

New Advertisements.

TEATRO COLON

GRAN COMPANIA DRAMATICA ITALIANA. Del Celebrado Artista TOMASO SALVINI

EL DOMINGO, 13 DE AGOSTO 1871. Representacion del Abono. EL VIEJO CAPOREAL. LA ALDEA DE SAN LORENZO.

REBAJA DE PRECIOS. Asiento de Casaca \$16 mpc. Entrada a la Casaca 16 "

Nota.—El Tramway Argentino del 11 de Setiembre y Recolita tendran coches para la concurrencia despues de terminada la funcion.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS. MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE

ROSARIO TO NEW YORK. The Steamship HUMBOLDT, 1346 Tons.

JOHN SON, Commander. Will be despatched from ROSARIO, CALLING AT PORTS BELOW.

NEW YORK. Via this Port, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro about the 20th of AUGUST.

The Steamship OLBERS, 2161 Tons. E. PEBEL, Commander.

HAVERE. Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Lisbon, Landing Passengers, Specie and Mails for England, at Southampton.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, on the day of sailing.

RATES OF PASSAGE: New York, 1st class \$45 00. Do, 2d class 25 00. Rio Janeiro, 1st class 25 00.

Philharmonic Society's Concert.

FOR THE POOR OF BUENOS AYRES TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME. PRIMERA PARTE. Overture.—Le Serment.

Obertura.—Le Serment. Auber. Coro.—Barcarola de La Straniera.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Segunda Parte. Coro.—De Secretos de Sello.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Gran Fantasia.—Della Regina de la Opera.—Ruy Blas.

Grande y importante REMATE JUDICIAL

P. ESGALANTE. De todas las existencias del Primer Establecimiento de San Antonio en su Clase.

Estancia denominada SANTA MARIA. Partido de la Enseñada.

Pertenece a Don Ernesto Oldendorf, por cuenta de acreedores y por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia, en lo civil Dr. Don Jorge Echeverri.

En los dias 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 de Agosto y Setiembre 1.º en el mismo establecimiento, a las 12 en punto de cada dia, venderemos todas las existencias en hacienda, lino y rogazari, titulos y enseres de este gran establecimiento, cuyo pormento es como sigue:

El Domingo 27. A las 12 en punto de cada dia, venderemos todos los caballos puros, potrillos y potrancas de sangre pura como son los siguientes:

Cria de sangre pura de Frankelmen! 1 Caballo entero, Mameluch. 1 yegua, Jomari.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 100 Caballos enteros, 90 id de silla de servicio.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 7 machinos per segir, 1 id para aventar trigo.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 4300 ovejunos merinos, 2040 id Merizias finas repartidas en 4 majadas.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 2217 ovejunos Merinos n.º 3, 33 carnosos Negretti-sangre pura, 229 id cranza Negretti y Rambouillet.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 19 carnosos grandes de 4 ruedas, 100 guarniciones para trinos de arados maquinas y carros.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 2217 ovejunos Merinos n.º 3, 33 carnosos Negretti-sangre pura, 229 id cranza Negretti y Rambouillet.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 4300 ovejunos merinos n.º 3, 2040 id Merizias finas repartidas en 4 majadas.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 2217 ovejunos Merinos n.º 3, 33 carnosos Negretti-sangre pura, 229 id cranza Negretti y Rambouillet.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 4300 ovejunos merinos n.º 3, 2040 id Merizias finas repartidas en 4 majadas.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 2217 ovejunos Merinos n.º 3, 33 carnosos Negretti-sangre pura, 229 id cranza Negretti y Rambouillet.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 4300 ovejunos merinos n.º 3, 2040 id Merizias finas repartidas en 4 majadas.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 2217 ovejunos Merinos n.º 3, 33 carnosos Negretti-sangre pura, 229 id cranza Negretti y Rambouillet.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 4300 ovejunos merinos n.º 3, 2040 id Merizias finas repartidas en 4 majadas.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 64 ovejunos Rambouillet, sangre pura, 610 id Merinos n.º 1.

A las 12 en punto venderemos: 17 carnosos de la estacion del Sr. Olendorf, para vender en esta ciudad, hoy queda sin efecto, por nuevo acuerdo con el Sr. Jefe de la imposibilidad de transportar dichos animales y se vendera todo en el mismo establecimiento.

Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

All liberal-minded men in the Empire regarded the measure then adopted, as the first step towards the abolition of slavery.

It was only a question of time and opportunity, as I told the English Minister in a conversation with him in 1855, and about that time the Government began to prohibit slave labor in all the public departments.

The suppression of the African Slave-trade was already a question of international interests, and several nations had made treaties on the subject, not so much to prevent the depopulation of Africa, as to uphold the cause of morality.

At that time Emancipation Societies were formed all over the Empire, and funds raised for the manumission of slaves. Foremost among the advocates of Abolition had been such statesmen as Viscount Sao Vicente, Vicount Laborahy, Quiraoz and Viscount Sapucaby.

But it has been wisely observed by an American writer, that to carry out great reforms the co-operation of men of all parties is requisite, hence we must invoke on this occasion both Liberals and Conservatives to our aid.

When this question was agitated in 1867, although public opinion seemed ripe for it, I said the time was not yet over, and the campaign in Paraguay still seemed interminable. It was enough to prepare the way for introducing the measure hereafter.

Not a little was public opinion influenced by the feeling of those 50,000 Brazilians who returned from the war, all hearty abolitionists, for they had seen how opprobriously the name of Brazil in neighboring States was confounded with slavery.

But we must not for ever postpone the settlement of the question. Let us make a patriotic effort with good will to bring about a happy solution. It is rumored by the opposition that we meditate a Coup d'etat in case the bill be thrown out. What antecedents, may I ask, to warrant such assertions? If there be a majority against the Government let the country judge between us. One of the opposing members says—"In this debate we must not admit Religion into the considerations." I maintain, on the contrary, that it is precisely in a question like this that reasons of morality, and philosophy must have special weight.

What would Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton, Necker, Broglie and such men say to the Hon. Deputy? When England and France were about to abolish slavery it was said the results would be most injurious: the same was said in the United States till a disastrous civil war settled the difficulty. Happily in this country things have not come to such a pass. But it is said there will be antagonistic interests between the northern and southern provinces of the Empire. This is unfounded, for the returns of slaves and slave-produce show no great difference between north and south: in the 5 years ending 1870 the value of produce raised was—

Northern provinces \$47,688 milreis Southern 442,314

The slave population was set down thus: Northern provinces 668,633 souls Southern 871,916

The opposition tell us that the mode of emancipation, by declaring all children born of slaves henceforward free, would lead to great evils. They propose instead to liberate all females, which would be cruel and irrational, as leading to a separation of the sexes. It would be worse than the rape of the Sabines. Others say it would be better to leave the matter in statu quo, and that slavery will die out in 20 years. It is true the deaths exceed the births by 2½ per cent, yearly, and the liberation of slaves stands for a similar proportion. But even supposing a reduction of 5 per cent, yearly, it will be found on computation that if we estimate the present number of slaves at

2 millions, we should still have at the end of 30 years as many as 429,278, almost equal to the number altogether in the colonies of Great Britain and France when those countries abolished slavery.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

All liberal-minded men in the Empire regarded the measure then adopted, as the first step towards the abolition of slavery.

It was only a question of time and opportunity, as I told the English Minister in a conversation with him in 1855, and about that time the Government began to prohibit slave labor in all the public departments.

The suppression of the African Slave-trade was already a question of international interests, and several nations had made treaties on the subject, not so much to prevent the depopulation of Africa, as to uphold the cause of morality.

At that time Emancipation Societies were formed all over the Empire, and funds raised for the manumission of slaves. Foremost among the advocates of Abolition had been such statesmen as Viscount Sao Vicente, Vicount Laborahy, Quiraoz and Viscount Sapucaby.

But it has been wisely observed by an American writer, that to carry out great reforms the co-operation of men of all parties is requisite, hence we must invoke on this occasion both Liberals and Conservatives to our aid.

When this question was agitated in 1867, although public opinion seemed ripe for it, I said the time was not yet over, and the campaign in Paraguay still seemed interminable. It was enough to prepare the way for introducing the measure hereafter.

Not a little was public opinion influenced by the feeling of those 50,000 Brazilians who returned from the war, all hearty abolitionists, for they had seen how opprobriously the name of Brazil in neighboring States was confounded with slavery.

