

New Advertisements. TEATRO COLON. COMPANIA DRAMATICA ITALIANA. ERNESTO ROSSI. EL SABADO, 2 DE DICIEMBRE. GRAN FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA A BENEFICIO ASILO DE HUERFANOS.

BREIDENBACH'S SUPERIOR PERFUMES. Given away for \$15, sold elsewhere at \$25. ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61 Calle Florida.

Chicago Relief Fund. The undersigned the Committee of the Chicago Relief Fund, respectfully solicit subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers by this terrible disaster.

CHARLES S. BOWERS, J. C. ZIMMERMAN, H. S. JACKSON, EDWARD MITCHELL, B. MITRE & VEDIA, A. C. BEAN, GEORGE T. BROWN.

Important Auction. By Messrs. PEREZ DEL CERRO, HNOS.

On MONDAY, 4th inst., At THREE P.M., 89—CALLE VICTORIA—89. Will be knocked down to the highest bidder, the following real estate...

Albert Gebbie and Co. A. GEBBIE and CO. Have on hand a variety of READY-MADE SUITS.

W. N. HIBON, of the College of Physicians, London, and the College of Surgeons, of England, received in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, resides at 1873 Calle Rivadavia...

THE LECTURE ROOM of the new American M.E. Church, No 150 Calle Corrientes, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on

NORTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. This Company have for sale about fifty tons of old railway rails, suitable for sale, etc.

ATTENTION. The serious attention of capitalists is called to the two important questions of house property in this city, and live stock in this Province.

TO LET, a very fine house, with 50 rooms at the corner of Belgrano and Entre Rios. Tramway passes the door.

GERMAN GIRL, with good recommendations, offers her services in a private English family; has had three years experience in a German House.

REMATE. MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa habitacion del Señor Don Norberto de la Riestra Calle de las Artes No. 36.

PRIMER DOMINOTIRO. 2 camisas de fino completo con botones elásticos y colgadas, 1 camisa de algodón con botones elásticos...

LIQUIDACION. El Directorio del Ferrocarril del Oeste llama a licitación para la descarga de los materiales.

CARRIL DEL OESTE. Licitación. El Directorio del Ferrocarril del Oeste llama a licitación para la descarga de los materiales.

CAMP FOR SALE. FOR SALE, AN ESTANCIA. Composed of One League Front by Two Leagues Depth.

Two Square Leagues, with Houses and 12 Puestos, Distance from this 32 leagues to the West Coast of the Salada.

MANANA, para Montevideo, á las 6 de la mañana, el vapor Americano.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. Weekly Packet Edition, Single Copy... 20

The Standard. "Nil infa autem nil veri non audiam dicere". FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 1871.

The Olbers' Mails. The splendid steamer Olber arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday afternoon.

Meeting of Spanish bondholders was held in London yesterday, at which energetic steps for the protection of the bondholders' threatened rights were resolved upon.

At a general meeting of the policyholders in the European Assurance Company yesterday, a resolution in favor of accepting the offer from the New York Assurance Company, for taking over the business on the terms already agreed upon, was carried by a large majority.

An air of mysterious importance attaches to Captain Angell, the new witness in the Tichborne case. Yesterday he underwent examination before one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, but reporters were excluded, and the purport of the evidence did not transpire.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Industrial Committee yesterday, a communication was read from the Local Government Board in reference to Father Nugent's scheme for the emigration of a number of pauper children from this town to the U. States.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the impression was prevalent that the Bank of England would to-morrow have to reduce their rate to 4 per cent in consequence of the superabundant supply of money. Bills at 3 1/2 per cent are eagerly sought for. Consols were improved at 93 1/2 and New Threes and Reduced Annuities were firmer at 91 1/2 respectively.

The Times, bearing in mind the various causes of discontent and weakness in the Liberal party, has no hesitation in expressing its conviction that Mr. Gladstone's speech will strengthen its position. It is no faint praise to say that he exhibits unabated confidence in himself and his colleagues for Englishmen hold, and are not far wrong in holding, that statesmen who believe in themselves are much more likely to be efficient public servants than statesmen whose modesty impels them to fish for a policy. It is still higher praise to say that it indicates distinctly to what lengths Mr. Gladstone will not go in social legislation, and refutes the fallacy, so often repeated on his authority, that little has been done by Parliament for the working classes during the last

forty years. Nothing can be more opportune than Mr. Gladstone's treatment of this subject, or than his vindication of the sound principle that it is not the duty, or within the power, of the State to raise labour by a mechanical force to a higher level in society, but only to remove the artificial obstacles, if any, which prevent its raising itself.

Intelligence received from Halifax (N.S.) up to October 16 states that the city and vicinity had been visited by a terrific hurricane, with a high tide, unexampled in the history of the city for violence and damage. For three miles the water front of the city and the wharves were damaged, and many of the latter were swept away, with stores of fish, lumber &c. The tide flowed over many streets near the water; the steamer Chase broke from her moorings at Dominion Wharf, and went clear through five wharves on the north; and 2,000 barrels of fish on two of the wharves were sent adrift, and nearly all were lost. In the city the damage done is mostly to roofs, chimneys, trees, and fences, whilst in the suburbs several houses were blown down, and hundreds of fences and large trees were swept away. The railroad from the city to Bedford station, a distance of ten miles, is damaged to the extent of \$16,000. Dartmouth, opposite the city, was totally destroyed. There were 20 vessels ashore in the harbour alone, including the barque Fanny, from Philadelphia to Europe, with part of her cargo gone and strewn on the shore. Three men were drowned on the Devil's Island, and there were fears of terrible destruction on the coast and up the Bay of Fundy. The shores of Halifax Harbour on Friday presented an appearance of wreck and ruin never seen before; several vessels were high and dry, whilst others were dismantled, and the damage was estimated at \$200,000. Intelligence from Montreal, Lake Ontario, and Lake Michigan, states that a fearful hurricane had swept over both places, doing immense damage. The schooner Levant was totally wrecked on Lake Michigan, and the captain, chief officer, and seaman, and one passenger drowned.

Professor Fawcett, in the course of a heavy indictment against the Government in the *Portly Review*, contrasting its pledges with their non-fulfillment, its pretensions with its failures and impostures, exemplifies the consequence of ministers paandering to popular cries to the neglect of larger and vital questions of imperial concern, by their attitude towards India. It has been remarked that not a quarter of an hour has been devoted to Indian affairs by Cabinet Councils since the present Government has come into office. Yet Professor Fawcett opines that it is certainly not necessary to see far ahead to discover that the day is not very far distant when India will present, perhaps, the greatest and most difficult question to an English Government has ever had to settle.

