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BI-MONTHLY LINE. The magnificent full-powered Company's Steamer BRO. Will leave this Port for SOUTHAMPTON, calling at MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, ST. VINCENT (Cape Verde), LISBON, and CHELSEA, ON THURSDAY, 6 DE SETIEMBRE, The 28th of SEPTEMBER, Carrying Cargo, Specie, Passengers, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Class.

REIMATE. Pablo Escalante.

JUDICIAL. De tres cracas... EL DOMINGO, 8 DE SETIEMBRE. Se venden por cuenta y riesgo de un dueño, con autorización del Sr. Juez de la 1ª Instancia en la Cívil, las expresadas Casas... A las 2 en punto de la tarde, en un salón con autorización del Sr. Juez de la 1ª Instancia en la Cívil, las expresadas Casas... A las 2 en punto de la tarde, en un salón con autorización del Sr. Juez de la 1ª Instancia en la Cívil, las expresadas Casas... A las 2 en punto de la tarde, en un salón con autorización del Sr. Juez de la 1ª Instancia en la Cívil, las expresadas Casas...

AUCTIONS. B. MITRE Y VEDIA & CA. NEW AND CENTRAL AUCTION MART. CALLE CANGALLO, 59 & 65.

Weekly sale of Furniture. THURSDAY, 5th, at Noon. Chairs, tables, beds, wardrobes, cruet stands, ottomans, bed stands, inkstands, desks, &c., &c., pictures, engravings, oil and water color, dummies, &c. Followed by TUESDAY, 10th instant. At Seven p.m.

MENSAGERIA FLUVIAL. HOY, para Montevideo, a las 5 de la tarde, el vapor Ingles SATURNO. VIERNES, para Rio de Janeiro, La Paz, Cayaba, Corrientes, Ilumina, Asunción, Curamba y Oyú, a las 10 de la mañana, el vapor Brazileiro CURUMBA.

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MONEY ON MORTGAGE. On Property in the Camp or in Town, from the HYPOTHECARY BANK, at 8% per annum, or from private persons. An Office in the Camp, in the Forest and Long forms. SWORN TRANSLATOR. Of the Courts of Buenos Ayres, English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish. A. VAN GELDEREN, 87 1/2 SAN MARTIN—87 1/2. APARTMENTS. WANTED, by two Gentlemen, two Furnished Rooms, in a quiet and airy house, near a public square, in a central part of the city, for a term of six months, or longer, if possible, at a moderate rent. Address J. W. B., care of Messrs. Mackern Bros, Calle San Martín.

REMATE FOR BULLRICH y Cia. FERIA.

50 Carneros Padres Rambouilletes, 10 Bapregas Id., 14 Ovejas puras Lincoln, 2 Ovejas puras Inglesas, 2 Carneros Lincoln, 4 Negrettes puras superiores. 79-S. MARTIN-77. De la Cabaña del Señor Don Emilio, Martinez de Hoz, en las Hermanas.

El punto 15 y 16 del corriente a las 12 en punto del día remataramos a la mas alta oferta y dentro de medio hora, los animales arriba indicados, procedentes de la renombrada cabaña de las Hermanas, propiedad del Sr. Don Emilio Martínez de Hoz, a saber:

50 Carneros Padres Rambouilletes prominentes de la famosa cabaña de Mr. Gilbert, tan conocidos y acreditados por los productores de este país y de Europa, a causa de considerarse superiores a los que tiene el Gobierno Francés en Rambouillet. El Sr. Martínez de Hoz presenta por primera vez estas animales en remate, cuya fama como excelentes no tienen rivales en todo la provincia.

San Fernando de los Rambouilletes de los Seos Olivera Hnos, pues el Sr. Don Eduardo Olivera, que hoy oficia de padre y ovista cuando estuvo en Europa, y son los descendientes de los animales que quince años de las crías fiores de ovista, se guisan que en cuanto a belleza de tipo, cantidad y largura de lana, no dejan nada que desear. Estos 50 animales no han sido vejados uno por uno por el Sr. Martínez de Hoz.

20 Bapregas Rambouilletes, de la misma procedencia y muy recomendados por dicho Sr. Olivera, y son los descendientes de los animales de Rambouillet con padres Ingleses—animales muy superiores. 2 Ovejas Inglesas puras. 2 Carneros Id., raza Lincoln, traidos como muestra para ensayo. 4 Carneros Negrettes puras—animales muy superiores.

Llamamos muy especialmente la atención de los señores estancieros sobre este importante remate, especie de feris por la variedad de razas oronas que presentamos en venta, y que dársen satisfacción a los mas difíciles criadores. Los animales, cada uno por separado, se inspeccionan desde las 10 del corriente mes en el corralón Calle San Martín, 79, donde se efectúa el remate. Por mas informes, en un escritorio, 118—SAN MARTIN—118. d 37 15p 16

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, board and lodging in a native family without children. Address J. at this office. 1 33 3p 25

WANTED, a Steward that understands his business. Apply Calle Piedad corner of Lorea, in front of the Molina San Martín. 1 33 3p 26

WANTED—A Resident Teacher, in a desirable house should know Spanish, besides English, Victoria 564. 1 33 3p 26

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "STANDARD" DAILY, per Annum, \$30. WEEKLY, per Annum, \$12. 2 PACKETS EDITED, single copy 2

Do. Do. mailed from Office, 14 avda. de los Andes, (for Am.) 22

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Do. PERMANENT, at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1872.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872. CATAMARCA AND SAN JUAN RAILWAY.

Messrs. Klappenbach, Garmendia, and Bernardo Iturraspé have again presented themselves to Congress, praying for a concession of a narrow-gauge railway to connect San Juan and Cordoba, with some amendments on the scheme as presented in last year's session.

The original project was a line drawn straight across the Sierras from Cortoba to San Juan, 330 miles in length; but now it is proposed to make a branch line of the Tucuman Railway from the station of Totoralito to Catamarca, Rioja, Papagallos, and San Juan; total length, 390 miles.

The amended project possesses the advantages of connecting the capitals of the provinces of Catamarca and Rioja, heretofore excluded from our railway system, and passing through the richest mining districts of silver, the newly-discovered coal-fields of Marayes, and a splendid portion of the San Juan territory most suitable for wine-growing.

Taking for model the Telfener and Lamb concession of railroad from Cordoba to Tucuman, the cost of the enterprise before us is put down at two millions sterling, say £4,000 per mile, and on this the proponents seek a guarantee of 7 per cent., besides permission to forward materials on the Tucuman line at half-price, from Cordoba to Totoralito.

