



**Teatro Franco-Argentin.**

**BOUFFES PARISIENS.**  
 Mercredi 31 Octobre.  
 22<sup>e</sup> Représentation de l'opéra.  
**Le Ferra de Primrose.**  
 Comédie Vaudeville en 1 Acte.  
**La Chanson de Fortunio.**  
 Opérette en un acte, musique d'Offenbach.  
**Les Baudes vous Bourgeois.**  
 Opérette en 1 acte, musique de Nicolo.

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**The Standard.**

"El más sólido, útil y veraz periódico de la América."  
 Cienfuegos.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866.

**THE STORM.**

Our city and port have been visited by one of the most fearful storms experienced in the present century, and which we regret to say is attended with much loss of life and property. In 1835 there was a great storm, in which no fewer than 43 vessels were washed ashore. On August 30, 1860, we had a terrific gale, which lasted two days, causing immense destruction in port. The present storm has not been, perhaps, so dreadful as the last mentioned, although the tide is said to have reached the same height, and until full particulars be learned from the suburbs and country districts it is difficult to estimate the amount of damage caused since last Saturday night. Unhappily we have to anticipate tremendous losses on the sheep-farms, as the shearing season is at its height, and most of the flocks shorn last week will partially or wholly perish: in the storm of 1860 some estancieros lost so many as 4,000 sheep in a single night.

The present storm was in some manner foretold ten days before by a wonderful mirage visible at Colonia, the spires and turrets of Buenos Ayres appearing high in the clouds at sunset, as well as the masts of the vessels in port. Since then the weather was very threatening: the heat on Saturday morning was something extraordinary, a blinding dust-storm ensued till the afternoon, the sky was shut out by dense clouds that forboded strange weather, and at 2 p.m. the gale began, the river rose alarmingly, and the packet had to postpone her departure. At 4 o'clock the glass fell rapidly. A boat had put off for the packet with some ladies and gentlemen who safely got alongside and were pulled on board with a rope tied round their waists. About sundown the beach was covered with small birds seeking shelter in the houses, another indication of the coming storm.

Before sunrise on Sunday morning it began to rain in torrents, which has lasted up to the hour we write (5 p.m. Monday evening) almost without a moment's intermission, being probably the heaviest fall of rain remembered by the present generation. At the same time the wind blew a fearful gale, sometimes in violent gusts, again with all the fury of a hurricane, and the injury to life and property is announced in sad reports coming in every moment from various quarters.

On Sunday night the streets were become rivers, and at 9 o'clock all the gas in the city was suddenly extinguished. The river had broken into the Gas-house, swept down the fortified wall with its solid buttresses and put out the fires: it was most fortunate that an explosion did not take place. A hundred yards of the inner wall facing the Retiro was tumbled, and the water swept madly over the side near the battery. The sudden darkness in the city lent new horrors to the night: people had to grope their way through the streets, and those in carriages, returning home, ran imminent risk. The theatres were luckily closed owing to the weather: otherwise a scene of alarm and robbery would certainly have occurred. In a coffee-house near the Pueblo printing-office a man was stabbed mortally, and numerous robberies were committed. In some houses people put candles in the windows, but it only made the darkness more palpable to the passers-by.

The casualties in port are numerous, but many vessels sought safety in time on Sunday morning by making for the Tigre: 20 whaleboats were sunk or washed ashore, including 4 of Mr. George Kean's; 2 schooners were washed up on the Boca Railway, and other is among the trees near Torres' quinta, and another at Palermo.

At 5 o'clock on Monday morning the Commercial Rooms in the Calle Mayo were crowded with people; the morning was clear, and the telescopes revealed the sad story of a vessel foundered in the outer roads, nothing but the rail visible, and probably all hands perished. The French ship *Bossue* lost her bowsprit, and a dismantled vessel was driven close to the mole. At the Capitanía 5 corpses were brought in, 3 males and 2 females: among these were said to be the sergeant of the gas-house battery and

his wife, an ostler belonging to one of the 'caballerías,' and the captain of a Hanoverian brig and his wife. An English gentleman who had started early on a visit to the long line of beach assured us that he counted 12 corpses.

At 7 o'clock the tide, which had been rising from 8 o'clock the previous evening, began to subside. The scene on the beach baffled description: the river had knocked down some of the rails and pillars, and made a clean sweep over the Paseo Julio and Canon's trees; the tramway bridge was washed away and the adjacent house almost submerged, while the lower parts of the streets debouching on the beach were inundated.

At 8 o'clock numbers of English Gergo going the rounds, and tales of fresh disasters were in everyone's mouth. Capt. Curlewis was on the mole, but could not attempt to go off to the packet: he had made 3 unsuccessful efforts on Sunday. The Evelyn (now Oriental) and a vessel in the inner roads hoisted flags of distress, but no human aid could be given them. Another vessel was rumored to have gone down with all hands in the outer roads, and the body of the captain, which was washed ashore, presented a shocking spectacle. Two more corpses were picked up close to the Custom-house, and another at the foot of Calle Cordova: the last had a pair of plaid pantaloons with blue over-all, and the flesh was washed off the feet and arms. Some of the telegraph-posts were knocked down and the wires all broken: the fragments of the tramway bridge, pieces of broken spars, &c. were floating about; the beach was impassable beyond Calle Temple, and the houses near the Gas-house were flooded.

At 9 o'clock the weather abated somewhat. In the hotels, at breakfast, people compared notes about the ravages of the storm and the crimes committed on Sunday night by the city-burglars, who availed themselves of the sudden extinguishing of the gas to break into shops and houses. The accounts from the Boca and Tigre were terrible, and led us to fear a great loss of life. A broker who went out to Las Conchas on Sunday morning found the whole country inundated: on Milberg's property even the tops of the trees were covered. Mr. Matti, who went out to send off a steamer, saw numbers of boats and canoes rescuing the inhabitants of Tigre and the Islands, and putting them on board the large vessels which were enabled to enter the canals, so high was the tide (In another column we publish a full account favored us by the Northern Railway.)

The crowd on the beach increased, as the rumor spread that one of George Kean's boats was about to put off in aid of the Evelyn: it was said the agent of the steamer offered \$30,000 to send a pilot aboard, but others said the crew wanted to come ashore as one of the steamer's compartments was full of water and she was in danger of foundering at any moment. It was a daring thing to face the tremendous tide that rolled in white breakers towards the shore and broke over the parapet of the Paseo Julio; but Kean's men resolved to try it.

