



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANCO ARGENTINE Theatre. COMPANIA DRAMATICA ITALIANA. ADELAIDE RISTORI. Miércoles 22 de Setiembre. 11ª Funcion de Abono. DE FEDRA. Tragedia en cinco actos de Racine. Jueves 23 de Setiembre, 1869. 12ª Funcion de Abono. Posadera Locandiera. Comedia brillante en tres actos de Carlos Golderi.

ITALIAN CIRCUS. DE G. CHIARINI. PLAZA PARQUE. Performance every Night, with a Change. GRAND FUNCIONS EXTRAORDINARY. Two every Sunday at Two and Eight o'clock.

FOR SALE. A GOVERNOR SELF-RAKER, REAPER, AND CLOVER-CUTTER. Made by HERSHEY and Sons. It makes Six Sizes of Sheaves, and has a Patent Lifter for preventing laid cars being cut off.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. Mails for Brazil (via Rio de Janeiro) and Europe (via Cape Horn) are despatched on Thursday, 23rd instant, per Steamship "Hipparchus."

COMMERCIAL. THE Undersigned having dissolved Partnership, by mutual consent, in the "Tailoring Business," notify the Public that the liquidation will be under the charge of Mr. Peter Murray and Mr. John A. Gibson.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30-RIVADAVIA-30. PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT. PENEDOS VEGETABLE SYRUP. THE MOST CERTAIN AND SPEEDY REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION. No other disease sweeps away so many thousands as ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and not because of any want of medicine, but because of their first approach if those attacked would adopt proper remedies early, but unfortunately, these are neglected, and recourse is not had until the disease is firmly established in the Lungs, from whence (until lately) Physicians had not discovered any means of dislodging it.

APARTMENTS. TO BE LET immediately, in a new Alto House, in the center of the City, some very fine rooms, all with boarded floors and windows to the street, some with fireplaces. They will be let together or separately, furnished or unfurnished, to suit convenience. They are admirably adapted for Offices.

NOTICE. A VACANCY is open for a CASHIER, who can present the requisite testimonials of capacity of good conduct, and give security to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling. Apply to Mr. Parib, at the British Consulate. 196, Sp, sept 22

WANTED, a Clerk, in an English Importing House. Apply by letter to A. X., care of Messrs. Mackern, Brothers. 194, Sp, sept 22

RESIDENCE. A Swiss Gentleman, who teaches German, and is also a native of the same country, is engaged in an English or American family, near town. Good references. Address "Tutor," at the Office of the Standard. 186, Sp, sept 21

WANTED, a Servant, female, for general work, in a small English family. Apply at No. 126 Calle Chile. 189, Sp, sept 21

REMATE. FRANCISCO F. DE LA SIERRA. JUDICIAL. 11 Atencion Sres. Saladeristas y Gaceteros!! De 602 cuadradas en el partido de Melo, 41 legua de la estacion, divididas en 24 lotes de 14 a 32 cuadradas: unos con frente al caudaloso rio de las Conchas y otros con frente al ferro carril a Lobos, por el que se podrian exportar los frutos para el estero.

WINES. The highest classed SIERRAS, PORTS, CLARETS, In Buenos Ayres. BRANDS. "Gonzalez and Dubouché," "Duff Gordon," "Sindeman and Co.," "O'Neil and Co.," "J. Robinson and Co."

WESTERN RAILWAY. Sealed Tenders for the Painting of the Wood Work of the new Terminals, Plaza Parque, the construction of a Station at San Martin Goods Depot, at same place, and at the crossing between the Plans and Conditions may be seen in the Central Station, Parque, Engineer's Office, between 9 o'clock and Five p.m., from the 23rd to 30th inst., on which day the proposals will be opened. 180, Sp, sept 21

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN MONTVIDEO. From and after the 1st of October we intend sending round the "Daily Standard" by a "repositor" on arrival of the morning steamer. We hope that this will put an end to the annoying complaints that we received from so many of our subscribers.