During his recent visit to the Continent, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., had the opportunity afforded him of obtaining much trustworthy information concerning the constitution and operation of the International Society, and he says that he is prepared to prove that instead of the opinions it holds being "an extraordinary medley of sense and folly, practical aims and visionary Utopias, economical ends and most extravagant political means," as the *Times* recently described them, it is a society which strikes at the root of all civilization, and which merges with destruction every European state. The International (he says) numbers 1,000,000 members in France, who pay one sou per week. This amounts to 100,000 fr. a year. In England there are 186,000 members, of whom 30,000 are in London.

The fate of the Communist prisoners whose cases entitled them to a reprieve is not yet settled, the day of the next sitting of the Commission of Pardon not being fixed. Very few catches are ready for examination, but it is not probable that any of the prisoners will be executed except Perre. It is expected that the reorganization of the army will be proceeded with after the re-opening of the Assembly.

The speech of M. Thiers to the members of the Council-General of the Seine and Oise is stated by the *Journal Officiel* to have been perfectly accurately reported, although there was some slight difference in the versions that appeared in the Paris papers. The word "moderation," not "clemency," as used by M. Thiers, referred to his policy.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Herr Frisza gave notice of a motion asking the President of the Ministry whether he was not of opinion that a personal union between Austria and Hungary was rendered necessary by the Cis-Leithan Ministerial crisis, and by the fact that in consequence of the compromise with Hungary the Hungarian Ministry had been called upon to interfere, thereby involving the interests of the Cis-Leithan Ministry in Hungarian affairs.

The Budget for 1872 came on for discussion in Monday's sitting of the German Parliament. Herr von Delbrück pointed out that it was desirable that the Government should have the control of a certain amount of the new revenue contribution for the purpose of establishing a special fund for the military administration. The Reichstag was therefore recommended to empower the Chancellor of the Empire to issue Treasury Bonds to the amount of 8,000,000 thalers. Several objections raised by various speakers were refuted by Herr von Delbrück and Ge-

neral von Roon, the latter announcing that in the next military budget large demands would be made upon the country. The first discussion was then closed. The second debate will take place in a sitting of the whole House. The Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of Count Hohenhausen and his colleagues! expressing the imperial recognition of their services. The Finance Ministry is entrusted provisionally to Baron von Holzaethan, as also the presidency of the Council, &c., until the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Roumanian bondholders are likely to have their claims righted ere long, as the Protection Committee in Berlin, Breslau, and Vienna, have issued an identical declaration to the Roumanian Government in which they state their readiness, as the sole organ of the bondholders, to undertake the rights and duties of the concessionaires, and to start a new company for the working of the Roumanian Railway.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies was opened yesterday by King George, who made a speech of a congratulatory character on the satisfactory condition of the foreign and domestic affairs of the country.

A conspiracy, instigated by the International, has been discovered at Barcelona, and a number of bombs have been seized. Turkish finances are reported to be improving. It is officially stated that the expenses in connection with the Imperial palaces will be reduced by two million francs annually. Reforms are promised in other directions. A sort of commission has been formed to ascertain in what manner the laws are executed in the provinces, and to report on the best way of meeting the wants of the population.

The ratifications of the convention, by which Germany acquires the St. Gothard Railway, was yesterday exchanged between the German, Swiss, and Italian Ministers.

MORTGAGE BANK BIOGRAPHY. The new Mortgage Bank, to be opened on the 1st January 1872, is regarded by all as an institution the most important ever attempted in the River Plate. The heirs, executors, administrators, and assignees of the present generation will possibly seek in the musty archives of the Government or Provincial Bank some record of the founders of a financial combination that even now baffles the coolest brain to properly understand. The mortgage, executed on the 1st of January, and the cedulas issued thereon, will take 20 years to redeem in the absence of a foreclosure.

Twenty-nine years ahead! Where is the man to cast the horoscope. Most of the Directors of the new Bank are now in the meridian of life; some however are far advanced in years, and of the men who sit round the board on the first of the year, how many will live to cancel the first mortgage? Yesterday we published the list of the board, but we feel that the trust reposed in those gentlemen is so great, and the possible working of the new bank so stupendous, that we owe it to posterity to give a slight biographical sketch of the "Mortgage Bank Founders of Real Estate Independence," for looking at the new bank in its proper light, what is it, if not a lever to raise real estate to its proper value.

Francis Balbin, the founder of the Mortgage Bank, and who drafted the by-laws, project, &c., now the law of the land, is a gentleman of about 58 summers, of a mild, unassuming disposition, measured tread, and for many years has occupied a very distinguished position in his native country. Born in Buenos Ayres he has never sighed to leave her sunny shores although he has a son now travelling in Europe. A merchant by calling, he has ever devoted his acknowledged abilities to the rather difficult study of his country's finances. On many occasions he has been offered the portfolio of the Provincial Hacienda, and as often declined. In Calle Reconquista he lives in the most unostentatious manner, keeps no coach although very wealthy, and passes his leisure hours at his charming quinta at Las Cauchas, being passionately fond of flowers and chess-playing. Mr. Balbin has filled the post of Senator of the Province and several times was President of the Provincial Bank of which we may say for the last decade he has been perpetual director.

Mr. Balbin is a great theorist—a studious reader; and, although he cannot speak English, is a great admirer of English literature. He has five children, all grown up, one partner in the firm of Balbin & Plowes, and another a rising engineer, now travelling in Europe to complete his studies at the Government expense. As a chess player Mr. Balbin stands probably the first in Buenos Ayres. He never gives dinner parties, mixes little beyond the circle of his own intimate friends, is extremely gallant, and a great horticulturist.

Mariano Casares, aged 50, native of Buenos Ayres, and one of the first Argentine merchants and capitalists of Buenos Ayres. Mr. C. speaks English fluently, and has travelled through Ireland. Member of the firm of V. Casares & Hijos. He has made a colossal fortune, and as lighterman the bulk of the port business passes under his eye. In the Provincial Bank, Gas Company, Argentine Bank, and, in fact, all the principal financial and commercial institutions and companies of his country, Mr. Casares has figured, and figures as director. A large proprietor, both in the country and town, he is also a heavy holder of

National stock, gas shares, foreign debt, and Argentine Bank shares. Mr. C. is also part proprietor of the new Custom House deposits, and, as a sound, practical representative man, is one of whom any country might feel proud. He lives in easy style at his charming quinta in the south end, where he has erected a palatial residence. At his household there is much of the Good Old English Gentleman; he keeps two or three carriages, fine stud of English bred horses, gives superb dinner parties, and has done more to improve the stock of sheep, cattle, and horses in the River Plate than most of his wealthy contemporaries.

Jaine Davallos, aged 35, is one of the richest Argentine merchants in this city, is a large property holder both in town and camp, and has during a short mercantile career filled many high posts of commercial importance, Director of the Italo-Platense steam-line, and the Popular Argentina; he is married, has never been to Europe, and was former Consul for the Pontifical States. Frederick Elorondo, aged 37, may be regarded as the Irish member of the board, being son-in-law of Mr. Thomas Armstrong. Mr. E. is one of the wealthiest native capitalists of Buenos Ayres; a capital judge of real estate, of which he is a very large holder, resides in Calle Florida, and during the summer months at the sweetest quinta in the River Plate on the San Isidro barranca, he is a great lover of music, and at college was considered the best tenor amongst the students.