At 9.50, six hardy fellows lowered their whale-boat, without sails, and with a pilot steering. Hundreds of anxious and admiring spectators looked with bated breath and silent awe on the departure of the heroic boat of relief, on which were centred the hopes of the crew of the Evelyn, as they were seen leaning over the taffrail of the steamer. The Evelyn was a thousand yards from the mole-head. With vigorous and even pull the boat's crew launched her out on the perilous sea: every wave seemed ready to engulf her; she sank and as quickly breasted the surge again, and in this way toiled slowly but steadily on. In half-an-hour she had made half-way, and the sea was still wilder, and as she disappeared at intervals we feared she had gone down, until she again rose to view. As she neared the Evelyn the men on board crowded aft, and we could see them standing with ropes to throw to the boat, for this was the most perilous part of the enterprise. The boat seemed to gain nothing at every pull of the oars, and the waves rolled mountains high. At last she got safely under the Evelyn's stern, and the signal of distress was hauled down. The boat and her seven men remained tossing about, held by a rope to the steamer: we do not know whether it was resolved to abandon the Evelyn or not, but as a delay ensued we came away.

The mole suffered somewhat; the end is slightly twisted, two planks are wrenched up in the middle, and some pieces knocked out near the Cañillas. All along the beach great ravages are reported. No fewer than 37 whaleboats are wrecked off the end of Calle Tucuman. A family was drowned near the Gas-house: the Palermo road is strewn with boats, spars and 'debris,' which have been washed over the railway, casting some fragments into the quintas of Messrs. Estrada, Torres etc. The barque *Sylbilda* which was so long a wreck in front of Mr. Simpson's house was smashed up into a thousand pieces on

Sunday night; and the weighty machinery and wreck of the Oriental embedded in the sand at the gas-house were carried like a straw before the storm and deposited near the Recoleta, where they will be high and dry at low-water. The fury of the storm could not be exaggerated.

The destruction about the south-end of the city is greater than on any former occasion. The Boca Railway and Mr. Billinghurst's brick yard have almost disappeared, and the turret in course of erection on San Telmo Church was blown down. Details of the awful scene at the Boca and Barracas will be found in next column.

About noon we had a visit in our office from Mr. Watson of Belgrano, who had just arrived safe and sound with 2 English merchants in his dog-cart. The journey was not without its incidents, and they came up with the omnibus which had started in the morning for the city but could not effect a passage, and the passengers, mostly English merchants, had to return to Belgrano. In one place Mr. Watson and his companions had to get down and shove a boat aside to leave the road free. The river covered the railway from the Recoleta to the Pobre Diablo, and several small craft were ashore. The lowlands about Belgrano were flooded, and only the tops of the ranchos visible: the corpse of an old man was picked up, and some children are missing. All the poor people have lost their poultry, and it is a fact that a flock of geese turned up yesterday morning near the gas-house, coming no one knows whence. The gun carriages, ram-roads, &c., of the gas house battery were washed into Torres' quinta, the guns thrown among the trees, the bastions washed away, and the sergeant drowned. It will be remembered that this was for a long time a most unlucky battery (5 guns), invariably killing or wounding a man whenever a salute was fired.

During the lull yesterday morning three or four whaleboats, some under sail, put off to relieve the vessels that had flags of distress.

At 1 p.m. the weather again got worse. The rain again came down in torrents, and the floods outside town must be unparalleled. We have seen a police-report and received fifty various accounts of the damage done, and the episodes of the storm, which are too extensive for our space; but any further items of importance that reach us before going to press will appear in another column.

Some thought the packet would leave yesterday, but it was wholly impossible. The specie (£2,000 sterling) was brought ashore on Saturday night, and the boat with the luggage of Mr. Ford went to the Tigre on Sunday and has not since been heard of. The packet will leave to-day, and be in time to catch the Rio steamer. The gale will probably abate this morning, as these South-easters of unusual fury generally last about 60 hours in this port.

The Northern and Boca railways will necessarily be suspended for a time, but the greatest inconvenience is the stoppage of the gas, probably for at least a fortnight. If the police do not adopt some extraordinary measures, we may expect numerous outrages after dark, and people had better keep within doors. Four robberies occurred in Calle Potosi on Sunday night; the American Consulate was also broken into, but Mr. Helper succeeded in seizing the burglar just as he was tying up a bundle of booty. At 4 p.m. it was estimated that as many as 60 corpses were picked up yesterday. Of these two have been identified as the captain of a Hanoverian brig and his wife, who left the mole in the ship's boat on Saturday evening and got capsized. We saw them leave, and remarked to another spectator that it was a shame to take the woman off in such weather; they had a small sail on their little boat, and got on well as far as the gunboat *Doteler*, till we lost sight of them.

Great damage is reported in the 'barracas' of the Riachuelo: in one 'barraca' 150 bales of wool are spoiled by the wet; in others the hides, &c. are floating about.

It was a problem yesterday how to light the Club; and the shops, &c. will be in a similar difficulty. The Victoria theatre was the only one open on Sunday night. The mounted serenades, and many of those on foot in the North end, were absent from their posts on Sunday night.

**SCENE AT THE BOCA.**

The storm has been peculiarly severe and the damage unexampled; in the Boca district, early on Sunday morning, the rains during the night had flooded the streets and rendered them almost impassable, and much apprehension was entertained that as the wind was North-East, and the Riachuelo high up to its banks, a flood would ensue; but up to 7 o'clock on Sunday night no damage of any kind had occurred. At 8 o'clock, however, the alarming news spread through the dense population of the Boca that the river was rising, and immense efforts were made at once to leave; but although it was possible to wade through the surrounding 'potreros,' it was such an unpleasant affair, that, with

the exception of a few migratory Italians, people remained in their houses. The river kept rapidly rising, and at midnight the waves of the River Plate made a clean breach over the mole and inundated the town; as most of the houses in the Boca are built on stakes, and with an upper story, although in the streets there was at least ten feet of water, the families were secure aloft, and the whole population remained on guard during the night, not a soul having the courage to go to bed. Shortly before 5 o'clock the waters began to subside somewhat, owing to the wind having calmed down a little. Our readers can form an idea of the flood when they learn that the river burst down Calle Admiral Brown, sweeping by Waterloo quinta, and rushed up to the Calle Larga, which it flooded in front of Sr. Vignal's house, the residence of Mr. Perry.