INDIA PALE ALE. BASS AND IND COOPE AND CO. Of the celebrated Brewings of October and March in 18, 36, and 64 Gallon Casks, also in Pint and Quart Bottles. HENDERSON & MURDOCK, 69-Calle Belgrano-69, 181, Sp, sept 21

REID'S XXX STOUT. In Kidderley and Pint and Quart Bottles. The original and best Stout can only be got from the original introducers. HENDERSON & MURDOCK, 69-Calle Belgrano-69, 181, Sp, sept 21

NOTICE. TO SHIPBROKERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS. At the "Agencia de Practicos," No. 2 Calle Balcarce, will be found at all times Pilots belonging to the Society, "La Portefa," or at the Light Ship, "Faro de Punta de Indio."

THE OFFICE OF G. NAUTS AND CO. Has been REMOVED to No. 36 CALLE CORRIENTES. 181, Sp, sept 21

NOTICE. A WAGON, for the convenience of Cargo, will run from October 1st, twice a week, from the Guardia del Monte to Juncos Station. 192, Sp, sept 22

ROBERT BLAIR, Clerk, of Montreal. Letters of great importance await him at No. 92 Calle Rivadavia. 197, 10, Sp, sept 22

TO BE LET immediately, in a new Alto House, in the center of the City, some very fine rooms, all with boarded floors and windows to the street, some with fireplaces. They will be let together or separately, furnished or unfurnished, to suit convenience. They are admirably adapted for Offices. Apply at 68 Calle Maipu, antes, for information. 188, Sp, sept 21

SE ALQUILA un cuarto amueblado, propio para habitar solo, con asistencia o sin ella. Para verlo y tratar Calle Talcahuano 150. 85, Sp, sept 21

A Female Cook wanted, for a small family. None need apply without proper recommendations. Hours, from Twelve to Two o'clock. 278 Florida-street. 190, Sp, sept 22

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISERS. Professor ... 3. And also for the following:— A. B. Z. 1030.—A. P.—G. G.—Tourist—C. E.—F. S. 2.

The Standard. Wednesday, September 22, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD". Montevideo, Sept. 21, 1869, 5.50 p.m.

Business very dull. Few Bolsa transactions. Paper remains firm, at 11 1/2 dis. Weather cloudy.

NEW COLONISTS FOR LA PLATA. In a letter of Mr. Perkins, who I find the following particulars of the steps taken towards establishing settlements between Cordoba and Santa Fe:—

"I prolonged my stay in London for two months and a half, and I was occupied during this time in framing my project of colonization. The Directors of the Railway Company have accepted my plans. The first advances on the part of the Company were very liberal; my exposition of the state of things was received without a dissentient voice."

"The first batch of colonists got their passage free, as also their luggage, and an order has already been given for the construction of their ranches. On the other hand, when everything has been done for the colonist, and a settlement found for him near Rosario, he will have to pay a fair price for his land. I have endeavored to commence the settlements near Rosario, with the view of extending them gradually westward. By following this plan the price of land further from Rosario need not be reduced. To achieve this result the Company have resolved to give now that they may receive at a future period. The first settlements, consisting of eighty families each, will necessitate an outlay of at least 20,000 hard dollars."

"The settlers will pay for each square of land twenty hard dollars, within a term of five years. It is patent that the first comers will be more benefited than the Company who sell their lands for half their value, at least those of Roldan. But when two or three or more distinct settlements will have been formed on the land between Roldan and Cañada de Gomez, all the rest will prove well worth the twenty hard dollars. The terms can then be modified, by paying only half the passage, and allowing a shorter time for its repayment, and every one interested will derive the most benefit possible from the arrangement: the Company, from the increased value of its lands and the additional traffic on the line, and the settlers through being able to keep their small capital, and devote it to improving their lands instead of spending it on passages. This plan ensures the best class of settlers, for with such liberal terms, we have a right to expect respectable families."

"So it is of importance to establish two colonies as soon as possible. I have selected Switzerland as a starting point, and have come here to begin, as I can succeed here more quickly and easily; afterwards I will try the English, Norwegians, and Germans."

BENNETT'S TIJUCA. It is difficult to describe to our readers the beauties of this charming place. Mr. Bennett has passed over a quarter of a century in the Valley of Tijuca, and so identified is he with the spot, that some of the roads and mountain peaks bear his name. Mr. Bennett has two establishments on his grounds, his own residence, where he receives his friends, and those who purpose remaining for the season at Tijuca, and a hotel a stretch further down in the valley for the accommodation of visitors. The hotel is public, whilst the other is private. At both places there are, a capital billiard table, good cook, and clean, airy apartments, but of course Mr Bennett's private house possesses great advantages over the hotel in the way of comfort and society.