If we suppose that the line did half the traffic of the present Central Argentine, it would yield about £160 a mile net profit, leaving the deficit to be made good by government, £120 a mile, or £46,800 per annum. Is the railway worth such a sacrifice? Let us hope Congress will answer in the affirmative. Then occurs the question—Can the nation support the additional burden? This is manifest, from the fact that Government has a surplus of 7 million patacones (£1,400,000), out of the item of Tucuman Railway, in the Public Works Loan.

This surplus, if devoted to meet deficits on new railways like the one before us, would more than suffice to pay £150,000 a year for ten years, or enough to provide for three such railways—say one from Totoralito to San Juan, another from Rio Cuarto to Mendoza, a third across the Gran Chaco from Santiago to Corrientes, or from Catamarca to Bolivia. Then every capital and province in the Republic would be brought into our railway system, and the network made to embrace from Bahia Blanca to Jujuy. In all probability, judging from our past experience of railways, these lines would be in ten years independent of guarantees. However, to guard against any interminable burden to the Republic, the Government could give future concessions with only ten years' guarantee. We have seen how the trade and finances of India dou-

bled in eight years by the formation of railways, viz.:

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, and values in 1871 and 1870.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that similar results would be experienced in the Argentine Republic. Hence Congress need not enter minutely into the estimates of traffic and net profits when a line of railway opening up 3 new provinces is laid before them, but give the concession of hand.

Of course Messrs. Klappenbach and Iturraspé submit a flattering schedule of what they consider the likely returns of the proposed line. They calculate that 50,000 acres in San Juan will be laid down under vineyards, and that the general trade of that province will increase 10 per cent. per annum that is doubling in 7 1/2 years; the revenue rose from 70,000\$ in 1867 to 150,124\$ in 1871.

The mining-districts to be opened up by this new line are the richest in the Republic, and many of them are in active working, with profit, notwithstanding the tedious and costly carriage of minerals for a thousand miles on muleback and other conveyance towards the sea-board. The distances at which the Totoralito railway would pass the various mining localities would be as follows—

Table with columns for Location, Leagues, and Distance.

Until recently there was little stir in mining interests, but Mr. Klappenbach mentions purchases within the last year or two by the great Chilean houses of Edwards, Ossa, Escobar, Escobar, &c. of Valparaíso, as well as by the Bank of San Juan, Messrs. Tiruello, Garcia, &c. of any mines that are found, to yield 50 marks to the crown; adding that Ebbinghaus, Carranza and others in Buenos Ayres have agents in San Juan, and Mendoza all ways on the alert. Meantime there are numberless mines that would give 20 or 30 marks to the crown now idle, because it will not pay to work them until easy and cheap conveyance can be provided, such as the proposed line, which further claims a right to make branches to Guallan, Castaño, Famatina and Capilitas. The Anglo-Argentine, Guallan, Lafone and Carranza mines, of themselves, ought to find a good deal of traffic for a railway; besides the line would pass over the coal-fields of Marayes. At all events, Session sooner or Session later, we must have a railway to Catamarca and San Juan, and the scheme before us seems in no way unreasonable.

There is a good number of English men settled in the upper districts of Banda Oriental in a measure cut off from the rest of the River Plate; at least we never hear about many of them. Don Ricardo Williams's name is of course familiar as a household word, and Mr. Hardy is also identified with the growing trade and enterprise of Salto. The former has been for nearly half-a-century the foremost man in that part of the country, proprietor of saladeros, estancias &c., and now he is Resident-director of the North Western Railway which is to connect Salto with Brazil. Visitors to Salto will do well to take a letter of introduction to Mr. Williams, whose residence commands a charming view of the Uruguay and town of Concordia. The foundry and steamboat enterprise of Mr. Hardy is a leading feature of importance. Messrs. Hardy and Ribes have six steamers, the Saturno, Onyx, Silex, Leopoldo, Pingo and Iris, besides another on the stocks: the foundry gives constant employment to twenty or thirty English mechanics. Mr. Dickenson's 'graseria' is another establishment worth visiting; since it was opened, last April, there have been killed 12,000 nires, the place having facilities for killing 250 head daily, and schooners come alongside to take in the hides and grease, transhipping same at Paysandu to sea-going vessels. Mr. Dickenson has also an estancia at Puntas de Itapeby, 11 leagues out, formerly the property of Gen. Lamas: it comprises 1 1/2 square leagues and is stocked with 1,500 cows, 2,000 sheep and 300 mares; a Basque tenant on the farm makes butter for the Salto market. The town is mostly supplied with milk by Mr. John Quigley, an Irishman 15 years resident here. Another Irishman named Bird lives a little out of town, and Mr. Colman's quinta on a hill overlooks the suburbs and the banks of the Uruguay.

Mrs. Christian Siemen, wife of a wealthy German shopkeeper, is an Englishwoman by birth; her husband owns one side of the block in the main street in which his shop is situated.

Among the estancieros round about we notice Messrs. Buist Bros, natives of Scotland; Mr. Randall McDonnell, an Irishman over 13 years in the country; Messrs. Leighton of Gubalyá, 12 leagues out; Messrs. Lyde and Whyte of Las Palomas. The last-named are on the line of the new railway, which will cut their 'chaca' in two, about 12 leagues from Salto. Three leagues east of Palomas is a charming locality called Tangará, where the brothers Weston, three young Englishmen of fortune and education, one of whom was

a lieutenant in the Indian Artillery; these gentlemen came out here in 1867, accompanied by their mother, who died a couple of years ago and was buried beneath the palms of her new home. The S. Rosa railway will pass the Itapeby close to Mr. Edgar's campstore and hotel, established here some three years ago. Southeast from Salto, about 28 leagues, in the department of Paysandu, is a fine estancia belonging to Mr. Johnston, at Puntas de Dayman: a brother of Quigley's of Salto is settled on this estancia. The village of Santa Rosa on the Rio Grande frontier has only two English residents in a population of 1500 souls. Dr. Spence and Mr. Dickenson, the latter a store-keeper and brother of the gentleman of the same name above-mentioned.

The head-quarters of Mr. Humán's railway staff are at Salto, the offices being situate in a commodious house in the plaza, alongside the church. Mr. Humán has constructed railways before now in three quarters of the globe, and has a brother in England of the same profession. Mr. Wilkin-son, who made the surveys of the line in 1870 for Mr. Marco-Artu, was formerly on the Central Argentine staff, also Mr. Davies. The rest of the corps comprises Mr. Giles, Mr. King, cashier; Mr. Rowan, late of the Trans-Andine survey expedition; Mr. Conyngnam, interpreter, son of the late Dr. Conyngnam of Buenos Ayres and Mr. Blanco, secretary, formerly of the Salteña Steam-vessel Co.