All the fields or potreros extending from the Boca to Barracas were covered, and the mad ways, as they were dashed through the Miguens quintas, tossed the spray high over the cypress and paradise trees into the calle Larga. On Monday morning the scene of watery desolation that met the eye baffles all description. During the night it was rumored that several poor families living in mud ranchos in the potreros had perished, and as the waters were now so high that even the tallest horse could not find footing along the road, universal efforts were made to get together launches, canoes, boats, etc. Immense floats were kept plying all day yesterday from the Yellow House to the Boca, taking off the affrighted women and children: standing on the heights in front of Mr. Zimmermann's house we witnessed the afflicting sight. The Boca Railway, with its admirable culverts, etc., could not be in any part distinguished; the goods depot at the Boca junction seemed like a rock in the surrounding waste of waters. In front of Mr. Krabbe's house the water, must have been at least from six to seven feet, but as the house is two-story we entertained no fears for this gentleman or his family. Doubling round Lezama's quinta could only be effected in a boat; as the surf beat violently against the hill. From the summit of Calle Defensa the turret at Lezama's looked like a lighthouse standing out in bold relief. All along the beach from this point to the Custom House is one scene of desolation and woe. Colton's renowned brickyard is wrecked completely; the walls are all washed away, but as the zinc roof of the galpones is made fast to strong posts it still remains; Mr. Colton and family are safe, but his cook was buried under the kitchen wall. As for the railway in this part, there is nothing at all left. At Mr. Hunt's house there was four feet of water in the parlor, and the small houses in the locality were all vacated during the night.

At Mr. Fair's quinta the scene was grand, and crowds gathered at the corner of Calle Cochabamba to witness a sight never before seen by the present generation in Buenos Ayres. We can compare the raging surf which beat below the quinta to the waves in stormy weather which lash the Kingstown Jetty, just outside of Dublin. For fully a mile off from this point the surging billow could be noticed approaching, every stretch gaining in force and magnitude, until at last it broke on the weeping willows of Canon Park, and wasted their fury on what was once a railway. To recount all the tales of woe we overheard in the crowd, whilst contemplating the scene at this point, would fill every column of to-day's Standard. A large wooden house, which during the last twenty-five years had survived every storm, has at last succumbed, and as for the inhabitants, no one knows what has become of them. Shipboats, small craft of every dimension, were tossing about, and the bows of a small steamer could be seen peering into the breakfast-parlour at the yellow house. The new turret which was being constructed at the San Telmo Church, and was fast lifting its head over the surrounding house-tops, came down with a crash on Sunday night. The whole 'bajo' or street hereabouts is crowded with floating pipes, casks, &c. Close to the Calle Venezuela railway station were several waggons, laden with merchandise: the waves beat long and furiously around these coaches. At last the elements triumphed, and the waggons were capsized and knocked about just like empty boxes. At the Custom-house the waves made a clean sweep, and the water entered the deposits at the foot of Calle Belgrano, and within one hundred yards of our office. The roar of the waves was something terrific, and could be heard distinctly all day in our editorial chamber.

**DAMAGE ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

On Saturday night the river began to rise rapidly, and by Sunday morning the tramway traffic was stopped between the 25 de Mayo station and the Retiro. It was also feared that the trains would have to be suspended for the day, the 11 o'clock train to Belgrano being actually stopped, and also the last trains to and from the Tigre.

**RETIRO, IT BEING FEARED AT ONE TIME THAT THE BANK OPPOSITE THE RECOLETA, WHICH WAS COVERED WITH WATER TO A CONSIDERABLE DEPTH, MIGHT GIVE WAY.**

The Tigre station was entirely isolated, and terra-firma could only be reached from it by means of boats even as early as Sunday morning.

On Sunday evening a heavy sea was breaking over the line almost the whole distance from Palermo to the Retiro, the carriage-way from the Recoleta in being entirely inundated, in many places to the depth of six and seven feet.

To gain the Retiro station from the Barranca last night, the writer, with several others, had to struggle with the River Plate up to the waist, there being a strong current flowing along the road towards Palermo.

Between the 25 de Mayo station and the Retiro this morning the bridge over which the tramway passes is no longer to be seen; wrecks of vessels, masts, spars, etc., having almost filled up the gap formed by its destruction.

More than one-third of the permanent way from the Retiro to the Recoleta is damaged to such an extent that it will have to be reconstructed, heavy masts, timber, boats, etc., being deposited on the rails and in the Palermo road. Considerable damage has been done along the line in other places, the details of which are as yet unknown.

On Sunday evening the horses had water up to their middle, when they were removed with great difficulty from the stables, where they would inevitably have been drowned, as the stalls were shortly after destroyed, as also several other outhouses and offices.

Much other valuable property would have been destroyed and damaged but for the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Horrocks, who was at the Retiro station until a late hour on Sunday night making fast rolling stock, which had commenced running before wind and tide, and securing much other portable and damageable property.

I am sorry to say, the dead body of an old man who lived in the stables, and also of an old woman, were found this morning on the line outside the Retiro station. The sergeant in charge of the fort is also missing.

The fort has its guns dismounted, the parapet demolished, and is in fact completely dismantled.

The Gas Works were flooded to the depth of several feet and the fires had to be drawn for fear of an explosion. The wall on the river side was knocked down and much damage done.

**AN EYEWITNESS.**

**REPORT FROM THE GAS-HOUSE.**  
 Mr. Edward O'Dwyer sends the following graphic account of what passed before his eyes: we may remind our readers that it is not long since Mr. O'Dwyer and his wife, at the imminent risk of their lives, once before saved the gas-house from great danger.

Gas-house, Monday, 6 a.m., Oct. 29, 1866.

To the President of the Gas Co. Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on yesterday, about 7 p.m., I perceived the tide was rising so high as to cause me serious apprehensions for the establishment under my charge. At half-past eight the waves knocked down the circumscription wall on the south side, and at once the whole place was flooded about three feet deep. I saw at once the imminent danger that threatened the Gasometer and works, and while I directed the men to open the retorts, I ran and closed all the valves: the water rushed in by the outlet, into Gasometer No. 4, and came out by the central purifying valve, thus completely obstructing the passage of the gas.

In spite of the damage so caused, we were very fortunate, for the violence of the gale and the immense body of water, which came up to our hips, broke an opening in the north side of the wall, which let the water out. But for this, I cannot say what must have been the consequence, for the water only wanted an inch to reach the retorts.

In the midst of such impending danger, I am happy to say the workmen did their duty, fulfilling my orders, and declaring they would not leave their posts as long as I remained to direct them. Only one man abandoned his post, a freeman named John, who went away in the moment of extremest danger.

