

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIGHTING THE CONCEALED POISON.—Strike at the source, not at the symptoms. Remedy that cures at the source...

TEATRO COLON

GRAN COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. JUEVES, 6 DE NOVIEMBRE. FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA A BENEFICIO DEL PRIMER PLENER ABOLUTO.

PRECIO DE COSTUMBRE. Entrada General \$2.00. Orquesta \$1.50. A las 8. c. j. n. 5

"Please to REMEMBER, the FIFTH of NOVEMBER."

Make a Note of it. COME TO THE Victoria Theatre.

ON Wednesday Evening Next, At Half-past EIGHT precisely, Mr. Albert Phillips,

Will make his first appearance in this City, after an absence of three years and a-half, when he will give his refined ENTERTAINMENT, entitled

The Variety Show IMITATIONS OF LONDON CELEBRITIES.

Buckstone, the late Charles Keen, Sothern (as Lord Dundreary), J. L. Trole, Robson, W. S. Woodin (in his "Carpet Bag"), and the Moore and Burgess Minstrels.

LOCAL COMIC SONGS. "Carmenita de Chillico," "The Broken Hearted Sheep-Farmer," "Las Ocas y Media," &c.

LONDON NOVELTIES. "The Frenchman," "The Young Lady who couldn't get up," "The Bonni-Funny Indians," "Where are the Oats," "Bow Bells," &c.

ETHIOPIAN CARNIVAL. Discorso a las niñas. Comico benjo song, "The Yells Busha Belle," "Bono Solo," &c.

To enter this Show, no one need be afraid. For there's nothing to shock the most innocent maid. Variety's charming, of course you all know. I trust I may charm you with my little show!

PRICES. Palcos \$100. Terrenos altos \$20. Lunetas \$10. Entrada General \$15. Niños \$10.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Mucklers', Calle San Martin, at Mr. Hibbert's Nueva, Libros Ingleses, Calle Florida; or at the Theatre on the Day of Performance. c. j. n. 5

ABT-UNION OF LONDON, 1873. The Prize (a Painting by the Artist), won by F. de Lisle, Esq., at the Annual Drawing in April last, will be (by permission) on view for a few days, at Messrs. Hibbert and Co.'s Book Store, 115 1/2 St. O. BRIDGE, Hon. Sec. c. j. n. 5

YOUNGERS INDIAN PALE ALE. On Sale at F. NEILD & CO'S, 148 Cal e Piedad. c. j. n. 5

MORTILLADO AND DINNER SHERRY. Very superior, at F. NEILD & CO'S, 148 Cal e Piedad. c. j. n. 5

Miss MacGregor. Having returned from Europe, she has the pleasure of informing her Friends that she is prepared to resume Lessons at Pupils' Residences in town or Suburbs. Address a care of Rev. Mr. Lett, English Church. c. j. n. 5

TO ESTANCEROS AND OTHERS. Having already received several orders for bringing out THOROUGHBRED HORSES, DURHAM BULLS, LINCOLNSHIRE SHEEP AND RAMS, we beg to inform those who may require animals of these breeds that a person who thoroughly understands the selection of stock, animals for breeding etc. will leave soon for England. Persons desirous of getting good animals should avail themselves of this rare opportunity. Orders received for 105—CANGALLO—148 22 3p n 5

MILCH GOAT. FOR SALE, at 5 kers, 171 Calle Mitré, Barracas al Sud, a very tame Milch Goat, with three kids a week old, suitable for a family. d. 23 3p n 5

TO LET—Piedad 164, a commodious Store, suitable for an Printing House—24 varas long, with two offices and two rooms above. Apply at 166 Piedad. 1 21 6p n 5

TO LET, a House with five rooms, Bulwaird Entre Rios, 125. Apply Calle Rivadavia, 155. d. 26 3p n 5

TO LET, Two Furnished Rooms. Carpeted—English family, with attendance. Price very low Maipu 224. c. j. n. 5

TO LET—A newly Furnished House containing nine rooms, situated in the highest part of Buenos Ayres, near tramway; or the Furniture can be sold by private contract. Address W T P, Standard Office. c. j. n. 5

TO LET—Two large Rooms, Unfurnished. Calle Bolivar, No. 202. d. 26 3p n 5

TO BE CHANGED, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, perfect master of the German with knowledge of French and Spanish languages; of steady and industrious habits is open to an engagement as foreman, second-hand, superior Workman, or otherwise. Apply to T A Standard Office, c. j. n. 5

WANTED, a female Cook, for a small family. Apply Calle Florida, 175. c. j. n. 5

WANTED, a Girl to mind children. Apply at 216 Calle Estados Unidos. d. 24 3d n 5

REMATE POR Pedro Ebbeke y Ca.

AL NORTE En la calle Real de Buenos Ayres a Bulgrano. La calle de Santa Fe De un lado y de otra parte de otra Terreno Elevadísimo Sin d-punta ni lindes en-quad punto Con un ceno de a-bolsa frías! Frente a la polvorera mirando a PALEMO

Mi lista de Ingleces Quo r-udide el camino de Palermo hasta la Caerita, PASA POR UN COSTADO Tramway en doble via y macadam en un off. c. j. n. 5

EL DOMINGO 9 DEL COR. A la una en punto Y DINERO DE CONTADO Vendremos por orden terminante de su dueño el terreno arriba mencionado.

Se vende a por lo que den sin reserva alguna. Titulos perfectos Por planos e informes a nuestra casa CALLE PERU 80. Tramway solo de la Plaza Victoria pasando por la calle Florida cada 5 minutos. c. j. n. 5

REMATE JUDICIAL.

EL DOMINGO, 9 DEL CORRIENTE MES DE NOVIEMBRE, PUERTA

REMATAREMOS LOS INMUEBLES TERRENOS, QUE COMPONEN LA QUINTA DE ANDRADE, EN ALMAGRO.

DETALLES EN LOS PLANOS. Que se reparan a la vispera del Remate, en nuestro Escritorio, 78-VICTORIA-78 (al lado a la Plaza).

Perez del Cerro y Cia. d. 18 5p n 5

Compania de Tramways DE LA CIUDAD DE B. AIRES. (LIMITADA) NUMEROS PREMIADOS.

Son Premiados por la Compania de Tramways de la Ciudad de Buenos Ayres los siguientes Boletos vendidos durante el mes de Octubre ppdo. No. No.

Table with columns for No. and amounts. Includes entries like 250 2 1009 7185, 100 2 1048 2187, etc.

Para cobrar ocurrido al Escritorio de la Cia. Calle Buen Orden, 692. Se advierte que los premios deben ser cobrados dentro el corriente mes de Noviembre, pasado al cual cesar a la obligacion de la Nota—El boleto premiado debe tener los dos numeros correspondientes tanto el numero colocado como el negro.

OTRO. Quedando en manos de la Cia. un exceso de seis mil pesos m/c de premios, no repartidos pertenecientes a los meses de Noviembre, se repartiran en el corriente mes reciente premios extraordinarios de cien pesos m/c cada uno siendo los numeros premiados en esta suma los que anteceden y siguen a los numeros premiados segun la lista general. B. Aires, Nov. 2, 1873.

LA ADMINISTRACION. h-7 8 p n 5

Removal.

THE NATIONAL BANK NOT COMPANY OF N. Y. H. V. REMOVED their Agency to 184—SAN MARTIN—184 This Company, incorporated in 1859. ENGRAVES and PRINTS BONDS, POST GE STAMPS, and PAPER MONEY for various FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS and BANKING INSTITUTIONS—OUTH AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, WEST INDIA ISLANDS, and JAPAN. Engravings of the United States Bonds, Currency and National Bank Notes. Engravings and Printing of Bank Notes, Stamps and Railroad Bonds, Postage and Revenue Stamps, Certificates, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and Commercial Papers. In the highest style of the art, with special engraving, devised and patented, to prevent counterfeiting and alterations. For samples and particulars please inquire of the Agent for Argentine Republic, HARRY W. BENTON, 184 San Martin. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1873. c. j. n. 5

First Delivery OF NEW Summer Goods

WATSON & MACCALLUMS 179—CALLE POTOSI—179 Received ex Hipparchus, Olbers and Boyne.