There are other English residents in Salto whom we must not omit; Mr. John Williams, brother of Don Ricardo; Mr. Armstrong, of the Mañá Bank; Mr. Joseph Smith, formerly of Buenos Ayres; Mr. Elsee; Mr. Bradley, photographer; Mr. Michael Reilly, agent for the STANDARD and produce-broker. The English chapel, near Mr. Williams's residence, is attended by Rev. Mr. Schmidt, formerly of the Patagonian mission, who is reputed a great linguist and Hebrew scholar, and resides here with his family.

During the recent war a battalion of 60 Government soldiers. Englishmen was stationed here, but caused so much trouble that the Commandante had to send them back to Montevideo. They complained of too much drill in the mornings and no breakfast after it. Concordia, on the opposite side of the river, is becoming the nucleus of an English community since the commencement of works on the Eastern Argentine railway, under Messrs. Smart and Mr. Masters. This town is improving, and a new iron mole is at the landing-place, built by the late Mr. Peter Bearre.

Between Concordia and Paysandu the traveller notices some charmingly situated estancias belonging to Englishmen: Las Delicias, the property of Mr. Wilson; Arroyo Malo, of Messrs. Wyatt Smith; both on the Oriental bank. On the Entre Rios side, abreast of Hervidero, is the fine estancia Philippi, of the brothers Philipps, sons of the late English general of that name, who was aide-de-camp to the Queen; and in front of Gubalyá is Captain Page's estate. A little below Paysandu is Buen Retiro, the property of Mr. James Mohr Bell, and within short distances inland are the extensive domains of Peel Brothers, Rich'd Hughes, Drysdale, the late Mr. Plowes, Mr. James Gaynor, and many other countrymen. This is the finest part of the Banda Oriental, abounding in wood and water. Last year they built a schooner at Las Delicias of timber cut on the estate. If the traveller go inland to the Queguay, he will find the valiant old Scotchman, Col. Mundell, who began life as a carpenter at Buenos Ayres. We have not space to mention more at length the English residents of Salto and the Uruguay; but if any of our readers want a pleasant week's shooting, they will find a cordial welcome at all or any of the above English homes. At Salto there is a first class hotel; and the voyage up is most agreeable with Capt. Morse, who has obliging commissaries and experienced engineers, Mr. Blanch being chief, on board.

PARIS LETTER. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

July 20th, 1872.

Sufficient of the new treaty between France and Germany is known as to support the opinion that it is a business-like document, and that the army of occupation will retire in proportion to the instalments paid. Prussia still retaining the right to return, and to hold Belfort, the key of the Vosges, till the final centime be settled. This treaty will do much to allay the soreness in France experienced by the presence of foreign troops, and the inhabitants of the occupied departments will feel a new life when their newsletters reach them.

The conclusion of the treaty is a feather in the cap of M. Thiers: it is a proof that Prussia has confidence in the stability of the Republic. It is likely that history will view M. Thiers solely as the successful statesman that terminated a mad and disastrous war, and liquidated the enormous ransom levied by the conquerors; it will regard the present Government of France as abnormal, and the military and economical errors of M. Thiers as a dark chapter in the annals of the nation.

Paris is full of bankers just now, all anxious to obtain good slices of the loan which must be at once brought out, for the time is favorable and money plentiful. The Budget is not exactly balanced, but lenders are satisfied France will prove fruitful in taxation to pay interest on all she borrows.

Bit by bit the income tax is working its way into the system of French taxation. Mortgages are struck by a two per cent. duty, and shares of all kinds,

(the Rente excepted, have been satlited with a three per cent. impost. Foreign governments will not take kindly to their stocks being thus taxed and relatively depreciated, and will likely give back sigh for sigh. All this complicated finance is but gibbing the pill—taxation—and the exemption of revenues from dividends on the Three per Cents. cannot long escape coming under financial equality and fraternity. The Assembly is 'denating up' to the question of Protection; before approaching the proposed tariff for raw materials, all other sources of taxation will be investigated. M. Thiers knows very well his estimated ninety millions from duties on raw materials is very much like a whale; not even six millions could he realise; but this will not the less prevent him persisting in his obstinacy, and the Chamber can only yell.

The Monarchical party has committed no new blunder; its last, while the negotiations were pending with Germany, has greatly damaged its reputation for conservatism. It took a step to disunite, to overthrow, when it was most essential to be otherwise in presence of Prussia.

Every political party now claims to be Conservative; the Republicans revolt the Royalists as the sons of discord; and the Royalists really believe the Republicans are laying in stores of petroleum and drawing up prescriptive lists. The nation undoubtedly, requires no more war either at home or abroad, and society is not breaking up.

The best proof that we are in a republic is the fact of the press being prosecuted, to say nothing of the usual and Democratic sent out of the country for their country's good. The government fails uniformly in its prosecutions of the press; it is, of course, omnipotent in suppressing obnoxious journals by martial law—such as in the case of the Radical. The military authorities are undoubtedly invested with that power, but their rigors have given the Republicans and Communist a new form of the next.

Where no abuses exist, a violent press gains nothing by its thunder, excepting laughter; and that which is attacked without cause by extreme vituperation evokes the 'riposte' from the judicial journals.

Paris has had several banquets during the last three weeks. The anniversary of the Bastille's destruction was observed on the 14th July. All 'Conservatives' were invited by the Republicans, who then, in return, convened to attend the banquet of the 17th July, which was a triumph of Lafayette and Bailly over the rioters of the Champs de Mars. The mob a few years later executed Bailly; it is true, for that famous 'Conservative' victory. The Americans also held their Independence Day celebration on the immemorial Fourth. Mr. Washburn gave a ministerial dinner, and our President was all there—'E pluribus unum.' Citizens dined together at the Grand Hotel the dinner ticket fixed at fifty francs. The smooth water that the Alabama question has now gained is beyond doubt a source of disappointment to the French, and to justify his journals, 'Vachetta' also, who had no objection to witness the spectacle of international throat-cutting; after their own drama. In revenge one of the many 'well-informed' Paris journals announces the adjournment of Protestantism on the part of 'Lord' Gladstone, Prime Minister of England. The army review is postponed; the cavalry and artillery have not received their uniforms, which must be an advantage during the hot weather; others say M. Thiers did not like to show the deputies to the soldiers.

