

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT NEWS. EIGHT DAYS FAIR AT MORON. From OCT. 31st to NOV. 14th. The First Grand Fair in the Country. Everybody will buy or sell something. To conclude with Horse-racing.

REMATE DE FLORES FOR P. BRUNET. De plantanos en su desi depósito Calle Reconquista No. 130. El miércoles 27 del corriente a las 12 en punto se rematarán en pública subasta y dentro de contaduría una hermosa colección de plantas de rosas con flores y muchas otras plantas de adorno.

NORTHERN RAILWAY ATHLETIC SPORTS AT PALERMO, November 1st. NOTICE. On this occasion, in addition to the usual Trains announced for Fast Days, Special Trains will run almost every half hour, between 25 de Mayo, Retiro, and Palermo, from 10.40 a.m., until 7.30 p.m.

RESTAURANT COSMOPOLITICO. (Opposite to the Tigre Station, across the River). REAKFAS, LUNCHEONS, AND DINNERS. A great variety of WINE, BEER, and SPIRITS. 236, 1m, Oct 24.

STEAMER HUMBOLDT. The Consignees of Four Sheep, per this Steamer, from Liverpool, shipped by J. L. Bowers and Brothers, who has got full power, and are requested to apply for same to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., Calle San Martín 56, 216, 9p, Oct 24.

STEAM FROM SALTO, ORIENTAL, to URUGUAYANA. Argentine Steamer OSORIO, KINCAID, Commander. This fine Steamer will leave Salto, for Uruguayana and intermediate Ports, on or about the 25th or 27th inst. Parties desirous of visiting the Upper Uruguay, will find this a most desirable conveyance.

TUESDAY, for MONTEVIDEO, the splendid Oriental Steamer AMERICA, at 5.30 p.m. Agents—MANUEL SCURIANO and SON, Cuyo 34.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public that I have admitted as my Partner Mr. F. Jacquet, who has got full power, and that he will sign for the future. JOHN C. EBBENS and CO. 213, 3p, Oct 24.

FOR SALE CHEAP, an UPRIGHT PIANO, Six Octaves. Almost new.—Apply "Bargain," at this Office. 223, 3p, Oct 24.

FURNISHED ROOMS. WANTED, by a Gentleman and his Wife, for the 1st of November, Two or Three independent Rooms, Furnished, with Bath if possible. Address, stating terms, &c., to F. L. G., at the Office of the Standard. 223, 9p, Oct 24.

LETTERS. The following are lying at this office:—J. Reeves, Carlos F. Bunn, Brymore E. Pym, G. T. Nuttal, Atkin Reid Hayman.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. F. S. Parter, B. Housemaid.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$5c WEEKLY, per Month 20c PACKET EDITION, Single Copy 5c Do do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) \$2 Advertisements in Daily, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10. Do, WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5. Do, Permanent at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. If a notice is intended for insertion, it must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "Will fail and no other newspaper will." SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1869.

Special Telegram for "Standard." Montevideo, Oct. 23, 1869. 6 P.M.

Little more business transacted today, and paper closed firm at 11 dis.; \$750 passed on Buenos Ayres, three days, at par.

Refined sugar to arrive: several sales effected at 2.37 gold, in deposit, and 2.70 paper ditto. Weather fine.

THE STATE OF MONTEVIDEO. Who cares whether Colfax is dead or not, now that there is another row in the Mount. Verily the times are mutable. Yesterday the whole population of this city was intent upon the fate of a horse, to-day the scene shifts and we are all gazing upon the Queen city of the Plate. We all know that some half dozen of Orientals arrived on our shores yesterday, asking an asylum whilst the passing storm holds at the mouth of the river, but beyond this we are completely in the dark as to the causes which necessitated this Hegira. Is it a bank revolution that has again raised its head on the sister shore or have political grievances reached such a point that the Government in order to hold its own, is compelled to ostracise every political opponent. The news of the arrival of these political émigrés came like a bombshell upon us all yesterday; none could discover the cause, and in fact so intricate of late have Oriental politics become that Schleswig-Holstein even in its worst days was far more intelligible for the British public than

Montevideo, under the new phasos which she has assumed. Whatever may be the merits of the present struggle, it is painfully evident to all, that affairs in Montevideo are in a peculiarly unfavorable state, business has fallen off, trade is stagnant, the Bolsa is deserted, the brokers doing nothing, and in mercantile circles there is but one continued complaint which now and then comes fitfully across the Plate, and reaches us here in Buenos Ayres. The fall in the value of country property, in the price of stock and of produce, may possibly be now telling upon the once famed city of Montevideo, but there must be other elements at work to produce a prostration which we believe is unparalleled in River Plate annals. Even the very streets of Montevideo betray the paralyzation of trade, for the stranger who visits that city now cannot fail to observe the few people to be seen in even the most central streets. The banks, fomentos, and junta have burst up; no wonder therefore in such a sea of troubles the Government should find it difficult to make headway. The "constant revolutions in the neighboring republic have been the remote cause of the present evils. Authority, whether in town or country, has ceased to command respect, whilst the stability of the Government has become so uncertain that no man is prepared to say who may be President to-morrow. It is difficult indeed to cast the horoscope of the Orientales; the future of that lovely country is locked in the womb of time, and none can read it, but coming events cast their shadows before, and the arrival of the first batch of political emigrants yesterday morning betokens a coming storm, which may sweep over the land carrying with it all the men who at present figure on the scene of action.

