



New Advertisements.

THE Blood telegraph its condition through the external flesh, Scrofulous eruptions, taint-rheum, ulcers, boils, blous, white swellings, tumors, cancers, &c., and the telegraphed symbol by which the current of life indicates the fact that it is impregnated with corruption and leads to purification. A sower the plea with a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the concentrated essence of the best vegetable depurative known to science. Since the superficial indications will be changed, and sound flesh and a healthy, unbleached skin will supplant suppuration and inflammation. The subtle, chemical revolution produced in empoisoned blood by this harmless detergent is one of the most wonderful phenomena in the operation of medicine.

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA
MIERCOLES, 11 DE SETIEMBRE.

64 Fancion de la temporada.

SONNAMBULA

Después del 12 de Agosto
BAILE.

Después del 12 de Agosto
Baile de los "RICATANOS."

En conmemoracion del glorioso aniversario del 11 DE SETIEMBRE.

TEATRO DE LA OPERA.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA
64 Fancion de la temporada.

JUEVES, 12 DE SETIEMBRE

DINORAH

O sea
EL PERDON DE PLOERMEL.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE.

Mails for Brazil and Europe will be forwarded on the 11th inst., closing on same day at 5 p.m., at the Central Post-office, and 3.30 at the Maritime Branch.
These mails are intended to be conveyed from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, Bordeaux, and Liverpool, on the 12th inst., per P. S. N. Company's Steamer Caldera (G. J.).
Buenos Ayres, September 10, 1872.
THE SECRETARY.

Just arrived, per "PELOMAY."

Another consignment of

Bass's Pale Ale.

IN CASK.

AGENT,

JAMES GRAHAM,

81 CALLE CUYO.

Early application necessary.

STEAMER SYLVIA.

(From Hamburg.)

ALL the Cargo by this Steamer is Discharged and deposited in the Depo-sito of Lunuz and Magago.

Buenos Ayres, September 10, 1872.

REMATE

FOR

BULLRICH y CIA

En la ciudad de

MERCEDES.

De 4,000 Ovejas Mestizas al corte, en dos majadas.

70 Capones para Graseria.

Mitad al contado, mitad con pagaré á tres meses.

El Viernes 27 de Setiembre a las 11 en punto rematamos a la mas alta postura y dinero ofrecido las capones y las ovejas arriba mencionadas, mitad al contado y la otra mitad con pagaré a seis meses.

Estos animales se rematarán en el campo de Da. Viviana Bernardez, a veinte cuadras de la Plaza, donde estara nuestra bandera. Los animales estan en perfecta condicion, sin asma, y se vendiran con toda la raza que tienen.

La entrega de los animales vendidos se hará si fuere posible el mismo dia del remate, o a mas tardar en la mañana siguiente.

Por mas pormenores a nuestros escritorios San Martin 118, almas.

107 17p 11

A GENTLEMAN experienced in English Hardware, just arrived from England, speaking German and French, requires a Situation.

Address, 161 Calle Reconquista.

h. 131 3 p 11

MRS. WALTER.

An important PARCEL at this OFFICE for sale above.

HOUSE TO RENT.

TO RENT, in Calle Temple, No. 40, two and a half squares from the Plaza Paroqui, a House and eleven Rooms. Bo 12 floors, patios, puerito, aligero, elevador, &c.

Inquire at No. 55 Calle Maypan.

ej. 99 2p 11

TO LET, the fine D'elling-house, No 23 Calle Venezuela, up and down stairs. Five rooms, aligero, and two kitchens. For terms, apply at No. 203 Calle Defensa, from nine to eleven a.m.

ej. 102 6p 11

A YOUNG GERMAN, speaking English, French, and Spanish, seeks an engagement as Collector, Office Cashier, or in a Baracca. Good references. Apply to him, at the Office of the Standard.

ej. 88 3p 11

COCINERAS Necesarias. Calle Cochabamba, No. 80.

ej. 1 05 11

WANTED, a good female cook, for a small English family. Apply at No. 249 Calle Libertad.

ej. 109 2p 10

WANTED, a Servant Girl, for general housework, in a small family. Apply at No. 483 Calle Cuyo.

ej. 105 3p 11

WANTED, at Flores, a General Servant, for a small family. Apply at 76 Rivadavia, Flores.

ej. 101 6p 11

MEN SAGRIAS FLEVIABLES

TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, a.m. for Salto and Porre, the English S. Simon S. LEX.