Manuel A. Ocampo, aged 39, son of the ex-Governor of Buenos Ayres, with whom he is a partner in business; resides in Calle Reconquista, and has a thorough knowledge of the market. Nicholas Seiaffino, aged 48, partner in the firm of Sivori & Seiaffino; is Italian by birth; has resided many years in this country; is agent for some of the Italian steamers; is largely engaged in the barranca and export trade, and resides in Calle Salta.

Jose A. Acosta, aged 45, brother to the late Minister of the Province; is a wealthy estanciaero; holds large estates in Corrientes, from which province he has just arrived; and is a deputy of this province. Juan Peña, aged 39, son of the late Don Juan Bautista Peña; is a large landed proprietor and wealthy estanciaero, and resides in the ancestral homestead, in Calle Corrientes.

Santiago Alcorita, aged 38, of the firm of Almaceno Alcorita and Sons. Largely engaged in the Upper Provinces trade; has travelled through Europe, and in company with some of our Bolsa magna's, sojourned for a week at Killarney. Mr. A. is a young man of liberal views and great promise; is a Doctor and ex-Deputy; is married, and resides in Calle Maipú, corner of Cuyo and Corrientes.

Frederick Mallmann, aged 48, of the firm of Mallmann & Co., one of the first importing houses in this market. Mr. M. is a native of Boppard, on the Rhine; over 20 years a resident of this country; lives in Calle Rivadavia, and has a thorough practical knowledge of the market. Saturnino Soriano, aged 35, son of the late S. Soriano; for many years one of the first Spanish merchants here; has never been to Europe, and is son-in-law of General Nazari.

LAW FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCE.

The Provincial Legislature has just sanctioned the following important project:—The Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

Art. 1. Let the Executive be authorized to grant the construction of railways to the contractor soliciting such, in accordance with the following regulations:—

1. The promoters who execute contracts shall establish their legal residence in this city. 2. The surveys of the line to be made at the expense of the projectors. 3. The gauge shall be of the same width as the Western Railway. 4. The companies shall be under the obligation to connect with other lines, allow such to cross theirs, as well as the running of trains on the usual conditions. 5. The railways built shall not be delivered to public traffic without the necessary permission of the Executive, which shall cause such to be properly examined by competent persons, to be named by them. 6. The time for the commencement and conclusion of the works shall be stipulated, subject to a fine to be fixed by the Executive.

7. Official correspondence to be carried free, troops, armament, ammunition, clothing and necessaries at one half fare; powder, however, to be carried by special train. 8. The right of expropriating the lines in favour of the province shall be established, assessing for this object as maximum the sum of £5,000 per mile, including in this sum rolling stock, lands, stations, workshops and other accessories, with a profit of 20 per cent, deducting from such calculation the value of the lands donated. 9. The promoters shall submit to the approval of the government the survey of the line. Art. 2. The Executive shall give public land where the line shall be built, and for stations where such may be found necessary, solely during the construction of the railway.

Art. 3. The Executive shall solicit from the National Government the free introduction of all materials necessary

for the railway, on behalf of the companies. Art. 4. The right of expropriation of private lands shall be recognized for such indispensable for the building of the line and stations, the surveys for which shall have been approved by the Executive.

Art. 5. The Executive shall establish other regulations which they may judge necessary for the proper carrying out of the contracts, and to guarantee in the surest way against any infraction that might ensue. Art. 6. To be absolutely prohibited the right of following any public road or street, crossing such only permitted. Art. 7. Communique, Etc.

THE CAMP NEAR PARANA. (By an English Traveller.) No. IV.

The camp—why there is not a tent or hut, or habitation, within the boundaries of the whole landscape; nothing but an endless waste of bare brown sward, with tufts of coarse switch-grass, scorched here and there by fire, as if feeble warfare had been carried on against this, the farmer's deathless foe.

Such were the thoughts that flashed through my inexperienced British brain, as I found myself one bright morning a mile outside of Parana, in an open carriage, in the company of an English friend and his family, on our way to his estancia some nine miles distant. My friend slyly enjoyed my surprise, when he told me this was the camp I had so much longed to see. A camp without tents!—truly this is the Roman joke over again, "Lucius a non lucendo." So "camp" is not English, but Anglicized Spanish—Latin, *campus*; Spanish, *campo*—not even fields or meadows: for there are no hedges, no fences, no boundaries of any kind that I can see to mark one man's land from another's.

In Britain we have our North-country moors, bristling and blooming with yellow, brown, and blue flowering weeds; our South-country meadows strewed with rocky mounds of boulders, tracts beyond the reach of culture, and therefore given up to grass and heath-cock; but here, thousands of acres of deep rich soil are left without attempt at cultivation, for troops of valueless horses to gallop over, and herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, valuable only for their hides and wool, to starve upon. I refer to a time when Entre Rios was suffering from a five months' drought, now happily refreshed by Heaven-sent showers. As I gazed at this flat dreary waste, with scarce a tree, or bush, or bramble to break the arid surface, and relieved only from weary monotony by the blue line of the beautiful Parana, that edged the western horizon, suggestive of moisture and cool breezes, I thought of my native land, great in arts and commerce, but disfigured by crime and paupers, yet where men are criminals and paupers to a great extent because land is so scarce and dear. I thought of the honest laborer, his cottage filled with helpless children, and he standing in the market place, in clean; white smock, and spade in hand, waiting wearily to be hired at as much per week as an unskilled laborer here demands for a day's work. I thought of the tenant-farmer I had known, with stalwart sons for whom he had pinched to furnish them with a fair education, and for whom he was searching, often vainly, in the nearest town for desk or counter at which to place them. I thought of the gentleman I knew of fair handed estate, entailed upon the eldest son, sitting with tall boys around his table, and he vainly striving to find them employment such as would not compromise the family dignity; (there, around and beyond me in apparently measureless vastness, was this rich, primeval soil, calling aloud for the cultivator, and requiring but the capital, patience, and skill of the Englishman to make this "desert blossom as the rose.")