There is a medal now circulating in France by millions, and does duty in many cases for coin; it is in copper and in shape of a laurel wreath; on one side is the head of Napoleon III, with the Prussian helmet; it is smother an enormous cigar, a dog's collar is round his neck on which is the word 'Satan'; the exergue consists of 'Napoleon III. the wretch, 80,000 prisoners.' On the reverse is an angry eagle scattering thunderbolts, the exergue being 'French Vainpire—2 December 1851; 2 September 1870.' There is further, an illustrated sheet of the principal incidents in the life of the Emperor, anything but complimentary, hawked on the boulevards for one sou, and bearing the Government permission to sell.

All this resembles very much the throwing of water on the drowned rat. The 'Vachetta' of the city are founding something like a Free Public Library, a boon much required, for the working classes in France stand in need of public reading rooms or healthy home recreation. I have glanced at the contents of some of these libraries, and they are free of rubbish; being under the control of clergymen and serious preachers, nothing immoral can creep in.

The Emperor's cousin, the Princess Mathilde, is selling off her magnificent palace in the city; price, one and a half millions of francs. She is wealthy, for her Russian husband was very rich. Perhaps she is the only member of the ex-imperial family not positively hated; she is preferred to Madame and art to politics, and was no misguide in aiding struggling talent. Over the doors of her 'salons' she had notices—'polities prohibited.'

A hal aged eight years appeared before the trial of the Boulleville district charged with having intended to poison his uncle by putting verdigis in his soup, but in such a quantity as to make it a green turtie. If confessed he wished to get rid of his uncle to live alone with his aunt.

M. Benoist-Chanty, President of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, is dead. It will be remembered he defouled Napoleon, who attempted Napoleon's life. The deceased's only happiness was to be presiding in court. He loved to look at rowing parties on the river, and to compose poetry was his opiate when suffering from the torments of cancer. He respected barristers as much as he despised attorneys; the latter he treated with less politeness than his vassals.

The Hoche banquet was merely a peg for Gambetta to display his moderate views, and to give indirectly a kick to Socialism and a few other 'isms' that frighten the Prudhomme families. It was so far successful. M. Thiers, by his private secretary, regretted he could not be present to manifest his adhesion to the new republic.

Since the President has become a convert, Royalists feel it useless to uphold him, or to urge him into violating the 'truce of Bonaparte.' Hoche, after inflicting a terrible punishment on the Royalists of Vendée, granted them an amnesty: M. Thiers is invited to apply the moral to the imprisoned Communists. Huchoe was the son of an hostler at Marseilles, and during a military review in pro-

sence of the King, his soldierly bearing was so conspicuous, that a lady of the court prophesied the young man would rise to be a general, though very anxious to be a corporal. Carnot would only a corporal. Carnot would only a corporal.

It is not certain whether or not Natal, who has just been condemned for swindling, be English; but his victim Grant is, and it is to be hoped, the only one of his class. Natal figured as a suspicious witness at the trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon; he now turns up a swindler. He kept house in regal style. Thanks to Grant's 120,000 fr., he maintained seven servants, had carriages, a picture gallery, and a sort of palace. During the siege he resided in London, where he met Grant, who looked a capital pigeon for plucking. Like the poet Moore, Grant 'dearly loved a lord'; Natal at once became a Duc de Beland, had immense property in Paris, a fortune of which could not be received owing to the war; he was related to the first families here, in fact possessed the blood of all the French Nobles; the Empress Eugénie was to call on his wife; his friend Thiers wanted to make him Minister of Finance; he was Louis's right hand man; he could twice Bismarck round his finger, and assisted in framing the treaty of Versailles; with Count d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister, he was to fight a duel, and made a will empowering Grant to collect his farms' rents, to be merciful in the matter of their arrears, and to display the same feeling towards his numerous debtors. Of course he was religious, and deeply interested in the welfare of the working classes. 'Thiers sympathised so much with his losses by the invasion that he intended to ask the nation to indemnify 'his Grace.' Natal was a candidate for Paris, and, as he states, polled 11,000 votes. By profession he was an 'homme de lettres.' The coolest piece of his villainy was drafting a legal document in the name of the Emperor's Ministry, whereby M. Thiers was made a party to the 12th and 13th of the exclusive right to raise all the loans France required. Such a series of advantageous lies was never invented for even a 'cretin' to swallow. Natal has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine, and to disgorge 30,000 francs, being the proceeds of advances he realised in France and all that the courts here can touch. Of course the French are enjoying a good laugh.

The heir apparent to the Emperor of Morocco is also in trouble. He came to Paris in 1867, was reported to be as wealthy as rich; by some means he became acquainted with the clergy who introduced him into the fashionable society of the Faubourg Saint Germain; here he won the heart of a baroness with two millions of francs, and an honored name; they were married, and live happily, until one day the prince was leaving his mansion with his wife for a promenade, a police man on beat, stopped, exclaiming, 'Jolly, my boy, how are you! putting out his hand for a shake. The prince was shocked, but the Duke concluded something was wrong, insisted on his friend Jolly explaining, when the deception was discovered. He is now being kept in a strait, and all his wife loves him and believes him to be a real prince and not an ex-detective.

The Government has been defeated in its prosecution of the author of the Bonapartist pamphlet—'If M. Thiers died?' It was merely a collection of what is every day expressed in the imperialist newspapers. France creditably declines to convict those prosecuted for political differences of opinion. Ministers ought to be wise in this matter after many defeats.

The Synod of the Reformed Church of France after ratifying the principles of an authorised Confession of Faith, intends to propose a separation from the State, which will if adopted, compel the Catholics and Jews to relinquish State aid. All the clergy are very poor in France.

Much talk has been indulged in relative to an alleged libertine book, written by the academicien, Prosper Mérimée, for the amusement of the ex-Empress, and found in the Tuilleries. The work is called 'The Blue Chamber,' has been just printed in Brussels, 120 copies only; the cover is strange, the ordinary plain paper that is used to prevent the cover of a book from being soiled. The first page contains a drawing, representing a book with a tiny slipper therein; then a closer look from under which streams a current of blood. The immoral 'horrible tale is this—Two lovers leave Paris by the Northern Railway; in the same compartment is an old, rich, Englishman, lined with bank notes. The two arrive at the same destination, and at the railway station the old gentleman is encountered by a nephew, who by threats forces the uncle to give him a few bank notes. The uncle puts up at the same hotel as the lovers, his bedroom is next theirs, and theirs, from the color of the furniture is called the 'blue chamber.' Uncle supplies himself with some bottles of wine and a glass, and the lovers before retiring to their room, open the window to ascertain what is the row in the street, and observe the 'nephew' examining the windows, and prowling about the premises. A heavy noise is heard after a time, like the falling of a man; soon a stream of red liquid flows under the door, and stains the blue slipper of the 'belle.' Horror! The uncle has been murdered by the nephew, and there is his blood; the lovers are in a dreadful fright and plight; they dare not avow their names; they desire to fly by their first train, and ring for the servant. Then all is explained; the uncle drank too deeply, and in falling overboard the bottles, the contents of which oozed as far as the young lady's slipper. Moral—the enjoyment of forbidden fruit is neither attended with tranquillity nor security.