New Dress Fabrics. Comprising New Diagonal Crapes, New Stripes Lustres and Lenos, New Lanes and new Challies, New black Grenadines, Plain, figured and striped.

New Baleno Cloth; plain and figured. New Tussore Lawns, as fashionable for Ladies, Costumes and Travelling Dresses at \$6 and 10 per yard. Special lot of Ladies fashionable made up Costumes.

Great Variety in Ladies over skirts, white pique, batiste, poplin and mohair. PRINTS AND MISTINS. New Chambray, Lawns in baby pink and blue New Dolly Varden Cambrics, New Baliste Stripes, New Printed Piques, New White Piques and Quiltings.

New Printed Muslins, 3 4 and 5 per yard. Line of Brown Hollands Much under regular prices.

House Furnishing and Drapery Department. White Linen Sheeting, 90 inches wide, White Cotton Sheetings, Plain and Twilled, all widths.

Horsehoose's Iron Cloths and Crawdoon's Shirts, pure finish, especially adapted for Sewing Machines. Linen Table Damask, White and Half Blue head. Linen Damask Table Napkins, 8 and 4.

Turkish Bath Towels, White and Brown; large size. Whiteoan Brown Linen Huck Towelling, White Toilet Sets, White Toilet Covers 6/4 and 8/4. Lot of Fringed Anti-Macassars, very cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Marseilles Toilet Quilts White and Pink and White. Sizes—10/4, 11/4, 12/4 and 13/4 MOSQUITO NETTINGS Pink White and Blue. Reduction of 25 per cent.

From Winter Prices In Shawls, Flannels, Wrists, Wrists and Tartans. LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER HOSEERY Selected specially for our trade from the house of J. & R. Morley, London, combining an assortment of Ladies' Hosiery and Lace Thread Hose, also Girls' Long Cotton Hose, Whites and Stripes.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. New white Shirts, plain and military fronts, new Oxford Shirts with 2 collars to match each shirt, new R-gate Shirts with and without collar, new Crisum Shirts suitable for camp wear.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, VERY CHEAP. India gauze merino Under-shirts and Drawers, handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Neckties, Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats.

GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HATS, Fine Quality. In directing attention to the above but very incomplete list of their new summer stock, W. and MacC, respectfully request an examination of their goods and prices before deciding upon the purchase.

From our FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE CAMP we hope to merit by selling Good Articles at Low Prices a continuance of their favor.

THE NEW ENGLISH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 179—POTOSI—179 (Between Peru and Chacabuco). c. j. n. 5

English Periodicals, 1874.

Subscription Lists for next year opened. On the occasion annually returning when the subscriptions to the periodicals have to be renewed, we are under the obligation to recommend their New Agency, at present the oldest and we dare say, the best managed in Buenos Ayres.

All orders connected with our care are executed with a conscientious care, exactitude and more than ordinary speed. During next year periodicals will be received by the eight monthly steamers carrying the mails, viz—our Pacific, two English and two French, and commanding as we do the services of active agents in London, Liverpool, Bordeaux and Lisbon, we are able to supply the very latest papers and magazines to our subscribers.

Orders should be sent in without any delay. A catalogue of the Periodicals giving also the charge for each may be had gratis on application to the Editor of the Standard, or to the Editor of the Standard in Buenos Ayres.

Orders from the camp are carefully attended to. Everything is distributed in town, or sent to the provinces on the very day of arrival of steamer. LIBRERIA EUROPEA, 178—Calle Florida—178 JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT. R 17 6p n 5

Ocean Mail-Service. DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8—Steamship "Hibernia" from Montevideo on the 10th, for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Liverpool. Mails close at 3 p.m. at the Central Post-office, and 3.30 at the Maritime Branch.

Nov. 8—S.S. "Chimborazo" from Montevideo on the 11th, for Punta Arenas, Valparaiso, and Callao. Mails close at 3 p.m. at the Central Post-office, and 3.30 at the Maritime Branch.

General Post-office, Nov. 4. c. j. n. 5 THURSDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 1/2 o'clock the steamer S. FERRO. FRIDAY, for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and ports, at 9 1/2 o'clock, the Steamer PRIMER ARGENTINO, entering the Laguna San Pedro, going up and coming down. Agency, Reconquista, 99 and 99 1/2. c. j. n. 5

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873. INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

This anxiously looked for event came off yesterday at 2 o'clock in presence of H. E. the President of the Republic and his Ministers, Governor Acosta and his ministers, and a large crowd of the leading men of the city and the principal shareholders of the Bank. The weather was eminently propitious, and long before the hour named for opening the proceedings the spacious patio and offices of the bank in Calle Reconquista were thronged by the shareholders invited, the pressure increasing as the hour for the President's arrival approached. Shortly after 2 o'clock Governor Acosta accompanied by his Minister arrived, and was received by the President of the Board, Don Emilio Castro, and his fellow Directors, all in full evening dress. H. E. had scarcely

finished shaking hands with the Directors when the President's state carriage, surrounded by the escort, drew up at the door of the Bank, a dense crowd of people having collected in the street to witness his arrival. President Sarmiento was received by Mr. Castro and the Directors, and on being invited by the former immediately proceeded to inspect the offices of the bank, with which he and Governor Acosta expressed themselves much pleased, remarking to Mr. Castro that the building appeared excellently adapted for doing a large business.

The inspection over Mr. Castro conducted the President of the Republic and Governor of the Province to the head of the patio, where he took up position, with the President and Dr. Velez Sarsfield on his right hand, and Governor Acosta on his left, the crowd being so great that many notabilities could only get places on the skirts of it. Amid profound silence President Castro drew a paper from his pocket and read a short but eloquent address. H. E. alluded in felicitous terms to the event they had assembled to celebrate, tracing the efforts made from time to time to establish a National Bank, and congratulating the shareholders that an institution so much required was at last founded. He said that the fact that the capital asked for had been doubly subscribed from all parts of the Republic, and the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation at the inauguration of the bank were ample proofs of its National character, and that it would be supported by the people.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, frequently interrupted by marked signs of approbation. He said that our economical institutions had now arrived at a culminating point which a few years ago seemed very distant. Invisible means were at work in society which even the present generation who use them have no idea of, the establishing of the National Bank being the result of a happy combination of circumstances which had no apparent relation to the event of to-day. He drew a comparison between the state of the Republic a few years back and the present rush of new enterprises, railways, telegraphs, steam navigation, immigration, the enormous rise in the value of land, and the political order maintained by a Constitution revered and respected by the people. These are the bases of our National Bank, and which will render it more powerful every day, as an evidence of social order and increased wealth.

The creation of a National Bank will be regarded by Posterity as one of the most important events in the history of the Argentine Republic (loud cheers). All peoples understand the powerful effects of Banks on national wealth. When the Khedive established in Alexandria a branch of the Cairo Bank he said, "This bank will be for the commerce of this city what the Nile is for Egypt," (cheers). So will our National Bank fertilise the trade of the whole Republic. Dr. Sarsfield then traced eloquently the various ways in which the National Bank will serve the country. As a Bank of Deposit, which will circulate idle capital, and place it in hands competent to use it. The Provincial Bank, established in times when we had less population, less trade, less of everything, has 900 millions m/c. of deposits (cheers), and most of its branches deposits far in excess of their capital. Well may we look forward to the National Bank and its 20 branches having in a few years deposits that will far exceed both its capital and its note issue. As a Bank of Emission it must work good from the very day of its opening. Dr. Sarsfield concluded his eloquent address by saying that its Deposits and its Emission would not be its sole boon to the people, as it would likewise open up new avenues of Trade and Wealth for the whole Republic through the wonderful agency of CREDIT; and it was his prayer that it might always count on the primary element of public wealth—Peace in all the Provinces (Loud and continued applause).

