

New Advertisements.

FREIGHTS TO NEW YORK.

THE ENGLISH BARQUE CANADA receives freight at Rosario for New York until the 20th January. Apply to WHEELWRIGHT & CO. Rosario.

VAPOR NACIONAL "GOYA." SALDRA para Asuncion el Domingo 15 del corriente. Admite pasajeros para San Nicolas, Rosario y Parana...

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Table with columns: Ships, Tons, Agents. Lists various steamship lines and their capacities.

The Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has concluded a Contract with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company...

THE S.S. HIPPARCHUS, 1840 TONS REGISTER, Captain MARKWELL.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool, London, 235 sterling.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for TWELVE MONTHS, issued at all parts on favorable terms.

P.S.N.C.



PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALLAO.

CALLING AT BORDEAUX, LISBON, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, SANDY POINT, VALPARAISO, AHICA, and ISLAY.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro 21 days. Liverpool to Montevideo 28. Liverpool to Valparaiso 38.

In terms of the Postal Contract which the Company has concluded with Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General...

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH.

The Company's Steamers are appointed to arrive at MONTEVIDEO, from Liverpool, on the 8th or 9th, and 24th or 25th of each month.

The Royal Mail Steamer MAGELLAN, M. L. HAMMILL, Commander.

The Royal Mail Steamer ATACAMA, J. W. SHANNON, Commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO: 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class.

Return Tickets (not transferable) available for Twelve Calendar months from date.

WANTED, a situation by an Englishman, as Cook in an English or German house.

MUCAMA. Se necesita que habla Espanol y sepa planchar, en la Calle Parque 183.

WANTED, a situation as a Housemaid or Nurse, in an English house, as young girl.

STEAM BOATS TO LEAVE.

For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPOLEON, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 p.m., the magnificent and unrivalled steampacket Villeta, Captain John C. Moore.

SATURDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 p.m., the magnificent steampacket San Cristobal.

WEDNESDAY, for Santa Fe, Parana, Rosario, and the intermediate ports, the steamer "Comercio del Comercio" leaves the Tigre...

FOR BAHIA BLANCA, the National steamer Nazcapa. Receives cargo and passengers.

FOR MONTEVIDEO TO-MORROW, at half-past ten, the steamer Rio de la Plata.

HOY, para Montevideo, a las 6 1/2 de la tarde, el esplendido y comodo vapor AMERICA.

VAPOR NACIONAL "GOYA." Queda postergada la salida de este comodo vapor para la Asuncion y Puerto de la Plata...

AUCTION SALE.

EDWARD EVERETT, For liquidation of a Company, and with the intervention of the Consul of the United States.

By THOMAS GOWLAND & SONS, Auctioneers, 12th JANUARY, 1871.

At ONE O'CLOCK precisely. To the highest bidder, and with the following conditions.

This handsome and well-known Steamer built of the best materials, has just been thoroughly overhauled in her hull, boiler, engines, &c., and put in fine order, at a heavy expense.

Having numerous and well-ventilated rooms, and spacious saloons, handsomely furnished, she can accommodate one hundred passengers with all the conveniences required for their comfort.

THE Churchman's Almanac. A few numbers of the above have been received, and are on sale at the

WILLIAM P. DAWES, JUST ARRIVED.

THE FAMOUS MADAME NATHALIE, and will perform shortly in the ALCAZAR.

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style.

BALZARD AND KELLY, Chemists and Druggists, 120—CALLE RECONQUISTA—120.

SERVICIO DEL EMPRESTO PATENTE DEL GOBIERNO ORIENTAL. Los interesados en conocimientos de los tenedores de los fondos necesarios para el pago de los intereses del empréstito...

WANTED, a situation by an Englishman, as Cook in an English or German house.

LOST, in transmission through the Post, a Receipt on the River Plate Bank, Rosario, addressed to B. J. Christian, Cañada de Gomez.

MRS. AND THE MISSES HINE, Dressmakers, Milliners, and Ladies' Underclothing, continue to make the newest fashions in ladies' materials.

SE ALQUILAN dos piezas con muebles y toda asistencia, y comida a la hora en casa de Familia del Pais. Calle Defensa 258.

SE ALQUILAN dos lindas casas en la Calle de Zeballos entre Potosi y Moreno, a cuadros y media del mercado Lanza, quando en breve se darán de mano; tienen gas, albedo y tobas comodidades—estan recién concluidas.

TO LET, a comfortably-furnished Bedroom with Board if required, within three squares of the Callao Tramway.

SE OFRECE Un joven inteligente para dependiente de almacén por mayor, escribano, casa de comisiones, o para llevar libros de cuenta a un pueblo de los litorales del Uruguay o Parana.

WANTED, a situation by an Englishman, as Cook in an English or German house.

MUCAMA. Se necesita que habla Espanol y sepa planchar, en la Calle Parque 183.

WANTED, a situation as a Housemaid or Nurse, in an English house, as young girl.

TRAMWAY FROM THE BOLSA TO BARBACAS. The first section of the line is now open to traffic on the following terms, until further notice.

FARES TWO DOLLARS. N.B.—The hours of departure and arrival are in combination with the Tramway Central.

DAILY, per Month \$20. WEEKLY, per Week \$5. Advertisements per line per day, 5 cts.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871. LONDON LETTER.

My letter of yesterday's date was a little more than a ragout of week-end telegrams. We have this evening received a few details connected with the late military events, and I find nothing to alter of any importance.