On consulting with the engineer, Mr. O'Farrell, we have arrived at the opinion that it is idle at present to attempt to do anything till the water subsides, and then I think that one day's work would suffice to clear the pipes and supply the city with gas. All the staff of the establishment is ready to commence operations as soon as the weather permit. I have taken care not to allow the retorts to get cool, keeping the necessary fires in the furnaces. I calculate about 150,000 cubic feet of gas in the gasometers: about 180 feet of the circumference wall is knocked down; not much coal has been lost, and that same of a poor quality.

In conclusion I have to say that I fulfilled the orders you sent me

through the Inspector, and still await your further commands.

Q. B. S. M.  
 EDMUND O'DWYER,  
 Gas-house, at noon.

P.S.—The river is now falling.  
 E. O'D.

\* ED. NOTE.—The word "lost" seems omitted.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The storm is the only subject of conversation in town. The rain yesterday was even heavier than on Sunday, but the wind was not so strong; still the river last night was said to be again rising. The damage caused by this storm can only be calculated in millions.

The Northern Railway, in consequence of the damage done the line, has suspended traffic, as will appear by a notice to that effect. The Boca Railway is so completely under water that no part of the line is visible.

The Arno is still in port, and will probably leave to-day, if the storm abates a little.

The secretary of the gas informs us that the only damage done to the gas-house is the outer wall or breakwater being washed away: damage estimated at from 3 to \$400,000. No gas for at least 15 days; people should put up lights in their windows meanwhile.

The French packet is looked for to-day; owing to the storm, no one expected her yesterday. The storm in Montevideo, although severe, cannot have been felt so much there as in this city.

The decision of the District Federal Judge in the case of State v. Stewart has resulted in a complete confiscation of the yerba. We understand Mr. Stewart appeals. We certainly take issue with the judge in the case: the yerba was clearly English property, and we have no doubt the high court will reverse the decision. We shall publish the decision in English in a few days.

Until we hear from the country districts, it is impossible to say the amount of damage caused by the storm in the camp. At least ten millions of sheep were caught in this fearful storm, just shorn, and although the wind was not of a piercing cold nature, the consecutive rains must have caused sad mortality in the flocks. Unfortunately, this year the thistles are not so high as usual, and although the grass is very abundant, there was not the slightest shelter for the shivering newly-shorn sheep: had the storm occurred in the night it would have been productive of far less damage, inasmuch as the flocks could then have been shut up in the corrals, and the natural heat of the animals would of itself have been a protection; but occurring as it did in the day-time, when the flocks must of necessity be let out to feed, we fear the very worst for all our friends who have already shorn.

None save practical sheep-farmers can realize the difficulty of keeping together on the open pasturages a flock of newly-shorn sheep in such a storm as that of Sunday: an ordinary flock, say of 2,000, that require but one man to mind them usually, on a day like Sunday last could not be equally controlled by five men; and there have been instances of flocks driven by cold wind and driving rain actually stripping horsemen and baffling all attempts at subjection. In the southern districts the shearing as yet has not been general, but our weekly reports from the north go to show that three-fourths of the farmers are either shearing or have already shorn.

At the German concert in the Coliseum, in aid of the wounded Germans during the late war in Europe, we understand Mr. Krutisch will sing an English song—"Song, song, song," a very favorite old ditty. We have no doubt the Coliseum will be full.

There is a great row going on respecting the new Chilean mission, and the National Government come in for no small abuse for having recalled Sarmiento from Washington, and sent him to Santiago. It seems a minister for the latter post has been named so far back as two years ago—Sr. Baldomero Garcia, but whether the nomination has been ratified by Congress or not we cannot say.

Private letters received, by the packet announce the return of Sr. Elestra, in January next: he has suffered greatly from the severity of the season. Our last advices respecting his secretary, Don Palemon Huergo, report him in Paris, amusing himself, where he will probably remain during the Exhibition. Numerous Argentine families are expected in Paris at that time, and it is not unlikely that an Argentine hotel will be started: the following parties are supposed to be preparing for the trip—Messrs. Armstrong, Ocampo, Anchorena, Lezama, Alzaga, Lezica, Saavedra, Martinez de Hor, Asquenega, Estrada, Llayalol, Gonzales-Moreno, and others,—in fact, if we are to believe report, the 'hegira' will be so great that an extra French steamer will be required.

In the interior Provinces most extraordinary rumours have been circulated respecting the battle of Curupaity, so that the poor 'provincianos' find it difficult to know what to believe. Even in the province of Santa Fe it was currently reported that President Mitre had run back to Buenos Ayres,

that Lopez had chawed up the Brazilians, and was marching on Buenos Ayres. If in the very next province to us this is the current report, we leave our readers to surmise what must be the ideas of the inhabitants of Salta or Junju.

The court-martial summoned to try Colonel Machado has, we believe, entirely absolved him: as yet the proceedings have not been published, but parties connected with the Colonel have assured us of the fact. We are well pleased with the result, as Col. Machado can be of great use to us on the frontier.

Respecting the proposed law of emission there is now not the slightest probability of its being passed: whatever support it may meet with in the Deputies' chamber, the Senate is entirely opposed to it, and the Government also refuses to lend it any support.

A list of subscriptions has been published for the purpose of raising recruits. Mr. Thomas Armstrong heads the list with \$60,000, and the sum total up to the present amounts to \$130,000—which is insufficient to pay for seven 'personeros' at the present price of the market. It must be borne in mind that last year Mr. Armstrong gave a similar amount. This spirited Irishman may be regarded as the Peabody of Buenos Ayres, and his munificent donations contrast strikingly with the trifling pittance of the wealthiest Argentines. Since the war commenced, these subscriptions have been going on, and notwithstanding the very large amounts disbursed by the Treasury under the head of 'enganches,' the number of men enlisted is extremely insignificant. Amongst the many delusions which the Paraguayan war has dispelled, none have been more obvious than this plan of fighting on tick: the terms of enlistment could hardly be more favourable—so many thousand dollars in hand, and so many more in the bush; what impoverished emigrant landing on these shores could resist the temptation held out to him on the mole-head by the Government crimps to go to headquarters? \$2,000 in cash, a free passage to Corrientes, and a delightful 'paseo' to Asuncion to help in the opening up of that country, were the tempting offers held out to lazy sailors and hard-up new arrivals. But the whole thing proved a farce: the British Legion, that was to plant the Argentine flag on the heights of \_\_\_\_\_, where is it? We refer our readers to Capt. Davis and Lieut. Boschetti for further particulars. Paper dollars and patacones will purchase almost anything in Buenos Ayres, save soldiers in time of war. Had a little more care been taken in supplying hospitals for the wounded at some distant place up the river, instead of carrying the unfortunates through the streets of Buenos Ayres, it is possible the Government crimps might have been more successful; but the bleeding couches passing up to the Paseo Julio and down Calle Defensa drove the iron home to the very heart of the people, and if the entire wealth of Buenos Ayres were subscribed to the list in question, not even the number of Argentines who fell at Curupaity could be replaced by 'enganchados.' Neither the Argentine people should deceive themselves into the idea that recruits for the army can be obtained by purchase; nothing save the strong arm of the law will reinforce the Argentine army,—over a month has now passed since the battle of Curupaity, and as yet the Government has made no official levy. The last mail from Rio Janeiro has brought us the intelligence of not only a general enlistment throughout the provinces of Brazil, but also an immediate arming of twenty thousand free negroes. This shows a determination on the part of Brazil to carry on the war at all hazards, and the sooner Vice-President Paz calls for 25,000 men, the sooner we may hope to have a termination of the war, and have done sending the list round town to raise money to buy recruits.