But we must not for ever postpone the settlement of the question. Let us make a patriotic effort with good will to bring about a happy solution. It is rumored by the opposition that we meditate a Coup d'etat in case the bill be thrown out. What antecedents, may I ask, to warrant such assertions? If there be a majority against the Government let the country judge between us. One of the opposing members says—"In this debate we must not admit Religion into the considerations." I maintain, on the contrary, that it is precisely in a question like this that reasons of morality, and philosophy must have special weight.

What would Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton, Necker, Broglie and such men say to the Hon. Deputy? When England and France were about to abolish slavery it was said the results would be most injurious: the same was said in the United States till a disastrous civil war settled the difficulty. Happily in this country things have not come to such a pass. But it is said there will be antagonistic interests between the northern and southern provinces of the Empire. This is unfounded, for the returns of slaves and slave-produce show no great difference between north and south: in the 5 years ending 1870 the value of produce raised was—

Northern provinces \$47,688 milreis Southern 442,314

The slave population was set down thus: Northern provinces 668,633 souls Southern 871,916

The opposition tell us that the mode of emancipation, by declaring all children born of slaves henceforward free, would lead to great evils. They propose instead to liberate all females, which would be cruel and irrational, as leading to a separation of the sexes. It would be worse than the rape of the Sabines. Others say it would be better to leave the matter in statu quo, and that slavery will die out in 20 years. It is true the deaths exceed the births by 2½ per cent, yearly, and the liberation of slaves stands for a similar proportion. But even supposing a reduction of 5 per cent, yearly, it will be found on computation that if we estimate the present number of slaves at

2 millions, we should still have at the end of 30 years as many as 429,278, almost equal to the number altogether in the colonies of Great Britain and France when those countries abolished slavery.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

All liberal-minded men in the Empire regarded the measure then adopted, as the first step towards the abolition of slavery.

It was only a question of time and opportunity, as I told the English Minister in a conversation with him in 1855, and about that time the Government began to prohibit slave labor in all the public departments.

The suppression of the African Slave-trade was already a question of international interests, and several nations had made treaties on the subject, not so much to prevent the depopulation of Africa, as to uphold the cause of morality.

At that time Emancipation Societies were formed all over the Empire, and funds raised for the manumission of slaves. Foremost among the advocates of Abolition had been such statesmen as Viscount Sao Vicente, Vicount Laborahy, Quiraoz and Viscount Sapucaby.

But it has been wisely observed by an American writer, that to carry out great reforms the co-operation of men of all parties is requisite, hence we must invoke on this occasion both Liberals and Conservatives to our aid.

When this question was agitated in 1867, although public opinion seemed ripe for it, I said the time was not yet over, and the campaign in Paraguay still seemed interminable. It was enough to prepare the way for introducing the measure hereafter.

Not a little was public opinion influenced by the feeling of those 50,000 Brazilians who returned from the war, all hearty abolitionists, for they had seen how opprobriously the name of Brazil in neighboring States was confounded with slavery.

But we must not for ever postpone the settlement of the question. Let us make a patriotic effort with good will to bring about a happy solution. It is rumored by the opposition that we meditate a Coup d'etat in case the bill be thrown out. What antecedents, may I ask, to warrant such assertions? If there be a majority against the Government let the country judge between us. One of the opposing members says—"In this debate we must not admit Religion into the considerations." I maintain, on the contrary, that it is precisely in a question like this that reasons of morality, and philosophy must have special weight.

What would Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton, Necker, Broglie and such men say to the Hon. Deputy? When England and France were about to abolish slavery it was said the results would be most injurious: the same was said in the United States till a disastrous civil war settled the difficulty. Happily in this country things have not come to such a pass. But it is said there will be antagonistic interests between the northern and southern provinces of the Empire. This is unfounded, for the returns of slaves and slave-produce show no great difference between north and south: in the 5 years ending 1870 the value of produce raised was—

Northern provinces \$47,688 milreis Southern 442,314

The slave population was set down thus: Northern provinces 668,633 souls Southern 871,916

The opposition tell us that the mode of emancipation, by declaring all children born of slaves henceforward free, would lead to great evils. They propose instead to liberate all females, which would be cruel and irrational, as leading to a separation of the sexes. It would be worse than the rape of the Sabines. Others say it would be better to leave the matter in statu quo, and that slavery will die out in 20 years. It is true the deaths exceed the births by 2½ per cent, yearly, and the liberation of slaves stands for a similar proportion. But even supposing a reduction of 5 per cent, yearly, it will be found on computation that if we estimate the present number of slaves at

2 millions, we should still have at the end of 30 years as many as 429,278, almost equal to the number altogether in the colonies of Great Britain and France when those countries abolished slavery.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

Abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

There are but three ways of treating the question: 1st. To decree the immediate abolition of slavery.