President Sarmiento was then called on by Mr. Castro and made the speech of the day. H. E. alluded to the benefits of the institution he felt such pleasure in inaugurating, and dwelt on the necessity of Peace and order to ensure the development of the advantages to be derived from it. He referred in energetic language to the state of Chaos that had been produced in one province of the republic by private hate and ambition disturbing the public peace. H. E. dwelt with great emphasis on the high credit the country now enjoyed abroad, and which had taken such an impetus under the Administration over which he had the honour to preside. This he attributed to the determination of the country's rulers to meet all its obligations with scrupulous exactitude, and now the external credit of the country stood on a par or above that of many old nations (great cheering). He looked to the National Bank to raise the internal trade and credit of the Republic to a similar level, and concluded by declaring the National Bank of the Argentine Republic duly opened. Loud vivas were given when the President concluded his speech.

Mr. Castro then called on Governor Acosta who in a few improvised and graceful words (H. E. was the only one of the speakers who did not bring his speech in his pocket) congratulated the Republic on the auspicious occasion, auguring a brilliant future for the bank under liberal and prudent management (cheers). As H. E. concluded he bowed to Governor Castro, who joined blandly in the general smile at the hint.

The President, Governor, Ministers, Aide-de-Camps, &c. were then conducted through the offices to the Bank parlour, where refreshments were laid out, and prosperity to the new concern drunk heartily (without speeches) by the distinguished company present, in "the glorious vintage of champagne," the President and Governor taking their departure about 3 o'clock. So opened the National Bank, and may it and the Republic prosper together in the earnest wish of us all.

INSPECTION OF MARKETS.

The hot weather is setting in, and it becomes doubly necessary for the Municipality to turn extraordinary attention to the city markets, more especially as there are rumors of immigrant ships arriving in our waters with infection of disease from abroad. There is nothing of such primary importance in public health as the food we consume, and as the butchers are not over scrupulous in the matter, it is necessary to keep a sharp eye after them. The microscope is now used at Santiago, as we learn by advices received yesterday from Chile, to see whether meat be diseased: the same precaution might be adopted here with much benefit. The following paragraph from a Chilean paper may be a useful hint to our Municipality:—"Purchasers and consumers of pork are recommended to exercise every precaution at the present time, it having just been discovered in Santiago that the hog family is just now afflicted with a disease which, if it be not exactly trichina, is something vastly like it. All pork offered for sale in the Santiago market is now subjected to a microscopical examination."

Trichina is, of course, a very bad thing, but only for those who eat pork of doubtful origin. Meantime "carne cansada" is a danger that threatens everybody, as all of us eat more or less beef. Not many days ago several people in Flores complained of the un-sound kind of meat, and at intervals the butchers try to pass it off on their customers. Only old residents or natives can detect it, and it often it produces a violent attack of English cholera. The authorities should see that the cattle brought to market be properly fostered and watered before killing. The physicians in England declared that many fevers were traceable to eating beef of animals brought from Ireland and Holland, with long railroads transits during which the cattle had no water to drink. An official enquiry is at present going on in England about the quality of milk supplied to certain parts of London and other districts, supposed to be productive of fevers. Medical opinion is divided, but the controversy is an additional proof of the importance attached to every kind of food in England as forming an essential part of public health.

We shall perhaps be told that the markets in B. Ayres are rigidly inspected every day, and that it would be absurd for each inspector to carry a microscope in his pocket. As it is not our purpose to get into a controversy with the Municipality, we merely tell that respectable body what they do in Chile and in England. The advice may be good, at any rate it is cheap as we give it gratis. But, if we cannot compel the Municipality to follow our counsel, we can put our readers on their guard, that every man may become his own health-officer and market-inspector. 1st. Beware of Carne-cansada. 2nd. Avoid unripe vegetables and fruit. 3rd. Be adopt a Hebrew repugnance of pork, at least of all swine raised in this country. By following these simple precepts you will be pretty safe from sickness during the hot months, especially if you keep an abundant supply of lime about your house and remember the good old English adage, that Cleanliness is next to Godliness. LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. The loan has been concluded and the papers have been signed with the German Bank, the Government paying at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on all advances. To-morrow (Tuesday) at noon the Lamas telegraph line opens its branch at Porongos. The Mazeppa has fished up the broken River Plate cable, and much indignation is felt at its having been maliciously cut. To-day, being the Feast of All Souls, business was partly suspended. Over 5,000 persons visited the cemetery. The new Calle Rincon tramway begins running on Thursday; there will be no "dejeuner," but the Company devote the receipts of the first 3 days to the poor. Don Exequiel Perez has expressed his readiness to accept the post of Financial Commissioner in co-operation with the German Bank for negotiating the proposed loan of 5 1/2 millions sterling. The Captain of the Port has passed a severe censure on the commander of the Puno and the Pacific steam Company's agents for having landed at Flores Island a sailor, and a passenger sick of small-pox, one of whom died soon after. THE POTOSI MALLS. LATEST FROM CHILE. Valparaiso 20th Oct. Owing to the cruelties practised by the Peruvian authorities on Chilean residents numbers of the latter are availing themselves of the free passage offered by their Consul. It appears at Iquique a Chilean was flogged naked through the streets by the police, and died in 8 days.

The Congress at Santiago on the 17th unanimously voted the right to hold public meetings. The project to abolish capital punishment was thrown out by 28 votes to 26. The bill for free public instruction and making it compulsory on parents to educate their children passed by 39 to 14 votes. Yellow fever continues at Vera Cruz, but the cases at Mexico city are doubtful. Papers of Sept. 26th mention a waterspout at Guanahuato which drowned several people and destroyed their houses. Congress meets at Mexico on the 16th Oct. Ex-Minister Nelson leaves by Acapulco for San Francisco. The West Coast Mail has the following:—The customary Spring Races took place on Saturday last, over the usual course at the Placilla. The day was very fine, and the event, as usual, attracted a large concourse of spectators, among whom was a pretty large sprinkling of Santiaguinos. His Honor the Intendente of the Province was present, the Races having been placed by the Committee, under his Most Distinguished Patronage. His Honor entered into the day's enjoyment with a thoroughness and zest that soon won for him the esteem and admiration of every Britisher on the ground. With the ladies he was quite the Shah, although he lacked "those lovely diamonds."

Business was entirely suspended here, all the banks and business houses being closed throughout the day; the former with the consent of the Government. For some days previous every horse and conveyance had been secured, in some cases at exorbitant rates, and many persons, rather than not be present at the "Valparaiso Derby," trudged it on foot. On the return to town a coach was overturned but fortunately nobody was seriously hurt, and some minor accidents also occurred. Several "scrimmages" also took place on the road, but on the whole excellent order was maintained throughout the day. Heavy betting was the order of the day, and the Republica says that \$150,000 charged hands. The first race took place at 11.45 a.m. At the first jump two jockeys came to grief, and at the second another followed suit, while two more were unseated whilst attempting to jump the ditch. These last mentioned however remounted and continued the race. A dispute arose as to the winner of this race, but it has since been awarded to Jigante, belonging to Mr. Buehll. The second was a flat race, in which six horses ran, and was won by Cordillera, the property of Mr. A. Moller. Seven horses contested the prize in the fourth race. The winner was Pevernir, belonging to Mr. V. Subercaseaux. The next race was more animated, and many heavy bets were given and taken. The favourite, especially with the Santiaguinos, was Gambetta, but unfortunately for them this horse was passed by Gladiator, (belonging to Mr. E. Cheverria) who won the race by two lengths. Eight horses ran in this race. In the last race fourteen horses ran, Lady Laurie, the property of Mr. L. Cousign, being the winner. Altogether the day passed off much as usual, and therefore needs no special remark.