My mental soliloquy was suddenly interrupted by the dash of a horseman athwart our track. With a gay sort of shawl on his shoulders, another tied round his waist, riding-boots armed with spurs of outrageous size, and a bandit hat, he was a picture; he got up, and if presented on the boards of the Surrey, he would be the idol of the galleries. 'Who's that?' I asked. 'A Gaucho,' was the reply. And what is a Gaucho? I have sought far and wide for the etymology of the word, but without effect—unless I take that given by a wagish friend, that 'Gaucho' is from the French 'Gauche,' because gentlemen hearing this name are honest 'over the left.' But what is a Gaucho by habit and profession? I have asked the question of natives and foreigners who profess to know this rarity of the human species well, and I give the result for the benefit of fellow-countrymen as ignorant as myself:—A Gaucho is a little of a horse-dealer, a great deal of a horse and cattle dealer. As a laborer he will work by fits and starts, and will do as much work in a week as an English navy would do in a day. As a butcher, at the vast slaughter-houses of this country, he possesses a dexterity unparalleled in the world, and he can perform feats with the knife and on horseback that cast into the shade all the jugglers and equestrians of Europe. His favorite resorts are the dancing and gambling houses, where he is an inveterate brawler and quarrel-seeker. He is a professional bravo, and will assassinate a rival, an enemy, or a troublesome creditor at so much per head. From his perfect horsemanship, it might be supposed that

his class would make splendid cavalry—but he can't stand against grape and canister, or even musketry; take him off his horse and seize his knife, and he is helpless as a babe and cowardly as a rabbit. He is the material of which revolutions are made, and will join any rising from the pure love of plunder. Mr. Sarmiento, in his *Sketches of the Argentine People*, has thrown a halo of poetry and romance about the Gaucho, just as Bulwer and Ainsworth have sought to give lustre to their vagabond heroes; and such writing has its charm. But if Mr. Sarmiento, in his unpoetical moments, when distracting rumours of revolutions here and risings there disturb his equanimity, were asked whether or not it would be well for the country over which he rules that the gaucho Gaucho should forever cease, and that of Farmer be substituted, his answer may fairly be guessed.

We had now driven over some eight or nine miles of ground, pursuing no regular road, for such had ceased to be soon after leaving Parana, our driver choosing for himself any track he judged best. We had crossed dry beds of streams, which, in wet seasons, form the affluents of the Parana; we had passed cattle and horses, and sheep, far away removed from any visible habitation; we had seen vultures and hawks, and birds of every plumage; we had spied out, here and there, miserable hovels, built of mud and osiers; when we, at last, descried a white object in the distance, that proved to be our destined farm-house. It was a neat cottage, one story high, with verandah in front, neat French windows, and all about it agreeable-looking, except the thatched roof, that suggested vermin. A little garden, divided into flower beds, and fenced all round with green painted wooden palisades, was in the front, and gave an air of snugness altogether English. We were received at the gate by my friend's farm-manager, a hale looking Scotchman, closely followed by his wife, and a stream of healthy, neatly-dressed children. The cottage consists of but three well sized rooms, the central one the dining-room, with a pretty sitting-room on one side, and a cheerful bed-room on the other, all kept scrupulously clean, and furnished much beyond the ordinary cottage style. But the most important room is the cellar-dairy, built expressly for the purpose, as cool as ice, and clean as polished marble. The out-buildings comprise a spacious kitchen and various huts, the abode of the farm-labourers. There is a long milking-shed, and fenced enclosure for cows, which we inspected, and found many of them fine animals, having been crossed with English breeds. There is a large enclosed paddock for the horses, where the gaucho servants show us his dexterity in the use of the lasso, by pinning two colts, and another fenced-in space for sheep.

The animals are not numerous, for the farmer tells us that during the 12 months' hubbub in this Province, joyously called a "war," the marauding rebels and the less felonious National troops had slaughtered, kidnapped, and dispersed the fine flocks and herds of the estancia, and what we saw was the gradually recovered remnant. This was not all they had done, for they had committed a general devastation on all the buildings and fences, which he had been hard at work to set right to the neglect of much important farming work. The great feature of the place was a magnificent corn-field, of such proportions as would have astounded and delighted a Lincolnshire farmer to gaze at. The wheat was thin and bare in some places, and short in stem, the consequence of the long droughts; and in some places seemed to have been too thickly sown—but it gave promise, and the late rains must have materially helped it to be an excellent crop. The farmer told us that his two great enemies were the ant and a species of rabbit, both of which make havoc with the young corn-blades. We had an opportunity of seeing both these ravagers—the one peeping prudently from his burrow within ten yards of us, and the other, a countless army, marching in endless files to their mound, one of which had been excavated and examined, and for once in my life I found the reality far surpassing the descriptions I had heard and read. And now we had seen all—no maize, no barley, no potatoes or other root crops, no flax, no tobacco, though the rich soil would have produced them all, and a domain large enough for a German principality, is left to a great extent uncultivated. Yet, I am told at Parana, that this is the best kept estancia in the neighbourhood, and when the English proprietor and his Scotch bailiff are able to carry out all their plans, it will doubtless prove the model farm of Entre Rios. Lovely was the drive homewards. So wondrous transparent was the atmosphere that the moon looked like a silver ball, suspended from the blue vault by an invisible cord. Clusters of brilliant gems, and showers of burnished gold hung in mid-air, as if adorning a crowd of unseen beauties. It was worth the voyage from Europe to see the grand blaze of such a sky, and I could have said of this lovely land, as Byron sang of another—

Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine, And all save the spirit of man—is divine. Your o'bdt. servant, E. T. II.

Advices from the colony of San Justo state that the cereal crops on that settlement are looking splendid, and that the colonists expect the finest yield they have ever had.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The fine steamer Olbers, from Liverpool, arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday afternoon bringing some passengers and a large cargo for that port and Buenos Ayres. The European intelligence by this steamer is but two days later than that by the last packet, and is not of any importance. The Royal Warrant regulating the future system of promotion in the British Army has been published. The Press is but half satisfied with it, as it leaves a good deal of room for the exercise of favoritism in the disposal of field rank. From the Continent of Europe the news is dull in the extreme. The Emperor of Germany lately plausibly exhorted the Rifes of his Guard to keep themselves in a state of preparation for war, as there was no knowing what might turn up. Some papers take His Imperial Majesty's words to mean that he and his able Achaetes Bismarck mean to "turn up" something to their own advantage on the first opportunity, but Europe in general affects for the moment to believe the Berlin Cabinet disposed for peace. The Bank of France has determined not to increase its note circulation, and has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. A big financing establishment, with power to issue small notes, is spoken of in Paris. In Austria and Spain the political situation is critical. In England home politics are in the ascendant, but there is a general distrust as to what the numerous questions pending in the "haute politique" of the Continent may bring forth in the Spring. The news of R. P. produce is pretty much the same. The mails from the Pacific brought the distressing news of the suicide at Lima of General Melgarejo, formerly Dictator of Bolivia. The unhappy man cut his throat with a knife, the bluntness of which prevented the infliction of a mortal injury; but not to be bau'ked, the General tore open the wound with his hands, and death at once followed. The cause of the fearful act has not yet been made public. Very serious news was received in town by telegraph late on Wednesday evening to the effect that Gen. Castro had been surrounded by the Blancos near Durazno, and would have to capitulate or, perhaps surrender at discretion. The Red commander, according to the latest despatch, had been reduced to that splendid kind of field entrenchment, unknown to Vauban, Conde, or even the late Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, but familiar to S. American heroes as the "bullock-cart" system. Considerable apprehension prevailed in the capital on the receipt of this news, the more so as the Blancos are evidently approaching Montevideo slowly but surely. An interesting ceremony will take place next Sunday at the new American Church. On that day (D. V.) the Lecture Room of the edifice will be dedicated to the service of God, with appropriate prayer. The public are invited to attend by advertisement in another column. The heat yesterday was oppressive, the thermometer marking 83 fahr. In Standard Court the depression of spirits in all quarters was extreme, the cellar being at an unpleasantly low ebb; even Burich had to fall back on "aguas corrientes."