While on the subject of books, I wish to signal a very remarkable voyage round the world, just published, by Comte de Beauvoir, but principally treating on China and Japan. The author landed at Shanghai; he asserts the importance of a man in China is in proportion to his obesity—all stomach and chin. Feminine beauty consists in a thin, painted head, hobbling on a pair of crutches, called legs. There is a description of Chinese vomitive cookery, and of their delicate executions, where human flesh is cut up like ivory, and finely strung into an ingenious arrangement. A pollit, Mr. Mars, at Shanghai he observed a troop of famished wretches feasting on a dog, swollen and putrid, and extracted from the city's 'cloaca maxima'; but these eaters of putridity are surpassed by others, whose clothes are covered by all sorts of vermin with four, eight, ten, and one thousand feet of long proboscis and tail. A gleam of sunshine sets these insect squadrons moving, and the unfortunate people afflic-

ted with leprosy and elephantiasis hunt the vermin among their rags like game, harpooning them with their long nails, and immediately 'le gibier est croué à belles dents et avalé.' In wading his way among these amiable scoundrels the author and his friends ears 'tentent' but que les craquements sacrés de l'insecte broyés entre les dents.' Dites! he finds a city gnawing itself away—a corpse falling each day into dust. Here he finds also the genus of torture which consists in imparting a special convulsion to each member and each organ.

The 'Avenue of Executions,' contains in the market place a shed, where Monsieur de Pekin slices off the heads of criminals daily, where everyone can witness his ability; the stalls, though clogged with human blood, afterwards become shops for the sale of butcher's meat. The heads of the decapitated are placed in wicker baskets, and ranged in front of the road-way. At the 'Beggars' bridge,' quite an army of Lazarus's solicit charity, and are so starving, that 'they seek the decomposed heads in the wicker cages, and after salting, eat them.' The author found 'delicious Japan' something of a fairy land; its people hospitable, polite, and innately courteous; covetous of knowledge and quick in comprehension. The country is but a vast park. It was only at Yeddo he found the natives behind the age, thanks to the sword of the Emperor, who wish to keep their age. The work is full of that keen observation which seems to be an attribute of French travellers.

Bazine's direct examination has ended. The witnesses for the prosecution are now being examined, and the work will be tedious. The Government is still arresting Communists—300 last week were picked up; one who assisted to burn the Tuilleries had settled down as an iron-monger, with a sign-board of 'The Gentle Shepherd.' We have the last volume on the doings of the Commune, as inquired into by the Assembly. The Communists had 730 pieces of cannon, but used only 321; 640 children were mixed up with the insurgents; of these 220 were aged 12 and over, and one 7. Of the 1557 women arrested four were teachers, three niverses, fifty-seven washerwomen, sixteen nurses; the others dressmakers, milliners, &c.; one fifth had no profession. The trial of Dacosta has terminated in his condemnation to death; he was private secretary to the infamous Raoul Rigault.

The weather is very fine; the Sun, Ceres, and Bacchus are united in the wheatfields and vineyards.

A showman at Neully is coming. For a long time he offered to look at Trocha's famous 'Nolly'; on looking he's spectator sees—nothing.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The flutter about a National Bank has slightly toned down, and the most sanguine votaries of such an institution are now reconciled to the possibility of the matter being allowed to remain in abeyance till next year. Perhaps such would be best. Congress has now such a short time to sit that it would be impossible for the country or the Legislature to give the various schemes that thorough sifting so vital a subject demands. During the recess Congress men can rub up their financial lore and prepare for a battle royal next year.

A letter to our Italian colleague, from San Juan, describes that province as in a most lachrymose state, every one weeping, from the Governor to the postman, and cotton pocket-handkerchiefs rising to a fabulous price. It appears that poor San Juan just now has sunk over to a lower depth than 'the future capital' in the 'hard up' way. A visit to San Juan now would wring the heart of a Stoic. The Governor weeps because he can do nothing with the nullification of the law, which has had law one day, and improves on it by a worse one the next; the officials weep because they are not paid their salaries, which for months past have been purely imaginary; the people weep because they are ground down with taxes, though there is not a rap in the Treasury; the foreigners grin, pay and swear, but don't weep. The Governor, like M. Thiers, threatens to resign half a dozen times every day, but does not, though every one wishes he would. Poor San Juan is a veritable Babylon, and as long as the people continue to weep in their present style no trace of a 'sea' need be entertained, which is one drop of comfort. Poor, dear St. John.

The contract of the Colon Opera Company will expire early next month. It is said that all the artists will return to Europe, except Sr. Piccoli, who, we hear, Mr. Pestalozza is anxious to engage for the Opera House in Calle Corrientes.

The Progress Club will give a grand ball on the 17th inst, next Tuesday week, for which the most splendid preparations have already commenced.

There may be a scarcity of good presidents in Lima, but there is none of money. When Sr. Pardo, who was named by the Chambers as successor to the unfortunate Balta, he was escorted home by a cheering and enthusiastic crowd. As the gathering passed the private residence of Sr. Don Juan Goeneche, that gentleman's servants emptied a corn-cask full of gold pieces amongst the populace. The scramble was terrific, some of the coins being actually broken in two in the struggle for their possession; nevertheless good humor characterised the scrimmage, and the police were not required.

A telegram from Rio by the Caldeira announces the death of the Brazilian Minister of Commerce, Agriculture and Public Works, Visconde Itaipu, a distinguished physician and statesman, and the most strenuous advocate of European immigration to Brazil. The deceased per belonged to the Conservative party, in which he exercised great influence.

We hear from Mercedes, B. O., that the civilising amusement of bull-fighting is about to be introduced in that town, and a King bull. Mercedes is progressing like a cow's tail, downwards.