An instance has lately come under our notice of the signal success of sheep farming, when carried on in a proper and business-like manner, in good open camps, where there is plenty of room, and the flocks cared for by medianeros—English, Irish, and Scotch of the proper stamp. In the year 1855 a certain party, well known in this city, bought from five to six thousand sheep; during that period he has sold from 10,000 to 12,000, while the flock to-day, is represented by thirty five thousand of as good mestizos as can be found in the country. Unlike many of our short-sighted countrymen, this mercantile estanciero has always had double the amount of land necessary for the support of his sheep, and he allows for his present stock three square leagues of land, in a remote southern partido. We call attention to this matter, as the root of all sheep farming business is the over-stocking of the camp, and there are many estancieros near town where the same number of sheep are on one league of ground. The three leagues of land which the party in question has are worth about \$800,000 or \$200,000 the league, being the proper figure for land in this country.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD' RANCHOS.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—No sales. All are busy shearing. Sheep will be sold cheap after the clip.

Sealing done.—Ditto, like the preceding.

Land rented or sold.—There are several good puestos to be let on the coast of Salado, this department, on the camp of D. Tomas Villa Neuva.

News in town.—It is going fast to ruin, this town; yet elections for Municipals take place on Sunday, and many are the candidates though high the party spirit. Surely the berth must be worth something to be so desired; however, it is not.

State of camps, &c.—For many years they have not been so flourishing: fat cattle, sheep, and horses abound.

Peone's wages, and if wanted.—Much wanted: wages according to agreement, general \$300 m.c. per month.

Price of stock.—Like peone's wages as per agreement: no transactions until after the clip.

General remarks.—All busy shearing, and although the weather is not natural for the season yet the work is going a-head. Wool light and clean. Some small sales have been made: report says Mr. Temperly purchased the wool of Dn. Luis Pena at \$70 m.c. per ar. at the estancia. Thistles high and more abundant this year than they have been for years. Good promise of fruit, and young ducks abounding in all the lakes, swamps, and rivers through the camps. There was a large 'facion' here last week in honor of the 'fies Pifias' de Saragosa. One of the altos in front of the hotel, in the square, took fire and many ladies fainted: a dance was attempted to be got up but failed. Alas! Ranchos in Rancho, yet still they fight for the glories or lucrative berth of Municipals. Little hope of any branch of railway: the great mistake originally has been made, in making the line to Chascomus. It is now difficult to mend the stupid or interested mistake that the country suffers from the bad or interested management originally of a few. Chascomus is but a poor gainer; no estancia will send his produce out of the direct line; a road to gain a few days time being not such an object in this part of the world. Had the line been more central, in the midst of the produce country, in lieu of being on its edge, as the Chascomus line is, vast would be its receipts, immense its profits compared to what they now are, and even as they now are they are not insignificant, and the time must come when the Company's eyes will be opened to the necessity of not alone extending but making the Great Southern Line of Buenos Ayres central in lieu of the sidewalk it now is. The lowering of the fares between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus will from both ends fill in some small degree the heretofore empty carriages, but they are not lowered in proportion between the intervening stations.

OUR NAVARRO CORRESPONDENT.

Navarro, Oct. 26th, 1866.

On Tuesday morning the quiet little town of Navarro was the scene of unusual excitement, as the news that Don Salustiano Correo Morales had committed suicide startled half the inhabitants from their slumbers. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was found in the morning suspended by the neck from one of the joists of his own private dwelling house. Medical opinion pronounced life to have been extinct some hours previous to the sad discovery. Deceased was a member of one of the most respectable and opulent native families of Navarro, he was the third of his brothers who had filled the office of 'Juez de Paz,' and leaves a numerous family to deplore his untimely end. On several occasions he was observed to have exhibited various symptoms of mental aberration, and particularly of late to have been much dejected. In order to carry out his rash resolve without fear of interruption, he had previously sent his family out to the estancia: in fine all the particulars of this fatal catastrophe combine to prove that his death was the result of long premeditation. As a strange coincidence we may remark that a brother of the deceased "shuffled off his mortal coil" in the time of Rosas, by shooting himself with a pistol.

VERAX.

COLONEL CONESA.

There is not a man in the Argentine service more deserving of promotion than Col. Conesa. This experienced officer, although his name figures for the last twenty-six years in every page of the military history of this country, but enjoys the rank of Colonel within his merits and his services clearly entitle him to that of General. We believe he entered the service under General Lavalle in 1840, and subsequently passed over to Montevideo, where he served under General Paz. He remained in the Banda Oriental until the crusade against Rosas, when ranking himself under the banner of Urquiza, he fought at Caseros. As we are so slightly acquainted with the military history of Buenos Ayres, we are not in a position to enumerate all the battle-fields in which Col. Conesa has figured. We believe he fought at the Quebracho Humado, the Rodeo de Medes, the siege of Montevideo, the victorious struggle of Caseros, the memorable Cepeda, and the victorious Pavon. On all of these occasions his sword was ever drawn in the defence of the cause of liberty. He fought bravely and well, and, what is better still, he always fought on the right side; and so high an appreciation had General Urquiza of his military character, that in the year 1859 he offered him the grade of General, which Colonel Conesa declined, owing to that period. At Cepeda he took Col. Santa Cruz prisoner, and with the true refinement of a gentleman and an officer, treated the fallen hero with the greatest attention in his own private house.

INTERESTING FROM CHASCOMUS.