The hopes of a speedy peace were strong in Montevideo on Wednesday. President Battle was ill and could not leave his house, but he summoned a conference of Ministers there, and it was believed that an agent of the Blancos also attended. It was also said that Dr. Andres Lamas had telegraphed to the President that peace had been agreed on. A fearful hurricane swept over Rosario on Tuesday last destroying all the orchards in the vicinity, and doing considerable damage to the small craft in port. A deluge of rain fell at the same time. The Patagonian boundary question, on which Argentines and Chileans are both so touchy, will probably soon be on the political "tapis" again, as Chile has lately formally authorized the extraction of guano from the island of Pihinas, which delightful spot this confederation claims as its own. Our colleagues continue to tear the Varela Loan to tatters. It is difficult to think this threadbare subject has not been exhausted by the extent and profundity of financial genius that has been brought to bear in its dissection. The best thing to be done now is to 'rest and be thankful' for we have got so much, and hope for more. Perhaps Mr. Bateman, in case of necessity, might be induced to take payment for the city improvements in 'cedulas' of the Banco-Hipototecario, if Messrs. Murrietta don't book up in time. The surveys for the Transandine Railway on the Chilean side, interrupted by the winter snows, have been resumed, and it is calculated that Mr. Crawford's party will be met by the Chileans in two or three weeks. The International has invaded Buenos Ayres. The last steamer from France brought to these shores a number of members of the famous association, who, under the impression that the French authorities 'wanted' them, patriotically decided to leave their country for their country's good. The Olbers brought important news from Rio. A monetary crisis prevailed in that market, and the rate of discount had risen to 10 per cent, but subsequently fell to 3 1/2. A subscription in aid of Chicago has been opened under the auspices of the U. States Minister, and a committee of American and English gentlemen has been named to carry out the matter.

Captain Bedingfield has left Rio in the Gladiador for England. The gallant officer and his wife were extremely popular in Rio society, and in his official capacity Captain B. won golden opinions from all classes. The Germans in Brazil have sent a petition to the Parliament at Berlin, praying the removal of the prohibition on emigration to Brazil. At the last races at Sao Francisco Xavier, five out of the six events contested were won by River Plate horses, Fasil, Attila, Freischutz, Bellator, and Vandort, the sixth falling to a Parana horse, ridden by a member of the distinguished family of Smith da Cunha. A modification of the Saturday half-holiday has been proposed, to the effect that offices and stores might open and close earlier on Saturdays during the summer months. Our native colleagues are sorely puzzled where to place the new Banco Hipotecario. All sorts of sites have been proposed; but we think the White House, at Flores, enlarged and improved, would be the best 'locale.' Every holder of a 'cedula' should be entitled to a free life ticket on the Billinghurst tramway. An Entre Rios paper says that there is not a White flag in any part of that province, and that the Government is fully prepared to give the Jordanites a warm reception if they attempt an invasion. Eight thousand bales and parcels of foreign goods were despatched at the Rosario Custom House on Tuesday last. A respectable watchmaker in Rosario has been placed in dunce for carrying out a new advertising idea. He had five sinners of a rial note of the London Bank struck off with his name &c., and distributed them as notices. The authorities or the Bank "could not see it," and the poor man is in prison—on what specific charge nobody knows; it cannot be of forgery. The failure of another broker on the Montevideo Exchange was known yesterday. The fall in gold has completely upset the market. Such is not to be wondered at, as there has been a good deal of 'hands I win tails you lose' speculation lately going on. The last official report on the health of the city calls for no special remark: bowel diseases and small pox are the principal maladies prevailing. A case of cholera was reported some days ago by a private physician, but the police doctors examined the body and dubbed the case one of 'gastro-intestinal indigestion.' The 'Bohemians' in the Plate are all agog at the arrival of Madame H—, an edifying specimen of female Communism, according to her antecedents, which may be epitomized as follows:—Was born beautiful, and remains so; ran away with a ship captain when 16 years of age; went over the world with him, and was finally abandoned by him in Cochinchina. Mademoiselle next turned up in the seraglio of the Sublime Porte, whose 'mignonme' she was for eighteen months, and subsequently fell into matrimony at Marseilles with an itinerant singer. In consequence of Madame's decided partiality for loving her husband's bosom friends better than himself, the poor devil committed suicide, and she went to Paris, where she lived in regal style on the credit of and intimation of her admirers. She also told fortunes for a good round fee. When her creditors became pressing she departed from her gorgeous apartments in the small hours of a summer morning, and turned up again only when the Versailles troops entered Paris. She was captured on the barricade in the Rue Guy-Lussac, while leading a Chassepot. Such is the 'soiled dove' whose coming some of our colleagues think worthy of a notice half a column long.

Late on Wednesday night, or at some unearthly hour on the following morning, burglars broke into Mr. Turmeau's store. The mighty team had, before closing, balanced his day's cash—eight thousand and odd dollars, and 'sentencing danger from afar,' took the precaution of pocketing half the amount. The balance, composed of small bills too bulky to carry, he hid for want of an iron safe in an old tea box. This the nocturnal visitors discovered, and emptied, together with a bottle of beer. Beyond this nothing was touched. The marks of violence on the front door prove where the entrance was effected, and this fact goes to prove that it was at early morn, else the 'serenos' at the corner would, doubtless, have heard them. Besides, Mr. Turmeau found the STANDARD as usual under the door; our 'repartidor' always passes there at five a.m. The thieves had tried their hands on the gunsmith's, next door, but Chubb's patent was too much for them. Mr. Turmeau will have lost nothing if only his customers learn in time to beware.