LOVE AND MONEY. "Oh Love! thou art the very God of evil. For, after all, we cannot call thee Devil." It is no doubt owing to some inherent defect in the ordering of established things that, in the frequent contests between love and money, which the present age offers for our consideration, the little divinity, whose aversion to even a modicum of clothing has become traditional, should not unfrequently get the worst of it. But heinous though the doubt may seem, we, nevertheless, entertain it, that the world would wag as smoothly as it does, if Cupid's power in camp or grove were all that poets paint it, or school girls imagine. When a struggle arises between those mighty agents in mundane affairs, the spectacle is often instructive, sometimes tragic, and rarely fails at some stage of the proceedings to prove amusing. The Gomez Gavotti case, now so long before the public, affords us each of those aspects, and such irreproachable materials for the concoction of a two-volume novel of the period, as we have no doubt will yet be fashioned into shape by some South American Miss Braddon, or Wilkie Collins. This harrowing picture of Love struggling in the grasp of Mammon is common enough; but we seldom see the former make so good a fight, or the chances as to which may eventually prove victorious so evenly balanced. The "dramatis personæ" in this comedy in real life are all adapted for romantic manipulation at the hands of the novel writer. "Place aux dames." The heroine, a prima donna and a widow—there is a slight incongruity in the coincidence which might mar the effect of the tale were the fact not studiously concealed that the lady's age is as uncertain as that of widows determined to re-marry usually is, and that an average number of "olive branches" presented to her first husband are still in existence. The hero, an orphan, born to boundless wealth, as headstrong as boys generally are, somewhat extravagant when the heroine is in question, but in personal character rather above the average of millionaires in their teens. Next come the stern and unrelenting guardians and relations, who do not believe in virtue on the stage, and deem the donning of female tights as fully qualifying the wearer for the ranks of the "demi-monde." Lawyers, judges, clergymen, cab-drivers, and the police have the secondary characters assigned them. "This strange eventful history" opens, as far as the public are concerned, on a winter's morning in a Metropolitan church where, by a clever ruse, enough of the marriage ceremony is scrambled through before an unwilling minister, to leave a decent doubt on the minds of the lovers as to their being man and wife, the benefit of which seems to have been accorded them by universal consent, endorsed by the verdict of Mother Church. "The villain of the story, the police, appears on the scene a few hours after the ceremony, such as it was; and on a false charge, utterly regardless of the denunciation hurled against these who separate whom Heaven hath joined together, carry the youthful Benedict to prison. But as the facts become known there is consternation in Mammon's camp; the Church declares the nuptial knot irrevocably tied, but lawyers think otherwise, and Justice or rather Law is invoked to assist in loosening it. Up to the present things look unpromising for the lovers. Meanwhile, the boy husband pines away in a prison cell, his only consolation the short daily visits of his wife, a solace qualified by the reflection that she runs no little risk, and this

malice of their enemies, in being thus constantly at his side. She too now lies on a bed of sickness, the victim of a dastardly attempt at kidnapping which thanks to her courage proved abortive. So the story stands, Heaven knows how many chapters yet remain to be recorded, for with millions on both sides, and an unlimited supply of lawyers at command, thoroughly acquainted with the admirable facilities for procrastination afforded by Argentine law, the existing generation may be grey headed before the end of the tale be reached. The present aspect of the question leaves all the published sympathies and sense of justice on the side of the hero and his bride. What crime has he committed that merits solitary confinement? his only fault was "loving not wisely but too well" and getting married in too hurried and informal a manner, had he waited a few years he might have laughed at guardians, lawyers, and policemen.

Who are the authors or instigators of the late attempt on Madama Gomez? what was their object? who is pulling the golden wires that effect for us each day some new and startling transformation in the aspect of this love story. We shall soon arrive at the tragic phase, if public opinion does not speak in higher tones, and demand an investigation into the affair.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SWISS COLONIES.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS. GOVERNOR CABAL PERSECUTING THE COLONISTS.

Colony Esperanza, Santa Fé, October 20, 1869. Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, I do not hesitate to address myself to you, as I am sure you will feel interested to know the particulars of facts, which are taking place in this part of the country—I mean the strife which is now afloat.

The Indians and Gauchos on one side, and all the European settlers of this part, on the other, I need not inform you that there always was a kind of animosity betwixt these different races, the Indians being envious of the welfare of the Europeans.

But matters never came to so serious an outbreak as on the present occasion. Atrocious crimes have been committed on one side, and bloody revenge has already commenced on the other. A colonist of this place, an Austrian by birth, a good, hard-working father of a family, was found dead in the camp a short time ago with many stabs, and, as yet, nobody knows how it happened. But this has nothing to do with the present perplexity. In short, these are the facts: A French family, of the name of Lefebre, has been settled for many years in the Colony of San Carlos. The family was composed of the father, mother, four children, and a servant girl. This man was owner of one of the best stores in the place and doing good business; he was a man universally loved. On the 16th of this month, towards sunset, three of Major Denis's men, either Gauchos or Indians entered the store; one of them an officer, well known in the place, and, apparently, heavily in debt to the owner of the shop. It seems that they remained there for some time, evidently watching for an opportunity to perpetrate the bloody deed. They must have assaulted the unhappy Frenchman as he was going out of the door of his shop, as he was found dead with many wounds at about thirty yards from his door. His wife was not quite dead when she was found, lying by the counter, with her throat cut, and still holding her child in her arms—a child about five months old. In a room behind the shop was found the eldest of their children—a boy about nine or ten years of age, nearly cut to pieces, as well as the servant girl, also dead.

The second of their children—a boy about six or seven years of age—escaped with his life, hiding himself unperceived under the counter, and from there he saw everything. The first thing he said when people came to the shop was, that Bartolo (that being the Christian name of the officer, as named) had killed his brother, Henry; and stabbed his mother. All the money and everything valuable they could carry has been stolen. It seems that the three assassins were not alone, as, during the night, a band of about twelve of those "bandidos" have been seen going full gallop towards the Sauce. On the following day, the colonists of San Carlos gathered, and, at the sight of the mutilated bodies, their excitement was extreme. They decided to go to the Sauce and claim the assassins, knowing that they would get no redress by applying to the authorities, it being a notorious fact that all the greatest criminals of the Argentine Republic always have found not only impunity but protection by joining Major Denis's band. The Government never had either the power or the will to bring the said murderers and assassins to punishment.