Although the distance from the city is over nine miles, one-third of which is a steep road round the mountains, yet there are several English gentlemen who reside at Bennett's all the year round, going into town in the morning and returning in the afternoon; the omnibuses ply between the Plaza San Francisco and Audrahy, a little country town at the foot of the hill. From this point the traveller can either hire a coach to take him up the mountains to Bennett's, or engage a mule. The latter is the cheaper and by far the more agreeable way, and the total cost, by bus and mule, from Rio to Bennett's, over the finest road in this or any other hemisphere, is but one milrea—say, 10 paper dollars:—the whole route is lighted with gas

even to the summit of the mountains. The charges at Mr Bennett's are extremely moderate. Families can have private sittingroom and bedroom at a much less cost than at any hotel in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. The guests all meet at the table d'hôte. Off the diningroom is a public drawingroom, well supplied with papers, books, and a good piano; in fact, the place combines the luxury of a private residence with the ease and independence of a hotel: and River Plate people, instead of exhausting their pockets and systems at such places as Belgrano, Montevideo, Barracas, Flores, or the Buco, should take the steamer for Rio, and bolt right out to Bennett's for the season. Our worthy host, at no inconsiderable expense, has caught the tumbling waters from the mountains in a neat basin, cut in the solid rock about seven yards square, and with, say, 10 feet of water here beneath the shade of the tall bamboo, the swimmer can plunge in from the rock head foremost, whilst for the accommodation of the non-swimming community, or for those who wish to cool the heated tablets of the brain by a never-failing shower, are steps leading to a sluice, where the finest shower bath on the face of the globe can at all hours be had under the mountain torrent. This bathing establishment is for us an institution, and the future of the Argentine Republic would be less lazy could we boast of a similar establishment in or about Buenos Ayres. Verily we are lured to think that 220,000 human beings live—exist in a city destitute of a single spot where a man can take a bath head foremost— but Buenos Ayres is behind Rio Janeiro in everything save the foreign element. The rides about Tijuca are so numerous and so varied, that the stranger requires a mule and a guide every day for at least a month to see everything that is to be seen. One of the prettiest by far is the Chinese view, which commands the bay, the city, and the lakes. Nothing that we can write can do justice to this unequalled view.

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But everything hereabouts is sweet and charming, and after a two weeks' residence in this paradise we ture ourselves away at the call of duty. Piedra Bonita, Bennett's rock, Maria Antonio, Pico de Papagayo, are all charming excursions which will repay the traveller. When on the summit of the one at Piedra Bonita Mrs. Lockett, one of our party slipped, and might have possibly gone over but for our timely grasp. At places the ascent is very dangerous, and we confess we are surprised more accidents do not occur. Mr. Bennett is most attentive and kind to strangers, and rarely permits them to attempt any of the dangerous summits unless he accompanies them. The road from Bennett's to the sea is really magnificent at one time winding round the mountain with deep ravines at your feet, whilst anon you gallop at the base of the gloomy awful Gavia, one solid block of granite which rises nearly 3000 feet above the sea, and which seen from below seems to shoot its dark head into the very Heavens. On Tuesday morning we left for Rio. Mr. Bennett, our worthy host, knows most of the merchants in the River Plate, and desired to be remembered to all. With what feelings we took one last look at the happy valley of Tijuca our readers can imagine never before did we so fully realise the almost inspired lines of the poet— Must I thus leave thee, Paradise, thus leave thee, native soil, these happy walks and shades, Fit haunt of Gods.