One of the most hopeful signs of this age is the regeneration in progress of many countries and peoples which to our forefathers seemed hopelessly insolvent as regards all that make up the internal prosperity and the external greatness and renown of a nation. Spain and Italy, in Europe, have made rapid strides in our day towards attaining a far more practical well-being than ever distinguished them in earlier and barbaric times, and in the still greater Continent of America we see country after country withdrawing from the sloth and cupidity which brought them to degradation, and striving after that order and industry which has made the poorest of the earth among the most happy and prosperous. With the United States as their example, Brazil, Argentine, Chili, and other neighbouring nations have year by year been less associated with their former characteristics, and have shown an elasticity and progress which has excited the admiration of more advanced peoples. Revolutions are proving themselves expensive, because destructive resorts for political embarrassments, and one community after another is feeling its way to order, liberty and security. And with their growing public spirit and prosperity they find increasing confidence exhibited by those of other nations who could materially assist their development. The great spur to private enterprise when a certain degree of security has been attained, is the economical construction of public works. As a general rule, it may be said of these that they multiply the means of the public to provide for the small additional yearly cost which they involve. For these purposes have large foreign loans been raised from time to time for every well-entitled country in the world, and we are happy to add, with no less advantage to the lender than to the borrower. Subscriptions have been invited by Messrs. Thomson, Donar & Co., for a 6 per cent. loan of the Republic of Uruguay of £3,500,000, equal at the price of 72, to £2,520,000, the whole of which amount, with the exception of a sum of £100,000 for the construction of a Custom House at Montevideo, is to be applied in redemption of existing obligations, including £781,000 of the Montevideo European Loan of 1864. The restoration of a sound currency appears to be the main object in view, and the loan, instead of increasing the expenditure of the State, will doubtless cause a diminution of it, consequent on the proposed extinction of onerous floating liabilities. A cumulative sinking fund of 2 1/2 per cent. is to be established which, in semi-annual drawings commencing May 1 next, will redeem the whole at par in 21 years, and for this and the dividends, which will amount together to £297,500 a year the free Customs duties, estimated at £850,000 a year, are to be specially hypothecated; the River Plate Bank being appointed, at the charge of the Government, to act as special receiver. The instalments extend to April 2 next—an advantage which, with the commencement of interest from August 1 last, reduces the price of the loan to 69 1/2. It is mentioned that, while the Customs duties ten years ago were £376,559, they had last year attained a total of £965,667. The loan has been well received, and the subscription list closed on October 25.

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PROTECTION FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30. To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen: To-day, you publish a letter from Captain Charon, of the barque Eugenie, who endeavors to exculpate himself from the charges laid against him by myself, on the part of the subject. The Captain and the "Liverpool Shipmaster" seem to be both of one opinion, namely, that I have no knowledge of maritime affairs. The "Shipmaster" with the idea of introducing a little slang into his epistle, insinuates that I might be able to "splice the main brace." Perhaps I can. I am sure he is a proficient hand at it, judging from the tone of his letter, in which he does his best to shirk the main question. I do not deny that I am entirely ignorant of nautical matters; but is that a proof that I have no sense of justice? At all events the National Judge (in whose hands the case is at present) will be able to decide whether the Captain is guilty or innocent of the charges laid against him. I am, gentlemen, Yours obediently, A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

ON 'CHANGE. November 30th, 1871. Oncaes, 400 Sovereigns, 122 1/2 Patagonas, 25 National Bonds, 7 1/2 This being the last day of the month, it was expected there would be a large business done in Bonds, but the cash sales amounted to 14,000 at 71 1/2. Although the vendimientos amounted to 523,000, one of the principal brokers brought on 'Change 110,000 bonds 'effectivos,' and the balance that had to be liquidated had been previously arranged: thus the month's liquidation has not given any fall. Nevertheless, the market did not give way so the extent anticipated, and although prices ruled flat, still for the end of the month there are always buyers. The sales for the 31st December amounted to 25,000, opening at 71 1/2, closing at 71 3/4. Exchange went up to-day somewhat; £14,000 passed at 51 1/2, and according to advices from Montevideo the rate there rules at 54 1/2. Money is easy, and discount brokers report a scarcity of bills; first-class paper was done to-day at 7 per cent. Some immense sales of real estate in this city and suburbs are reported: property to the extent of ten millions currency has changed hands. All real estate in town shows a rise, and property, some of the best and best located in this city, which last week could have been purchased for one hundred thousand pesetas, and the sale of which was being negotiated at that figure, the owner has now declined to sell under one hundred and twenty thousand pesetas. The sales to-day included the Arroyo properties, between the Plaza Once and Almagro, for four and a-half millions currency; and also the large Tamini property in the south end of the town, at five and a-half millions currency. Some Roads and Bridges Stock sold to-day at 83 1/2. To-day the first meeting of the Banco Hipotecario Directors was held, and the business preliminary to the opening of the bank gone into. It was said on 'Change that the legal adviser of the bank will be Dr. Dardo Rocha, who is at present