TO-MORROW, for Montevideo, at 5 o'clock, the English steamer SATURNO. Captain, Maguaco.

Agencia-Reconquista, 99 and 99

COMPANIA DE NAVIGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA.

Vapor Nacional TANGUY.

Saldrá por Asuncion y puertos de escala el Viernes 13 del corriente. Acomode pasajeros y carga y en comodidad.

Agencia, Cuyo 21.

Renewed Notices.



OFFICIAL NOTICE

National Government-House.

Buenos Ayres August 28th 1872.

Tenders will be received at the Engineer's Office No 22 Calle Belgrano, on the 11th September, for the construction of a Custom House, in the city of Rosario. The plans are open to inspection any day at the Engineer's Office.

Signed C. PELLERIN.

ej. 263 at 2p.

Ferruginous Gin

COMPOSED OF THE FINEST TONIC INGREDIENTS

SUCH AS QUININE

BY J. FERD. NAGEL,

HAMBURG.

INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE FERRUGINOUS GIN.

Sole Agents, SIEVERS & MEYER

33 Calle Piedra 33, Buenos Ayres.

ON SALE AT Cranwell and Murray's, L. L. Jones and Co., Torres and Barton, John Eastman and Sons, R. Sommerer, A. Demerli, H. Hoes, and all the Chief Boticas.

Ferruginous Gin.

ANALYSIS

Professor Kyle.

The Iron exists in the form of a protosulphate, and is combined with the Quinine in the form of a double salt.

The Ferruginous Gin may therefore take its place amongst the valuable preparations, and is employed with advantage where the administration of a tonic is indicated.

National College, 31st May, 1872. JOHN J. KYLE

ej. 2

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "STANDARD"

DAILY, per annum, \$10.00

WEEKLY, per annum, \$2.00

PACKET EDITION, single copy, 2

Do. mailed from Office, 2

including postage (per an.), 22

Advertisements per line per day, 31

Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, 5

Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

Nil falsum audiam nil certi non credidero.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

RIVER PLATE EMIGRATION TO PARAGUAY.

We want a financial tract society, a company of financial philanthropists who will strike off by the million money tracts or pamphlets for circulation on all the world's Stock Exchanges.

Heaven knows what industry our religious friends have covered the globe with tracts calculated to alarm every man as to the state of his soul, and we see nothing whatever irreligious in the suggestion of printing now a few tracts to awaken us all to the real state of our pockets. The impulse which urges a man to devote his whole life to the publishing of religious tracts is a strong one and often misunderstood, but there can be no mistaking the genuine Christian charity of printing a few millions of money tracts to explain to investors the nature and character of the stocks in which they place their money.

The powerful effect of religious tracts is beyond dispute. How often has one of these little sermons fallen into the hands of the greatest sinner and spread sunshine on his path by showing him the road to the delectable mountains from whose summit he can catch a distant view of the shining city which is the end of his pilgrimage! Is there no John Bunyan of the day to write us a little warning book—

The Investor's Progress—to guide the unsophisticated, and save thousands from that dark, land or gins and snares, of quagmires and precipices, of evil spirits and ravenous beasts—the Stock Exchange. But none seem to have a vocation, none willing to warn the careless or comfort those who are troubled in spirit. A new loan nowadays is a new faith, people embrace it because it promises good dividends and heavy amortization. 'Par' is the land of promise which some few, very few reach, but the majority die on the road and are swept into the vast Slough of repudiation. The history of funded debts strikingly illustrates these observations. During the last quarter of a century—the public mind of the world has made constant progress in every department of knowledge; but in investments, funded debts, coupons, &c., we can trace no superior enlightenment. A crisis or a panic comes and people suddenly awaken to their ignorance in such matters; but once over they relapse into the same condoling security, and so long as they receive half-yearly their dividends, they care nothing about a future state.