EDITOR'S TABLE. There were two steamers from Montevideo on yesterday morning, but there is little fresh news from that city. The Finance portfolio is still vacant, but no candidate for the vacant post has yet been mentioned. The bull fight at the Villa del Cerro on Sunday met with but indifferent success, but about 1,600 people being present. As far as the as yet imperfectly summed up returns of the census show, the population of the city will prove to be from about 175 to 180 thousand souls—figures proving that the increase in the number of inhabitants within the last ten years has been more than a hundred per cent. Referring a few days ago to the probable result of the census, our readers may remember that the "Standard" laid down the maximum at about 180,000; it appears we were very near the mark. We received a fresh batch of letters from our brother editor from Rio on yesterday, one of the most interesting of which will be found in another column. The Commissioners for the Cordoba Exhibition have addressed the Go-

vernment, praying for a postponement of the date fixed for opening the Exhibition. A Presidential decree, countersigned by the Minister of Education, has accordingly been issued, fixing the 1st of October for the inauguration, instead of the 15th of April, as previously decided on.

Guiditta was repeated on Monday night at the Franco Argentine Theatre. There is something fearfully real in Madame Ristori's reading and rendering of the character of the Jewish heroine. The audience, as on former occasions, seemed spell-bound and afraid almost to applaud lest the actress's utterance of even a single word should be lost. At the conclusion of the performance the applause was enthusiastic. This evening Fedra will be given.

The fall in the river is causing grave inconvenience to the transport and commissariat service of the army. Several craft laden with provisions and horses are aground in the Goya pass, and it is feared their cargoes will have to be trashed up to lighters to get them up the river. The Government have given permission for the expatriation of the famous Megatherium, which will probably be sent to Europe, where it may fetch a good price. If it be as valuable as some of our savants think, the Government should have bought it up for the National Museum.

Señor Iriondo, we are happy to hear, has succeeded in the mission on which he was sent by the Legislature of Santa Fé to the National Government respecting the guaranteeing by the latter of a loan for promoting immigration to that province. A million of hard dollars will be raised by the Santa Fé Government, and the interest on it guaranteed by the nation, a thousand square leagues of land will be obtained and colonised. This is a spirited move in the right direction, and with time may be brought to a successful issue.

The sum to be guaranteed by Congress to Dr. Velez Sarrieheld as compensation for his magnificent work, "ElCodigo Civil," is generally believed to be \$100,000. The bill will be brought in next session. The last ball to be given this season by the La Plata Club will come off on 2nd of next month. The Provincial Senate has resolved to proceed at once to the election of a new Senator in Congress in the room of Dr. Valentín Alsina, lately deceased. According to our colleague the "Verdad," Dr. Rawson is the candidate most likely to be successful. We had hoped to have seen Señor Riestra, who is on his way here and is expected to arrive by next Southampton packet, chosen for this distinguished post, but the sudden resolve of the Senate to allow so delay in effecting the election is an indication that the high claims of Sr. Riestra will in this instance be ignored. Dr. Rawson will no doubt be an excellent choice, and in default of Sr. Riestra no better could be elected.

We paid a visit yesterday to the famous Hesperidina Manufactory of Mr. Bagley, in Calle Maipu. The arrangements for the making of this tonic are most perfect, and we regret that our space will not allow us to give to-day a detailed account of the different processes required for the production of this world-renowned beverage; we hope, however, to do so on an early occasion. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which this medicinal tonic is patronised by the public in all parts of the world from the fact that the printing of the labels for the bottles costs alone £400 sterling a-year, and that from \$1,500 Mr. Bennett, our worthy host, knows most of the merchants in the River Plate, and desired to be remembered to all. With what feelings we took one last look at the happy valley of Tijuca our readers can imagine never before did we so fully realise the almost inspired lines of the poet— Must I thus leave thee, Paradise, thus leave thee, native soil, these happy walks and shades, Fit haunt of Gods.

We find the following, which would be but a fit recognition of Mr Stuart's important services, in the "European Mail":—"There is a rumour that the Honourable William Stuart, now British Minister at Buenos Ayres, is likely to be appointed to the Court of Madrid."

Mr Bonnemason, who had been proposed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank, was obliged to refuse the nomination, in consequence of his departure for Europe per Savioe. The Indians in their late raid on Junin carried off no less than 2000 head of cattle and a number of horses, some young girls were also carried away. They were overtaken by the troops in garrison at this point and three of the captives together with all the cattle were rescued. The savages lost several dead in the encounter that took place.

The case of Don Fabian Gomez who lately married Madame Gavotti of the opera company, comes on for hearing in the courts to-day. Very little doubt is entertained in general society of the validity of the marriage, but the learned counsel on either side will no doubt struggle manfully to make their own cause appear the best. In any case the imprisonment of the young man cannot be justified.