Official Mayor in the Government House. Merchants and others were well pleased that the national Dr. Rocha is much esteemed in commercial circles. There was no telegram to-day. The price of peace is not believed in, but it is said that the Blancos have surrounded General Castro, who is besieged in bullock carts, and will be forced to surrender. The Olbers left this morning with a large number of immigrants for Rosario. No steamer from Montevideo left for Rosario this morning. Such competition will prove ruinous to all parties. The faces are down to 4 and 1/2 pcts. The steamer Republica will on Monday commence to run on her route up the Uruguay. Some fresh samples of the well known Prange wood arrived to-day. This is regarded as one of the prize lots of the Banda Oriental since No. 90 grade level. From an experienced classifier we have received some remarks about this wood, which we hold till to-morrow. Mr. Bernard Bourke's wool, for which he was offered in the Fortin 80, is on the road and may be expected in daily. Mr. Dugan is the broker. A friend from Chivilivoy reports the wheat crops in splendid condition. On White's estates they will begin to reap early next month, if the weather keeps fine. Four machines are ready for the work. Mr. McGinness, an old resident of San Francisco, reports the crop good, although they had not so advanced a state as the wheat. The news per Olbers was the topic on 'Change to-day. The advices from Europe, although of a sufficiently important nature, were nothing to the news from Rio, where for some time back money has been reported as unusually easy, and so cheap that the banks allowed no interest whatever on deposits. The rise of the rate of interest, therefore, from 2 1/2 to 10 per cent. in almost a single day, was sufficient to alarm the market here. None of the brokers seemed to understand the matter, and the banks, as a natural consequence, tried hard to make the most of it. Our letters from Rio, however, give no such importance to the matter, which is but a repetition of what occurred there last October. It appears that 'owing to the enormous deposits in the Rio Treasury by the public, and the heavy amounts that at this time of the year have to be remitted to the North, a sudden stringency is felt in the Rio money market, and bills were discounted at 10 per cent. per annum the day before the Olbers left. But Viscount Rio Branco, who so thoroughly understands the market, when a similar stringency occurred last October, at once ceased the market by publishing a notice in the papers that the Treasury would discount all bills and certificates of deposits at the same rate at which the money had been deposited. On the day the Olbers left, it was said in the best informed circles that Viscount Rio Branco had signed a similar decree: thus the affair may be regarded as merely temporary, and long past before the Olbers entered the River Plate. The mercantile advices per Olbers from England are as follows:— The large sum of £38,000 in gold was sent into the Bank yesterday, making £725,000 since the last return, and the Finance remarks:— "The French exchange was again firm, so that continued arrivals are looked for. There are, however, one or two less favourable features as regards the bullion operations with the rest of Europe. Of the newly imported gold offered in the market yesterday, about half a million is understood to have been taken for Spain; while, as regards Germany, about £100,000 of the silver coin which was sent here from Stettin a short time since, in connection with some bill operations, has been sent back. Moreover, the million tons of gold which was accumulated for the Berlin Government in this market, and has since been in the temporary custody of the Bank of England (as before explained by us), has been at last despatched to the Continent. It is presumed that the German agents will, as before, begin to make further purchases of gold, but that there will probably be no occasion this time to have recourse to the Bank, owing to the extent of the foreign arrivals from day to day. Mr. R. H. Patterson, a well-known author on finance, has published a letter questioning the policy of the Bank of England directors in maintaining a 5 per cent. minimum of discount when there was upwards of 2 1/2 millions of gold in the Bank. The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says:—"Mr. W. H. White's Government declines to make further modifications in its proposal with regard to the Treaty of Commerce with England:—As these proposals, railway iron and coal will be admitted at the present rate of duty, while cotton fabrics and raw cotton, fax, twist, spirits, beer, and a number of other articles will be subjected to an additional impost of 20 per cent. I am informed that the ultimatum of M. Thiers' Government on this subject is now in London, in the hands of the Board of Trade. The monetary crisis here is becoming more stringent every day." During ten years—that is to say from 1860 to 1869—the import trade to Russia from the rest of Europe increased from 155,809,000 francs, to 319,375,000 francs, the greatest advance being made since 1866. Last year there was a falling off of rather more than 10,000,000 francs from the previous year's return. The exports to Europe in 1869 were about six millions more than in the two following years, but each subsequent return showed a marked increase, ranging from 131,72,000 francs, in 1865 to 312,833,000 francs, in 1870. We extract the following paragraphs from the various circulars of the principal brokers, issued since the termination of the sales:—"Messrs. Hazard and Godecrot, in reference to rates, say—Owing to the briskness of trade, and the strong private demand which existed previous to the late sales, it was expected that prices would open firmly, but when buyers came together in such large numbers, both from our own districts and the continent (all eager purchasers, a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb. on August sales was at once established on washed wool, and 3d to 1d on grey, which soon increased to 2d to 3d on the former. The high prices then current caused the bringing forward of a large quantity of semi-Flemish wool from all parts; this, coupled with the dampening of the money market, made prices recede to the extent of 3d to 1d per lb., especially as regards scoured, inferior fleeces, and clothing; counting was throughout in great demand, and its value was little affected even at the close, this description of wool showed a very marked advance, when most of the superior brands were brought forward. Greasy also remained steady. Taken as a whole, the late sales proved most satisfactory to all interested, and far exceeded expectations." "Messrs. Jacobs, Son & Co. think the extraordinary resuscitation of the consuming powers of the woollen manufacturers of Europe and America whose competition is here concentrated, since the early part of the year, must be very satisfactory to the wool-producing interest. Should the present smooth and animated state of trade continue, and next year's supply of merino wools be kept within the same compass, all may go well at present rates; but should anything occur to depress either production, or should very dear money or political troubles of any sort disturb commerce, of course our prices would rapidly be enhanced of late must be regarded with great caution." Respecting the large wool transaction in Montevideo, 300,000 arro, which we published in yesterday's issue, we learn that the advances on the wool, 25 reals per arro, have been made by three German firms of this market, and not by any of the private banks of Montevideo, as stated yesterday. The contract for the laying down of the second track on the Flores Road, and the paving of the same, expires on the 18th December; so that by the 20th December the carts may be expected to run through from Plaza Victoria, starting every 20 minutes. Respecting the Mortgage Bank about which so much is now said, we learn that it is not probable that for the first six months there will be any large emission of Cédulas. On the contrary,

those connected with the concern think that the monthly issue will not exceed 20,000 pesetas. The creation of this Bank, however, has already given rise to a great impetus to city property. Four of the best located 'casas' in this city are now in treaty, and will probably be sold this week, which shows an improvement on the very best of last year's sales. This evening a meeting of the friends of the Photo-graph system will be held at Messrs. Lamas' office, Calle Piedad, No. 111, at 8 o'clock. The wool markets this morning and all latter than ever. In the South Markets a fine lot of the American market was brought at 80. In the North market about 16,000 arro, sold. A difficulty occurred in the Plaza between a broker and a buyer, which resulted in blows, and caused great noise in the market. The sales today were as follows:— No wools of good condition at the market. 2,000 arro of washed 7 1/2 1,000 do 7 1/2 8,000 do 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 MANUFACTURED S. S. OILS FROM LIVERPOOL. Lumber Bros, 6 bags, 1008 barrels iron Rivets, 800 lbs, 114 pieces merchandise 25 1/2 lbs wine Mantel P. Pfeiffer 114 pieces do Bonberg H. & Co, 122 do do G. T. Thomsen & Co, 18 do do Wolf Wiser & Co, 82 do do Graham Watson & Co, 140 do do M. Savoyard, 1 case do R. Kitchin & Co, 10 do do G. T. Nuttall, 4 cases do K. M. del Pont, 10 pieces do Kerr and Grierson 11 do do J. B. Hartley & Co, 8 do do B. A. G. S. Railway, 21 bales skips, 512 rails, 115 bales plates 4 cases E. Brantley & Co, 1 case merchandise National Tramway & Co, 42 bales wool from R. Cooper, 1 case merchandise McLean Balm & Co, 23 do do Mallmann & Co, 125 do do Rosing Bree & Co, 21 do do Forber Hahn & Co, 7 do do Fels Saver & Co, 125 do do M. G. Lazilly, 5 do do R. Schindler, 6 pieces merchandise Bastamante, Galap & Co, 1 do do J. D. J. 2 do do J. P. Perse, 1 do do P. B. Durand, 1 do do Ber-sabé Balm, 1 do do Malbon & Khayla, 2 do do J. B. Hartley & Co, 8 do do W. L. F. F. 1 do do J. Tomkinson & Co, 78 do do G. T. Nuttall, 4 cases do J. B. & Co, 30 bags do Challinor & Puy, 1 case merchandise J. B. Dugan & Co, 1 do do A. G. S. Railway, 21 do do Drabble Bros, 48 pieces do G. Brownell & Co, 208 do do 150 boxes pin plates M. Ochoa, 3 do do H. Ebbinghaus & Co, 1 do do Schlieper Fischer & Co, 48 do do Miller & Whitlow, 21 do do T. Nield & Co, 145 pieces do W. R. Gilmour & Co, 10 do do R. & A. Cardie & Co, 168 do do J. P. Durand & Co, 2 do do Parlane Graham & Co, 172 do do Milford & Lidgerwood, 61 do do L. J. Issac, 1 do do G. T. Nuttall & Co, 30 do do Malm, Nesler & Co, 4 do do J. P. Bayley, 1 do do Knicker & Tausel, 2 cases jewelry C. Zangenberg & Co, 4 pieces metal Sumner & Co, 6 do do A. H. Maroon, 1 do do S. B. Hale & Co, 153 do do H. & A. Schuchert, 1 do do S. A. S. 1 do do S. A. S. 1 do do Barbour, Barclay & Co, 112 do do T. Drysdale & Co, 21 cases, 143 cases, and 106 bundles wire; 1 bale merchandise, 23 coils each 112 lbs net weight, 50 cart boxes, 44 bars iron, 200 bridge rails, 500 bundles hoop iron, Pisoni Bros, 30 tires and 6 pieces mdise Sumner, 1 case do B. E. & Co, 1 case merchandise E. Madson, 37 pieces do John Forster & Co, 1 case do Riley & Co, 5 cases do T. Holmes & Co, 1 case do Molins & Gandra, 8 do do Moore & Taylor, 8 do do R. Grayell & Co, 2 do do W. R. Thomas & Co, 2 do do Manager Lidger's Extract Meat Co, 4 live pigs, Order, 38 cases, 21 bales and 7 cases merchandise. From Lisbon: Victorino de Oliveira, 8 cases. The list of passengers is not at the agents, but we shall give it to-morrow morning. The following is the country-house deposit:— Mallman & Co, 150 boxes stearine candles, 110 bottles wine, 1 case muslin, 1 do casimire. Bates Stiles & Co, 23 cart boxes, 44 bars iron, Schult, 1 do Havana cigars. Kuzger & Co, 3 crates cutleryware. McKeon & Co, 21 bales beer. Brown & Co, 1 case machinery. Forber & Co, 1 do medicines, 4 do prints. Brownell & Co, 2 cases linseed oil. Demarsh, 1 case cod liver oil. McLean, 1 do forcing pieces, 3 do boot brushes. Schwid, 1 do silver chains. S. B. Hale & Co, 1 carriage. Bonberg & Co, 1 do do Kitchin & Co, 4 cases saddles. Bernssoon, 1 do shoemaker's lasts. Laiders & Co, 4 cases porcelain. Green & Co, 80 cases Indian articles. B. Barclay & Co, 5 do sewing cotton. T. Duguid & Co, 3 bales wool. Miligan & Co, 10 cases—contents unknown. G. T. Tompson & Co, 2 bales yarn, 1 case of goods. Thomson & Co, 1 do woollens. Brownell & Co, 41 cases containing prints, shirts, cloth etc. Furt, 1 do haberdashery.