It appears that the sortie of General Vinoy from Paris towards Choisey-le-Roi on the 9th ult. should have taken place simultaneously with that of Gen Ducrot; but the movements of the latter were delayed by an inundation of the Seine, caused by the Prussians, who opened the sluices at Neuilly.

The Parisian Governor seems to have fought most gallantly; and we now receive a different version of the affair at Orleans, where, it appears, there was no general action at all, and that the French fought well, and were overpowered only at one point.

The French Army of the Loire consisted of three divisions, the left wing extending to Meung, commanded by General Chauvaux and General de Soubis.

The centre, in front of Orleans, was commanded by General Pallieres. The right extended to Montargis, and was commanded by General Crouzat.

The Commander in chief, Aureles de Paladine, first attacked the enemy's right, and with success. On the 1st inst. an order came from Paris (not from Tours, mark) for the whole army to advance.

The French left will be supported by the Army of Brittany if it turns up north of Orleans. The Germans cannot well push on to Tours with the French army in their rear; that is, supposing some credit is to be given to the French accounts, and that the Army of the Loire still exists.

In all probability it does exist, as it must have done before in a more substantial shape than the first account of its defeat led us to imagine; as the Duke of Mecklenburg acknowledges a loss in his division; from the 2nd to 4th inst., 3,200 killed and wounded. You may hear more of them via Lisbon.

Meanwhile we are in utter ignorance as to the true position of General Aureles de Paladine.

Owing to their victories on the Loire and the Seine, from Paris to Havre, or, at least, Rouen, the German court at Versailles expects or pretends to expect the prompt surrender of Paris; and they talk of a congress of princes at Versailles to arrange the treaty of peace.

They have also made contracts with English houses for the supply of provisions to victual Paris. They preferred English to German contracts, for, in addition to feeding such hosts of French prisoners, Germany had also to feed the Parisians; there were fears that sausages would rise to such an exorbitant price, there might be general discontent in the Fatherland.

And by the way, for the information of gentlemen at Frayle Muerto, should there be an indifferent harvest next year in Europe, added to the fact of crops short sown in France and Germany, wheat will be at famine prices.

The German nation is beginning to be tired of its own lust and of the sight of mourning. It is clamouring for the bombardment of Paris. But the Russian General Tobolsky says the Germans can do nothing unless they have 500 guns superior to those of the Paris forts: they have nothing of the kind; so we must wait the slower operations of clamouring or trust to some sudden discouragement and change of opinion in Paris.

There is no reason why the Germans should not try to bombard as well as starve Paris. As Count Bismarck said, with great truth "French honor is the same as the honor of other people;" and why should not their buildings and bellies be the same? The only question is the ultimate object. The Germans have done enough for revenge, enough for their own security as far as France is concerned for many a long

year. Is the object to gratify the vanity of the old King of Prussia, who has promised his military familiars to sign the treaty of peace in Paris? Is it to give greater eclat to the inauguration of the new German Empire? Is it to quench democracy? Is it to make the German Empire the arbiter not only of the policy of the nations of Europe, but of their political opinions and institutions? Or is it simply to say that what the German nation has commenced they will finish thoroughly? I believe in the last; because it is consistent with and complementary to the German character, and it is the only rational object. It is one that might influence M. Bismarck and a great majority of intelligent Germans, but I fear it is not the only object of the King and his military and political 'entourage.' Suspicions of a desire not only for national aggrandizement, but of political tyranny, have turned away the sympathies which were so sincerely expressed for Germany in her contest with the French Empire.

The publication of pamphlets by Napoleon III, of a letter which appeared in to-day's Standard from M. Benedetti, of a letter from the Duc de Grammont, and of certain revelations from the smaller civil-variant German courts, has dissipated some of the mystery which hung over the outbreak of this war. Everything tends to prove that Napoleon III was a victim, a fool. M. Bismarck possessed of one idea, German unity, carried it out by violence just as the impatient mob he despises would rush into the streets to gratify their notions. But he is overreached. He is not the master he is thought to be at Versailles. He is opposed by other influences. But he must go on. He will make the new Empire, and perhaps be its first vicar. There is no doubt he discomfited the pretensions of Russia. He is too clever, and too German not to do so. He may however fail, and the conference for which invitations are being sent from London to the co-signatories of the treaty of 1856, may fail also. Turkey is said to be amicably inclined and even to lean to Russian propositions. But to-day if war should be arming to the teeth. If Paris holds out, or if the Germans have yet work enough on hand in France, and if the United States lean rather to the mother country than to Russia, as it is now said the American people do, and are at all events wisely determined not to be drawn into European complications, the coming conference may tide us over this crisis. We shall then see what Mr. Gladstone is worth. (I am glad to say it is his son who wrote that bold in the Edinburgh Review.) Nothing short of immense and fearless reforms in our military organization, and in our mighty fine old notions of foreign policy will save us from disaster. The money market is calm and evidently bothered like the rest of us. The Duke d'Aosta is about starting for his 'chateau en Espagne.' Mr. Gladstone has answered a deputation of English Catholics, and promises to support the Spiritual independence of the Pope. Mr. Fulton Mendez's steamer has been finished according to his instructions, launched, and had a trial. The result was she would not go at all, neither backwards nor forwards, nor now. The inventor returns shortly to the River Plate.