In the early history of joint stock banking numerous were the instances of dividends being paid out of capital; such a system was at once cried down, and we believe led to special legislation to prohibit it. Yet, do we not see every day the same system carried on respecting foreign loans—that in some instances the money borrowed in London remains for years in London, and from the capital of the loan the coupons and amortization are regularly drawn. Thus the money lent to a foreign nation for the purposes set forth in the prospectus remains idle in the London market, the unfortunate borrower burning the candle at both ends, and the still more unfortunate investor looking vainly for the stock to rise to par. In fact, any man well up in such matters would confer an immense favor on the investing public by printing a small money tract entitled *Hell open to Investors*, and the first chapter in that useful little tract might be headed "The last Paraguayan Loan"—last in every sense, for it is the last that has been negotiated and will be the last for generations to come.

If the magnificent success of the French loan has bewildered Europe, so also the success of the last Paraguayan loan has dumfounded the R. Plate. Three millions sterling to Paraguay is

—when we consider the relative resources of the two countries—by far greater for Paraguay than 120 million sterling is for France. Even when the first Paraguayan loan for one million sterling was launched people well acquainted with the state of that country were tasked to discover from what source the coupons and amortisation could be available; but when news came of the second loan for double the amount of the first, the whole feeling of public sympathy was diverted from the country to the bond holders, where it still rests. Even the Paraguayans themselves for a long time refused to believe the fact, and charged us with a desire to injure the credit of their stock by publishing the prospectus of a second loan which nobody in Asuncion knew anything about. The proceeds of second loan are still in London, where, according to our advice, they are likely to remain for some time.

The last Paraguayan loan had, however, a much higher importance than the lending of a couple of millions sterling to that country. Its other objects were to people the land with thousands of our fellow countrymen, to found an English Bank, and stamp upon the country as far as possible the impress of British institutions. The money called for was subscribed in a moment of giddy enthusiasm, but from that day to this no further progress in this grandiloquent programme has been made. The mooted hegira of ten thousand British subjects has never passed beyond an advertisement in the London papers, and since there is evidently a hitch on the other side. The Paraguayan Government with the view to carry out the primary object of this loan, has opened an agency in this city, and as will appear by the letter hereunder, is forwarding by each steamer emigrants from Buenos Ayres to Asuncion.

The after history of the poor people who leave Buenos Ayres for Paraguay will doubtless fill up a chapter of immense interest to investors, and afford a fitting sequel to the whole business. It would, however, be a very good one precaution to retain in London the whole of this Paraguayan loan until the bondholders know something further about the management of this new Paraguayan emigration scheme that, failing to obtain emigrants from Europe, has hit upon the novel plan of getting them from Buenos Ayres.

The following is a communication on this most interesting subject, which we have just received from a German resident in Asuncion—

THE PARAGUAYAN STATE COLONIES.

The German newspaper of Buenos Ayres, *Deutsche Zeitung*, reproduces the concessions which the Paraguayan Government offers to those who will settle in the colonies of the state, and we wonder that notwithstanding the few and insignificant advantages which it offers, a number of persons is always found to accept them and expose themselves to trouble.

Those concessions are not only too poor and too miserable, but, studying them with some attention, it is easy to see that the intention of the chief of the Immigration Office must be to enable him to keep those unfortunate settlers more or less in his power, or that of the Government, which is the same thing, and to abuse them at his case, as has already happened.

The actual chief of those colonies, Col. Wisner, who during more than 20 years has resided in Paraguay, has always been an employee of both the Lopezes, father and son, known as an old, grumbling tyrant, a decided misanthrope and egotist.

The actual Government knows perfectly well Col. Wisner's spirit of opposition, and uses him in many cases as a useful tool for their purposes, never consulting Col. Wisner in affairs where his opposition is not wanted.