Letters from Paraguy announce a tiger hunt in the forests of Itape. The people, who had been drinking in all directions, but the police killed the brute, a female with young, before any one was eaten.

Everything connected with the testimonials to the memory of the late Dr. Reid has now been finally settled. On Tuesday the Rev. James Smith, the highly esteemed pastor of the Scotch community, and Mr. F. Getting collected the deficit in the cost of the testimonials, \$9255 mpc, from the following gentlemen, the guarantors: Messrs. Thomas Drysdale, J. M. Bell, Drysdale, John Drysdale, William, Samuel Alexander Fraser, Williamson, Samuel Hayercroft, A. Le Rossignon, F. W. Moore, H. A. Green, James W. Bell, F.

H Getting, William Duguid, and A Milroy, all of whom most cheerfully responded to the call. The monument in the British Cemetery has recently been paved round with stone and encircled with a handsome ornamental iron railing.

Of removing the wreck of the America, which lies in a position highly dangerous to passing vessels. A Paysandu paper while strongly recommending profuse advertising (in which we concur out and out) instances Mr. Hesperidina Bagley as a shining example of what it leads to, stating that he has spent no less than \$100,000 in advertising his famous trousers with a net profit of \$300,000 patrons.

at auction for 64,000, and through the activity of the salvors a very large portion of the cargo has been got out. The business was proved a splendid one. It is announced that the Government has ordered the Northern Railway to improve its station in the Plaza 25 de Mayo.

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THE RIVADAVIA HOTEL. No. 394—Calle Rivadavia—No. 394. GRAND OFFICIAL INAUGURATION, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1872. This New Establishment is of the first order, both in respect to the building, which is new, and of the most improved structure; as also the internal arrangements, which will be found in every way faultless.

Hesperidina. Su nombre es bien conocida. Hesperidina. Su Composición es inmejorable. Hesperidina. Es elaborada con mucho cuidado. Hesperidina. Su base es la Naranja Amarga. Hesperidina. Su virtud como tónico es bien conocida. Hesperidina. Es buena para los resfriados tomándola en forma de pauch. Hesperidina. Su venio es enorme. Hesperidina. Promueve el apetito tomada antes de comer. Hesperidina. Ayuda la digestión tomada despues de comer. Hesperidina. Es buena para los convalecientes. Hesperidina. Es el tónico de confianza. Hesperidina. Su sabor es muy agradable. Hesperidina. Es aprobada por el Consejo de Higiene en Rio de Janeiro. Hesperidina. Su rival no existe. Hesperidina. Es contra la Dispepsia. Hesperidina. Es fabricada por M. S. Bagley. Hesperidina. Sus laboratorios en MONTEVIDEO. CALLE SOLIS 37. RIO DE JANEIRO. RUA CARVALLO DE SA 38, RUA DE CATTEE 191 A. VALPARAISO. Agente MANUEL RUIZ.

of the Pipe-Water Commissioners to the Provincial Minister published yesterday, caused a nervous feeling amongst householders. It appears the machinery of the Water-works is overtaxed, and the Commissioners hint that a break-down may at any moment occur. New machinery to pump an increased supply cannot be had under a year's time, and so the matter stands. Cheerful, considering that summer is at hand.

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SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU A AND CO.

101-Calle Cangallo-103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the city of Buenos Ayres, and there are very few accounts who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, or old age, instead of depending on the moral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, will offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefits derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAU & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAU & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

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

AGENTS:
MOLLER AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

Compañía de Tramways de la Ciudad de B. Aires.

TIME-TABLE FROM MAY, 1872.

Cinco Esquinas and Plaza Victoria.

From	Each	From	Each
6.40, morning	20 minutes	7.20, morning	20 minutes
8.40, morning	10 "	8.20, morning	10 "
8.0, night	20 "	11.0, night	20 "

Plaza Victoria and Calle Callo.

From	Each	From	Each
7.0, morning	20 minutes	7.30, morning	20 minutes
9.0, morning	10 "	9.10, morning	10 "
8.0, night	20 "	11.0, night	20 "

Puente de Barracas and Plaza Victoria.

From	Each	From	Each
6.10, morning	20 minutes	6.50, morning	20 minutes
		8.50, morning	20 minutes
		11.0, night	20 minutes

Puente de Barracas and Calle Jungal.

From	Each	From	Each
6.20, morning	20 minutes	6.20, morning	20 minutes
		8.20, morning	20 minutes
		12.0, night	20 minutes

Calle Jungal and Calle Brazil.

From	Each	From	Each
6.20, morning	20 minutes	6.50, morning	20 minutes
8.0, night	10 "	8.10, night	10 "
8.40, night	20 "	11.30, night	20 "

Plaza Constitución and Plaza Victoria.
(Calle Brazil)

From	Each	From	Each
8.40, morning	20 minutes	9.0, morning	20 minutes
		6.0, night	20 minutes

Care will be waiting at the Colon Theatre, Opera House, and Argentine Theatre at the conclusion of the performance.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Great Southern Railway

RETURN TICKETS.

From this date the ordinary Return Tickets issued at Buenos Ayres to Grew and Stations beyond, and at Grew and Stations outside Buenos Ayres will be available for return within Three Days. The Return Tickets between all other Stations will hold good for two days only.

20th Aug., 1872. LA ADMINISTRACION. h. 193 15 pag 21

Veinte y Cuatro Dias en Europa.

Folleto muy recomendable dedicado a S. E. EL Sr. PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO

B. B. MARRIOT,
DIRECTOR DEL COLEGIO INGLES SUPERIOR
189 Artes 189.

Se vende en casa de los Sres.: Mackean Hnos., Calle San Martin. Hibbert, San Martin. Hallbach, Florida. Pelly, Victoria. Poyser, 8 Cangallo. Scaeben y Soderstrom, Florida. A. Medina, Victoria.

The Family Grocery Store

60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for the best and most fashionable. Every Article warranted.

Francis X. Pipet,
Introducer y Negociante en todos
Clases de


SEMIILLAS.

The best class of Alfalfa Seed, Permanent
Vegetable and Flower do.
Can be had at
Quinta Experimental,
125—LOREA—125.
h. 187 2 m ag 17

BANCO ITALIA Y RIO DE LA PLATA.

In accordance with Art 17 of the Statutes, the Directors have resolved to make the Special Call of 400 per Share, payable between the 8th and 15th prox., at the Head Office, Calle Piedad, Nos. 70 and 74.