We have just received the news of a victory gained by the French at Beaugency against part of Prince Frederick Charles's army, the Bavarians and the Duke of Mecklenburg's troops. The French troops engaged were under General Chauvaux, who had command of the left of the army of the Loire. His official report is published. He expects to be attacked again, and hopes for the same result. This sets at rest the question of the whereabouts of one portion of the 'broken up' army of the Loire, and confirms the more hopeful view of the French prospects, which seemed desperate according to the German accounts of yesterday.

THE ALHAMBRA IN WAR TIME.

(From our Special Correspondent.) You have heard of that gorgeous temple the Alhambra, chiefly sacred to Apollo and the lesser Muses, with a small space set apart to Venus. You have seen how a virtuous London police suppressed some of the rites dedicated to Terpsichore, as too voluptuous for a christian people, and too immoral for Leicester square. Great were the lamentations among the lady-darby swells who frequent that place of worship. No Terpsichorean display, no Alhambra said they. But they were in error. The priests of Apollo were in error to the emergency. Mars being propitious, the glory of the Alhambra is now more resplendent than ever. The Lee Brothers with their trapezes, unsightly ropes and gymnastic paraphernalia are swept away. The exquisite ornaments of gas-light in the centre of the blue vaulted roof beams with uninterrupted rays, on the proscenium and richly coloured arabesques which adorn the interior of the building. The tumbler, the jugglers the niggers, that ancient Japanese with his fan and irritating voice you all remember at the Colon, the meaningless member of the ballet with its other and more enticing attributes, have given place to the unadorned powers of the orchestra. A larger portion of the ground floor is now ceded to the use of the promenaders; but the small tables intended for a glass and quiet pipe are sufficiently abundant. And no alteration is made in the railed space in the first gallery where the pursuers of the transitory delights can still assemble,

The musical programme, which the conductor, M. Riviere has devised, is so attractive that the elegant boxes are nightly crowded with semi-respectable parties in little red opera cloaks, a garment now of course long out of vogue, and the whole place is thronged to suffocation with an audience of a decidedly improved stamp. A young person who happened on one occasion to sit next to your correspondent, observed, that never in her experience had she seen in the Alhambra so many gentlemen, and so few unmarried ladies. A piece of information which confirms the growing opinion that if the authorities instead of imposing fresh restrictions on the music halls, would remove those that exist, the public itself would be the best censor and the caterers of amusement would willingly follow its lead.

The grand attractions for the present are, the national war-songs of France and Germany interwoven with the Garibaldi hymn and "Rule Britannia." The excitement of the evening commences with Julien's "British army quadrilles," which take three quarters of an hour to depict the several incidents of the parade, the bivouac, the reveille, the attack and battle. From various parts of the building and behind the audience, we hear the bands of the different regiments Irish, Scotch and English hurrying to the attack. The scene draws up, and we see the genuine British soldiers piled up to the ceiling at the back of the orchestra. The finale "See the conquering hero comes" is thundered out by the orchestra, the band of a regiment of guards, a detachment of drums and fies, and a piquet of bag-pipes. The sight of the red-coats has all the more significance when war is raging within a few miles of us and we feel ourselves gradually being drawn into the vortex. Not in a lifetime could we expect again to witness such a singular scene of excitement as now nightly occurs at the Alhambra, where one-third of the audience consists of expatriated Frenchmen and their Italian and Spanish congeners and sympathizers. After an overture which is supposed to open the second part of the programme, and a hymn by Sir Michael Costa to the King of Prussia, which nobody listens to, there is a sudden murmur and agitation. From the midst of the orchestra we see the flutter of the black, red and yellow scarves and flags. A long lanky German with lap-lazuli eyes and a polished red granite face, like the chipping of a hard tanned Scotchman from Fife, comes forward with two quiet, respectable, and sallow females. The orchestra strikes up the "Wacht am Rhein." When first I heard that song at the Alhambra three weeks ago, it was vociferously received by a strong German element in the audience, supported by many English well-wishers.

Since then we have had the Russian difficulty, and our sympathies are less pronounced; and, doubtless, the Germans in London are better employed than in going to the Alhambra. Certain it is, that the French had it all their own way on the last occasion, and were that night particularly elated by the news of a temporary success. They raised a yell so hideous that the fiddle-bows of the vast orchestra seemed playing in mid-air, for only now and again could we get a notion of the tune. We could see that the long German's cavernous mouth was bellowing out 'donner hell schnell blitz beschutz,' and shaking significantly his huge fore finger at the Frenchmen, as much as to say, griu and yell here, as much as you please, 'fest stehl und treu, &c. The young lady singers raised their little paws in a mild Teutonic, almost Britishly tame fashion, by way of emphasis; but all to no purpose, for not a note could we hear. The dumb show was so absurd that the neutrals were too convulsed with laughter to applaud, until the end, when they took care to overwhelm the French and give the Germans a stentorian farewell. When they retired, an Italian, so darkly Italian that he could not have appeared at an American entertainment, came forward to sing the Garibaldi Hymn. The appearance of the red shirt was the signal for an honest round of applause from all parts of the house. Everyone, even Germans, love the Italians—they sing such pretty songs, and stab you with such delicate weapons. The Italian vanished, and then came the long-looked-for Marseillaise. A well dressed and gentlemanly-looking Frenchman leads forth a plump, voluptuous, fair-haired, scrumptions-looking, and rather brazen-faced female figure, with loose and classic garments, and meant theatrically to represent La France or La Liberté, it don't matter which. She posed, she sneezed, and she screamed, and she screamed well; and this time audibly, for the only disturbance was a muffled hiss from a serious and stereotyped German, who took his pipe out of his mouth once, to say 'stumpf.' There were great yells for a repeat of the Marseillaise, but the conductor wisely declined, and adopted the effectual device of allaying the tumult by letting a neutral Alsatian rush in with the Union Jack. This caused the English to raise their nasal voices and sing, according to their musical light, Rule Britannia; which is unquestionably, after the Marseillaise, the best of war songs; and it brought the conclusion of the evening to a good-humored conclusion.