But as soon as his personal interests are involved in the proposals in question, as is the case with the projected Bank of Mr. Ohlson; he will pass the most advantageous informations.

Having abandoned for a moment our topic, we return to the colonisation. We said: the Paraguayan concessions are miserable and void, and will prove it. 80,000 square yards [varas] without even a small plot of grass land, to feed a cow, a couple of horses or bullocks, in the middle of virgin forest, is more than sufficient for the first year, but too little for the second year; for, none of the settlers will scarcely be able to clear the whole lot in one year; but in the same time, he will equally be unable to clear sufficient ground in the 6 months during which he receives victuals, as to assure his existence till the second crop, and how shall he live without stock or funds?

Cutting those big trees and burning takes a long time, and only arriving at the Colonies in April or May they may prepare sufficient ground for plantations; but those who arrive later, near summer or in high summer, can do nothing at all and have to lose 6 or 9 months without earning a shilling, for, timbers of some value in commerce are already scarce in those Colonies and lumber of charcoal do not make account at 16 leagues distance from Asuncion, the only market where this article can be sold, particularly as this industry is entirely in the hands of Paraguayan women near Asuncion.

Let us now see, what a settler in Paraguay can plant with hopes of real advantages, and we will find, that tobacco and sugar cane only are fit to

Now the European settler, who is generally coming to Paraguay, has to bear in mind that tobacco requires a constant, attentive and hard work, great care, large shelters in time of harvest; but a new settler who has neither time nor money to build a commodious house, scarcely can afford to build a small hut.

The number of tobacco plants to which a settler can attend is not in proportion to the produce he requires to enable him to live without other resources till the next crop, and will expose him so, to suffer all kinds of miseries.

Sugar-cane, too, requires knowledge about its cultivation, and hard steady work, and only makes account when manufacturing brandy or sugar, which requires a deal of engines that cost too much for the poor settlers who generally arrive with empty pockets and cannot afford so heavy expenses.

Besides, the settler cannot dedicate all his time to these two plants; he has to plant for his use some vegetables, potatoes, manioc, &c. if he can dispose of time and ground, but is always exposed to lose his time and work, for the burning sun, ants, or want of water and langostas' destroy in this hot climate easily everything, if the cattle of his Paraguayan neighbours do not do it, in which case all his complaints and claims will be vain.

Everybody must confess that the concessions are void, for they do not determine the rations of victuals nor the tools or seeds to receive, nor the price of further lots, if required, nor do they mention a word about personal guarantees of the settlers, nor about their exemption from military service, from duties of ex or import of their produce, and not a word about churches and schools.

Thus, nothing being determined in the concessions, the settler has no right to reclaim anything, and it is impossible to judge otherwise than this was done purposely by Colonel Wisner, in whose hands immigration can never improve.

But, as Europeans in general are hated by the Paraguayans like he—, they could not choose a better man for the direction of the immigration than Colonel Wisner, for the government knew beforehand that that man would do everything in such a machiavellian way, that only few immigrants would take their way to Paraguay, which is just the desire and intention of that government, saving the appearances.

Till this day we only know one Englishman, settler of the Colony Taguara, who had already to suffer a good deal; the rest of the colony is composed of Germans, Swiss, Spaniards, Frenchmen &c., and we hope these lines will serve as an advice to those who should intend to settle in the Paraguay; accepting rather what they find nearer and better in the Argentine Republic, particularly in the provinces Santa Fe and Cordoba.

It is strange, however, to see that Paraguay can keep an agent in the middle of the capital of the Argentine Republic, whose task it is to engage settlers for Paraguay, engaging them under the eyes of the National Government, and remitting by each steambot a good number to Asuncion, without the Argentine Government taking a single step to avoid the exportation from the Argentine Republic of so many useful and necessary hands, and stranger yet that no newspaper ever mentioned a word about it.

GERMAN RESIDENT.

Asuncion, 1st August, 1872.