BUENOS AYRES EXHIBITION. We notice, with satisfaction, the very favorable impression made in Europe by the announcement of the projected Interbational Exhibition, to be held in Buenos Ayres, in October 1870. The following is translated from an article in the "Journal du Havre," of the 18th August 1869:—

"The States of the Plate, wearied after a long and ruinous war, seek to turn their energies to promote art, which, under a favored climate, can transform into a productive country the fields that have hitherto only witnessed the slaughter of cattle and of human beings. It is the natural march of civilisation; the savage habits of a new people must there, as elsewhere, make room for labor and industry, and more particularly agricultural industry. The current of emigration that has steadily set in from Havre to the Plate will lend a powerful help to this movement. An International Exhibition is being organised for the month of October, 1870, in Buenos Ayres. It will have a felicitous influence over the destinies of the country. It is a commercial operation offered to productive nations by the Argentine people, who wish to give value to their lands, and who ask for assistance to carry out so great an improvement. European industry will find there a valuable market, and the marine resources which the production of the Plate, confined as it has been up to the present to wool and hides, would no longer be able to afford. The concourse of exhibitors will necessarily be very great, since there is all to be created upon immense tracts of territory, and mechanical applications can alone ensure a prompt realisation of improvements urgently claimed."

There is a Company lately formed with a subscribed capital of 120,000 dollars for preliminary expenses for the working of the district of Cuna-piru, in the department of Tucuman, whence the specimens of gold in the quartz are exceedingly rich, and reported as existing, to a great extent. Other projects less matured are also in operation for opening the mineral districts, and there hardly exists a doubt in general opinion but that the ore which might be produced in many districts would fully repay well-organised mining. PUBLIC WORKS. During the last four years much progress has been made, and large sums expended, in the construction of public works by Government and private contracts. This progress has not been confined to the capital, the riverine ports have also contributed their quota, and serve

ral of the inland towns, where handsome churches, have been completed after many previous years of abandonment. The following detailed statement taken from the Report of the Scientific Commission of Municipal Public Works, directed and organised by Mr. Havers, an English gentleman, from March 1865 to December 1866, will exhibit the nature of the improvements effected.

Table with 2 columns: Description of work and Cost in dollars. Items include paving in public squares, streets, and squares; bridges, culverts, and canals; and planting trees in public squares and streets.

From December 165, to December 1866, the works of similar character have cost \$2,900. (But no official report has been published.) There have been several handsome public buildings and banks erected, as also containing the new Post Office, National Library and Museum, constructed by Mr. Havers 16,800. A new central market, surrounded by extensive buildings for warehouses and shops—centre-work iron—also constructed by Mr. Havers 80,000. A new market, in the shipping quarter handsomely and well-constructed 65,830. A lazaretto, on the Island of Flores, about 10 miles from the port, not completed, calculated at cost 10,000. A new Exchange, spacious edifice 22,000. The Italian Bank 18,000. The Commercial Bank 12,000. Total \$216,710.

BANDA ORIENTAL. MAJOR MUNRO'S REPORT ON THE COMMERCE OF 1868.

POPULATION. The population of the entire Oriental Republic of Uruguay may be safely now computed at half a million of souls, of which one-third inhabits the capital and its suburbs.

The last attempt at a census was made in 1801, which exhibited the total number of the inhabitants as 210,000, 74,000 of whom were foreigners; but the returns were so ill made up as to render the report published an unauthentic record. Since that date a steadily increasing flow of emigration has been setting into the Republic, the number entered in the year 1868 having been upwards of 20,000. Fully one-half of the emigration is Italian. A new census is in contemplation.

British Emigration.—The British emigration to this country is not on a large scale. The Irish who come out generally go on to Buenos Ayres. There have come during the last three years several English families from the Cape of Good Hope, and some families and many single men have found their way in a perfectly destitute condition from Brazil, where it would appear they have not experienced a confirmation of the prospects exhibited to them in England by emigration agents, many of these emigrants on arrival here are subjects of charity until they can obtain means of support.