They started from the colony at about eleven, and shortly after arrived at the Sauce; so is called the Indian village, which is situated in the middle of the European colonies. The Indians and gauchos who happened to be there at the time, seeing the colonists in arms, fled, the chief, Major Denis excepted, to whose house the colonists went and demanded the assassins. But it appears, that he, instead of giving any satisfactory answer came out armed with sword and revolver. It appears that those people being already maddened with rage fired their arms, and shot him dead on the spot. The death of this

much dreaded chief created immediately a great alarm all over the neighboring country. All the European settlers were much excited by the news that the gauchos and Indians were gathering in great numbers on every side, and intended to march against the colony of San Carlos. As soon as it was possible, a body of eighty-five well armed men was formed in this colony of Esperanza to go to the assistance of their neighbours and fellow countrymen. On the night of the 17th to the 18th they arrived near the colony of San Carlos, passing through a new colony, which though flourishing, had been already abandoned by the settlers, who left their cattle and stock behind them; the rest of the night they encamped on the outskirts of the San Carlos colony, where they learned that the Governor of the province was already in the colony with troops, and that the Indians were in great force in the Sauce. Accordingly as soon as it was daylight they decided to march as far as the centre of the colony and see for themselves how matters stood. On arriving at the place, they formed in line and six men were named to form a commission in order to explain to the Governor the motive that had compelled them to appear in arms, their only motive as foreigners, being self defence, as they could by no means allow themselves to be slaughtered one after another. The commission tried to explain all this to the Governor, but he cut them short, using very rough language, and telling them, "that if they did not like the state of things, the best thing they could do, would be to leave the country as soon as possible, as they were more trouble to the Government than the Indians themselves." Everybody can see the absurdity of leaving a country on a day's notice after many years of hard work and abandon in that way everything they possess in the world. After awhile the order came that every body was to retire to his place of residence, as the Governor was responsible for the peace of the colony, the said order was complied with immediately, and with the greatest order.

Now how long the peace may last nobody can tell, because there is every reason to expect that as soon as the Governor leaves the place, there will be a renewal of hostilities amongst the contending parties. Just at the moment of closing I hear that several of the principal people of San Carlos have been arrested for taking up arms in self defence; certainly in a well organized country self defence is not allowed, but as the province is in a complete state of anarchy it becomes a necessity to protect one's life.

This is what is taking place in this province at present. Life and property are in great danger. Of some of these facts I have been an eye witness, the rest I have learnt from well informed people. I think the British population of Buenos Ayres ought to be informed of what is taking place here. The British subjects are as yet, only a few out in these camps, but the few there are, are the most exposed to danger, being the furthest out.

STOP PRESS.

Just before going to press, we have received intelligence that Governor Cabal has sent in seven of the colonists prisoners to Santa Fé. It is plain that His Excellency sympathizes with the Indians, and thinks the colonists had no right to be annoyed at the murder of the Lefebre family. We can only regret that the colonists did not make a clean sweep of the savages and gauchos of El Sauce.

MONTEVIDEO.

PUNISHMENT OF PEDRO VARELA, MARGARINOS AND OTHERS.

Friday: We have had to day kind of coup d'etat in which the Government shows a degree of firmness not expected by everybody. A guard of honor accompanied Messrs. Pedro Varela, Fortunato Flores, Belen, Caceres and Major Diaz to the water's edge, shipping them for Buenos Ayres and hoping they will not soon return. This move will have the effect of quieting the public mind, and it is probable we shall now have a quiet time for some months to come.

It is thought the Government will have to make some more arrests, and all the parties seized will probably be sent up for a similar change of air to your city. Another sensational topic of conversation is the raid upon confectioners by the Health inspectors: no fewer than 24 have suffered fine or confiscation, viz. Sor. Banon, and another confitero, in Calle 25 de Agosto, for selling lollypops in colored paper. Sor. Rizzo and the Confitaria de Puerto for rolling up lozenges in same. Montebruno and another in Calle 25 de Mayo for similar colored paper. Aycardi and the Confitaria Amistad for bulls eyes in colored paper. The Garibaldina and La Paz, Calle Uruguay, for colored sugar-plums. Lañone's Confitaria, Calle 18 de Julio, for using chromate of lead and colored paper, after previous admonition and fine.

Confitaria del Plata, in same street, for injurious substances. Confitaria del Cordon for using oxygenized grease, and selling comfits made of chromate of lead. Gananzi of the Laguna for chromate of lead lollypops. Confitaria del Sol for a composition

of copper over their lozenges and using colored paper. Cuneo, at the Union, for having a barrel of rotten pears, and coloring his bulls' eyes. The confectioners protest against these fines as arbitrary although nothing can be more called for. In England the medical authorities have frequently called attention to the matter. Gastric and brain fevers, also typhus, especially among children, owe their origin to these painted sugar-plums. Nevertheless the Junta Económica have reduced the fines to one-half. Among the passengers per Bourgogne were the Bishop of Salta en route for Rome, and Mr. Desiderio Reynand who goes to Paris for new machinery and types for the Siglo. There are rumors of telegraph communication being shortly carried out between this city and Sta. Catalina (mainland) whence there is already a line to Rio Janeiro. This would at once open telegraphic communication between the capital of Brazil and the city of Cordoba, a distance of 1800 miles. The Copernicus arrived to-day with 60 passengers, bringing dates from Liverpool to Sept. 21st. The Flamsteed had not reached Rio up to the 16th. The transport Bonifacio left for Montevideo on the 13th. A new line of steamers has been started from Naples to the River Plate calling at Rio Janeiro. The Pioneer steamer Golden Horn will leave Naples on Oct. 3rd, and may be expected here by the end of the month; she is 250 horse-power and 2000 tons burthen. The agents here are Despony and Co. the fares will be £58, £37, and £15. Captain Bruce is building two screw steamers for the River Plate, the engines will be made by Rowan. The barque Aylstone from Liverpool took this port had to put into Waterford, the crew refusing to proceed as they said the vessel was leaky. The English Barque Precursor, from Glasgow to Valparaiso, put in here to-day for repairs, having suffered severely in a storm. The Annonora from Cardiff to this port was lost on the 13th Sept, near Bude; of 22 seamen aboard 15 were saved. The Polly from this port to Glasgow put into Falmouth for repairs.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

In the papers by Copernicus we find the following important news:—A week or two since rumours were in circulation in Paris to the effect that the French Emperor contemplated abdicating in favour of the Prince Imperial. Again is the statement put forth with some authority, for a telegram, received shortly before going to press this morning, announces that what was only a rumour a few days ago may now be regarded as a certainty, and that a formal abdication will take place in a few weeks at latest. The Prince Imperial will be proclaimed Emperor, with the title of Napoleon IV., the present Emperor holding office as President of Council.