The Indians are on the war path again, and trouble seems to be brewing on the frontier. A few days ago a body of Indians, only 40 strong, suddenly appeared within sight of fort Hueque and carried off soldier, who was doing sentry duty at an outpost, and three peasants, all of whom they barbarously murdered almost within gunshot of the fort. They also carried two boys into captivity, and drove off some horses and cattle belonging to the fort. REVOLUTION AT PANAMA. FIGHTING NIGHT AND DAY. AMERICANS IN OCCUPATION. PANAMA, October 1st. At the present writing, morning of 1st, we cannot obtain reliable details of what has occurred. Firing is kept up, and any communication personally beyond the heart of the city is too dangerous to be attempted. Yesterday the Government requested, in writing, of the United States Consul, Dr. Long, that 100 more men from the Pensacola and Benicia be landed and take up their quarters in the Cabildo for the protection of the city. Reinforcements had been landed during the afternoon at the railway station. After the weather cleared up, about 4 p.m., a party of fifty men was sent outside to drive the rebels from the Arrabal. Heavy firing followed, and was continued till about dark. The night passed off quietly, with the exception of the burning of some small houses in the Rebellen, near San Juan de Dios-street, but with daylight the firing was renewed and still continues. A guard of men were sent out on the railway line by the Government on the night of the 22nd, to intercept the trains from Aspinwall to arrive the following day. On the morning of the 24th Mr. Fry, the station-master in charge at Rio Grande, on his usual tour of inspection, found a red flag planted on the track—a signal to stop the train. On approaching to remove it, he was prevented by the soldiers, who deliberately levelled their rifles, ready cocked, at the heads of Mr. Fry and a gentleman accompanying him, and threatened to take the lives of both on the spot unless they guaranteed the stoppage of the trains. The train was stopped, inspected, and allowed to pass on. Arriving at Panama the outrage was reported to Captain A. R. Hughes, U. S. Navy, Fleet Captain of the South Pacific Squadron, in possession of the transit property, who immediately sent out a sufficient force to protect all future trains and to summarily dispose of any men the Government or rebels might send to interrupt the transit. This force met the afternoon train at Mamei, and brought it safely to town; otherwise Mr. R. C. Crompton, the British Consul at Aspinwall, would have been obliged to ask a guard from the U. S. steamer Wyoming.

This morning a reply from Admiral Almy, to the request of the government that he would land 100 men to be quartered in the Cathedral Plaza for the protection of the city, was received, refusing to comply with the request. He would only land men for the protection of the transit. His force ashore for that purpose has already been augmented to 160 men. At the same time Admiral Almy very humanely offers on board the United States steamers Pensacola and Benicia an asylum to all American citizens who wish it. Of the number of killed and wounded on either side we are still ignorant. The damage to buildings on the outskirts is quite heavy, and will give rise to more claims against the government. One of the inconveniences of the situation was the want of gas in the city last night, the cause of which we have not been able to learn, but fear it is owing to the gasometer having been riddled with bullets as was the case in the fight of May last. The firing of small arms has almost entirely ceased, and the danger to innocent citizens from the wild and random shooting is thus diminished. The rifle and revolver have been supplanted by cannon, of which the government forces have some seven pieces—chiefly the old armament of the steamship Bolivar, planted at different points around the city, manned by National and State Troops, and bearing on the outside of the city, Playa Prieta, Arrabal. A heavy cannonade was kept up all yesterday, the 30th, but seemed to have little effect on the rebels. A beautiful young lady of about 18 years of age, Miss Antonia P. Masferrer, whilst in the residence of Mr. Francisco Ardila was struck by a rifle ball in the forehead and instantly killed. The remains were interred in the grounds of the old Nunnery or Church of Las Monjas. An Englishman named Edward Woods, a native of Dover, and lately employed on board the P.M.S.S. Company's steamship Salvador, was shot through the head on the morning of the 26th, near the Tallier gate. Although the ball entered the skull and is lodged in the brain the unfortunate man still lives and retains his sense sufficiently when roused to converse intelligently, although his wound must beyond a doubt prove fatal before many hours. He is suffering no pain and seems almost unconscious that he has been shot, attributing his stupor or giddiness to his having fallen down. In the afternoon a ricochet cannon shot struck the locomotive shed of the Panama Railway, and killed two women. Several other similar accidents occurred, which we cannot particularize, and for which no person in particular is to be blamed. Our own office however is an exception. It seemed to be made the target of a party of government troops in the stables of Mr. Canters, who, for a while kept up a continuous fire on the door of our sitting room. Half a dozen shots did not vary three feet in where they struck, and as they were all line shots, varying hardly an inch, showed they were the work of an experienced marksman, one whose acquaintance we would like to make. To the annoyance we must chiefly attribute the delay in getting out our paper. It is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire.

Students of political economy, or at least those who accept without challenge the theories laid down by the great European masters of the subject, and attempt to apply them indiscriminately to all countries, must often be very much puzzled to account for certain phenomena which are here daily occurring to upset those theories, and prove that what may be laid down as a fixed rule in the overpopulated countries of Europe does not always apply to new countries which possess a large area of fertile soil, and whose producing powers are being constantly augmented by a large and daily increasing influx of capital and labour. Amongst all the fixed rules for estimating the financial condition of a country there is, perhaps, no one so liable to error as that which forms the subject of this article; and we so often hear, not merely embry political economists, but even thoughtful and practical commercial men, speak with alarm of the dangers overhanging this country owing to the balance of trade being against it, that it may be well to consider, firstly—what is the meaning of the term balance of trade, and on what basis is it estimated? and secondly—even though the balance should be shown to be adverse to the country, does it necessarily follow that on this account we are on the high road to ruin? Now with regard to the first of these questions we believe that we may safely affirm that the Custom House returns of imports and exports are generally accepted as an unfailing rule from which to form a judgment on the matter. But we think we are in a position to prove that these returns, however carefully compiled, do not, and cannot, give a correct estimate of our trade balance, and if we look closely

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into the matter we shall find that the balance, if any, against the country is very inconsiderable.

And first as to Imports.—The 'tarifa de valores' by which all goods imported into the country are valued for duties is supposed to be based on the actual cost of those goods in the Custom House bonded stores: but of this cost a certain sum has been spent in the country in lighterage and cartage, consequently the amount which has to be sent out of the country as payment for the goods is the Bond value less these charges, in other words their cost at the ship's side in the Port of Buenos Ayres. It may be urged that goods are frequently valued in the Custom House at less than their actual cost, which may be very true, but on the other hand too high a valuation is also put on some classes of goods, so that putting one thing against another it may safely be said that the Custom House returns of imported goods represent at least the full value which has to be sent out of the country in payment. But as regards exports the case is very different, and we maintain that the returns are very much below their actual value. Let us take the article wool to illustrate our case. According to the Tarifa all classes of wool 'Lana sucia y lavada de toda la Republica' are valued at 240 milistimos por kilogramme, or approximately 28f. 75 per arroba. This may be taken as a fair average price of wool in the plazas, but it is by no means represents its export value to the foreign merchant, who in addition to the price paid to the grower has to pay other expenses in order to prepare it for shipment as for instance sorting, baling, cartage, lighterage and commission. All this is money spent in the country, which has to be added to the cost of production and eventually paid for by the foreign consumer. These charges may be roughly stated at 15 per cent. on the cost of the article, and were they added to the declared value of our exports we should then arrive at a more correct estimate of the balance of Trade which we imagine would not be so very much against us.

We now come to our second question, which is, "even though the balance of trade should be against us, does it necessarily follow that we are on the highroad to ruin?" We think not—on the contrary, we are of opinion that in a new country like this, having a vast area of fertile soil, with a daily increasing immigration, there are forces at work which quite set at defiance all the established theories of political economy, however applicable they may be to the overpopulated countries of Europe. How often have we heard 'would be' political economists, in order to illustrate and enforce their arguments, say "a man who habitually spends more than his income must sooner or later come to ruin, as in like manner will a nation whose imports are greater than its exports, or in other words which consumes more than it produces. But here we must be allowed to differ from them, as the case does not appear to be fairly stated. The condition of a young nation like this should be compared to that of a man who finds himself in the possession of a large estate which is comparatively unproductive owing to his inability from want of sufficient capital, to stock and work it to advantage; he therefore mortgages or sells a portion of his land, and by this means not only obtains the capital to work his moiety to advantage, but has also the satisfaction of having added to the permanent wealth of his country by thus making waste lands productive.