It is found that the safest manner of acquiring letters reaching Paris is to publish them in the Times as a copy of that paper regularly finds its way into the besieged city.

CITY MORTALITY.

Figures are always very instructive and it is much to be regretted that the parties supposed to be interested in the public welfare pay no heed to those statistics which, of all others, are the most important. The return of burials published in yesterday's papers would at first cause alarm and almost lead us to fear that an epidemic had broken out, the number (38) being far in excess of the ordinary mortality of our city. When we come, however, to dissect the returns before us we find the bulk to be infants, the figures well experience considerable difficulty. The letters are carefully enough sorted in alphabetical order, but no man can guess how the clerk may have read his name. Thus if it is not in W try in M or N. If your name begins with F, do not go out without searching T or J. The safest plan is to go through every letter. But this involves immense confusion and loss of time. The clerk very properly will not let the letters get out of his hand, and thus the office falls full of impatient people while he is despatching one. Would it not be better to make a list so that each one could see what was most likely to be for his name? Some reform must be made; it will never do to have men going down to Buenos Ayres for important letters that were all the time lying here.

Meantime it is well to attach importance to the excessive mortality of infants. Is it an evil beyond remedy, or cannot the Medical Board suggest some means of checking it? Probably it is due in great measure to the ignorance of women of the working classes, who are mostly foreigners, unacquainted with the peculiar effects of the climate, and who therefore fail to take precautions that medical science may be able to suggest. One thing is very certain. The mortality tables before us are most unsatisfactory.

CORDOVA IN ITS NORMAL STATE.

(From our own Correspondent.) Cordova, Jan. 7, 1871.

The news of the dissolution of the rebel bands and capture of 18 of the mutineers reached us three days after my last, in which I described to you the state of fear and trepidation into which we had been thrown by the idea of a visit from the rebels. On receipt of such unlooked for good tidings the town was given up to rejoicings, rockets and bulletins flying about in all directions.

The 'rataplan' no longer affrights the peaceful inhabitants, nor are our narrow thoroughfares constantly blocked up by bodies of volunteers. Thus Cordova may be said to have lost that martial air which it had last week assumed, and to have returned to its normal state of quiet and progress. The town is even duller than usual, several families having betaken themselves to the Sierras.

During the last fortnight the weather has been very broken. Almost every other day a rain or thunder-storm, and of this place it may be truly said 'it never rains but it pours.'

Immense improvements are everywhere observable, and a perfect mania for building has seized the people. No wonder, for when the Exhibition is opened, there is no saying where the visitors will be accommodated.

Last month, when a few hundred came up to witness the machine trials, there was a squeeze at the hotels and boarding houses. What will it be next month, when as many thousands come? It would have been well to have built a hotel in connection with the Exhibition, as the success of the latter must largely depend on the degree of comfort and enjoyment afforded to visitors.

Great anxiety is naturally felt on this point; but now there is no time to do anything except rent vacant houses, as Sor. Colodro, the hotel keeper, is doing. Rents have, in consequence, gone up enormously, and several parties, securing the opportunity of making a few dollars, have packed their families off to the Sierras, and hoisted the 'flag of distress.' Just to give you an idea of how rents go—four to two rooms made by a partition to do the duty of three, furnished so 'neatly' as would shock the feelings of the most thrifty housekeeper, the moderate sum of two hundred paper dollars per day is asked. It is to be hoped that when the time comes people will have become more moderate in their demands.

One of the joint owners of the Hotel de la Paz in your city is about opening a branch establishment here.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Pileber have started a fine photographic gallery close to the Plaza.

Although the municipality is in the usual blessed state of chaos, the city cannot be said to be falling into neglect. Every day some new improvement is planned and carried out by the active engineer Mr. Lloyd, for many years employed on the railway.

The seven squares leading from the Plaza to the Paseo are being paved.

Messrs. Thompson and Co. have before Government a project for Gas and Water Supply. The want of both is greatly felt, and no more time should be lost in granting the concession. The capital has been subscribed long ago, and the works would be actually half finished by this if it were not for the delay in the Chambers. For four months! have the plans been before the house, which, like Mr. Grigori's bank case, sooner than report on, the

Chambers dissolved. It is this 'vis inertiae,' this apparent inability of public men to deal with a difficult question or meet an emergency that is the bane of the place.