The great necessity connected with emigration in Montevideo, is that of an establishment where new comers could be received at moderate cost until they find employment. Numbers on landing become frightened at the enormous cost of living, and proposed to Buenos Ayres, where better arrangements for the reception of emigrants exist.

The British population in this Republic cannot be calculated at above 2,000 to 2,500 souls. They do not succeed as well as Italians or Basques, or Galicians, being in a great proportion composed of run-away seamen of intemperate and improvident habits. The rates of wages are high, a shepherd or puestero receiving at the rate of £3 per month with certain allowances, respectable house servants £4, cooks from £4 to £5, and maid servants about £3 per month with board. Men acquainted with any description of handicraft receive from 6s. to 10s. per day, and even more for clover workmen, and ordinary labourers 5s.

Mines.—It is well-known that a large proportion of the Republic is auriferous, and also that lead, iron, and copper ores exist in considerable quantity. There is a Company lately formed with a subscribed capital of 120,000 dollars for preliminary expenses for the working of the district of Cuna-piru, in the department of Tucuman, whence the specimens of gold in the quartz are exceedingly rich, and reported as existing, to a great extent.

Other projects less matured are also in operation for opening the mineral districts, and there hardly exists a doubt in general opinion but that the ore which might be produced in many districts would fully repay well-organised mining. PUBLIC WORKS. During the last four years much progress has been made, and large sums expended, in the construction of public works by Government and private contracts. This progress has not been confined to the capital, the riverine ports have also contributed their quota, and serve

Of the above, the sum of \$2,060,651, or nearly two fifths, is yearly applied to the payment of State debts, leaving but \$3,221,125, or about \$685,346 disposable revenue. The municipal expenses are met by local taxation, the principal of which is the "Contribucion Directa," a tax upon real property. Notwithstanding the many and great improvements in and about the capital recently effected, the condition of the Republic is far from being satisfactory. The Provisional Government of General Flores, at the conclusion of the civil war in 1865, had to meet heavy immediate expenses, and to remunerate those who contributed to the success of the revolution. New banks were permitted to be established without guarantees for their emission, which soon far exceeded the legal limit, and in order to protect insolvent and unprincipled banking establishments, recourse was had in December 1867, to the disastrous measure of absorbing the banks from the obligation of converting their notes, and which indulgence was renewed in July 1868, for a period of twenty months. From the facility of procuring money under the forced paper currency, many bubble schemes were started, yielding immense profits to the inventors, and local enterprise succeeded; but merchants who had to make their remittances in gold, and were obliged to sell for a depreciated money, or hold their goods on hand for an indefinite time, have suffered in some cases immense losses, and a stagnation of trade has ensued.

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Mines.—It is well-known that a large proportion of the Republic is auriferous, and also that lead, iron, and copper ores exist in considerable quantity. There is a Company lately formed with a subscribed capital of 120,000 dollars for preliminary expenses for the working of the district of Cuna-piru, in the department of Tucuman, whence the specimens of gold in the quartz are exceedingly rich, and reported as existing, to a great extent.

Other projects less matured are also in operation for opening the mineral districts, and there hardly exists a doubt in general opinion but that the ore which might be produced in many districts would fully repay well-organised mining. PUBLIC WORKS. During the last four years much progress has been made, and large sums expended, in the construction of public works by Government and private contracts. This progress has not been confined to the capital, the riverine ports have also contributed their quota, and serve

Of the above, the sum of \$2,060,651, or nearly two fifths, is yearly applied to the payment of State debts, leaving but \$3,221,125, or about \$685,346 disposable revenue. The municipal expenses are met by local taxation, the principal of which is the "Contribucion Directa," a tax upon real property. Notwithstanding the many and great improvements in and about the capital recently effected, the condition of the Republic is far from being satisfactory. The Provisional Government of General Flores, at the conclusion of the civil war in 1865, had to meet heavy immediate expenses, and to remunerate those who contributed to the success of the revolution. New banks were permitted to be established without guarantees for their emission, which soon far exceeded the legal limit, and in order to protect insolvent and unprincipled banking establishments, recourse was had in December 1867, to the disastrous measure of absorbing the banks from the obligation of converting their notes, and which indulgence was renewed in July 1868, for a period of twenty months. From the facility of procuring money under the forced paper currency, many bubble schemes were started, yielding immense profits to the inventors, and local enterprise succeeded; but merchants who had to make their remittances in gold, and were obliged to sell for a depreciated money, or hold their goods on hand for an indefinite time, have suffered in some cases immense losses, and a stagnation of trade has ensued.