This is precisely the condition of this country; we hear, almost daily, of transfers of lands to foreign capitalists, the cost of which is paid for in nine cases out of ten, out of the product of merchandise which has helped to swell the returns of imports, but for which remaining as it does to increase the permanent wealth of the country, no corresponding value has to be returned. Meantime the country is daily enriched, both by the capital which is thrown into it, and by the bone, muscle and energy which foreign settlers almost invariably bring to increase the producing power of the country.

We might enlarge on the positive wealth introduced into the country by immigrants, but our article is already too long, and we think we have said enough to maintain the two propositions with which we started, which are—1stly. That the balance of trade is not so much against the country as would appear from Custom House returns, and—2ndly. That there is no cause for alarm even though this should be proved to be adverse.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mails from Chile and Central America were delivered yesterday. There is a plentiful scarcity of news from both places, barring a nice little earthquake shake up in the first named region (which, however, injured nothing or nobody, though it frightened a great many) and a terrific scrimmage at Panama, of which we give full details. Letters have been received from Mr. G. P. Crawford stating that he could not embark in the R.M.S. Douro as he intended, but will come in the next packet. The Douro ought to be at the Mont about Friday. Important political news from France is expected by her. We publish in another column the list of Boletto Prizes of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company for last month. There are more prizes than usual in consequence of the number of those unclaimed from previous drawings increasing every month. We

hear many people say that they would prefer to see the Company give one or two large prizes each month with these 'sobrantes' rather than a lot of small ones. There are inveterate gamblers and lucky STANDARD subscribers who would make several extra trips per month if they had a chance of winning 3000, or even 2000 paper dollars at the end of it, to compensate them for their corporal wear and tear; but \$1000 is a mere fleabite in these expensive days. Ladies and gentlemen, remember that this is the Fifth of November, when Mr. Albert Phillips gives his Variety Show at the Victoria Theatre. 'Victoria' and 'Albert!' two capital names to draw a good fat audience of loyal Britishers. If there is any white man who can honestly disbelieve that the programme is not perfect in its way, or that A. P. is not the man to carry it out in a 'hors ligne' way, let him stop at home and smoke, but he will be certain to regret it for the rest of his life. Those who may not have already secured their seats from Mess. Makern, or Mr. Hibbert, can do so to-day at the theatre after 11 o'clock. But very few boxes remain unsold; the greater part were taken yesterday by English and American families.

A large party will leave town next Sunday by the first train 'en route' for Rio Cuarto, to assist at the inauguration of the Railway on the 13th inst. Great preparations are being made in the little town for the occasion, the greatest on record in its hitherto dull and monotonous existence. Rio Cuarto will be a new place when Mr. Stuart's line gets into full swing.

Next Tuesday, the Feast of San Martin, will be a strict holiday at the Banks and all Government Offices.

At the recent elections at San Jose de Flores, Mr. Rom, ex-Manager of the Bolsa, was triumphantly returned to the Chambers as member for that well and favourably known borough. The Royal Mail steamer Leibnitz will sail on Sunday next with the mails for the Brazils and Europe. This magnificent ocean steamer has superb accommodations for passengers, so those thinking of going to Europe should make up their minds and their 'malles' right off, and take passage by her.

The Boston Globe states that Colonel George H. Butler, the nephew of General Ben. Butler, and for some time Consul-General in Egypt, is now employed in Europe as a writer in behalf of Don Carlos, in whose army he holds a commission as general, with the expectation of being made Captain-General of Cuba when Don Carlos obtains the throne of Spain.

After an interval of several days we again received yesterday a copy of our excellent colleague the Mercurio of Rosario. (The Capital has lately given us up for some reason or reason unknown—"tant pis pour lui.") The Mercurio, we are happy to see, has thrown politics to the dogs, and raised its 'bandera' as a commercial paper. This is right colleague! No man or newspaper ever made a fortune out of that noxious stuff, Politics; on the new tack you have a good chance, and we agree with you in thinking that the good Rosarios prefer Pesos to Politics any day in the week, and will read a good 'on Change' article with greater 'gusto' than a dozen columns flummery about the next President and the irrepressible Constitution.

There was a rumour yesterday that the bulk of the rebel army under Jordan is besieging Parana. We hope not. One thing is clear. The manner of carrying on the campaign in Entre Rios must be changed instantly, or worse will come of it. A new Commander-in-Chief will probably be the first step towards a reform.

The well-known ironmongery store in Calle Piedra, opposite Moore's corner, is to be sold by auction. It is the oldest and best establishment of the kind in town. We can speak highly of the excellence of the stock of razors kept there, at half the price of the soft iron shaving tools sold in fashionable 'armerias' as the finest Sheffield steel.

In reference to the recent mishap to the Pacific steamer Patagonia, Captain Peters, our colleague, the West Coast Mail, publishes the following from its correspondent at Chiloe:—"Notwithstanding the bad luck which Captain Peters encountered by the breaking of the shaft of the Patagonia in her passage for Europe, nevertheless he was greatly favoured by the accident occurring near the coast of Chiloe, and subsequently to the timely prevalence of a light southerly breeze when approaching the port of Anof. By these means he was able to avoid a most dangerous part of the north-west part of the coast of the Island. He was very justly invited afterwards to a dinner in one of the hotels by the passengers, to which he responded by giving one in return to them on board, previous to the steamer being taken by the Caliao to Valparaiso."

The absurd meddling of the Municipality with the Tanners and their business has given rise to much talk and a prodigious amount of joking at the expense of the city Fathers.

There is nothing like leather—not even leather brains. We have published the whole affair for circulation in a special sheet. It rained gloriously on Saturday all over the camp, and the sheep farmers are in splendid spirits. There has been enough 'agua' in some parts, though not in all, to get the flocks over the better part of summer. The Boat races advertised for the 11th inst. have been postponed till the 12th December, so as not to clash with the Athletic sports meeting. In our article on the National Bank yesterday we alluded to the 'Oficina de Cambios' as having been established in 1863. Need we say that it was a printer's error for 1866?

The elections held in various parts of the Montevideo telegraph line; it put us all in good spirits, the whole commercial community was under a cloud during the breakage of the cable. There was much said on 'Change to-day' about this cable business, and the malicious destruction of so important an element in our trade; in fact it is to be regretted that there is no person here to get up a representation; to Government and demand some satisfaction, we heard yesterday Mr. Oldham came up to the broken part of the cable he found a ship at anchor there, and that the Captain refused to move; high words passed but ultimately the Captain had to give way; it is said that this is the very Captain who with the pilot cut the cable and actually sawed it across. It is about time that some move should be made to stop such outrages, there is just as much property in a telegraph cable as in a ship. This matter ought certainly be looked to.

The sale of 34 leagues of land in the neighbourhood of Rio Cuarto is reported; the property is bought by an Englishman at reserved price. Mr. S. S. who was for many years a resident of the Plate, is now in England, he has occupied a large tract of land in the Pato. Property here at Adrogué will be glad to hear that Cavalier Cranwell is about to build a fine country residence at Adrogué. This will put new life into that locality.

Respecting the loss of the Portefa, it does seem strange that with a lawyer now here who has thought proper to give the public some light on the question of responsibility. It seems impossible that neither the Oriental nor Argentine Governments can be held responsible. The owner must have some claim somewhere, and it would be unjust, even supposing that the law gives the owners no claim, to allow them to bear such a serious loss, 65,500 pts. The owners were Messrs. Riso and Folguera, and it seems that Mr. Riso followed up in the Silex so fast that he came on the launch with arms. Now, the arms were captured by the Montevideo Government through the instrumentality of Mr. Riso; their invoice value represents some 32,000 pts., and certainly that amount at least ought to be handed over to Messrs. Riso and Folguera—it would lessen the amount of loss by Portefa.