THE RIACHELUO.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23rd, 1872.

To His Excellency the Minister of Finance of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Sr. Don Francisco B. Madero.

Sir—

Having received instructions from the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, March, 1871, to survey the Riachuelo with a view of its cleansing and canalisation for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the districts adjoining its banks and for the better navigation of the river, I now beg to hand your Excellency my final report, containing a summary of the results of my surveys, observations, and recommendations on the subject.

I had previously made a preliminary report on the progress of the surveys and observations, dated July, 1871, which represents in outline my views on the various improvements which might be beneficially undertaken within the Riachuelo; soon after, Aug. 1871, received fresh instructions to complete the surveys and observations with plans and designs for the consideration of the Government.

Your Excellency is aware that the surveys of the Riachuelo originated with the epidemic, 1871, by the popular and well-founded belief that the condition of the Riachuelo seriously endangered the health of B. Ayres. I had then, upon an inspection of the river, recommended that two dredgers, with barges and tug-steamers, be at once ordered in England for the cleansing and canalisation of the river. It was obvious that neither of these operations could be undertaken without a dredging fleet, and that a special mode of cleansing and canalisation may have been adopted in conformity with the result of the surveys and observations, the dredgers, with their barges, would be indispensable; and no survey or report, however well-founded, could be of any practical value without proper means for carrying the recommendations into effect.

Simultaneously with the surveys of the Riachuelo, the site selected for the great harbor proposed in front of the Custom house was also explored; and the result of the exploration was unfavourable to the projected site and works, it was of increased importance to pay special attention to the

result of the surveys of the Riachuelo.

The surveys of the Riachuelo extend from its mouth for about two and a half miles along its right bank, and for about three miles along the right bank of the La Plata from the Boca towards Quilmes.

The height of the Riachuelo, as well as that of the La Plata, is determined by triangulation independently of any existing chart or plan, the triangulation not covering many square leagues of land. Every triangulation point marked on the accompanying plan is fixed on land by poles or stakes, so that any work determined upon may be at once undertaken in its true position. We possess moreover a survey of the geological features of the district covered by the surveys. About forty trial borings have been made along the banks of the Riachuelo and the La Plata and elsewhere in the vicinity of the rivers, to determine the nature of the ground. The result of the borings is shown on the accompanying plan and sections. Along the La Plata, 26 sections had been made across the Riachuelo from fixed points along its margin, showing the form of its present bed.

The cleansing of the Riachuelo comprises the removal of many hundred thousand yards of loam matter produced principally by the numerous saladeros, which for some twenty years discharged their refuse into the river. The excavation of this material, nearly all under water, can only be effected by dredgers; and it is obvious that the excavation might be judiciously so directed as to improve at the same time the navigation of the river, combining with one operation cleansing and canalisation.

My first consideration was to find an outlet for the material excavated by the dredgers from the bottom of the river. The present outlet of the Riachuelo into the River La Plata is bad, confined to a very tortuous and shallow channel, impracticable for the regular navigation of a dredging fleet; and before any excavation could be effected within the river a new channel must be made as a proper outlet into the La Plata.

To ascertain the practicability of such a channel, a number of borings were made along the margin of the La Plata, commencing at the mouth of the Riachuelo. These borings show that there is no difficulty in excavating a channel 16 feet deep at low water without reaching the tosea; but if the channel is to be 20 feet deep at low water, or deeper, without reaching the tosea, then it should be placed between borings No. 4, No. 5, No. 6.

To keep the tosea within convenient reach below the bottom of the channel for the construction of hydraulic works, boring No. 5 was selected as the more suitable; and from this boring, on a line east, a number of borings were made in the La Plata. At certain distances borings were also made right and left the main line of borings, on sections running north and south.

These borings determined the practicability of a channel running from 21 feet depth of water of the La Plata to boring No. 5, on shore, maintaining a depth of 21 feet or more at low water without coming in contact with hard or rocky ground; the bottom of such a channel would be throughout in thin blue mud.