2nd. To fix a date more or less remote, after which slavery ceases.

3rd. To declare all children of slaves henceforth born free.

The first or second methods would involve some confusion and great outlay to the nation in compensating slaveholders.

The third is more gradual, and every way preferable. It has been objected that it may cause inconvenience on the plantations to have the parents as slaves and the children free.

Mr. President, Never before in the history of our Constitution has the Legislature been called on to consider a subject of such magnitude, and I trust the Hon. members will take it up in a spirit of calm deliberation, apart from all political or personal bearings.

Public opinion in Brazil calls for legislation in this all-important matter. So far back as 1836 a society of Liberty and Independence was formed, with the express purpose of repressing slave-trade and encouraging free labor.

Its efforts slowly gained ground till 1850, when the Brazilian flag suffered a deep humiliation in connection with slavery.

Cool reflection succeeded, and we agreed to abolish the importation of slaves from Africa. Many people said the rain of Brazil would inevitably follow, but, thank God, such predictions were not verified.

All liberal-minded men in the Empire regarded the measure then adopted, as the first step towards the abolition of slavery.

It was only a question of time and opportunity, as I told the English Minister in a conversation with him in 1855, and about that time the Government began to prohibit slave labor in all the public departments.

The suppression of the African Slave-trade was already a question of international interests, and several nations had made treaties on the subject, not so much to prevent the depopulation of Africa, as to uphold the cause of morality.

At that time Emancipation Societies were formed all over the Empire, and funds raised for the manumission of slaves. Foremost among the advocates of Abolition had been such statesmen as Viscount Sao Vicente, Vicount Laborahy, Quiraoz and Viscount Sapucaby.

But it has been wisely observed by an American writer, that to carry out great reforms the co-operation of men of all parties is requisite, hence

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Montevideo papers delivered here yesterday morning state that the rebel leader Aparicio has succeeded in getting together the nucleus of a new army, and is now in the vicinity of Cerro Largo with 500 men.

The weather looked so threatening yesterday morning that all passengers for town on the various railways came provided with a supply of topcoats and umbrellas sufficient to resist a deluge of perpendicular pitchforks.

The papers to hand by the Cordillera mention the approaching visit to England of the Saxe of the age, Count Moltke.

The Bishop of Anlon has addressed a pastoral to the people of the diocese of Buenos Ayres exhorting them to return thanks to Pope Pius the Ninth.

The mantle of Orion has descended on some of our colleagues in the Tribuna office. The famed column headed 'Cossas' has reappeared, and is securing in good hands.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society to-night at the Coliseum is expected to rival the Colon Theatre on Wednesday night in the brilliancy of the audience.

It was said yesterday that the Municipality of Ensenada have prevented the new saladeros there from working, stating that what is bad for the goose is bad for the gander.

We take the following from an English paper received by the mail:—'On Saturday afternoon the Dean of Westminster delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience in the School of Mines, Jernyn-street, on 'The Early Christians.'

The imposing and solemn sight of a military funeral was witnessed yesterday morning at the San Miguel Church. The neighborhood was somewhat startled by the firework volleys fired by a platoon of infantry in front of the church.

From the 12th to the 20th of this month the Patent Office expects a punctual attendance, for 'paying up' purposes, of all lawyers, doctors, notaries, surveyors, dentists, accountants, architects, brokers, gas companies, itinerant vendors, and corn-cutters.

The speech of Viscount Rio Branco in the Brazilian Chambers on the Slave Emancipation question will be found in another column. It is one of the finest orations ever made in any Parliament.

It is a subject of remark that, according to the last quotations of Northern Railway stock, the shares now command a higher premium in the London market than the B. A. Great Southern Railway shares.

The Rosario people are greatly discontented at the concession given lately for the construction of water works in that town. The Municipality is about to protest against it.

The adjourned meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. C. Seale Hayne in the chair, for the purpose of transacting that portion of the business left unfinished at the 3d inst.