Chascomus, Oct. 27th, 1866.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, I have come out here to travel, to see the country, to judge for myself and advise others of what they may expect and hope for. It is useless for me to take up your space of how I wondered at all I saw in Buenos Ayres, and how different everything presented itself to me from the picture my imaginations pointed, how perfectly opposite to what we considered it must be at home. So ignorant (even to the sailing of the Ada) are we of all about here that it is only when we arrive we find the folly of an outfit and the inconvenience of an English hunting saddle to sleep upon.

Town not being my line, I started by the Great Southern for this locality. The primitiveness of said line and all its stations gave me a good lesson in prudence. None called my attention until I came to the Gandara station, where numbers of sheep-shearers of all classes and sizes, wool tiers, wool

packers, tearers, catchers, drivers, baggers, sharpeners, tally givers, etc., were all so intent upon their occupation that the train and its accompanying screech, whistle and roar, never for a moment attracted their attention. Here was something new, something to be seen, and here I stop, heedless of what may follow. I soon learn that Mr. Gandara, the owner of the estancia, and one of the most forward and liberal men in the province in everything that tends to the advancement of his country, was on the ground. We speak French and soon become acquainted. My pen cannot write to you the beauties and convenience of this establishment—everything is European and nothing is wanting: suffice to say it is unequalled. Grateful for Mr. Gandara's hospitality and urbanity, I proceed by evening train to Chascomus. I read in the Standard an advertisement of Devitt's English Hotel. Sick in Buenos Ayres of French ragoats, Spanish olla podrida, and Italian oil and cereales; although travelling, I avoid English and all pertaining to it. I chuckled secretly at the idea of English cleanliness, cookery and solidity. Never have my warmest anticipations been better and more fully realized. The contrast to everything even in your best hotel in Buenos Ayres completely astounded me; there was no noise, no rattling of piles of plates with nothing on them. All was English, all clean, all comfort.

Yours, etc., A. B. M. S. H.

WOOL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

In regions where alkalies abound, has been found almost worthless to the manufacturer: so says The Oregon Agriculturist, on account of rotteness of the fibre, particularly next to the skin. In handling or rubbing, it crumbles, and the particles mix with the uninjured portion of the wool, and no art of the cleaner can separate them. It will be well for eastern wool-buyers to make a note of this curious fact, and have an eye to wool from the Pacific coast, to see that it is not of that sort.

ON CHANGE.

October 29th, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$388 Do. Sovereigns, 118 First price of patecons 24 36 Last 24 25 Cash sales, 19,750.

Specie ruled again weak, and the market closed with a decided downward appearance; in fact, it is now becoming evident, even to the most sanguine bulls, that it is impossible to sustain prices, and the moment some of the head brokers commence selling, the market will give way suddenly. The refusal of the Government to interfere in the paper dollar question, has tended in a great measure to stop the speculation which has of late been going on, but none have courage to set a value on gold for the end of the year, and the general belief is that until then patecons will not touch bottom.

There was nothing else talked of on 'Change to-day save the storm. The losses are estimated at millions, and as the rain still continues the general apprehension is increasing.

The packet having been detained, letters mailed to-day; and she will leave the moment the captain can get on board: the mails and specie are on shore.

On the 29th inst., the wife of C. F. Woodgate, Esq., of a daughter.

BIRTH.

On the 29th inst., the wife of C. F. Woodgate, Esq., of a daughter.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

Oriental steamer Solis, on Tuesday, at 9.30 a.m., for Rosario and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo. English steamer Villa del Salto, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports. Oriental steamer Montevideo, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

The steamer Rio Parana, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

SEASON TICKETS will be issued at the following Reduced Fares:— 25 de Mayo, Retiro. 1 m. 1 m. To Palermo . . . \$250 3000 To Belgrano . . . 350 3000 To Rivadavia . . . 450 4000 To Olivos . . . 550 5000 To San Isidro . . . 650 6000 To San Fernando . . . 750 7000 To Tigre . . . 850 8000 For further particulars apply to THE ADMINISTRATION. 142 | 150,021

MR. C. P. BARRY.

C. P. Barry, Esq., of Kanturk, will hear from home by calling at Almatina, Messrs. Lowe's Estancia, Villa de Mercedes.

Paseo Lorea.

The Company respectfully invite the owners of valuable animals, carriages, &c., who are desirous of exhibiting or selling same in the Fair to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of Nov., to advise the Secretary, who will gratuitously assign them a stall. 669 Rivadavia (opposite the Plaza).

Books, Globes, Maps, &c., and Globes, celestial and terrestrial, Large and Small School Maps, School Books, States, Paper, and Penkil, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. Orders from the country executed with promptitude. No extra charge for packing. Parcels delivered at any of the Railway Stations. 116, 3p,028

A Bargain.

To be sold, a very nice house, situated in Calle de Calles, at Almatina, Messrs. Lowe's Estancia, Villa de Mercedes. 186 | 3p,026

German Band.

Every Tuesday and Friday, from Seven P.M., Concert by the German Band in the Garden of the Café, Plaza Parque. 186 | 3p,027

THE BUENOS AYRES

Extract of Meat Co., (Liebig's Extractum Carnis).

Will shortly be ready to enter into contract for the above extract, prepared in strict accordance with the formula of Baron Liebig. Office, 56 Calle Defensas, Buenos Ayres. 153 | 3m,42

Judicial Translator.

JOSE T. GUIDO, Public translator from the English, French, Italian, and Portuguese languages, offers his professional services to the public, and his friends, Calle Victoria Co. 424. 104 | 0p,013

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

AT THE CASINO.

ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA. 87 xp m7

HOTEL BELGRANO.

WATSON'S Fine Atry Bed Rooms. WATSON'S Delicous Breakfasts. WATSON'S Beautiful Dinners. WATSON'S Rump Steaks and Oyster Sauce. WATSON'S Nice Pork Pies. WATSON'S Hot and Cold Suppers up till 11 o'clock. WATSON'S Collection of Wines, the best in the country. WATSON'S Nipper First-rate Cocktails. WATSON'S Up and Down Stairs and Sherry Colours. WATSON'S Spiders and Neclars and all Australian Drinks. WATSON'S Game at Quits. WATSON'S Game at Croquet. WATSON'S Ample Sully and other Games. WATSON'S Billiard Table. WATSON'S Supply Pic Nic, Wedding Breakfasts and Balls on the shortest notice. Tents let on hire. 150 | 3m,019

PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers Office Calle Peru 259. 91—xp 0, 10.

Education.