Continuing this line of channel on land from No. 5 boring into the Riachuelo, following west, the tosea is again met, reducing the practicable depth of the channel to about 16 feet at low water [sixteen feet].

Within the Riachuelo the tosea is met at the mouth of the river at about four feet at ordinary low water; the tosea falling deeper and deeper as the Riachuelo is ascended, allowing the excavation of a channel exceeding 21 feet at low water.

Having given a general description of the Riachuelo surveys under my charge, I will now proceed to the subject matter under my immediate consideration, namely, the cleansing and canalisation of the river.

As this operation is confined to the river itself, I will indicate the mode which, in my opinion, will lead to satisfactory results, without entering for the present into the consideration of larger engineering works.

The first operation for the cleansing and canalisation of the Riachuelo should be the cutting of a new channel on boring No. 5, running due east into the La Plata and due west into the Riachuelo; the channel entering the Riachuelo about 500 yards below the Boca Railway station, on the opposite shore of the river.

For present requirements this channel should be 13 feet deep at low water and 150 feet wide at its bottom. The slopes of the channel will depend on the nature of the ground into which the cutting is to be made. Within the La Plata the width of the channel at low water line will be 300 feet. Within the Riachuelo the new channel will be 200 wide at its bottom and 260 feet at low water line. Plan No. 2 shows a section of the channel in the La Plata, and also a section of the channel within the Riachuelo. According to the general plan of triangulation, the center line of the new channel will be nearly parallel with the present course of the river from the Boca as far as the railway station, where the new channel, at peg No. 20, will turn from the present course of the river to cut off the "Vuelta Rocha," again joining the bed of the river at peg No. 14; and cutting off a sharp turn opposite peg No. 12, the new channel will keep nearly within the present bed of the river, except that on the right bank, along the late saladeros, a considerable cutting will be made to secure the full width of the channel as per section, the cutting terminating a little above peg No. 1. The portions of the shore to be cut away are shown in light-red color, the fillings in green color.

On plan No. 2 twenty six sections of the Riachuelo are shown representing the present form of the bed of the river; those parts of the sections affected by the excavations are also colored light-red.

The canalisation of the river, according to the plans and sections herewith submitted, will involve the following excavations:—

Cubic Yards.

1.—From boring No. 5, on a line running east (from the La Plata) to 13 feet depth at low water, 658,800

2.—From boring No. 5, on land, on a line running east into the Riachuelo, 292,000

3.—From the Boca of the Riachuelo to peg No. 20, near the railway station, 324,420

4.—From peg No. 20, to peg No. 14, new cutting on land, 145,800

5.—From peg No. 14, within the Riachuelo, to peg No. 1, 673,800

Total, 2,099,820

The excavation from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive would be chiefly done by dredging machines; part of the excavation would be, however, by hand labor, viz., the portion of the cuttings situated above low water line. The

dredging operations should be again divided into two kinds, viz., dredging done by machines of small draft and power, of the class like the "Emilio Castro," to open the way for the larger dredgers; and dredging done by machines of larger draft and great power, of the "Riachuelo" class of machines.

Subdividing the excavation in this manner, we have:—

Cubic Yards.

A.—By machines of dredgers of the "Riachuelo" class, 1,150,700

B.—Excavation by dredgers of the "Emilio Castro" class, 637,500

C.—Excavation by hand labor, 329,620

Total, 2,099,820

The above subdivision of the excavation is important, inasmuch as the cost of the excavation per cubic yard depends on the size of the dredgers, and because the large class of dredgers could do nothing within the Riachuelo without a certain amount of excavation having already been accomplished by dredgers of the smaller class and of a special construction. Moreover, by this



SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current, the low so generally felt and appreciated in the city...

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

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

AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

AUCTION BY BALBIN & FLOWES.

SAN JOSE DE FLORES. 1 and 3/4 SQUARES OF GROUND. In the beautiful Town of SAN JOSE DE FLORES.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder without any Reserve. On SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

We will Sell for Cash, this beautiful Land, in Lots of Half a Square, Square, or smaller Lots, as may suit Purchasers.