Buenos Ayres, August 26, 1872.
By Order,
THE SECRETARY,
c. 250 20 p 28



BATTY'S

CELEBRATED
Na bob Pickles

WHOLESALE AT
SANTIAGO NOCETTI & Co.,
Defensa 31 and 33.
1. 932 m a 10

JOHN FORREST and Co.,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE DE MAYO—44

86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.

LESSONS.

In Algebra, Trigonometry, also the German, French and Italian languages, taught in the home in a most practical manner.

J. L. 250 15 p 28

ETAPELLENSE

Estaciones.	HORA.
Buenos Aires	7.10
Beltrán	8.15
Rivadavia	9.10
Salto	9.50
Mercedes	10.30
Montevideo	11.10

ETAPELLENSE

Estaciones.	HORA.
Montevideo	11.10
Mercedes	10.30
Salto	9.50
Rivadavia	9.10
Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

ETAPELLENSE

Estaciones.	HORA.
Mercedes	10.30
Salto	9.50
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Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Los Vapores lituanos y salen del Tigre en combinacion con los trenes en las horas indicadas por los Agentes de vapores en sus avisos.

Los trenes parten en las Estaciones Rivadavia y Martinez por señales solamente. Los pasajeros que quieren bajar en esta Estacion, avisaran previamente al Guardia-Tron.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

VELERA DEL PROGRESO.

CALLE DE CANGALLO No. 38.
(Opposite the M-reed Church.)

In this Establishment will always be found large stock of—
Ship Sails, Door and Yard Awnings,
Tents for Railway Encampments,
Flags, Standards, Banners, Badges,
Military Tents, Coach Covers,
Flags and Streamers of all Nations.

P.S.—French, English, Spanish and Italian spoken.

B. Ayres Athletic Society

The SPRING MEETING will be held at Palermo on Friday, Nov. 1st, 1872.
The Programme will be published in due course.

By Order,
h. 116 8 p 3

SHEEP SHEARS.

J. & H. SORBY,
"O.M.E.M."
Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 11—
"CANGALLO" 89,
Dpto. Nos. 22B, 23B, and 24B.

WARD & PAYNE,
"BIGHORNIA" Nos. 8 and 11.

BURTON & BALL,
Nos. 10 and 11.

TYING TINE,
On Salto.

Corralon 11 de Setiembre,

Corner of Rioja,
PLAZA ONCE.

L. & V. Casares,
d. 32 m a 1

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 13th of May, 1872, until further notice the trains will run as follows:—

Estaciones.	HORA.
Buenos Aires	7.10
Beltrán	8.15
Rivadavia	9.10
Salto	9.50
Mercedes	10.30
Montevideo	11.10

ETAPELLENSE

Estaciones.	HORA.
Montevideo	11.10
Mercedes	10.30
Salto	9.50
Rivadavia	9.10
Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

ETAPELLENSE

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Mercedes	10.30
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Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

AL BUEN JARDINERO

78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEPOSIT.

Always on hand a large supply of SEEDS.
From the best Nurseries of Europe.

EGYPTIAN SEEDS,
VEGETABLE SEEDS,
of all Classes,
FLOUR, DO. DO,
TRIEBS, DO. DO,
MEDICINAL PLANT SEEDS,
GRASSES,
Industrial and Economical.

Also Bulbs, Roots, in Season.

Anything not in Stock can be ordered through the best French and English houses.

Provincial Orders to name their Agent here to whom the Goods can be delivered.

Catalogues delivered to Customers.

GUSTAVE HAMONNET,
78—CHACABUCO—78,
BUENOS AYRES,
c. 102 xp 34

CONAC EXTRA.

Lamaud, Cortes, y Cie.,
BORDEAUX.

Fusoni Hnos. y Maveroff
Unicos Agentes en Rio de la Plata.

CANGALLO 120.
h. 109 1 m ag 10

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

RACES AT BELGRANO.

SUNDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.
NOTICE.

Trains will run between 25 de Mayo, Retiro, and Belgrano, about half hour, from 9.0 a.m. until the conclusion of the Races.

HENRY GRANTREY,
Retiro, September 5, 1872. c. 122 5 p 1

BOTICA DE LOS ANGELITOS.

CHACABUCO ESQUINA POTOSI.

Antigua botica de Farqueno en alquiler, para Retiro Belgrano No 217 hnos.
h. 246 2 p 84

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Estaciones.	HORA.
Buenos Aires	7.10
Beltrán	8.15
Rivadavia	9.10
Salto	9.50
Mercedes	10.30
Montevideo	11.10

ETAPELLENSE

Estaciones.	HORA.
Montevideo	11.10
Mercedes	10.30
Salto	9.50
Rivadavia	9.10
Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

ETAPELLENSE

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Salto	9.50
Rivadavia	9.10
Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

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ETAPELLENSE

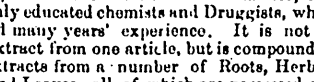
Estaciones.	HORA.
Mercedes	10.30
Salto	9.50
Rivadavia	9.10
Beltrán	8.15
Buenos Aires	7.10

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.	
Parque	1st
Merlo (arribe)	9.20 1.20
Merlo (bajada)	9.40 1.35
Las Flores	10.15 2.10
Zapallo	11.40 3.30
Lobos	12.15 4.5

RETURNS.	
Lobos	9.55
Zapallo	10.30
Las Flores	11.15
Merlo (arribe)	11.55
Merlo (bajada)	12.25
Parque	2 7.15

N.B.—x indicates where the trains cross.



Bristol's sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extract from a number of roots, herbs, berries, and leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue, or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special character of the sarsaparilla root, which is the root of the Sarsaparilla plant found in Honduras, that which we use in this preparation: it is the kind which all medical men esteem most valuable.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Los trenes parten en las Estaciones Rivadavia y Martinez por señales solamente. Los pasajeros que quieren bajar en esta Estacion, avisaran previamente al Guardia-Tron.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Messrs. A. Bulrich & Co.

HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED
MR. ALFRED RUMBALL
(Who is leaving for Europe)
TO DISPOSE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
And without reserve of the
SPLENDID FURNISHING
Of his dwelling house
CALLE PIEDAD No. 680.

REMATE FOR Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

SEGUNDO REMATE
de
CARNEROS PADRES
Rambouillet.

Criados en la Cabaña de "LOS ALAMOS"
Del Señor Don Wilfred Latham.

En nuestra Casa,
VICTORIA, 154,
MIERCOLES, 11 de SETIEMBRE,
A las Diece en Punto,

REMATE FOR Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

SEGUNDO REMATE
de
CARNEROS PADRES
Rambouillet.

Criados en la Cabaña de "LOS ALAMOS"
Del Señor Don Wilfred Latham.