There is a great deal of political agitation at present going on in the upper provinces in consequence of the efforts making by the opposition in preparation for the next elections. A manifestation in the shape of an address of sympathy with the National Government has been published in Tucuman. No disturbances are feared, though party spirit runs high at present. The "Standard" has long since earned the title of "l'enfant gaté de la victoire," in an editorial sense. We do our best to preserve our laurels. Two days in advance of our colleagues, we announced the astounding information of the flight of Gomez from the Stock Exchange, and yesterday we were alone in publishing the important intelligence brought by the Copernicus. Our objection to blowing anything like an intrusive blast on our own trumpet, prevents us from expatiating further on the importance to our readers of obtaining prior information of this kind. The Copernicus arrived in port yesterday morning from Montevideo; she sails on her homeward voyage on the 27th inst.

Signor Chiarini's benefit came off on Friday night at the circus in Plaza Parque. As might have been expected the crowd was enormous, and every corner of the house was filled. There seemed to be a wish on the part of the public to show sympathy with the popular director of the circus in his defeat on the racecourse at Moron on Wednesday. In the intervals of the performance Sig. Chiarini was presented with a gold medal by Mr. Billingshurst, on the part of the Committee appointed to collect the receipts which were devoted to charity. Hundreds were turned away from the doors, and many of the holders of box tickets had to go home, finding it impossible to get in. There was a good deal of free fighting amongst the "unwashed" outside, who could not obtain entrance, but nothing serious occurred. The performance was more than up to its usual excellent standard.

The news from Santa Fé is of a reassuring character. One of the assassins of poor Lefebre has been taken into custody, and it is hoped the others will soon be captured. We hope there will be no shilly shallying or hesitation about inflicting the extreme penalty of the law on men taken red-handed in an attack on peaceable and industrious settlers.

The new law allowing holders to register the Public Bonds in their own name, and to collect the coupons through their agents, while retaining the bonds in their possession, will, when the present excitement is over contribute powerfully towards making the National Securities a favourite means of investment. This measure is equivalent to giving our home debt a marketable value abroad, although it may not be placed officially on the Stock Exchange lists. It is a matter of surprise that it was not adopted long ago; we have often advocated it, and we look on it as one of the few redeeming features in the present monetary situation. The telegraph wires along the Northern Railway have now been repaired, and messages for all stations on the line can now be despatched from the Electric Telegraph Office in Calle Cangallo. The public will be glad to learn that that of other horses in the stable was caused by the system of training and feeding to which they were subjected, and not, we are happy to say, as was at first supposed, through the disappointment of those who lost money on him assuming the character of foul play. We hear that the Italians are very sore on the subject of their countryman's defeat, and that he was the object of many threats from some parties after the race. This circumstance may have contributed to set the poisoning "canard" on the wing. Generals Arredondo and Rivas together with Major Gomez and several other officers arrived in this city on Friday from the Upper Provinces. These officers have rendered important services to the State in their respective commands during the past year, and we salute them on their return home. Only the tramway of the Colonia Dique suffered from the late storms; it will be repaired within a few days. Our esteemed friend Dr. Victoria, M.S., returned yesterday to his "Papaties," after the labours of the session. Mr. Billingshurst sells by auction to-day the wreck of the brigantine Crimea, ashore about a mile from the Tigre; and on Monday the Austrian schooner Henry, which lies on the rocks near San Fernando, will be brought to the hammer. Four hundred and seventy-five chairs lately in use at the Chiarini circus, and in good condition, will be sold by auction on Monday next. Messrs. Claypole, the energetic news-agents in Calle Defensa, have received a large supply of all the latest English papers and periodicals per Copernicus. There are decided symptoms of the "beginning of the end" of the Paraguayan war being at last near. Yesterday's intelligence announced the decision come to by the Allied Generals to abandon the pursuit of Lopez; we now find the reason for this resolve in the rumour at present circulating, that the allied troops are reduced to such extremity that rations of horse flesh are being served out to them. We cannot vouch for this statement, which, however, we find mentioned also by some of our colleagues. A quantity of forged Bolivian money has been put in circulation in Tucuman by cattle dealers from Cuyo. One of the gentry known to be implicated in the fraud, took flight before the police could make out his whereabouts, leaving several head of cattle and eight hundred dollars in forged coin behind him. There is a frightful pantano at present in Calle Lorea between Piedad and Cangallo. A turf cart and horse were swallowed up the other day, the driver narrowly escaping with a filthy bath. What is the new Lord Mayor, Doctor Roque Perez, about? "pantanos" are his particular aversion; he should order this one to be looked after. Pick-axes and spades are in great demand at present in Asuncion, which has lately turned out a kind of Paraguayan El Dorado. The newest business is digging for treasure, which is known to have been buried in large quantities by the unfortunate inhabitants, previous to their being driven from their homes by Lopez. Several boxes of doubloons and silver plate have already been brought to light. A horrible murder has just been committed in Chilivcoy. One of the best known merchants in the place was stabbed to death in the public street at an early hour in the evening, some days back. The assassin, though well known to the police, has not yet been apprehended. The public will be glad to learn that our Paraguayan canoe has been found. It is in the possession of the Port Captain, to whom we intend addressing a mild remonstrance for thus trifling with our feelings in laying violent hands on an object of such inestimable value for the purpose of converting it to the Government service. Sr. Martinez has started the idea of founding an Art Union in Buenos Ayres. We fear the available soil wants a little more cultivation before such an exotic would flourish here. A new line of steamers has been established to run between Naples and the River Plate. Messrs. Repetto and Co. have been appointed agents in this city. Messrs. Brandon, apparently solicitors