The project of law now before the Chambers, to authorize the Provincial Bank to accept the National Bank notes, is a very splendid scheme if carried out, as it will enable all the banks, upon deposit guarantees, to emit. This is what we require so much in this market. Every dollar note issued can be well guaranteed by public stock, and as to the dangers surrounding the emission, the banks themselves must be on the look-out. In every other market the system is tried and found to give good results. As to the great objection made respecting the dangers of emission, it amounts to nothing. We must be prepared for all such dangers; either that or go without a cheap and sufficient circulating medium. Before one year is about we look to every private bank in town emitting its own notes.

It appears that the money spent weekly by the political clubs for election purposes is something enormous, and much more than is generally supposed. The heaviest drain on the clubs is the newspapers, but this cannot last much longer, as money is too dear and tight to put into such concerns.

The liquidation of Cudulhas for the last month proved fairly up to every anticipation; it was thought that 600,000 cedulas would be brought on the Bosa 'efectiva,' and in fact a list was made up. Many doubted the correctness of the list, but the result proved even greater, and it astonished many experienced outsiders who well knew the scarcity of money last week, how the funds were forthcoming to pay for such a large amount of stock delivered.

It is wonderful how within the last 6 months Cudulhas have obtained such a complete mastery over this market: the stock to-day may be said to be the only stock in town; as for National Bonds they are hardly quoted, and not only days but weeks pass over without a single sale being effected. But this is not only stock that has been struck from the market, where are the— Roads and bridges bonds. The Municipal bonds. The Buschental bonds. The Foreign debt coupons. The Gas shares. Central Argentine Railway shares. Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. City of Buenos Ayres Tramway.

Where are all these stocks gone to? But a year ago scarcely a week passed without some operation in these stocks, to-day they are fairly off the market, and all absorbed; and it is worthy of note that spite of all that is said about the immense issue of Cudulhas, it does not amount to 50 per cent. of the savings deposits of the working classes in the Provincial Bank.

The protest of the Tanners against the decree of the Municipality is a paper demanding attention. The Tanners represent a very smiling industry in this country, and it is not to be supposed that by the simple edict of the Municipality all these important establishments are to be shut up. The Tanners, doubtless, will carry the matter before the Federal Court, where industry will find some protection.

Respecting the cause in the Nat. Bank advertisement excluding brokers' signatures from discount we are informed that the objectionable clause is strictly in conformity with the Código de Comercio.

The following is the latest from Paysandu—"We have had nearly a week of wet weather; and it does not yet seem settled; this keeps the river high, though as yet few have actually begun. The river has fallen at last; the break-water has been destroyed and the approach to the mole been washed out to the depth of several feet. This is the dull season here; but account from outside speak well of the prospects of fat cattle at an early date. No news, except that some days ago two companies of the 4th of the Line were sent up to Salto, where it was thought their presence might be productive of good, and we have heard nothing since. Salto railway works going ahead and numerous vessels arriving out with material; two vessels, one a large English barque, unloading lumber at Huenfuegos's baranca.

The news of the day is the taking of the new Oriental loan by the German Bank. The business seems, it is at last concluded on the following terms— 1st. Bank advances in 6 monthly instalments 2,400,000 pts. 2nd. Government gives as voucher for advance—Bonds, Empréstito Extraordinario, at 90. 3rd. German Bank to be refunded, within a year, the advance, out of European loan. 4th. The Government pays 1 1/2 per cent. on the advance.

The German Bank forms part of the board of commissioners to place the loan for 25,800,000 sterling. 6. Government pays the bank 2 1/2 commission on the whole amount of the loan, and the bank pays all charges etc. 7. If the loan is not done in 8 months, Government reimburses the bank all advances. The business is considered good for both parties: Government obtains money wherewith to go on, and the bank, besides a good interest and commission, makes 400,000 pts. on the Bonds received from Government as collateral.

To-day at last we had telegrams from Montevideo, we are happy to say that the Government has sent out a guard on board a small steamer to proceed to the ship that cut the cable, the Captain will be tried before the Federal court. Telegram from Montevideo. Home debt 63—64. Do and month 66. Progreso 43. Territorial 43. Exchange 61 and 4,30. The steamer Isabella, from Genoa, entered Montevideo to-day, and was at once placed in 16 days quarantine. One death from cholera during voyage.

The best news in town was the working of the Montevideo telegraph line; it put us all in good spirits, the whole commercial community was under a cloud during the breakage of the cable. There was much said on 'Change to-day' about this cable business, and the malicious destruction of so important an element in our trade; in fact it is to be regretted that there is no person here to get up a representation; to Government and demand some satisfaction, we heard yesterday Mr. Oldham came up to the broken part of the cable he found a ship at anchor there, and that the Captain refused to move; high words passed but ultimately the Captain had to give way; it is said that this is the very Captain who with the pilot cut the cable and actually sawed it across. It is about time that some move should be made to stop such outrages, there is just as much property in a telegraph cable as in a ship. This matter ought certainly be looked to.

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The protest of the Tanners against the decree of the Municipality is a paper demanding attention. The Tanners represent a very smiling industry in this country, and it is not to be supposed that by the simple edict of the Municipality all these important establishments are to be shut up. The Tanners, doubtless, will carry the matter before the Federal Court, where industry will find some protection.

Respecting the cause in the Nat. Bank advertisement excluding brokers' signatures from discount we are informed that the objectionable clause is strictly in conformity with the Código de Comercio.

The following is the latest from Paysandu—"We have had nearly a week of wet weather; and it does not yet seem settled; this keeps the river high, though as yet few have actually begun. The river has fallen at last; the break-water has been destroyed and the approach to the mole been washed out to the depth of several feet. This is the dull season here; but account from outside speak well of the prospects of fat cattle at an early date. No news, except that some days ago two companies of the 4th of the Line were sent up to Salto, where it was thought their presence might be productive of good, and we have heard nothing since. Salto railway works going ahead and numerous vessels arriving out with material; two vessels, one a large English barque, unloading lumber at Huenfuegos's baranca.

The news of the day is the taking of the new Oriental loan by the German Bank. The business seems, it is at last concluded on the following terms— 1st. Bank advances in 6 monthly instalments 2,400,000 pts. 2nd. Government gives as voucher for advance—Bonds, Empréstito Extraordinario, at 90. 3rd. German Bank to be refunded, within a year, the advance, out of European loan. 4th. The Government pays 1 1/2 per cent. on the advance.

The German Bank forms part of the board of commissioners to place the loan for 25,800,000 sterling. 6. Government pays the bank 2 1/2 commission on the whole amount of the loan, and the bank pays all charges etc. 7. If the loan is not done in 8 months, Government reimburses the bank all advances. The business is considered good for both parties: Government obtains money wherewith to go on, and the bank, besides a good interest and commission, makes 400,000 pts. on the Bonds received from Government as collateral.

To-day at last we had telegrams from Montevideo, we are happy to say that the Government has sent out a guard on board a small steamer to proceed to the ship that cut the cable, the Captain will be tried before the Federal court. Telegram from Montevideo. Home debt 63—64. Do and month 66. Progreso 43. Territorial 43. Exchange 61 and 4,30. The steamer Isabella, from Genoa, entered Montevideo to-day, and was at once placed in 16 days quarantine. One death from cholera during voyage.

The German Bank in Montevideo paid to-day to the Montevideo telegraph line 400,000 pts. on account of the Oriental loan. The Woolco-Mocho, from Montreal, entered Montevideo to-day. Mr. Lima received the following telegram from Sr. Repollo:—"Porongo station inaugurated with great eclat. Enthusiasm and benedictions." The Potosi, from Chile, arrived yesterday at Montevideo, and left for Liverpool.

PRODUCE MARKET SOUTH PLAZA. November 4. The following is the result of the transactions this morning:— Cows-hides. 125 carts. Nothing sold. Wool. 50 carts of wool arrived. Prices:— 400 arr. at 562. 2000 do 72. 800 do 72. 1000 do 73. 100 do 80. 150 do 90. 1200 do 75. 300 do 76. 600 do 74. 1200 do 77.