The bank doing by far the greatest business in the country, and especially in the interior of the Republic, the bank of Baron Mauá, twice closing its doors within twelve months has occasioned an extensive amount of distress, and the long-continued unhealthy state of the money market, and want of confidence in the Government, have produced a general distrust and feeling of uncertainty that paralyze business; and experienced merchants declare that the commercial condition and prospects in Monte Video were never worse in the present moment. It is but fair and just to say, however, that the Government, fully alive to the difficulties of the present situation, generated by previous misgovernment, is acting firmly and judiciously under the existing circumstances.

Monte Video, March 8, 1869.

LAS FLORES.

I believe I was the first to initiate the propriety of reducing the shearing expenses for the coming clip, as well as the freight of wool. I must admit that I was ably supported by every estanciero to whom I made personal application; many have bound themselves to pay nothing higher than \$25 per hundred to shearers, and day men in proportion. I understand the agitation has spread to the surrounding districts, where a similar compromise is about being carried out. We were in the habit of paying eight dollars per arroba for freight of wool from here to town; now that has been reduced to five dollars, notwithstanding the great drought and unfavourable season for carting. I have just loaded some sheepskins at seven dollars per dozen, which give an average of about three arrobas each dozen. This is far from being the usual price in the golden days of sheepsmaning. The usual price paid to bullock cart drivers for the round trip from here was five hundred dollars; now, drivers can be had in abundance at three hundred dollars per trip, and they will yet have to come down to a lower mark.

Day labourers that were in the habit of getting 30 dollars a day now work for 15.

The farming interest has been shaken to its foundation; it is yet tottering, but still has a foundation, if that falls, look around, all you of the proud American Athens, and miss the mine that supported your tinselled grandeur.

We have been now four months without having had any rain here; we have had the heaviest frosty winter known for many years, and yet the grass is pretty good.

The quantity of wool to be exported this year will, I think, fall very far short of that of last year; the growth of wool has been very much retarded this year. I have never seen it so short at this season; together with being light, generally speaking, a great quantity of the wool of the coming clip will be deficient in fibre, very weak and brittle, and almost valueless. Taking into account the number of farmers that have decided on not shearing, the little or no increase and the lightness of the wool, I calculate there will be a deficit of 25 per cent. in the clip of the next season, and the total value of the clip will not amount to more than half that of last season's clip.

In the districts of Tapalqué, Pilcomayo, Saladillo, and others, many of the farmers have lost 50 per cent. of their stock in sheep, which cannot be attributed to the want of grass; for they have had grass in abundance in those districts. Here in Las Flores we have had heavy losses also, but nothing approaching the losses in the districts mentioned. Sheep were dying here in camps where the grass was from six to eighteen inches high, to all appearances as luxuriant and healthy as could be desired. Strange to say, those camps reputed the best were those on which most sheep died; some camps hitherto considered poor and barren have reared sheep in good condition this year, giving very fair increase.

A like occurrence is noticed in other districts: some of the best camps of Lobos and Guardia del Monte have suffered severely, the losses amounting in some cases to 70 per cent., while other camps in the same districts, and thought inferior in quality, have sustained their usual stock without losses of any consequence. Since the early part of August, a great many in this district, as well as in the adjoining districts of Guardia del Monte and Lobos, are drawing water for their stock; I don't believe we will have a thoroughly dry spring and summer, notwithstanding the prophecies of the drawing-room farmers of Buenos Ayres; still it would not be unwise to be prepared; sheep will get fat on very little grass in summer, if they get plenty of good wholesome water, and when possible they should be let graze at night in dry summers.

