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. For Sale or Consumption.

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys, Also, A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. 194, 2p-229

D. Nicholson & Co., SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN IMPORTERS, 50 to 52 St. Andrew's, LONDON. Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World, and that they undertake to supply private families on Wholesale terms where orders are not less than £50 value, on smaller amounts an advance of 10 per cent. is charged.

Deafness. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness. 49 Rue d'Angoulême, St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Surpasses all other articles for cleaning and polishing Cutlery, &c.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER EMERY and GLASS CLOTH. India Rubber Knife-Boards. Silversmiths' Soap For cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, and the Glass &c.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand in Climate. £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10, 10s., £14, 14s., £16, 16s., and £18, 18s. The Large Glass at £18 (6 by 6 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OILON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS. PECTORAL DE ANACAHUITA.

PECTORAL DE ANACAHUITA. The true Mexican Anacahuita, from which our Pectoral is made, is a remedy for Pulmonary Diseases, which has been known and fully tested in that country for many generations.

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IRISH PATENT. THE MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY TO inform their Friends and Subscribers that they have removed from the long stay to the Calle Corrientes to the new address, where all communications will be received with attention. A copy of the Rules may be obtained on application.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in the city. Charges are most moderate.

J. RAUNHEIM, CRISTODOBIST, 170-Calle Cuyo-170. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who desire to purchase any of the various articles of his establishment.

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

25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27. N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises.

FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARATIPOGRAFIA. Todas clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., etc., para imprenta, hechas en la Fundiccion de Tipos de

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR, WHICH THEY INVITE INSPECTION AT 49 & 51 Calle Defensa.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance.

FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance.

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

The immense advantages of Accumulating Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo are now so generally not appreciated in the two great capitals of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one of the books in which they place the most confidence.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one 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.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£35. 2nd ".....£25. 3rd ".....£16.

PETROLEO IMPERIAL. NO EXPLOSIVO. EN LATAS DE PATENTE. LA ANTEZ SEGURIDAD ECONOMICA EL MAS BARATO.

The use of 'Petroleo Imperial' having become extended over nearly the entire Universe, it becomes a subject of great importance to the Public to procure if possible an article that by its explosive qualities will secure them in some measure against the horrible accidents that are daily occurring by the use of inferior oils.

THE NAPHTHA GAS IS BY THE NEW PLAN OF REFINING DEPRIVED OF ITS explosive tendencies, and it will also burn Twenty-five per Cent. Longer than Others on account of its density, and it will also give ONE-THIRD MORE LIGHT than any other oil; thus two lamps burning our oil will give as much light as three burning other brands, so it is evidently the CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST.

HOWARDS' ZIGZAG HARROWS. Forty thousand sets are now in use. At the month meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July 1863, J. and F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed, viz:—

TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST HAYMAKING MACHINES. FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE. These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.

AMMUNITION. BULL'S WATER-PUMP Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leaking of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breach-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for 'Lancashire' Revolvers of 7, 9, and 11 milliballs.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867. GLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Lifting, Grinding, Sowing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

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GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS, (CORNER OF CALLE ANCHA AND SAN MARTIN).

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DR. F. BOUSSE, SURGEON DENTIST, removed his Office to New Building, No. 200 Calle de Mayo, Montevideo. The beautiful 1st floor of this building is now modern style building great for a dental office, containing all the latest and best instruments, and the most perfect machinery for the purpose.

THE RURAL CODE. (In English.) AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW. Now on SALE at this Office. Price 250 mg.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names appear on the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPERS, and BOTTLES.

BURGESS & KEY. Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gin, at the Turin Exhibition.

REIMS'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any other of the kind, as it is not only a tonic and refreshing to the system, but also a powerful disinfectant and a powerful antiseptic.

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PEPSINE. MORSON'S PEPSEINE WINE. MORSON'S PEPSEINE GLOBULES. MORSON'S PEPSEINE LOZENGES. Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES (introduced by Dr. THOMSON, a British Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. (Globe and Knowledge) 250 mg. 250 mg. Pure Chemicals and Lab. Preparations.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE. THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for staining Carpets, Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Loom, Bone, Wood, Willow, Straw, Paper, &c.

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COMSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Nervousness, and Loss of Dr. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Pills of Hypophosphate of Quinine, and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anaemia, &c.) the Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphate of Magnesia.

Any one can use them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and durable colors on Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in the most perfect manner.

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