NOV. 4, 1873. The supply to-day was limited, considering the supply we had in the market last week, and consequently we are less inclined to purchase until the arrival of the packet. The sales may be put down at from 15,000 to 20,000 arr., at 75 to 78 for what are called good wool, dark and heavy, and from 78 to 80 for good wool in good condition and v-r light. Sheepskins. Matador—Supply small and full prices paid, from 27 to 28. Cow Hides. Dull at from 150 to 165 per pesado. Horse hair. Prices from 145 to 155. Wheat. No transactions. The stock is very small, and millers are trying their utmost to delay purchase but it is well understood that they have made sales of flour, for which they have to purchase wheat yet in order to fill their contracts. Sugar. Fair supply. No change in prices.

SUCCESS In life is a treasure locked up in the deep recesses of futurity. The key is in the hands of our good friends. OTARD & DUPUY, Cuyt., No. 115. The Palermo Sports Look for Lotoman's test; it will be the best and cheapest on the ground, he will boast the BRITISH STANDARD. 33—CALLE RECONQUISTA—33 e 404 3p nt

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES Between BUENOS AIRES and LANUS. From the 1st NOVEMBER the rate chargeable for Passengers on the Buenos Aires and Lanus will be as follows:— 1st Class..... 80 m/c. 2d do..... 60 do. 3d do..... 40 do. 4th do..... 20 do. 5th do..... 10 do. 6th do..... 5 do. 7th do..... 2 do. 8th do..... 1 do. 9th do..... 1/2 do. 10th do..... 1/4 do. 11th do..... 1/8 do. 12th do..... 1/16 do. 13th do..... 1/32 do. 14th do..... 1/64 do. 15th do..... 1/128 do. 16th do..... 1/256 do. 17th do..... 1/512 do. 18th do..... 1/1024 do. 19th do..... 1/2048 do. 20th do..... 1/4096 do. 21st do..... 1/8192 do. 22nd do..... 1/16384 do. 23rd do..... 1/32768 do. 24th do..... 1/65536 do. 25th do..... 1/131072 do. 26th do..... 1/262144 do. 27th do..... 1/524288 do. 28th do..... 1/1048576 do. 29th do..... 1/2097152 do. 30th do..... 1/4194304 do. 31st do..... 1/8388608 do. 32nd do..... 1/16777216 do. 33rd do..... 1/33554432 do. 34th do..... 1/67108864 do. 35th do..... 1/134217728 do. 36th do..... 1/268435456 do. 37th do..... 1/536870912 do. 38th do..... 1/1073741824 do. 39th do..... 1/2147483648 do. 40th do..... 1/4294967296 do. 41st do..... 1/8589934592 do. 42nd do..... 1/17179869184 do. 43rd do..... 1/34359738368 do. 44th do..... 1/68719476736 do. 45th do..... 1/137438953472 do. 46th do..... 1/274877906944 do. 47th do..... 1/549755813888 do. 48th do..... 1/1099511627776 do. 49th do..... 1/2199023255552 do. 50th do..... 1/4398046511104 do. 51st do..... 1/8796093022208 do. 52nd do..... 1/17592186444416 do. 53rd do..... 1/35184372888832 do. 54th do..... 1/70368745777664 do. 55th do..... 1/1407374915552 do. 56th do..... 1/2814749831104 do. 57th do..... 1/5629499662208 do. 58th do..... 1/11258999324416 do. 59th do..... 1/22517998648832 do. 60th do..... 1/45035997297664 do. 61st do..... 1/90071994595328 do. 62nd do..... 1/180143989190656 do. 63rd do..... 1/360287978381312 do. 64th do..... 1/720575956762624 do. 65th do..... 1/1441151913525248 do. 66th do..... 1/2882303827050496 do. 67th do..... 1/5764607654100992 do. 68th do..... 1/11529215308201984 do. 69th do..... 1/23058430616403968 do. 70th do..... 1/46116861232807936 do. 71st do..... 1/92233722465615872 do. 72nd do..... 1/184467444931231744 do. 73rd do..... 1/368934889862463488 do. 74th do..... 1/737869779724926976 do. 75th do..... 1/1475739559449853952 do. 76th do..... 1/2951479118899707904 do. 77th do..... 1/5902958237799415808 do. 78th do..... 1/11805916475598831616 do. 79th do..... 1/23611832951197663232 do. 80th do..... 1/47223665902395326464 do. 81st do..... 1/94447331804790652928 do. 82nd do..... 1/1888946636095813056 do. 83rd do..... 1/3777893272191626112 do. 84th do..... 1/7555786544383252224 do. 85th do..... 1/15111573088766504448 do. 86th do..... 1/30223146177533008896 do. 87th do..... 1/60446292355066017792 do. 88th do..... 1/120892584710132035584 do. 89th do..... 1/241785169420264071168 do. 90th do..... 1/483570338840528142336 do. 91st do..... 1/967140677681056284672 do. 92nd do..... 1/1934281355362112569344 do. 93rd do..... 1/3868562710724225138688 do. 94th do..... 1/77371254214484502773776 do. 95th do..... 1/154742508428969005475552 do. 96th do..... 1/3094850168579380109511104 do. 97th do..... 1/6189700337158760219022208 do. 98th do..... 1/12379400674317520438044416 do. 99th do..... 1/24758801348355040876088832 do. 100th do..... 1/49517602696710081753217664 do. 101st do..... 1/99035205393420163064435328 do. 102nd do..... 1/198070410786840326128870656 do. 103rd do..... 1/39614082157368065225775321 do. 104th do..... 1/79228164314736130451550642 do. 105th do..... 1/15845632869544260903111284 do. 106th do..... 1/31691265739088521806222568 do. 107th do..... 1/63382531478177043612445136 do. 108th do..... 1/126765062956354087224890272 do. 109th do..... 1/253530125912708174449778448 do. 110th do..... 1/50706025182541634899556896 do. 111th do..... 1/101412050365083273999113792 do. 112th do..... 1/202824100730166547998227584 do. 113th do..... 1/405648201460333095996455168 do. 114th do..... 1/811296402920666191992910336 do. 115th do..... 1/1622592805841332383985820672 do. 116th do..... 1/3245185611682664767971641344 do. 117th do..... 1/6490371223365329535943282688 do. 118th do..... 1/12980742447130578711886575376 do. 119th do..... 1/25961484894261154233771515136 do. 120th do..... 1/51922969788522308467543022272 do. 121st do..... 1/103845939577044616935086044544 do. 122nd do..... 1/207691879154089233870172089088 do. 123rd do..... 1/415383758308178467740344178176 do. 124th do..... 1/830767516616356935480688356352 do. 125th do..... 1/1661535033232713870961376712704 do. 126th do..... 1/3323070066465427741922753425408 do. 127th do..... 1/6646140132930855483845506850816 do. 128th do..... 1/132922802658617113676910113701312 do. 129th do..... 1/26584560531723422735382022702624 do. 130th do..... 1/53169121063446845470764045405248 do. 131st do..... 1/106338242126893690941520908810490496 do. 132nd do..... 1/2126764842537873818830418177179904 do. 133rd do..... 1/4253529685075747637660835354359808 do. 134th do..... 1/8507059370151495275321670708719616 do. 135th do..... 1/1701411874030299055064340141743232 do. 136th do..... 1/3402823748060598110128680283486464 do. 137th do..... 1/6805647496121196220257360566972928 do. 138th do..... 1/13611294992242392440515211339445856 do. 139th do..... 1/272225898448847848810304227789171136 do. 140th do..... 1/544451796897695697620608455578342272 do. 141st do..... 1/108890359379539139524121691115668444448 do. 142nd do..... 1/217780718759078279048243382231336888896 do. 143rd do..... 1/43556143751815655809648676446267377792 do. 144th do..... 1/871122875036313116192973528925347555536 do. 145th do..... 1/1742245700072626232385947057806951111104 do. 146th do..... 1/3484491400144512464771894

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU AND CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the great emporium of the River Plate...

CONDICIONES. 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.

AL BUEN JARDINERO. 78-CALLE CHACABUO-78 STORE-HOUSE OF SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEEDS OF AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS. SEEDS OF GREAT VARIETY OF FLOWERS.