One of the most backward things in Cordova is the Post Office. Sadly does it require a little of Mr. Posadas' attention. Instead of a couple of smart clerks speaking several languages, we have got half a dozen old gentlemen, who though most polite and anxious to oblige, are not the right men in the right place. A foreigner not knowing the language has of course no chance. Whilst even those speaking Spanish well experience considerable difficulty. The letters are carefully enough sorted in alphabetical order, but no man can guess how the clerk may have read his name. Thus if it is not in W try in M or N. If your name begins with F, do not go out without searching T or J. The safest plan is to go through every letter. But this involves immense confusion and loss of time. The clerk very properly will not let the letters get out of his hand, and thus the office falls full of impatient people while he is despatching one. Would it not be better to make a list so that each one could see what was most likely to be for his name? Some reform must be made; it will never do to have men going down to Buenos Ayres for important letters that were all the time lying here.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

There is a great hub-bub among the papers to disprove the statement that Goyo Suarez had put to the sword 850 prisoners in cold blood. By last accounts Suarez was pursuing Aparicio and had sent on a detachment to overtake his baggage and sick train. It is to be hoped the sick and wounded will be well treated if they fall into the hands of the Government troops. It could be very wrong to refuse them quarter. Aparicio evacuated Dnrazno on the 5th, but some of the inhabitants refused to give up those of the wounded that were in their care. The Tribuna says that Aparicio's only hope now is to get reinforcements from Entre Rios and money from Buenos Ayres, adding that one mercantile firm in Buenos Ayres has sent him 100,000 hard dollars. Advice from Salto mention a fight at Paso Toros on the Rio Negro between General Fidelis and a band of 500 Blancos under an unknown leader, on the 5th near Maua's estancia of El Cerro. It seems the Blancos were a column of fugitives from Aparicio's army, trying to get back to Entre Rios, when they were intercepted by Fidelis, the latter killing 2 officers and 23 men, and taking 11 prisoners (including one Captain Molina) besides a booty of horses &c. The troops of Major Frenedoso, who reported having cut to pieces Ecivarria's Blanco force on the 4th, returned to Salto on Friday and were received with frantic enthusiasm as they defiled into the plaza and took up their quarters in Baron Maua's house.

An officer of the garrison of Salto got so drunk on Twelfth night that he drew a revolver in the street and fired at some people on the side-walk. An Italian gentleman named Sanguinetti was shot, which caused much annoyance to his countrymen, and Colonel Aleciari, commander of the garrison, was forced to promise to punish the offender. It was generally believed that Aparicio would make a descent on Salto, which induced active measures for its defence, the Minister of War being hourly awaited with reinforcements from Montevideo. Benitez has crossed the Rio Negro and is marching on Paysandu. Goyo Suarez has arrived at Durazno. Among those killed in the battle of Sauce was a natural son of Lucas Moreno. Six of the wounded soldiers died yesterday in the Caridad Hospital, as well as Lieut. Carlos Peroni, only 22 years of age; Peroni's remains were buried with military honors. His father was an old soldier who fought in the Italian Legion against Oribé.

The Spanish frigate Blanca practised her guns yesterday. Admiral Lobo has made some valuable donations to the Museum of Montevideo.

The Government has published an absurd decree against boys selling newspapers, ordering that no one under 18 can hawk papers: this is very injurious to the papers.

Mme. Manuela Reyes, widow of General José Maria Reyes, alias Reilles [who published an excellent map and geography of the country] died on Friday. It is not clear, as the Siglo insinuates, that General Reyes was an Irishman, but Senator Reilles is known to be grandson of a respectable Irishman named Reilly.

The Union tramway is now doing a brisk business again carrying over 10,000 passengers weekly, under the able management of Mr. Croser.

The friends of General Rivas serenaded him last evening.

Paper-money improving, 10j dis.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our correspondent brings us from Cordoba a sample of gold from the English mine there. There is a general belief that these mines are a humbug, but the sample now on view in our Museum goes far to prove their riches. The great mistake seems to be in the working, for picking up gold with your hands is very like dispensing with knives and forks at table.—The whole Sierra is teeming with mineral and vegetable wealth, which only requires to be properly worked to pay well. The river in front of Mr. Tembank case, sooner than report on, the

doubtless the precious metal would be found in the sandy bed of the stream, but the avocions proprietor won't allow 'mining', which he says dirties the water for bathers.

of the wreck of the Borneo reached Rio de Janeiro a subscription was at once started on the Bolsa for their benefit. In a short time over 400 patacons were collected and handed to them.

very disgraceful affair occurred on the tramway line to Barracas on Tuesday evening. As the car for Calle Juncal was passing through Calle Buen Orden, about 7 o'clock, a cart was observed drawn up on the line.

pretty good one: this should go to show that the day is fast coming when with knowledge gained by experience in past failures we shall see our live stock exported by thousands to supply the wants of Europe.

than made up against the Northern in the commutator tickets—where the Southern charges nearly 50 per cent less than the Northern.

But now for the grand climax— Rates of Freight on the Argentine Railways per ton per mile.

The National Government calls for proposals for constructing a telegraph line of two wires from Tucuman to Calamarca, and from thence to the city of Rioja, ports to be 67 metres, and wire the same as the Central Argentine. The bids to be sent in before 31st inst.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Jan. 11th 1870, Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds, etc.

ON 'CHANGE.

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TEMPERATURE.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Temperature. Includes January 11—Wednesday, 2 p.m., Fahrenheit, 82.

DEATH.

December 31, 1870, at Paysandú, Charles E. Preston, Esq., aged 30, of Arroyo Mulo.

WHAT MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?

Who is not familiar with the well known symptoms, Oppression on the Stomach and Chest, Loss of Sleep, Headache, Dizziness, Greenish or Yellowish Stools, etc.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout.

Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.

UNITED STATES AND MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their Steamship NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Stearns, from Rio de Janeiro on the 15th January at 10 a.m.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GLASGOW AND RIVER PLATE LINE.

The splendid new and powerful Screw Steamship PALESTINE.

NOTICE.