in London, wrote to the "English papers, requesting the public to suspend their judgment as regards President Lopez, pending the laws which is at present before the Spanish courts, in which the personal character of the Paraguayan leader is at stake." By the Census returns the floating population appears to be a little over 5,000, and not 15,000, as was at first supposed. The rise in Argentine Bonds in the London money market, caused by the announcement of the late victories in Paraguay, was fully one and a half per cent. The "Nacional" now looks on it as quite possible that the late issue of six millions may not be required at all, and that the Finance Minister may have it in his power to tell Congress in May next that he has done without it. Verily things have assumed a rose colored tint in Government quarters since "Gorostiaga Monday," whatever they may have done elsewhere. It is said that Mr Chiarini hedged the greater portion of his bets on his horse Colfax, and that he is not such an extensive loser by the result as was at first supposed. A grand banquet was given in Rosario by Cauon Pifero to the Minister of Justice on his way to Cordoba. During the performance at the Alcazar Lyrique some nights ago a scene shifter fell from the flies and was severely hurt. A medical man who happened to be amongst the audience immediately attended to his injuries, which were severe. It appears that the Provincial Municipalities refuse to book up the arrears of "Contribucion Directa" due by them. "No assets," is the tenor of all their replies to the Government. This state of affairs means a "stick," probably amounting to millions for the Provincial Treasury. We see that the City of Brussels, Captain Cole, arrived home, with mails to 20th August, on the 19th of September, after the remarkably fine run of 30 days from Montevideo. We may thus expect answers to correspondence sent by her on the 25th inst. per the French steamer Annis. The medal of the Humane Society for our friend Mr Marshall has arrived. We shall publish a note respecting it in our next issue. The musical committee of the Philharmonic Society have requested us to inform their members that the fifth rehearsal for the next concert will take place to-morrow [Monday] night, at 7.30 p.m., at the saloon of the Escuela Cathedral al Norte, No. 153, Calle Reconquista. The entries for the Grand National and Sociedad Rural prizes at the Jockey Club meeting in November close to-morrow. ENGLISH OPINION ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. President Sarmiento has, as we ventured to anticipate he would, placed his veto on the law passed by the Argentine Congress for the removal of the capital of the Confederation from Buenos Ayres to Rosario. As this law was only enacted by a majority of three votes, and was opposed by, we believe, the entire delegation of the great State of Buenos Ayres, the smallness of the majority in its favour, would alone have justified a reservation by the President for further legislative consideration; for to dislocate, as it involved, the existing organization of the Confederation by so small a majority, would have been an act of great imprudence, and rendered Sor Sarmiento most unpopular, when it is on every ground desirable that he should have strength. Still, the fact that the President has felt himself compelled to dissent from the legislation of the Congress on a measure of such importance is a disagreeable occurrence, and tends to shake confidence in the stability of the present state of things in the Confederation, and indicates how serious a task President Sarmiento has before him. For unless reconsideration convert, on this question, the majority into a majority, the law may be again carried, and the Confederation be thereby precipitated into grave and serious disunion. Between opposition and disunion there is, of course, the most essential difference. Opposition in legislation means criticism, suggestion, revision and useful and friendly discussion, and out of it progress, strength, and improvement arise. Disunion, on the contrary, means the conflict of discordance, animosity, passion, and intemperance, which, when persisted in, bring out rupture, and disorganising and separation. And these have unfortunately been the courses of the Platine States since their independence, retarding their advancement, fomenting revolution, and ending in bloodshed and disorder. For nine years past the Argentine Confederation has been unusually free from the passions which formerly characterised and disgraced it. We are far from suggesting that in this incident a starting point of disintegration is already to be observed. We sincerely hope that it is a mere temporary aberration; that returning good sense in Congress will secure its adherence to the "statu quo" and the compromise that made Buenos Ayres the Argentine Confederation; that its legislators will devote themselves to

the many practical questions which President Sarmiento referred to their deliberations; and that thus concord on the present basis of the confederate organization may be preserved and prolonged during a Presidency which commenced so auspiciously. But it is only right and proper that the Argentine Congress should be aware of and appreciate the anxieties and apprehensions that the enactment of this law gives rise to amongst the friends of the Plate in Europe. For, beyond all doubt, it creates fears, diminishes confidence, and lowers the credit of the Argentine Confederation on this side of the Atlantic, to find these wise and unfounded jealousies of Buenos Ayres prevailing in it to the extent that has justified the strong act of the President in disallowing its enactment.

English capitalists have lately advanced £2,500,000 to the Argentine Confederation in the assurance and belief that it was thoroughly and completely organized, that they had in the metropolitan feeling of Buenos Ayres moral security, in addition to legal security, for their money; that its Congress had laid aside or forgotten old disputes and passions; that the Confederation was united from the Andes to the Atlantic in a form that promised entire devotion to the development of its internal resources; and that, as it had, by the Treaty of Buenos Ayres in 1855, put itself in accord with Brazil and Uruguay, so it had ceased to be torn and distracted by those miserable internal rivalries which had previously obstructed the constitution of a national existence.