THE CALEDONIAN DRAPERY HOUSE 25 and 27-Calle Defensa-25 and 27. Messrs. GEBBIE & DODDS invite the attention of their numerous friends and Public to the large and carefully selected assortment of drapery goods imported direct from the most notable manufacturing houses of England...

FANCY DRESS FABRICS, CONSISTING OF Genuine Irish Silk Poplins, French Merino, Lustrous, Satens Cloths, Wool Poplins, Striped and Plain Tescelots, Chambray, Circassian Cloths.

THE CALEDONIAN Drapery House, 25 & 27-CALLE DEFENSA-25 & 27. Amongst the Goods received are Fancy Silk, Embroidered Victoria, Printed and Waxed Table-covers in all colours and sizes...

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN HAMBURG. CAPITAL, 1,000,000 PRUSSIAN THALERS. Insures all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and other Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, at a Moderate Premium.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE The greater part of our STOCK is Renewed Semi-Monthly. Importations, direct per Steamship, especially for this Establishment. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

To Coachmakers GENTLEMEN DRIVERS! Sporting Individuals! OMNIBUS KEEPERS! Tramway Men, and the World The finest Carriage Materials, Wheels, Springs, Joints, Bolts, Bars, &c., ever seen in these Countries, have been recently imported by the WHOLESALE AGENTS, Farran and Briet, No. 115 Calle Cuyo.

BOOKS-BOOKS. WANTED TO PURCHASE all sorts of Books, in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, &c. 106 Potosi.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE, Departures. RUBENS, 1707 Tons, Taylor Commander. FOR ANTWERP. Leaving this on the 4th of NOVEMBER.

BIELA, 2169 Tons, CARROLL, Commander, FOR ANTWERP. (Via Montevideo, Brazil, and Southampton.) Will leave on the 28th of NOVEMBER. HUMBOLDT, 1346 Tons, MOORE, Commander, FOR ANTWERP. (Via Montevideo, Brazil, and Southampton.) Will leave on the 30th NOVEMBER.

Rates of Passage Money. 1st. Class Liverpool, London, Southampton and Antwerp \$ 35 sterling. 2nd. Class Liverpool, London, Southampton and Antwerp 70 " 3rd. Class Liverpool, London, Southampton and Antwerp 15 sterling.

The New Wholesale and Retail GROCERY STORE AND WINE DEPOSIT. "Was OPENED on the 6th Inst. JOHN FEELY & CO. 92-Calle Cuyo-92.

THE COLONIA DOCK THIS "DOCK" IS IN FINE WORKING ORDER. Vessels hauled in in 25 minutes. For particulars inquire of RUBIO & FOLEY, AGENTS, 40 - CALLE OANGALLO-40.

Coliseum. B. Ayres & Ensenada Railway. Reduction in Prices of Monthly Tickets. From 1st OCTOBER, 1873, the Price of Monthly Tickets will be as follows:

North American Biscuits THE CELEBRATED "BOSTON CRACKER," The most delicate of all Biscuits, in 6lb Cans hermetically sealed. Casa Norte-Americana, BAILEY y GOMEZ, 76-San Martin-76.

Grand Hotel Baviera. 17, RUE DU CONSERVATOIRE, ST. RUE RICHER, 11, PARIS. Tenu par LOUIS KNEUBUEHLER, Ex-Proprietaire de l'Hotel de Paris et Geneve, a Buenos Ayres.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices. JOHN SHAW, 208-Venezuela-208.

Banco Nacional 32-RECONQUISTA-32. El Banco estara abierto para el servicio publico todos los dias desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 3 y media de la tarde.

Las solicitudes de transacciones se reciben en la Inspeccion del Banco donde puede ocurrirse por las formulas impresas. La enajenacion de acciones solo se realiza mediante transaccion en los libros del Banco.

Si a pesar de las precauciones tomadas por el Banco para que los depositos de todas clases sean pagados a sus legítimos dueños, los abona con presencia de la libreta del Banco no es responsable a sus depositantes por el importe pagado.

Bristol's sarsaparilla. Is prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience.

Corrales y Wehmann. WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS. 377-Calle Lima-377. W. H. GREENWOOD, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, SANDY POINT.

Edward Casey, PRODUCE BROKER, 11 DE SETIEMBRE, Opposite Casares' Corralon.

Patrick Galbraith, DRAPER, 55-CALLE DEFENSA-55. Boff and Cayrol, WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, Calle Independencia, No. 243.

Hudson Riley, AMERICAN DENTIST, 61-Maipu-61. FEDERICO REEPEN and CIA WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, 673-CALLE OANGALLO-673.

REMOLOS. Para los RIOS, PARANA, y URUGUAY. Los interesados ocurriran a la Calle Cuyo. LOHMANN AND CO., No. 183 Rivadavia.

Tienda del Pasaje 180-VICTORIA-186. Ultime Novedades para la Estacion. Vestidos y Botones blancos y bordados y con valencianas, muy varo surtido.

Las solicitudes de transacciones se reciben en la Inspeccion del Banco donde puede ocurrirse por las formulas impresas. La enajenacion de acciones solo se realiza mediante transaccion en los libros del Banco.

Wm. Paats & Co. Cognac Charoly & Co. Superior to any other brand introduced into this market. Real Hollands Herman van Houten, finest Mark of Cacao.

JONAS, SIMONSEN & CO., Of London, Bradford and Manchester. EXECUTE ORDERS ON COMMISSION for all kinds of Dry Goods manufactured in the above places.

Calderwood & Leslie, ENGLISH PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. Sole Contractors for the Buenos Ayres Water Company. 87-Calle Cuyo-87.

Patrick Galbraith, DRAPER, 55-CALLE DEFENSA-55. Boff and Cayrol, WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, Calle Independencia, No. 243.

Hudson Riley, AMERICAN DENTIST, 61-Maipu-61. FEDERICO REEPEN and CIA WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, 673-CALLE OANGALLO-673.

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PRO BONO PUBLICO. LELLERS from any Part of Great Britain or the United States of America, for private parties in the River Plate, may be addressed to Messrs. Bessé, Bross, Libraires Europees, Calle 72, Montevideo, South America.

PONTEVEDRA. Is a new Town, established in the centre of the celebrated Ghan Estancia, in Merlo not even seven leagues WEST of this go-ahead City, and about a league and a-half from the Western Railway, South of Moron and Merlo, and CLOSE to both of them.

IRON HOUSES. FOR SALE, ready to deliver. First-class IRON HOUSES. Floored, Lined, and Oiled with Wood, stained and varnished inside, with all Doors, Windows, Partitions, etc. Locks, Solds, &c., complete.

EN BELGRANO SE VENDE UNA CASA. Recien concluida, y lista para habitar; muy útil para una gran familia; Edificada a la moderna, y en muy Buena Condicion.

Belgrano. Family Grocery Store. CALLES 11 DE SETIEMBRE AND GENERAL LAVALLE. A good Stock kept of superior Port, Sherry, Anis, Brandy, etc.

To be Sold. The well-known Coffee-house and Restaurant Germania, 201-CALLE BELGRANO-201. This house being known for over nine years has the best accommodation that is to be had for farmers and camp people.

To Barraqueros, Corralon Men, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. ON SALE AT MONS. LE ROY'S GREAT FANCY IRON HOUSE. A large Stock of Weighing Scales, Balances, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. SR. JOSE GUEBART and CIA address to the inventor and patentee of a new system by which a saving of fifteen to twenty per cent is effected in the use of coal.

FOR ESTANCIA AND COUNTRY HOUSES. The Proprietors of the Bazar Universal, beg to call the attention of families going to their country or estancia residences for the summer season, to the very large assortment of Modestly Priced and costly CHINA and EAST-INDIA WARE Articles for Dining-room, and every description of kitchen utensils and furniture.

BAZAAR UNIVERSAL, 130-Victoria-130. The Proprietors of the Bazar Universal, beg to call the attention of families going to their country or estancia residences for the summer season, to the very large assortment of Modestly Priced and costly CHINA and EAST-INDIA WARE Articles for Dining-room, and every description of kitchen utensils and furniture.