W. D. & H. O. Wills's Bristol Bird's Eye Virginia Returns, and Cut Cavendish.

WILLIAM BARRY & CO.

161—CALLE POTOSI—161.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

PERPETUAL NECESSITY FOR PURGATION.

is created by the use of strong cathartics. They destroy the natural vigor of the intestines, and render them dependent on artificial means for the relief which nature should afford.

REMOVAL.

107—Calle Corrientes—107.

ENGLISH STORE.

105—Calle Florida—105.

ENGLISH STORE.

In consequence of the intended removal of this business to larger premises, the greater part of the stock will be offered for sale at very reduced prices.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103

The immense advantages of Accounts Current... The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city...

CONDITIONS.

First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar... Second-The interest allowed is six per cent...

REMATES.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa habitacion del Señor Don Federico Horriet Calle de Esmeralda No. 299.

El Jueves 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles que constituyen el menaje de dicha casa...

ANFE SALA. Un rico juego de sala compuesto de 2 sofás, 4 sillones y 12 sillas jacaranda...

Un escritorio de jacaranda, 1 sillón mecanoico, 1 cama de bronce, un reloj de pared, un antepecho de larga vista, 2 escopetas, 1 sifón de Lenoque...

PRIMER DORMITORIO. Una cama doble de bronce con colchones elasticos y cortinado, una mesa de luz de jacaranda...

TOILET. Un ropero de cocodrilo, 1 cómoda id, 1 maquina de coser de Wilson, 1 espejo marco dorado, 1 lavatorio y utiles, sillas, cortinado, alforbrado etc.

COMEDOR. Una mesa de caoba 12 sillas id de esterilla, 1 reloj, 1 rico juego para té de Christopher, 2 gradados ingleses, una cantidad de cajas vino Bravos...

DOS DORMITORIOS MAS. Dos camas de bronce, 1 id de fierro, 1 mesa de luz, 1 sillón de caoba, 2 lavatorios, 1 armario id y varios otros utiles.

Una bateria completa de cocina y otros utiles de una casa de familia que estaran a la vista.

En el Puerto del Tigre.

De la Goleta Dinamarquesa ANE, Capitan A. H. Brick; de porte de 150 toneladas de carga.

El Lunes 16 de Enero a las 12 en punto del dia se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en un lote sobre la cubierta del mismo buque, la Goleta Dinamarquesa...

On the 12th inst., at NOON, We will Sell at the Tattersall's of Wilkes and Douglas, Calle Cortada, behind Santo Domingo the two American Mares.

These Mares belong to the celebrated Blackhawk, Morgan's, of the State of Vermont, United States, which have produced so many trotters of world-wide fame.

They are first-classes at the stallion Ethan Allen, who trotted his mile against Dexter, in 2m. 15s., when fifteen years old.

They are perfectly sound, full sisters, black color, one year difference of age, have no vice and are exceptionally strong for either slow or fast work.

They were bought in Vermont from their breeder, by Edward A. Hopkins, and imported to this country three years ago.

They have been since on the Estancia of Mr. Oldendorf, at Donsalar, where they have produced most beautiful colts.

They are sure getters and good milkers, and belong to the toughest and most docile, and, at the same time fastest and smallest feeding breed known in the United States.

Their Genealogy will be furnished to the purchaser, also certificates of Mr. Wilkes and Oldendorf, as to perfect soundness.

Also will be sold with them an American Trotting Sulky, weight 60lb., and Trotting Breastplate Harness, with bar-bit; and English New York, make. Both entirely new.

Tickets on discount of this Company are now sold at the following places: Tres Esquinas Station, Cincos Esquinas Station, Confeiteria Esmeralda, corner of Esmeralda and Piedad.

Messrs. Turman & Co., 22 San Martin. Messrs. Hibbert & Co., 20 San Martin. 51 Tickets of \$2..... \$100 36 do \$3..... 100 362 1m d25

VILLA SARMIENTO A Suburb of Cordoba. Building Lots \$1.00 each.

This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and the Sierras in the distance. It is proposed to establish here the new water-works of the Antioque Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the Province, Col. Thompson.

The air is peculiarly salubrious and invigorating and the site is destined to be one of the favorite summer-residences in the Republic. Villa Sarmiento comprises 70 cuerdas (or 140 acres) half of which are already taken by English merchants and native families of Buenos Ayres.

There are two perfect estates, one of 25 de Mayo, and the other of 20 yards wide. The blocks are 100x100 yards, and each lot for building is 20x50, and \$1.100.

With the growing importance of Cordoba this locality will rise greatly in value, and the site is so well suited for country houses, coupled with the abundance of lime and timber, that families can have a delightful residence, within 2 days journey of Buenos Ayres, at a moderate nominal cost.

For plans &c. apply to A. J. BULLRICH, 118-CALLE SAN MARTIN-118 Where Lots can be purchased. 108 xp11

RAMOS, OTERO, AND CO. Produce Brokers, CALLE PIEDRAS, No. 116. 637215.

CRICKET. PRACTICE every TUESDAY [and FRIDAY] evening. Train leaves 25 de Mayo at..... Tickets 10s each to Palermo, for Members of the Club only. 11 November 4, 1870. JAMES HOGG, Hon. Secretary. 28 xp15

SOCIEDAD "SISTEMA ATMOSFERICO" Para limpiar de las botellas, licuadoras y depositos de aguas servidas, a precios muy bajos y medicos que el hecho es nuevo.