COMPANIA DE NAVIGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA.

La Comision Directiva, atenta a las dificultades que ofrece la navegacion en el Rio de la Plata...

JOHN FORREST and Co., CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE LATE DR. UGARTE. Friends are invited by the Family to attend the Obsequies for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Ugarte...

IMPROVED PIANOS.

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

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ. KID GLOVES. Finest and Greivole, Makers. Warranted superior to London.

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ. 561-Cangallo-563. ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

CONAC EXTRA. Lamaud, Cortes, y Cie., BORDEAUX.

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

Banco Hipotecario. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The following are the numbers drawn to-day in the lottery for Series A & B, and which, with the coupon for 30th September will be amortized at par.

Table with columns for Series A and Series B, listing numbers and values.

Holder of the above Certificates may present themselves at the Bank to collect the capital and coupons due on Sept. 30, 1872.

AL BUEN JARDINERO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

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

British Consulate. Buenos Ayres, September 2, 1872.

ROGER ENTWISTLE AND WILLIAM HAYDON, Engineers killed by the blowing up of the steamer 'General Outram' in 1859.

Colonia Germania. ONLY ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS ADMITTED.

Price of 25 SQUARES, \$4000 Bol or, \$5000 mpc. The Establishment is provided with A STEAM-MILL, A STEAM-THRASHING MACHINE, SIX REAPERS.

LAND TO RENT. IN SALADILLO.

A SQUARE LEAGUE and A-HALF of CAMP, in the Partido de Saladillo, 35 leagues from this city.

MONEY ORDERS. British Consulate and Postal Agency.

The public is informed that POST-OFFICE ORDERS, payable at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, are issued at this Office at the following charges.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 60-CALLE SAN MARTIN-60.

GENERAL CAMP STORE. GUARDIA DEL MONTE.

Buyers of all kinds of Provisions. PRIVATE PIANO. A German Gentleman wishes to give Lessons in the above-named branches.

REMATE POR Rodriguez Larrazabal & Cia.

EU CLAVO 2 Leguas de Campo EN PROPIEDAD.

Son los famosos Campos conocidos con el nombre de "El Clavo," situados en LINCOLN.

SE REMATAN En nuestra casa 143 Calle Victoria 143. EL MARTES 15 A LA UNA LEAN.

CERVEZA ALEMANA. SCHWANEN BIER.

Agents unicos para el Rio de la Plata. Krueger Copenrath and Co. 120-CALLE PIEDAD-120.

Consumers Gas Co. COPY OF DOCUMENTS.

To His Excellency the Minister of Public Works. The President and Secretary of the Sociedad Anonima "Consumidores de Gas" in which is held a copy of their Statutes, and trust that Y.E. will confirm same, &c. &c.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY. SANTA FE.

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO of London. Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fe...

SHEEP SHEARS. J. & H. SORBY.

R. SORBY & SON, "CANGALLO," 89. Dpto. Nos. 22B, 23B, and 24B.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 60-CALLE SAN MARTIN-60.

GENERAL CAMP STORE. GUARDIA DEL MONTE.

O'Gorman & Dansey.

PRIVATE PIANO. SINGING LESSONS.

TEA. The sums as served up at the parties of the Queen and nobility of England.

Veinte y Cuatro Dias en Europa.

Folleto muy respetuosamente dedicado a S. E. EL Sr. PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO por B. HARRIOT, DIRECTOR DEL COLEGIO INGLESE SUPERIOR 189 Artes 189.

Arados Alemanes DE LA ESCUELA REAL AGRICULTURAL.

En Hohelnheim (Wurtemberg). Ya fuere el establecimiento por los Agricultores de esta Republica y recomiendo mi particularmente por el Sr. Don Erasmo Oltendorff, Jefe del Departamento Nacional de Agricultura.

Deposito de Aparatos PARA GAS Y KEROSENE.