Every mail directs English attention and enterprise more and more to the Plate and its varied resources; we are largely dependent on it for the lower sorts of wool, and were more exertions made there in cleansing and other wise improving the quality of the article, the wealth poured into the Plate would be proportionately increased; in return, the Plate is taking increasing quantities of our fabrics: yearly Englishmen are going there with capital, and engaging in pastoral pursuits; the mining capabilities of the upper and Andine provinces are becoming also objects of new enterprise; and now the Plate has begun to send us live cattle. It is surely not at such a time, and with such prospects, that it is wise or prudent in the Argentine Congress to re-open questions out of which nothing but discord, and perhaps confusion also, can come, if pushed to excess—Money Market Review.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL STANDARD. Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 16th 1869. Gentlemen,

Mishaps never come singly, it seems as if there is a fatality about English ships making for this Port. A fortnight ago we had the 'Beau Monde' on the rocks, now we have the 'Royal Standard' on the sandbanks of St. Thomé, a total wreck attended with great loss of life. The following are the particulars: On the 13th October, the 'Royal Standard' of Liverpool, bound from London to Melbourne, with 72 souls (passengers and crew) struck on the above bank distant 10 leagues from Rio, and 3 from shore. The Portuguese bark 'Amelia' from Oporto to Rio sighted them, and sent a boat to their assistance, (the long boat) which brought off some eight persons, they then went back again but night coming on and blowing a gale of wind, it is supposed they could not make the wreck, however, they neither went to the wreck nor did they return on board the barque, which held off and on all night, and greater part of next day, but not seeing anything of them, made sail for Rio, in consequence of the demands of the passengers, who would not listen to the persuasions of the Captain and Officers ['Amelia's'] to stay by the wreck as they wished to, but on setting their course, they observed a boat approaching them from the wreck, which proved to be the last boat of the 'Royal Standard,' containing 2nd mate (disabled) 1 midshipman, 1 carpenter, 7 crew, and 4 passengers, they were taken on board and brought to Rio.

Telegraphic news has since arrived stating that a boat had left the wreck containing a large number of people, but that upon nearing the shore she capsized, drowning 8 persons, of which 7 were women and children, and one officer, the rest got ashore at a place called Guimaraes, from whence they will be conveyed to Rio. There are also missing 14 of the crew who left the ship on a raft, and up to present time (12.30 a.m.) have not been heard of. H. M. S. 'Speedwell' went down to the wreck on the 14th, returning next day with 21 people which her boats took off. The 'Royal Standard' is about 2,800 tons burden, iron vessel, belonging to the 'White Star' Line.

I am glad to see that Mr. J. W. Graham is again behind his counter, after his long and severe illness, it has been touch and go with him. We have among us just now a Mr. Rodgers, naturalist, who has come out for various scientific Institutions in England, he went the other day up to Minas Geraes, but is expected back to-day, he then intends taking a trip through the interior of Brazil down to the River Plate.

The harbour is in a perfect hubbub to-day, His Majesty the Emperor is visiting the Peruvian ironclads. They are splendid models of the 'Monitor' class. Length 270 feet. Beam 50 feet, worked by engines of 1,000 Horse-

power, nominal. They were built on the Ohio River, United States, for the Peruvian Government.

Exchange on London 19 1/2. Coffee, sales very small. Custom receipts, 15 October, 70,066,620 do do during month, 1,301,911,110 Since first, Total 1,372,075,130 Business dull.

TIJUCA. IMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS.

We extract from a late number of the 'Times' the following important communication:—

"Sir,—The views of your correspondent, 'An Australian Merchant and Wool-grower,' will hardly find acceptance with the great majority of Australian importers. A revision of the method hitherto in practice of marketing the great staple of our wool-producing colonies would, having regard to the enormous development which has been witnessed during the last few years in this section of the import trade, probably not be unattended with advantage, but it may not be inopportune to point out to those who are agitating a reform that it is absolutely essential that the principle of the existing system should be maintained, and that the effect of any modification which may be eventually adopted can under no circumstances exceed certain limits.

"1. London is the central market for French, German, Belgian, Scotch, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and West of England manufacturers, and the mere fact of its distance from the various points of ultimate consumption renders it to the interest of various parties concerned that the sales should be as far as possible held at fixed periodical intervals, and should embrace sufficient quantity to attract adequate competition. The supposed analogy of the 'open' Liverpool cotton-market does not apply, because, in the first place, in that instance, the market is closely contiguous to the principal seat of consumption; and secondly, the gradations of quality, &c., in the article are not such as to compel personal attendance for the inspection of bulk.

"2. The causes which have led to the disastrous depreciation in the value of wool during the past two or three years are too well known and too generally recognized to render it necessary to show that they are wholly independent of any question of management or manipulation. Constantly cheapening tendency over a long period naturally induced a policy of the strictest caution on the part of consumers, and compelled consignees and importers to face the alternative either of becoming the principal holders of stock or of submitting at times to a more or less forced sale. As long as sheep are shorn at one period of the year, so long will the bulk of the clip come to market within a comparatively limited time; and, though an alteration in the distribution of the sales over a longer portion of the year may tend in some degree, perhaps, to modify extreme depression caused by excessive accumulations of stock in times of great commercial despondency, and bring the producer and consumer to some extent in closer contact, it can only very partially mitigate the alternate glut and short supply which are the inevitable result of natural causes.

"I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, 'A MEMBER OF THE TRADE.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great drought prevails in many parts of the United States, accompanied by intense heat. In some sections there has been no rain of any account for 80 days, and nowhere has there been much since August 1. The Indian corn and other late crops are suffering, and the water supply is threatened to be cut off from our cities, Philadelphia being in the most imminent peril of this misfortune. The thermometer on August 21 rose above 100 deg. Fahrenheit in nearly all parts of the country, 104 and 106 being recorded in some places. It is remarkable, however, that but very few deaths from sunstroke have occurred this summer.