Habiendo recibido trabajo máquina de mucho poder garantizo un trabajo esmerado. Por informes 92 Calle San Martin. 424 1m d30 La Administracion.

MR. GYNNES IS hereby informed that Mr. Hoxley will be staying at the Providence Hotel, Buenos Ayres, from the 12th to the 14th of this month. Mr. Hoxley has letters belonging to Mr. Gynnes, and will be happy to exchange them for those he brought out from England. 47 xpj6

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to advise the Commercial community that the business of the Lomber Yards in Plaza Constitucion, in this City, and that known as the Carrerón Vascongado in Obispo, which have hitherto been carried on in the name of Juan Amestoy & Co., will, from the 1st of January 1871 be continued in its own name. Buenos Aires, 31st December, 1870. EDWARD M. GREGORY. 113 xpj2

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges.

Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight. Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred (100) tons, English for American measurement, will pay a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) per ton gold for being taken up. Each steamer, and horse power of engines in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engines does not exceed one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred (100) tons. All cargo will pay one dollar and a half (1.50) in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five (75) cents, per ton, in gold, for any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms are broken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

LONDON AND LANCAHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by Fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposits Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of produce.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. £1,000,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorized to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country. The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. I have just received a splendid lot of Winces, Flannels, Plaids, Shirts, Shirts, and Corsets, Best Mole-skin and Corduroy, Black, Blue and Red Hats, Jackets, Whosey Skirts, Lanes, Ticking, Derrys, &c., inspection of which is invited.

ROBERT HUNTER, 133-Calle Defensa-133

THE COLONIA DOCK. This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate is ready to do all sorts of work in ships and steamers, finding everything necessary for any work.

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

JOHN FORREST and Co., CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP. GENERAL MANAGERS AGENTS, 44-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-44

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following plain truths, and be induced, for the sake of health, to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you; it is Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

If you wish to get a general, safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health which your wife or daughter labor, do not hesitate to try at once Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

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GERMAN BISMISTER, Consignatario de Frutas del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106.

COGNAC, OF GREAT AGE AND DRYNESS. Imported for C. TURMEAU and CO., 22 San Martin.

COLLEGE ANGLO-FRANCO ARGENTINO. There is a demand for a Teacher that professes English and French, to live in the College, and take charge of the Boarders during their recreation hours.

WINE. A superior class can be obtained on draught, BOOTH AND STEVENS.

AGENCIA DE VAPORES Y COMISIONES DE E. D. RISO, HHOS. 902-Calle de Reconquista-902

RIO DE LA PLATA. Saldrá todos los Martes, Viernes, y Domingos y de Montevideo los Lunas, Jueves, y Sabados conde cargo, pasajeros, y encomiendas.

VILLA DEL SALTO. Saldrá todos los Miércoles a las 5 de la tarde, regresando los Sabados para seguir al Uruguay.

VILLA DEL SALTO. Saldrá todos los Sabados a las 10 de mañana, regresando los Miércoles para seguir Monte video.

NOTA-La Agencia proporciona lanchas, y Carros para cualquier embarque y se ocupa de todas clases de transacciones de Aduana.

OTRA-La Compañia Salfetia rebaja un 20 por ciento en los Boletos de Ida y Vuelta en cualquier de sus Vapores. Agente E. D. RISO, HHOS. 902-Calle de Reconquista-902

GEORGE KEAN SHIPBROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT. BALLAST, LIGHTERS, AND PILOTS PROVIDED. On the shortest Notice and most reasonable terms. 2-CALLE URQUIZA-2 Rosario de Santa Fé. 99,3ma.

TO CAPTAINS OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS. The undersigned having special privilege to supply the Ships in Port during the siege with Fresh Beef and Live Stock, guarantees to put alongside of vessels:

Fresh Beef at 5c (five cents) per lb. Live Bullocks at 40 (forty cents) each. Sheep 3 (three dollars) each. For further information apply to his Office, Calle Colon, No. 42. J. PEDRO KEEGAN. Montevideo, Nov. 11. 1870. 164 xp11c

CORNS Extracted with Mille Without Pain. CA BLOOD.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81. sells great pleasure in again introducing his self (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 9 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 3 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 2 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Hennessy's Brandy

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., to receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brand of Cognac.

The first shipment has arrived, per "Suffron", and is now on Sale. This Brandy is so well known, and so fully appreciated by the English Consumer, that anything we could say to recommend it would be superfluous, and we would therefore simply draw attention to the following Table of Exports of Cognac from Charante to Great Britain, for the twelve months ending the 30th of June 1869:

Table with columns: Punciones, Cases, James Hennessy and Co., 9,462 214,880; A. F. U. A., 2,340 113,654; Olard, Dupuy, and Co., 2,668 8,511; Jules Duret and Co., 466 6,371; Jules Robin and Co., 388 6,247; Sundries, 15,034 198,012.

Total, 34,316 547,740. For the year ending 31st December, 1869 Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 casks, and 238,763 Gallons, being more than a third part of the total exports for that destination.

In Great Britain, in Australia, and in France, Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.

As a protection against falsifications, our name is inscribed on the Glass of the Cognac, and GEORGE BROWNE & CO., 11-Mainp-street-11 BUENOS AYRES, And CALLES RINCON, Montevideo.