The Chairman stated that since the last meeting, of which this was the adjournment, he was happy to say that the required amount of debenture stock had been subscribed to enable them to declare a dividend, and the whole of the special expenditure up to the end of last year had now been provided.

Mr. Strawbridge second the motion, which was at once agreed to. Mr. D. Davis, Southampton, said that not only every proprietor in this company but every human being on the face of the earth must deplore the epidemic which had recently been raging in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Ravaz seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman in reply to a shareholder, said that the last advice the directors had received from Buenos Ayres were dated the 14th April, when Mr. Crabtree, the general manager, wrote to them in good spirits.

Mr. S. Herpath thought that on this occasion a corollary vote of thanks should be accorded to Mr. Crabtree and the officers at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Crabtree, like the manager of the Great Southern, had devoted himself to his duties under the trying circumstances in which he had been placed during this almost unprecedented epidemic in a manner which reflected the highest amount of credit upon himself.

Mr. Dodgson seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.—Railway Times, June 10th 1871.

There was a very limited business done in Bonds to-day, and the market ruled a shade flatter. Prices, nevertheless, were maintained, both on time and for cash.

Exchange ruled rather flat to-day. The rates on England remain somewhat: bills were passed at 49 1/2 credit—49 1/2 and at 49 1/2 cash. The rate for 6 months is 5 1/2 and 5 1/2.

There is a great stir amongst builders in the suburbs, and large contracts for bricks have been concluded. Several new houses are being erected at the Lomas de Zamora, and along the Florencio Road rows of neat country houses are going up on every side.

It is a subject of remark that, according to the last quotations of Northern Railway stock, the shares now command a higher premium in the London market than the B. A. Great Southern Railway shares.

The Rosario people are greatly discontented at the concession given lately for the construction of water works in that town. The Municipality is about to protest against it.

The adjourned meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. C. Seale Hayne in the chair, for the purpose of transacting that portion of the business left unfinished at the 3d inst.

The Chairman stated that since the last meeting, of which this was the adjournment, he was happy to say that the required amount of debenture stock had been subscribed to enable them to declare a dividend, and the whole of the special expenditure up to the end of last year had now been provided.

Mr. Strawbridge second the motion, which was at once agreed to. Mr. D. Davis, Southampton, said that not only every proprietor in this company but every human being on the face of the earth must deplore the epidemic which had recently been raging in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Ravaz seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman in reply to a shareholder, said that the last advice the directors had received from Buenos Ayres were dated the 14th April, when Mr. Crabtree, the general manager, wrote to them in good spirits.

Mr. S. Herpath thought that on this occasion a corollary vote of thanks should be accorded to Mr. Crabtree and the officers at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Crabtree, like the manager of the Great Southern, had devoted himself to his duties under the trying circumstances in which he had been placed during this almost unprecedented epidemic in a manner which reflected the highest amount of credit upon himself.

Mr. Dodgson seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.—Railway Times, June 10th 1871.

There was a very limited business done in Bonds to-day, and the market ruled a shade flatter. Prices, nevertheless, were maintained, both on time and for cash.

Exchange ruled rather flat to-day. The rates on England remain somewhat: bills were passed at 49 1/2 credit—49 1/2 and at 49 1/2 cash. The rate for 6 months is 5 1/2 and 5 1/2.

There is a great stir amongst builders in the suburbs, and large contracts for bricks have been concluded. Several new houses are being erected at the Lomas de Zamora, and along the Florencio Road rows of neat country houses are going up on every side.

It is a subject of remark that, according to the last quotations of Northern Railway stock, the shares now command a higher premium in the London market than the B. A. Great Southern Railway shares.

The Rosario people are greatly discontented at the concession given lately for the construction of water works in that town. The Municipality is about to protest against it.

The adjourned meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. C. Seale Hayne in the chair, for the purpose of transacting that portion of the business left unfinished at the 3d inst.

The Chairman stated that since the last meeting, of which this was the adjournment, he was happy to say that the required amount of debenture stock had been subscribed to enable them to declare a dividend, and the whole of the special expenditure up to the end of last year had now been provided.

Mr. Strawbridge second the motion, which was at once agreed to. Mr. D. Davis, Southampton, said that not only every proprietor in this company but every human being on the face of the earth must deplore the epidemic which had recently been raging in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Ravaz seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman in reply to a shareholder, said that the last advice the directors had received from Buenos Ayres were dated the 14th April, when Mr. Crabtree, the general manager, wrote to them in good spirits.