The regulations for the transit of vessels in Suez Canal have just been issued by M. de Lesseps. During the inauguration of the canal there will be no change made, and the regulations will not come into force until the 21st of November. Ships of all nations are permitted to use the canal, the sole condition being that they do not draw more than 24 1/2 feet, the canal being only 26 1/2 feet deep. Steamboats may be propelled in the ordinary manner, but sailing vessels over fifty tons must be towed by the company's service. The maximum speed of vessels in the canal is fixed provisionally at about six miles an hour. Navigation is allowed during the night on condition of fires being kept up and a strict watch maintained. The commanders of vessels are forbidden to anchor in the canal or to throw earth or rubbish overboard, and if anything should fall overboard which they are anxious to recover, they are forbidden to try to recover it themselves, but must give notice at the nearest station. The charge for transit from one sea to the other is ten francs per ton, and ten francs per passenger, and the cost of towage is fixed at ten francs per ton. The pilot, who must be retained on board in case of stoppage, is to charge twenty francs a day. A reduction on this charge is, however, to be made on those vessels which are towed.

We are informed that the prospectus of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company will be introduced in a few days under the name of the 'Ocean

Telegraph Company,' of which Earl Poulett will be chairman. The cable will run direct from the south-west coast of Ireland to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, being the only one direct from Europe to the American mainland. The cable itself will be of the light and less expensive description which is now found equally applicable to deep sea telegraphy, and the contract price will not exceed £150,000. As a result of this enterprise, the promoters and directors propose to carry messages at the rate of eighteenpence a word—thus sending a message of ten words for fifteen shillings, just half the price of the English and French Atlantic Companies; and this they expect to prove highly remunerative. For the purpose of laying a cable of this description, so large a vessel as the Great Eastern will not be required. It is stated that the contract is likely to be made with the Indian Rubber and Telegraph Works Company.

On the Lakes.—A steambot captain on one of the lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the look-out ahead cried out, "Schooner without a light." It was a narrow escape, and as the steamer passed the schooner, the captain demanded: "What are you doing with your infernal schooner here in the dark without a light?" To his dismay, the skipper, who was a Frenchman, answered, "Vat ze diable you do here viz your ole steambot in three feet of water, eh?" and just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sand bank.—New York Tribune, August 19.

ARRIVALS PER COPERNICUS.

H. P. L. Dodson, John Kilred, R. W. Hommerley, H. W. Leddingham, G. F. Adams, J. Lowe, W. Plamman, M. S. Brennan, S. Brennan, Duncan McDonaid, J. McGowan and two children, Jane Kerichuan, W. Stronach, Samuel Nobb, George Shuttle, Anne Farrell, Michael McKelton, Kate Moran, Margaret Larkin, O. Griffin, John Reid, Mrs. J. Reid, and three children, J. Pender, Anne Furlong, James Green, John Green, Samuel Green, Godfrey Green.

ON 'CHANGE.

Oct. 23rd, 1869.
Sovereigns 100
Patacons 12 1/2
Nat. Bonds 26

The Bond market related to-day without a quotation, all the prices paid and sales made yesterday were forgotten, and the same feeling of the morning was again experienced. In the morning it was rumored that a well known speculator was about leaving, and three brokers waited on the party in question to know his intention, when a rather stormy scene ensued; during business hours however, the speculator referred to came upon the Plaza and demanded a liquidation of all his accounts due and falling due on the 31st Oct., some few parties refused, but the majority of the brokers agreed to a general liquidation on Monday morning; in case however the decision is not unanimous, the liquidation must stand over until the end of the month, and which is the general opinion amongst the brokers.

Some parties connected with the up river trade received letters to-day from Santa Fe colonies giving a very gloomy description of the general state of affairs up there and the conduct of Governor Cabal, which is strongly condemned by all.

The advices per Copernicus announce another new line of steamers between Europe and the Plate. This makes the eighth line of steamers now plying between this and Europe. Commercial and financial advices from Europe are represented as rather good, particularly wool and tallow, and Argentine stocks: salted hides are rather weak.

The steamer City of Brussels arrived on the 20th ult., and her advices caused Argentine stocks to advance somewhat on the London Exchange.

Some lots of the well known Espiritillo wool have arrived in the market, and are gone into baracca. This new wool looks in excellent condition; we have not heard as yet whether Mr. Reid has sold it or not.

Respecting the extraordinary and novel news from Paraguay announced in the 'National' yesterday. We learn from an official source that such news is without the least authenticity, and the Prince is determined to continue the march in search of Lopez.

Money ruled in good demand to-day, and collections through town rather under the mark. The total business done in bonds to-day amounted to 7,000 solid cash at 65, but few attached any importance to this solitary transaction, and bonds at present are without a quotation.

In Exchange something done on Rio at 42 mitreos, on England at 49, and on France at 5.14. Argentine Central shares, 23. Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 23. Northern, 7 1/2.

Frutos del Pais, or Produce Weekly Review. Our special reporter at the South Plaza reports the following:—Wool. Four lots of this year's wool—the first arrived at the Plaza from Chuquisaca and San Vicente, were sold at 50, 53, 55. Fine merino, 40, 45, 47, according to class and condition. Merino 35, 38, 38. Common class at 26, 28, 31. Lambs' wool 30, 35, 40. Dry hides. Firm. In demand. Madero sold at 135, 136, 137. Campo at 130, 132, 133, 139. Common class 120, 125, 128, 139. Sheepskins. Very important transactions. Sips, madero at 150, 160, 165. The highest price in this Plaza. Cane. Campo, 100, 110, 140. Common class at 75, 85, 95. Dressed at 20, 22, 25. Corderitos. Sold at 10 to 11. Horses. In demand. Sold at 33, 35, 36. Horse hair. Firm. Long from the South at 150 to 162. Other lot sold at 140, 150, and 158. Fine merino, 40, 45, 47. Flax and Yarrow. Up. In demand. In shipping order, 15, 15 1/2 fls. Rio and pipes, 44, 45, 47. Flax and Yarrow 26, 27, 28. Flax and Yarrow 26, 27, 28. Flax and Yarrow 26, 27, 28. Flax and Yarrow 26, 27, 28.

HOME WASHERS. Just received. Pays for itself in the month. 76 San Martin. THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavala 103.