Escogido surtido de: Antaños, Brazos, etc. de Bronce y Cristal, Lamparas para mesa excelentes por construccion y gusto.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS. SHIPMASTERS.

The Marino Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871.

FOR SALE. The substantial and commodious Building known as the Hotel de las Sierras.

Situated on the banks of the Rio Primero, about three leagues from the City of CORDOVA.

The Municipality of Buenos Ayres.

Will receive proposals for lighting the city with gas under the following conditions, on the 15th September, at two o'clock p.m.:

- 1.-The proposals to be based on four thousand lights, stating clearly the charge on each.

Store of Wines and Havanna Cigars.

RIVADAVIA STREET, No. 63. This new Establishment, recently opened, offers to the public a complete assortment and the best quality of the choicest Wines and Liquors of Germany, Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal.

AL PASAGE. 186-Victoria-186.

Por liquidacion completa se realizan todos las existencias de este establecimiento con una NOTABLE REBAJA.

A. van Gelderen. GENERAL BROKER.

SELLS AND BUYS ON COMMISSION, Estancias, Camps, Ciudades, Houses, Terrazas, Fondos, Puntos, &c.

Great Southern Railway. RETURN TICKETS.

From this date the ordinary Return Tickets issued at Buenos Ayres to Glow and Stations beyond, and at Glow and Stations outside of Buenos Ayres, will be available for return within Three Days after the date of issue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. All sorts of Books, in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, &c.

Corrales y Wehmann. WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

377-CALLE LIMA-377. Ofices: 377-CALLE LIMA-377.

REMATE POR Benjamin Nazar & Co.

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

PERDIEN Y RIVERO. EL DOMINGO 22 DEL CORRI.

Se remataran a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por liquidacion de Sociedad, todas las existencias de dicho Establecimiento, como se sigue:

- 100 Ovejas negretas, puras de lindos tipos, de 17000.

Great Sale. Haberdashery and Silk Mercers Goods.

In view of the increased and ever increasing favor which the public has displayed in our sales of furniture, jewelry, books, fire-arms, fancy goods, and other valuables, we purpose, at the request of several of the most importing houses, to give a series of silk mercers' sales, commencing on Tuesday, 17th inst.

FOR SALE. The substantial and commodious Building known as the Hotel de las Sierras.

Situated on the banks of the Rio Primero, about three leagues from the City of CORDOVA.

REMATE POR Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

SEGUNDO REMATE DE CARNEROS PADRES Rambouillets.

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

Store of Wines and Havanna Cigars.

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377-CALLE LIMA-377. Ofices: 377-CALLE LIMA-377.

REMATE POR BULLRICH y Cia.

FERIA DE 50 Carneros Padres Rambouillets, 40 Borregos id., 14 Ovejas mestizas Lincoln, 2 Ovejas puras Inglesas, 2 Carneros Lincoln, y 4 Negretes puras superiores.

79-S. MARTIN-77. De la Cabana del Señor Don Emilio Martinez de Hoiz, en las Hermanas.

El Lunes 15 y Martes 16 del corriente a las 12 en punto del dia remataran a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los animales arriba indicados, procedentes de la renombrada cabana de las Hermanas, propiedad del Sr. D. Emilio Martinez de Hoiz, a saber:

- 50 Carneros Padres Rambouillets, 40 Borregos id., 14 Ovejas mestizas Lincoln, 2 Ovejas puras Inglesas, 2 Carneros Lincoln, y 4 Negretes puras superiores.

Estancia for Sale. ENTRE RIOS.

THREE QUARTERS OF A LEAGUE of very superior camp, within convenient distance of Gualeguayguay. The title is exceptional. The 'poblacion' is as follows:--The main-house of the estancia, containing 100000 lbs of brick, stoneware, three large rooms of brick, stoneware; 10000 lbs of iron, nails and chisels, all surrounded with strong wire fencing, and a good water-closet, &c. &c.

REMATE POR Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

SEGUNDO REMATE DE CARNEROS PADRES Rambouillets.

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

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