Mr. S. Herpath thought that on this occasion a corollary vote of thanks should be accorded to Mr. Crabtree and the officers at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Crabtree, like the manager of the Great Southern, had devoted himself to his duties under the trying circumstances in which he had been placed during this almost unprecedented epidemic in a manner which reflected the highest amount of credit upon himself.

Mr. Dodgson seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.—Railway Times, June 10th 1871.

There was a very limited business done in Bonds to-day, and the market ruled a shade flatter. Prices, nevertheless, were maintained, both on time and for cash.

Exchange ruled rather flat to-day. The rates on England remain somewhat: bills were passed at 49 1/2 credit—49 1/2 and at 49 1/2 cash. The rate for 6 months is 5 1/2 and 5 1/2.

There is a great stir amongst builders in the suburbs, and large contracts for bricks have been concluded. Several new houses are being erected at the Lomas de Zamora, and along the Florencio Road rows of neat country houses are going up on every side.

ROYAL VICTORIA LAUNDRY BLUE. Manufactured by EHRENSPERGER AND CO., London. Sold by their Agents in BUENOS AYRES.

Victoria Blue. AZUL PARA ROPA Marca Victoria. 102 PIEDAD. C. H. Twyford & Cia.

102 PIEDAD. C. H. Twyford & Cia. Gran remate en las Lomas del Sud. En la estacion del Ferrocarril del Sud.

REMA TE POR CARLOS RISTORINI. Gran remate en las Lomas del Sud. En la estacion del Ferrocarril del Sud.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. [Chapman's Patent] Is an invaluable food for its richness in carbohydrates.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

SALE OF 80 MAGNIFICENT RAMS. Of the Cabana of Wilfred Latham. B. NAZAR and CO., 154 Victoria.

NEWVA COMPANIA SALTEÑA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR. AVISO. Fir Directorio de la Nueva Compania Salteña de Navegacion a Vapor.

NOTICE. THE Irish residents of Buenos Ayres are hereby notified that a General Meeting will be held at the Church of San Roque on Tuesday, 16th inst.

SUGGESTIVE. R U M. COLD NIGHTS. CHARLES TURMEAU & CO. 83 6p 9g

JUST RECEIVED. A FEW PATENT RUBBER CASKS, suitable for private families. Cañé, guaranteed to keep beer on draught sound for any length of time.

FOR SALE. A GOOD ENGLISH DOG-CART. New: also a Set of splendid TANDEM HARNESS. Will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers.

FOR VAPOR PARA IS (Disco). The splendid British Barque LIEUTENANT. Can engage and receive cargo for the above-mentioned port.

AGENTES M A R I T I M O S. AGENTES M A R I T I M O S SHIPBROKERS. Paysandu. 296 1m jr 23

THE LATEST IN JEWELLERY. All the rage in Europe. The first and only assistant in Buenos Ayres, consisting of DIAMONDS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, COSSACKS, LOCKETS, EAR-RINGS, &c.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. 395 CALLE TEMPLE. High ground, and in the most healthy part of the city. It has seven rooms, six with boarded floors.

LET, in an English family. Furnished Apartments. Apply at No. 226 Calle San Juan.

WANTED, a young Englishman, who speaks both Spanish and German, and understands both Spanish and German, to act as interpreter in a business establishment in this country.

Advertisement for 'The Standard' newspaper, including subscription rates and contact information for the publisher.

J. and E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON. THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY (PARIS, 1867).

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

YARROW AND HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR LONDON. Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

Portable Steam Engines (FROM FOUR TO THIRTY HORSE POWER), AND MACHINERY. STEAM THRASHING, PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION, Grinding, Sawing, Cotton Ginning, &c.

NOTICE—In the advertisements of some makers of Portable Engines, &c., great stress is laid by them upon the fact of their having obtained a large number of Medals and Prizes at Agricultural Shows and other Exhibitions.

Clayton & Shuttleworth. SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

CONDITIONS. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

PURE COD LIVER OIL. (PREPARED IN ICELAND.) It is generally admitted by the Medical Profession, that while no remedy is more important than Cod Liver Oil, its beneficial action is too often interfered with by gross impurities.