En nuestra Casa,
VICTORIA, 154,
MIERCOLES, 11 de SETIEMBRE,
A las Diece en Punto,

REMATE FOR Adolfo Bullrich y Cia.

De 4,000 Ovejas
En dos Majadas.

EN LA ESTACION RODRIGUEZ,
Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

El Domingo 8 de Setiembre, a las 8 en la tarde despues que llegasen los dos primeros trenes de adentro y fuera, vendranse a la venta una pastera y dinero de contado, la suma de 4,000 ovejas—mestizas finas, divididas en 2 majadas.

Prevenimos a los interesados que esas ovejas han sido apartadas por el mismo propietario libras de conifero chio, mance, viejo y manay de modo que cualquier comprador que desee transportarlas con facilidad a cualquier punto.

NOTA.—Las ovejas se entregaran rllm mismo y el mismo dia del remate.

11 234 14 25

REMATE FOR Rodriguez Larrazabal & Cia.

NEGRETIS.
50 MAGNIFICOS CARNEROS PADRES
De 18 meses y 2 años.

De la Cabaña de los
Sres D. FRANCISCO CHAS y HIJOS.

Se Rematan en nuestra casa,
Victoria 143,
El VIERNES, 6 del Corriente,
A las 6 en punto,
A la mejor oferta, al contado.

REMATE FOR Bullrich y Cia.

Importantisimos Remates de Moruecos
Negretis y Rambouillet, y Cerdos
Berkshire y Yorkshire provenientes
de las famosas crías de los Srs. Olivera Hnos.

Los dias 27 de Agosto y 5 de Setiembre
A las Diece,
Calle San Martin No. 79.

REMATE FOR Bullrich y Cia.

La majada Negreta conservada, desde 1858 en su pureza, bajo el sistema más perfecto de crianza, en una granja de crianza que se ha establecido en el valle de Hochitz (Austria), que como se sabe es la base de los verdaderos Negretes.

En 1865 despues de largos viajes en Alemania introdujo el mismo Señor Olivera, por los canales Negretes de la famosa Cabaña de Moidendorf en Mecklenburgo Schwerin.

Todos los criadores de la Republica saben que Mr. Gilbert de Victoria, en el primer y mas experto entre los criadores Franceses; este viajando con el Sr. Olivera en Alemania declaró a la vista de la majada de Moidendorf que era lo más bello y practico que habia visto hasta entonces.

Fue de allí que tomó el Sr. Olivera la nueva sangre que introdujo en 1865 y que tanta fuerza, belleza y ritmo extraordinario en el vellón dio a la majada de los "negretes".

Los carneros puros rinden de 26 hasta 38 libras de lana sin lavar, y tiene ovejas con vellones de 17 y hasta 22 libras.

El Sr. Olivera es un hombre de un gran espíritu que el Sr. Olivera tiene en el apareamiento de esta majada, y que han hecho la primera en el país en su clase, como lo declara el jurado de la Exposición de Córdoba.

El 27 del corriente Agosto vendran a la Masilla posura en la Calle San Martin No. 79 de treinta y tres ovejas y cinco de estos bellísimos y útiles animales.

Recomendamos a los Estancieros el no desperdiciar esta oportunidad de tener tipos reproductores para sus majadas, acimados y crías de gran preparación para hacer las ovejas de nuestros ganaderos.

En oportuniad se repartiran a domicilio catalanes con el servicio de un criado y la numeracion y descendencia de cada uno de los carneros.

N.B.—x indica donde se cruzan los trenes.

REMATE FOR Benjamin Nazar & Co.

De ovejas mestizas finas y una
tropilla de ovejas, puras vacas,
caballos, yeguas &c.

En la Establecimiento denominado MARTIN GARCIA situado en el paraje de los FLORINES a dos leguas de la Estacion SALADJ.

Por orden de los Señores
PERDRIET Y RIVERO.

EL DOMINGO 22 DEL CORRIENTE
a las 12 en punto

Se remataran a la una y media pasturas y dinero de contado por liquidacion de sociedad todas las existencias de dicho Establecimiento, que son las siguientes:

17,000 Ovejas mestizas finas, superior clase, azuca, gordas, y con muchos capotes, por no haber vendido ninguno este año.

150 Ovejas negretis puros, de lindos tipos y buena descendencia.

400 Vacas con crías, ganado timbero, entre ellas muchas 1-oheras.

100 Yeguas y caballos de andar y de tiro.

250 Yeguas de corral.

820 Fraes medio postes de Landay, biblín de fierro y de mas enseres del Establecimiento que estan a la venta.

NOTA. La venta de las ovejas se hara en un solo lote o por majadas al gusto de los compradores, quedando merla el tiempo hasta fines de Diciembre del presente año, sin pagar arrendamiento.

Los compradores que deseen asistir al Remate pueden parar, por muestra, en Calle Victoria 154 que se les facilitara el modo de transporte hasta el Establecimiento donde tendrá lugar el Remate.

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REMATE FOR Bullrich y Cia.

Los Rambouillet de los Señores Olivera podemos decir, sin jactancia alguna, son los mejores y mas bellos del país.

Esta majada proviene de los rebanos de Mr. Gilbert de Victoria, que como se sabe es el criador mas experto entre los criadores Franceses; este viajando con el Sr. Olivera en Alemania declaró a la vista de la majada de Moidendorf que era lo más bello y practico que habia visto hasta entonces.

Fue de allí que tomó el Sr. Olivera la nueva sangre que introdujo en 1865 y que tanta fuerza, belleza y ritmo extraordinario en el vellón dio a la majada de los "negretes".

Los carneros puros rinden de 26 hasta 38 libras de lana sin lavar, y tiene ovejas con vellones de 17 y hasta 22 libras.

El Sr. Olivera es un hombre de un gran espíritu que el Sr. Olivera tiene en el apareamiento de esta majada, y que han hecho la primera en el país en su clase, como lo declara el jurado de la Exposición de Córdoba.

El 27 del corriente Agosto vendran a la Masilla posura en la Calle San Martin No. 79 de treinta y tres ovejas y cinco de estos bellísimos y útiles animales.

Recomendamos a los Estancieros el no desperdiciar esta oportunidad de tener tipos reproductores para sus majadas, acimados y crías de gran preparación para hacer las ovejas de nuestros ganaderos.

En oportuniad se repartiran a domicilio catalanes con el servicio de un criado y la numeracion y descendencia de cada uno de los carneros.

N.B.—x indica donde se cruzan los trenes.

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