BECAUSE a Person has a BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with, unaccompanied by a distressing cough. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest than Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

STEAMBOAT TO LEAVE. To-day—For Assumption, Corrientes, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from port, the steamer 'Canoa.' For Zarate, Baradero, Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from the steamer 'Estrella.' For Salto and intermediate ports at ten a.m., from the steamer 'Rio Uruguay.' Agents—A. MATHIAS PERLA, Cayo, 363.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO, at 10 a.m., the British steamer 'SATURNO.' Every SATURDAY for SALTO and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., the British steamer 'SATURNO.' MESSAGERIAS FLUVIALES, Reconquist 99.

PARTE DE VAPORES. SALIDA DE VAPORES. PARA MONTEVIDEO—Mañana a las 5 de la tarde. PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS—El jueves a las 10 de la mañana el Vapor 'Rio de la Plata.' Agentes—ESTEBAN D. RISSO y Hijo, Reconquista 92 1/2.

AUCTION SALE. By MARIANO BILLINGHURST, Of the American Schooner 'COPERNICUS.' 311 Tons Register, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she lays against about a mile from the 'Tigre.' By order of his Captain and due authorization of the United States Consul.

On Sunday, the 21st inst., at Twelve o'clock, noon, will be sold to the highest bidder, in one lot, just as she stands, the American Schooner 'COPERNICUS,' of 311 Tons Register, with all her gear. The purchaser to take charge of her immediately after the Auction Sale is over. Parties interested will be given a passage on board the 'Tigre' on Friday, the 25th day of October, at Half-past Five o'clock, and from the 'Tigre' by the Steamer 'Oran,' to the wreck, 20 1/2, 21, 22, 23.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Library, will take place at the Rooms, Calle Defensa, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. The presence of all the Members of various Periodicals will be sold by Auction at the Meeting. By Order, W. R. THOMAS and CO., Buenos Ayres, October 22, 1869.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

The Undersigned has to inform the Public that from this date Mr. W. G. Barry has ceased to be in their employ. W. R. THOMAS and CO., Buenos Ayres, October 20, 1869.

WE hereby certify, that during the time Mr. W. R. Barry has been in our employ, we always found him thoroughly honest and well-up in his Business. Signed, W. R. THOMAS and CO. 188 and 190 Cangallo, and 61 Maipu. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1869.

HAEREDONOSE donar a la sociedad A. Costa y Cia. un lote de terreno en el barrio de San Pedro, que se quiere vender por las siguientes condiciones: A saber: 1.º Que el lote tiene una superficie de 1000 metros cuadrados. 2.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 3.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 4.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 5.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 6.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 7.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 8.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 9.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 10.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 11.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 12.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 13.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 14.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San Pedro. 15.º Que el lote tiene una salida a la calle de San 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TO CAPTAINS OF SAILING VESSELS. The Dock is now in active operation, and ready to receive Vessels for repairs of any description.

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY CO. LONIA. BAHIA ORIENTAL. The Dock is now in active operation, and ready to receive Vessels for repairs of any description.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 60-CALLE SAN MARTIN-60 (Opposite the Provincial Bank). The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-weekly by importations, direct per Steamer, especially for this Establishment.

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

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL: £1,000,000 STERLING. The undersigned are duly authorized to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

WESTERN RAILWAY. SPRING TIME-TABLE. WEEK-DAYS. The following are the First Prizes provided by the Society: Steeplechase, Half-mile Race, Mile Race, etc.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's next Steamer for Liverpool will be the M A G E L L A N.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 2nd of August 1869, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 A.M.

THE ADMINISTRATION. Buenos Ayres, Bolateria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitucion. These are the Holydays: All Saints, San Martin, Conception, Christmas, New Year's Day, Adoration, and Holy Week.

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CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. The North German Vessel Maria, having got ashore on an Island of the Tigre, proposals will be received at this Consulate for her getting unhoist, until Saturday, the 23rd October, up to Twelve o'Clock.

JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. 71-CALLE BOLIVAR-71. For the Summer Season, A magnificent assortment of French Bonnets Trimmed with Lace, Satin, Ribbons, Silk, etc.

EXCHANGE HOTEL MONTEVIDEO. On account of the retirement of the present Proprietor, the above Establishment is offered for Sale.

TO OUR MONTEVIDEAN SUBSCRIBERS. We have to beg the indulgence of our Subscribers for a few days, until the "reparador" becomes acquainted with the houses where he has to leave the "STANDARD".

PERRY'S MOWING MACHINE. 76 San Martin. ENGLISH PIANOS, in Rosewood, Walnut and other fine woods, by C. Cadby and J. Paulding.

GREAT DISCOVERY. THE WONDER OF THE AGE. [Hair-bushing by Machinery.] Darkens the hair, destroys Dandruff, cleans the head, and brightens the understanding in the most agreeable manner, for the fashionables of both sexes.

NOVELS - NOVELS - NOVELS. Just Received, A select assortment of the latest Novels, comprising, amongst others, the following: The Chaplet of Pearls. Prince Eugene and his Times. By L. Alubach.

COCOA CREAM OR HAIR GLOSS. A most charming preparation for the Hair, it delicately perfumes and commands a welcome to very fastidious toilet.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30-RIVADAVIA-30. WILL RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 32 - Calle San Martin - 32. Lobster Salads, etc. From One to Three p.m. daily.

THE UNDERGROUND HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM ADMIRERS OF THE FEATHERED TRIBE, that he has just arrived from Europe with a splendid Collection of Birds from all parts of the world.

THE CELEBRATED LITTLE GIANT MOWER and Reaper, combined. The best in the market, 76 San Martin.

REMATE. MIGUEL MAGALLANES. En Belgrano - De la bonita casa y Jardín del Sr. Grutó. El 24 del corriente a las 2 en punto de la tarde, rematará por órden terminada de su dueño, a las 10 en el momento de que se ocupará de la propiedad en que su dueño no se ocupa, para hacerla un edo-casa recien empalada, etc.

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