MARAVILLA COCOA THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London. Maravilla Cocoa. No Breakfast Table is complete without this delicious beverage.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is Morson's Peppine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, All warranted of Superior Quality. Pickles, Sauces, Syrups, Jams, in Tins and Jars. Orange Marmalade.

CAUTION. Jars and Bottles should be invariably destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of filling them with native productions.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

SUTTON and SONS, Seed Growers, HADFIELD, ENGLAND. Are constantly packing their GENUINE HOME-GROWN SEEDS.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS. Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BETTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

B R A B Y ' S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR (Lievins's Patent). PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH. SUPERSEDES ALL OTHERS IN EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

MESSENGER AND SON BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Manufacturers of CHAMPELLERS, CANDELABRA, GAS FITTINGS, IN BRONZE AND ORNOLLI.

SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS THE BEST MEANS OF PREVENTING DISAPPOINTMENT. SUTTON and SONS, Seed Growers, HADFIELD, ENGLAND.

Tramway Argentino. CON LA AUTORIZACION del Superior Gobierno, se avisa al publico que los Cocheces de este Tramway van a ser de tres clases.

JAVA COFFEE. Just Received, a small Shipment of this very excellent COFFEE, first-rate quality, guaranteed.

M ARSHAL, SONS, AND CO. (LIMITED), BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND. Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Suitable for Mining, Contractors and Agricultural purposes.

ENGLISH GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES. Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Musical Instruments, Wines, Ironmongery, &c.

PETER MOLLER'S PUREST OOD LIVER OIL. From a disagreeable Smell and Taste. This celebrated Oil, which is made on an entirely new method, invented by Mr. Peter Moller.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

FOR SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE WELL-KNOWN ESTANCOIA Or Mr. JAMES BELL, COMPRISING—40,000 Fine Medium Tobacco with Ramo.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS MUTUOS SOBRE LA VIDA. Terminada la presente Liquidacion de 1871; los interesados en ella opan por retro, por un pronunciamiento de 21 de Julio actual.

REMATES POR MIGUEL MAGALLANES, EN BELGRANO. El Domingo 13 del corriente a las 3 en punto de la tarde, y de donde se la bandera, se rematará sin otro modo que el de la subasta.

REMATES POR CARLOS RISTORINI. DE TERRENOS DE BARRANCA. Tres cuartas del Once. Situados en la magnifica quinta de Vermejo, Calle de Corrientes, distante 3 cuadras del 11 de Setiembre.

REMATES POR PABLO ESCALANTE, JUDICIAL. El Domingo 20, Lunes 21 y Martes 22 se procederá a la venta de todos los útiles y enseres de la Estancia denominada STA. MARIA y de todas las haciendas lanar y yeguarizo, cuyo detalle se dará oportunamente.

REMATES POR MIGUEL MAGALLANES, EN BELGRANO. El Domingo 13 del corriente a la una en punto de la tarde y de donde se la bandera, se rematará sin otro modo que el de la subasta.

REMATES POR MIGUEL MAGALLANES, EN BELGRANO. El Domingo 13 del corriente a las 12 en punto de la tarde, y de donde se la bandera, se rematará sin otro modo que el de la subasta.

REMATES POR MARIANO MEDRANO Y O. A. En el Pueblo de Belgrano. El Domingo 13 del corriente, a las 12 en punto de la tarde, y de donde se la bandera, se rematará sin otro modo que el de la subasta.

REMATES POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle de Potosi, DE COMESTIBLES. El Jueves, 17 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se ha de rematar al fin a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado.

REMATES POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi para De muebles Franceses y otros. El Martes 16 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se ha de rematar al fin a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado.

REMATES POR PABLO A. RAMELL. ESPLENDIDO REMATE DE 35 MANZANAS DE TERRENO EN MORON. EL MARTES 15 DE AGOSTO A LAS 11 EN PUNTO DE LA TARDE, se ha de rematar al fin a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado.

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED Extra Stout IN QUARTS AND PINTS. Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by O'NEILL LAGER from the Brewery.

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT. WILLIAM P. DAWES, Bookseller, Stationer, & Newsagent. WM. P. DAWES Has just received, ex 'West', the following new and complete works.

LIBRERIA ANGLO-AMERICANA. 85-CALLE PARRA—26. WM. P. DAWES. European Newspapers received four times a month. For sale single copies. Also the place in town that receives its Magazine monthly regularly.