Dr. White lately arrived from, and well known in England as a successful educationist (public-school man, and member of two English Universities) would be glad to attend in any branch of knowledge in schools or private families. Address Dr. White 9 Calle de Mayo. 184—7p,024.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, beg to acquaint our Friends and the Public in general, that we have opened our new Refreshment Room opposite the water tank at Jenner Station, also our former establishment very much enlarged for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers. PEYREDEU, ALEXANDER, & CO., 141 | 3m,021

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club.

GRAND MATCH: TOWN V. SUBURBS. The above Match will be played at Palermo on Thursday, 1st November, 1866. Wickets will be pitched at Ten o'clock. A Train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at 9.30. Refreshment Room opposite the water tank will be in attendance. The names of the Players will be published previous to the Match. BY ORDER. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1866. 141 | 3m,021

La Protejida.

Para el Sentinela tocando en todos los establecimientos del comercio. Sale todos los Jueves. Regresa todos los Domingos. Agencia—Piedad 257.

Widow Teacher.

A Competent Person offers her services. Apply to Mackern Bros, 44 San Martin. 172 | 3p,026

For Sale.

A good Four-horse portable oscillating Steam Engine. Apply to Philip Schwall, Engineer, Calle Defensas, in front of the office of Mr. Caseros. Also wanted, two Blacksmiths and Bolt-makers at the same establishment. 14—75p,021

Camp to Rent.

One or Two Puestos for Sheep, close to the Ferrari Station, Great Southern Railway; also a flock of Sheep for sale on the ground. For further particulars apply to 'A. Z.' this office. 194, 12p,028

Camp for Sale or to Rent.

In this Province, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental. Sheep to buy and to Sell. Apply to J. Caserio, Plaza Ocho de Setiembre (corner of Rivadavia and Castanera). 191 | 1m,029

To Let.

Two Furnished Bed-rooms at 122 Esmeralda. 192 | 3p,028

To Let.

Comfortable Furnished Apartments for Single Gentlemen. Apply No. 9 Calle 25 de Mayo. 41 | 16p,06

Furnished Rooms.

To let, two furnished rooms for single or married men, at 196 Calle Maipu. 174—3p,025

To be Let for the Season.

Partly furnished (if preferred). A very pretty residence in Belgrano, pleasantly situated, and within four squares of the Barracas; contains four rooms, kitchen, stable, &c., and a well stocked garden of choice fruit and flowers. Apply at No. 5 Calle Rio de la Plata. 144—15p,021

To Let.

The Quinta, Calle Buen Orden, corner of Santa Lucia, opposite Sr. Villalva's house. Apply at 323 Venezuela. 188 | 6p,027

Sancti Fé Lands for Sale.

For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fe, situated to the North of the River Carcarañan, and about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario. The camp is surrounded by English settlers. For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 36. 116—xp,02m

Wanted.

A Lady of good address, who practically understands working Sewing Machines, can hear of a good situation as Saleswoman, at remunerative wages, by applying at 1093 Calle Florida, from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. 203—6p,030

Teacher.

A Gentleman wishing to dispose of an extensive business as Teacher of Languages (chiefly English) wishes to make a party willing to stop into his connections. Apply, giving full address, to 'No. 100,' Standard Office. 197 | 3p,030

Wanted.

A Good Cook at 183 Calle Chacabuco. Wages \$300 per month. 193 | 3p,028

Wanted.

Good Journeyman Tailors. Apply at 49 and 51 Calle Defensas. 182 | 3p,027

Situation Wanted.

A respectable Young English Girl wishes a situation as Housemaid in a small family. Address 'M. A.' this office. 171 | 3p,027

Wanted.

A Good Cook. Apply at 92 Calle Defensas. 189 | 3p,027

Situations Wanted.

Two Young Men, brothers (aged 24 and 25 respectively), lately arrived from England, University men, very useful in calculation of every kind, wish to engage themselves either singly or together in any situation where talent, industry, and good character are appreciated. An engagement in a merchant's counting house, surveyor's or commission agent's office, a school or private tuition would be gladly accepted. Address Dr. White 9 Calle de Mayo. 166—7p,021.

Situation Wanted.

A Young German wishes a situation in a Hide or Wool Barraca as Dependente. Apply 'B.D.' this office. 170 | 6p,024

Governess.

A Situation is offered as Governess in an English family. Apply at 120 Piedad, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 112 | 16p,014

Wanted.

A Housemaid, to take charge of a Child. Apply 222 Calle San Martin (alico). 180 | 3p,027

REMATÉ

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En su casa, calle de Potosí No. 70. De 57 hermosos Carneros Padres de la raza Negretti, procedentes de la Cañada Gresse, vendidos por la barca 'Woitzlawa' de Hamburgo, á la consignación de los Sres. J. N. Bieber y C. El Miércoles 31 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. Los 57 carneros padres, raza Negretti, sangre pura de la Cañada Gresse, de gran estatura, los animales vienen no solo clasificados minuciosamente, con su genealogía, sino aun marcado en el catalogo, hasta un avulso ó precio de costo, en un impreso que la casa ha recibido y que se repartirá gratuitamente para que cada uno concienzuda de lo que va á comprar; hay 42 de 18 meses, 12 de 24 y uno de 4 años. No siendo posible insertar en los límites de un aviso del remate la clasificación individual de cada uno de los animales, se repartirá un cuadro para cada hato para cuya hato se han en estas paradas, cuatro folios de cada (padre No. 340), adjunto va el retrato fotográfico, valuacion 150 Lrs.; peso del bellon 25 lb. en su caso, grado de floración, calidad electora, y el número de dientes, en su caso, de cada uno de los animales, por lo que se garantiza, gran cantidad de pliegos, muy calidos; tiene la estatura buena y superior, la cabeza es cuadrada y el cuello grueso, diferenciándose tanto solo en las peculiaridades individuales.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De una area de terreno, situada á Barracas al Sud, subdividida en 35 lotes, perteneciente á la Testamentaria del Sr. Dn. Julio Lenton. De orden del Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno, representante de los herederos, y con autorización del Sr. Juez de Ira. Instancia, Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez. El Domingo 6 de Noviembre á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. Los 35 lotes de terreno arriba designados, cuya venta tendra lugar sobre el mismo local, donde estara la tienda de campaña y Bandera del Remate alio y hora indicada. Hoy por facilidad de transporte, ya sea por otro camino de ferro, con quienes estan en combinacion omnibus que parten de las diversas Estaciones hasta la Iglesia. Planos y prospectos se podran obtener en casa del Rematador desde el 16 de Octubre en adelante. 60—xp 07