SCARLETT'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN. No. 214 ESMERALDA. This School, conducted on the plan by which similar institutions have become celebrated throughout the United States for the completeness of their course of instruction and the efficiency of their Graduates, affords to young men an excellent opportunity to gain in a few months as thorough a knowledge of the principles and practice of Book-keeping by the single entry, as could be acquired in the counting-house in the course of many years.

The system combines all the advantages of private instruction, each pupil being entirely independent of the others, and progressing as rapidly as his studies, and may progress as rapidly as capacity and previous attainments will admit. Hours-From Ten to Three; and in the evening from Half-past Seven to Nine.

Application for admission should be made to Mr. Scarlett, at No. 262 Calle San Martin; or at the Rooms. References-Dr. William Rawson, Mr. Joshua S. D. D., Municipal. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong, Mr. J. F. Sassenberg, Mr. Edward Hopkins.

JNO. A. SCARLETT, Graduate of Bell's Commercial College, Chicago. -xp,sept28

WOOD'S Reapers & Mowers FARMERS' CERTIFICATES. IN THE TOWN OF CHILVICHO, Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

We, the undersigned residents of this neighborhood, having been invited by Mr. Frederick Sellers, Quinta, by Messrs. Gregorio Villafane, and John Drysdale, to witness the trial of one of Messrs. W. A. Wood's Mowers, of New York, and after a two hours' trial, moving all-falls, we, the undersigned, consider it our duty to certify, that the above-mentioned Machine works perfectly well, economical labor, and that its mechanism is both simple and easily understood by any one who has been accustomed to agricultural labor, and to certify the above-mentioned, we sign this document on this, the 3d day of November, 1870.

Federico Soares—Pres. de Municipalidad Juan M. Diaz—Municipal. Eduardo Benites id. Carlos Luna—Empleado Municipal. Juan J. Suvieña—Gerente del Banco. Luis Salvador—Tesorero del Banco. Mateo Fernandez—Tenedor de libros. Eugenio C. Diaz—Gefe de estacion F.C.O. Pedro Guman—Comerciante. Esteban Dyrland id. Ambrosio Moreno id. Victor Pecho id. N. Luengo id. Sal. Mergento id. N. Buerco—Quintero. J. Ferrua id. Victor Barrancas—Labrador. Pablo Muna—Artisan. José Canale id. The Machines on Sale, at THOMAS DRYSDALE & CO., 64-Calle Moreno-64 And at Dn. GREGORIO VILLAFANE, Mercedes and Chilvico. 184 xp117

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposits Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices. Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus. Life Insurances are insurable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to a great extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and officers of the "Queen" The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and exactness, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic. Apply for particulars and other details from 11 to 13 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. Retiro, Dec. 1870. 420

WHILE wool is cheap, Buy your sheep's. THE best Bows are those made at the Iron Foundry, 268-BUEN ORDEN-268 Also for Sale cheap Wooden Boxes for grocers. 24 xp14

LA PROVIDA

COMPANIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS. A P. U. A. D. Domiciliada en Buenos Ayres, CAPITAL REALIZADO, 1,000,000 DE 4 FUERTES.

Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales. La Compañia asegura contra riesgos de mar y de los rios, buques y mercancias de cualquier clase, bajo libérales condiciones. Dars tambien pólizas flotantes. Seguros Contra Incendios. Se aseguran contra incendios toda clase de propiedad movable e inmobiliaria, bajo equitativas condiciones. Esta Compañia, no cobrará pólizas ni gastos de inspeccion. Las pérdidas a cargo de La Provida serán pagadas con la mayor prontitud; y en caso de cuestion su someterán al arbitraje de camaracantes.

DIRECCION: Director-General—D. Juan Carranza, Sub-Director—D. Q. F. Armonch, CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION! Presidente: Dr. D. Bernardo de Irigoyen. Vice-Presidente: D. Juan Bernabé Molina.

VOCALIOS: Dn Ambrósio P. Lezica, Juan Lanus, Eduardo Bonnesson, Francisco J. de Basabe, John Russell, Aquilino Navarro, Rodolfo Heymondahl. Por mas pormenores y para contratar seguros ocerámas al escritorio de la Compañia, Calle Reconquista, No. 87 todos los dias de 10 de la mañá de tarde. 10xpj1

MARITIME ASSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, MARSEILLES, AND HAVER. The undersigned inform the Public that he has received from the Committee of the above-named Companies full power to act as General Agent. 49-CALLE CANGALLO-49 81,3m,117

MARCUS LAPLANE, 49-CALLE CANGALLO-49 81,3m,117

WOOD'S Reapers & Mowers. LIST OF PRICES: Suits Made to Order \$250, Do. Ready-made \$250 to \$500, A pair of Coats \$60 to \$100, Linen Shirts, White Shirts, Criméan Shirts, &c \$60 to \$150, CORK HATS \$30. Observe the Address. 39-Calle Defensa-39 34,1m,1d

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ENGLISH TONIC AND SODA WATER. PITT'S TONIC WATER. PITT'S SODA WATER. Just received per Ariadne. The Tonic Water is slightly bitter, and is recommended by the leading Medical Men in Europe as a strengthening and refreshing drink for Invalids, and is especially recommended to those suffering from Indigestion. 141-CALLE PIEDADA-141 Wholesale and Retail. 73 xp18

PATENT WOODEN FENCES. Suitable for Estates, Gardens, Chlochers, &c. The Inventors have a 20 years Patent in France, Spain and Italy. Offices-70 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres; and 250 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo. G. LEROY AND CO., Agents for Guay and Co., Inventors.

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