DEATH. On the 25th inst., of small-pox, James W. Topham, aged 32 years. TEMPERATURE. November 30—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 80 CHAMPAGNE. T. ROEDERER & CO. REIMS. This now very celebrated CHAMPAGNE, Gained Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of Paris, Havre, Oporto, and Bordeaux. By the patent system of corking, all the usual trouble and labour of opening a Bottle of Champagne is saved, and by a simple pull of the leaden seal, the wire and string come off with the greatest ease. Consumers of this Champagne are recommended to take off the straw envelopes, and lay the bottles for at least a week in a cool place. The flavour of Champagne is always improved by being kept. For protection against forged labels, every Bottle bears a facsimile of the special importers, Moore and Tudor. A LA S FAMILIA S JARDIN GRANDE DE RECREACION Flores Frutas Consecraciones El tramway y el ferrocarril pasan por dicha quinta, Tres Esquinas de Barracas. 250 3p30n

BRAGG'S Pure Vegetable Carbon, OR CHARCOAL As prepared for his CELEBRATED CHARCOAL BISCUITS. The remarkable and valuable properties of Vegetable Charcoal have been long known to science and the family for its power of deodorizing or destroying unpleasant smells, the absorption of unpleasant and unwholesome gases or vapors, and preventing decomposition of animal matter, such as meat, game, &c.; but it is only lately that it has been discovered still greater value by the application of its peculiar properties to many of the ailments which human flesh is heir to. Since the introduction of Charcoal Biscuits and Charcoal Powder, a large number of instances can be produced to prove that in cases of Indigestion, Flatulency, Spasmodic Eruptions, Heartburn, Impurity of Breath, Gout, &c., there is nothing so effectual in affording relief as those simple but safe and powerful articles, merely by neutralizing acidity and absorbing those impurities which more or less exist in the stomach, and are caused by, or are the cause of, the above-named maladies. No person visiting the tropics or hot climates should ever travel without them. It is perfectly free from smell and taste, either before or after mixing with water, which may be either cold or tepid.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by GRANWELL and MURRAY, [Established 1828.] 66—CALLE RECONQUISTA—66 Buenos Ayres. 276 xp c26

SODA WATER. Prepared after Schweppes's method, and manufactured by C. W. SPARK and CO., at their Steam Works, corner of Calles Lora and San Juan. Order Office, 64 Calle Piedad. 339 xp n30

ADVERTISEMENT. JUST RECEIVED. A large assortment of LADIES' BONNETS, HATS, AND UNDERCLOTHING. And a large variety of Crapo Trimmings. Ready-made Clothes for Children. 50—CORRIENTES—50 321 7p n30

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GROCERIES FOR FAMILIES IN BELGRANO. SALVADOR FIGUEROA, Almacén de la Constancia,

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REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. De algunas de las propiedades que pertenecieron al Sr. Don Diego de Alvear y pertenecen hoy a la testamentaria del finado Sr. Juan Nepomuceno Fernandez.

REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. El Lunes 4 del entrante Diciembre, las 2 en punto de la tarde, en el salita de la Victoria No. 206, al lado de los Juzgados Civiles, se han de rematar al que mas diere y dinero de contado las siguientes especies:

REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. Como 12,000 ovejas mestizas finas de superior calidad; de las que pertenecieron a los Sres. Niebla.

REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. PARTIDO TRES ARROYOS Como 1,000 ovejas tambien mestizas finas. Jurisdiccion de la provincia de Santa Fe. DEPARTAMENTO DEL ROSARIO. Como 52,000 ovejas mestizas finas de superior calidad.

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REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. Para la luna de las ovejas de Santa Fe, se ha acordado a los rematistas de la plaza de la Victoria, un cargo respetable del Bazar, de 48 ramos bolivianos por arroba. Para mas informacion, concurrir al Escribano de los Rematadores, Victoria 89.

REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. El Martes 6 del entrante mes de Diciembre se ha de rematar en la plaza de la Victoria, por un dinero de contado, la productiva propiedad situada en esta capital, Calle de Venezuela No. 64 a 62 inclusive.

REMADE PEREZ DEL CERRO HS. Esta propiedad, que se halla situada en el barrio de Santa Fe, se ha acordado a los rematistas de la plaza de la Victoria, un cargo respetable del Bazar, de 48 ramos bolivianos por arroba.