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De 10 á 12 mil ovejas mestizas finas en los partidos de Arrecifes y San Antonio de Areco, pertenecientes á la Testamentaria del Sr. Don Tomas Donoghoe. De orden del Sr. Juez de L. P. Instancia Dr. D. Jacinto Cardenas. El Jueves 8 del corriente Noviembre á las 12 en punto del dia, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, en la misma Estancia de Donoghoe, campos del Dr. Veloz Sarandí, partido de Arrecifes. Hay 6,000 ovejas alii existentes, mas de 450 de otra pertenencia que se encuentran inmediata. El Sábado 10 en la otra estancia inmediata al Pueblo de San Antonio de Areco, las otras 6,000, debiendo los compradores recibirlas de ellas en el acto de concluir la venta, pudiendo cuidarlas de cuenta de los compradores, ó de contado, en uso de las poblaciones, corrales, &c., gratis hasta fin de año, si así lo conviene. Estos animales se vendrán con la lana y por magros como estan ordinario. El rematador se trasladará oportunamente á la venta, dando principio el remate el dia y hora designada con los que estan en el Partido de Arrecifes y terminando el Sábado 10 con las de San Antonio de Areco. 185—xp 028.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. J. C. Ford, Encargado de Negocios de S. M. B., Plaza del Retiro, calle de Santa Fé No. 48; por ausentarse del pais.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

El Martes 30 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los muebles y menaje de dicha casa, cuyo portafolio es el siguiente: Costureros.—Una sofa y 2 sillones forro de porcelan, 12 sillones esterilla dorada, 3 mesas del centro redondas de caoba con sus carpuas, una maquina de coser flamante, trape de leguano, un par de sillas, 2 sillas, un forro de ropa y otro de damasco, 4 sillones, 6 juegos cortinas de muselina y percal negro, 2 estatuas de alabastro—Cupido y Venus, un estante para libros, rico alombrado de tripe casta nuevo y de caoba. Comedor.—Una mesa de roble para 18 cubiertos, 1 aparador de caoba, 2 esteros laterales, 10 sillones de caoba forro de marroquin, un lindo servicio de mesa, un escritorio de caoba, un escritorio de mimulm, servicio de electro plate completo, algunos dulces ingleses (jams), 1 sofa forro de marroquin y otros utiles de este departamento. Dormitorio.—Tres camas de fierro inglesas con colchones de caoba y giteles de percal, dos grandes sillones, camas de fierro mecánicas, 3 comodas, un lavatorio de caoba y tiles de porcelana, un estante, varios sillones de invitados, mesa de roble, alombrado y demas enseres de esta reparticion. Dormitorio de niños.—Tres camas de fierro con colchones de caoba y giteles, un lavatorio giteles, un estante para ropa, sillones, alombrado y demas utiles. Dos cuartos amueblados para criados con camas de fierro, sillones, comodas y armarios de pino. Bateria de cocina completa.—Tres estufas en fierro cuartos, alombrado, 2 cubos para hervir, una olla para sopas, giteles para caballeros, una nueva, como mantas, frenos, &c., varios platos grandes y chicos, otros utiles uno de fierro chinoses, una mesa de caoba, un giteles de buñete y demas que estarian alii arriba. 179—xp 0,26.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. J. C. Simpson, Ingeiero del Gas, calle de la Esmeralda No. 301; por haberse ausentado del pais.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

El Miércoles 31 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los muebles y menaje de dicha casa, cuyo portafolio es el siguiente: Costureros.—Una sofa y 2 sillones forro de porcelan, 12 sillones esterilla dorada, 3 mesas del centro redondas de caoba con sus carpuas, una maquina de coser flamante, trape de leguano, un par de sillas, 2 sillas, un forro de ropa y otro de damasco, 4 sillones, 6 juegos cortinas de muselina y percal negro, 2 estatuas de alabastro—Cupido y Venus, un estante para libros, rico alombrado de tripe casta nuevo y de caoba. Comedor.—Una mesa de roble para 18 cubiertos, 1 aparador de caoba, 2 esteros laterales, 10 sillones de caoba forro de marroquin, un lindo servicio de mesa, un escritorio de caoba, un escritorio de mimulm, servicio de electro plate completo, algunos dulces ingleses (jams), 1 sofa forro de marroquin y otros utiles de este departamento. Dormitorio.—Tres camas de fierro inglesas con colchones de caoba y giteles de percal, dos grandes sillones, camas de fierro mecánicas, 3 comodas, un lavatorio de caoba y tiles de porcelana, un estante, varios sillones de invitados, mesa de roble, alombrado y demas enseres de esta reparticion. Dormitorio de niños.—Tres camas de fierro con colchones de caoba y giteles, un lavatorio giteles, un estante para ropa, sillones, alombrado y demas utiles. Dos cuartos amueblados para criados con camas de fierro, sillones, comodas y armarios de pino. Bateria de cocina completa.—Tres estufas en fierro cuartos, alombrado, 2 cubos para hervir, una olla para sopas, giteles para caballeros, una nueva, como mantas, frenos, &c., varios platos grandes y chicos, otros utiles uno de fierro chinoses, una mesa de caoba, un giteles de buñete y demas que estarian alii arriba. 179—xp 0,26.

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En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. J. C. Simpson, Ingeiero del Gas, calle de la Esmeralda No. 301; por haberse ausentado del pais.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

El Miércoles 31 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los muebles y menaje de dicha casa, cuyo portafolio es el siguiente: Costureros.—Una sofa y 2 sillones forro de porcelan, 12 sillones esterilla dorada, 3 mesas del centro redondas de caoba con sus carpuas, una maquina de coser flamante, trape de leguano, un par de sillas, 2 sillas, un forro de ropa y otro de damasco, 4 sillones, 6 juegos cortinas de muselina y percal negro, 2 estatuas de alabastro—Cupido y Venus, un estante para libros, rico alombrado de tripe casta nuevo y de caoba. Comedor.—Una mesa de roble para 18 cubiertos, 1 aparador de caoba, 2 esteros laterales, 10 sillones de caoba forro de marroquin, un lindo servicio de mesa, un escritorio de caoba, un escritorio de mimulm, servicio de electro plate completo, algunos dulces ingleses (jams), 1 sofa forro de marroquin y otros utiles de este departamento. Dormitorio.—Tres camas de fierro inglesas con colchones de caoba y giteles de percal, dos grandes sillones, camas de fierro mecánicas, 3 comodas, un lavatorio de caoba y tiles de porcelana, un estante, varios sillones de invitados, mesa de roble, alombrado y demas enseres de esta reparticion. Dormitorio de niños.—Tres camas de fierro con colchones de caoba y giteles