Within the last two years many of the estancieros of this district have partially sold out their stock, and some of them their lands, with the object of buying houses in town. The great hobby now is a house in town; the estanciero who can purchase a house considers himself at the climax of good fortune. They are paying fancy prices for house property as they formerly paid fancy prices for estancias. How long will the illusion last?—The day will come when this fancy speculation of the day will topple down with more rapidity than sheepsmaning, for the latter has a basis, weak it is true, but still a sound and solid

basis, while the basis of the other is as rotten as some of the brick and mortar which form part and parcel of the stately pile. Mr Bedoya, one of the three gentlemen who form the government of Paraguarí, is an estanciero of this district, as well as of Saladillo. He is an excellent estanciero, and was very much liked. We are indeed sorry to lose him; the writer of this, in common with a large circle of friends, will miss the intimate friendship of a thorough gentleman.

BOUQUETS TO ACTORS.

To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen, In your impression of Monday, you justly condemned, as effeminate, the practice of presenting flowers to men. It is even so, and worse, in my opinion, and the thanks of the play-going community are justly due to you for censuring the unseemly custom. No matter how male artists may be admired, their talents might easily be recognized in some more appropriate way than presenting them with bouquets. It looks like spotting the old established order of things, that others than women should have flowers. Hoping your well-timed remarks will have the desired effect, I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, PLAY-GOER.

AN UNROMANTIC COURTSHIP.

Several years ago a young married man left his marnock with his wife and family, and settled in America. He prospered in his new home up till a recent period, when his wife was taken ill and died. His family being much increased, he saw he could not get on well without a wife. But he had neither time nor inclination for a regular courtship. So he wrote a letter to one of his youthful comrades here, asked whether any of the lasses who used to be "squad" were yet unmarried. A reply to this query was duly forwarded, which informed him that one whom he had known of old was still a servantmaid in the same house, a situation which she had kept for some fifteen years. The mail brought a letter to this deserving woman, who must long ago have given up all hope of marriage, if old maids have no such expectations. In the letter was an offer of marriage off hand, which he begged of her to accept and that so warmly that refusal was found to be impossible. She accordingly gave up her place, and has just, as a matter of fact, sailed to meet her destined husband.—"Ayrshire Express"

TEMPERATURE.

Table with 2 columns: Temperature, Tuesday, 2 P.M. Fahrenheit 50

ON "CHANGE."

Table with 2 columns: Patacos 25, Secoregras 122 1/2, Onces 400, National Bonds 64 1/2, Bonds sold 418,500

ON "CHANGE."

Table with 2 columns: 4 shares of the Argentine Bank at 6 prem., The Uruguay sails to-day, and the Hipparchos on the 23rd.

VENETIAN COLLEGE.

Table with 2 columns: English Bank, £42,000; London and Brazilian Bank, 18,000; T. B. Vianna Drummond, 27,000; Phipps, Bros. & Co., 12,000; T. Petrochovich, 12,000; Vogel & Co., 9,000; Gerber & Co., 8,000; B. Alliance, 7,000; T. de S. Barga, 4,200; A. Sambor & Bessa, 3,700; Rosencand & Co., 3,000; H. Dusham, 2,000; Lewis Oliveira & Co., 2,000; Alex. Fry & Co., 1,000; T. Freeland, 1,000; Mutzenbecher, Watter, & Co., 1,000; Strack & Co., 1,000; Kerstein & Rieke, 1,000; Carlson & Co., 1,000; Small debts, 23,600; Total, 418,000

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives us the following:—Wool. Very few transactions. 700 ar. mestiza with little burr at 37 1/2; 400 ar. same condition 35; 270 ar. lamb's wool, 28 to 34; 4 lots, Duv hides, 28 to 34; 300 lots good mutton 130; 120 do. same, 120; 3 lots at 122 to 120. Sheepskins. Messrs. Bradley & Payne sold—200 doz. same, madero, 140; 200 doz. same, 80; 7 lots, from 62 to 120. Lamb's for the Market. 365, in several lots, 10 1/2; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988; 989; 990; 991; 992; 993; 994; 995; 996; 997; 998; 999; 1000

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SOCIEDAD MINAS

FUNDACIONES DE SAN JUAN. Se convoca a Asamblea General de Socios para el dia 23 del presente mes, a las 2 de la tarde, en el escritorio de la misma Sociedad, Calle de Mayo No. 99. Se recomienda la puntual asistencia de los Socios Accionistas, por deberse de tratar de asuntos de importancia para la Sociedad. Buenos Ayres, Setiembre 10, 1869. Por la Comision Directiva, EL SECRETARIO. 162. 6p 18

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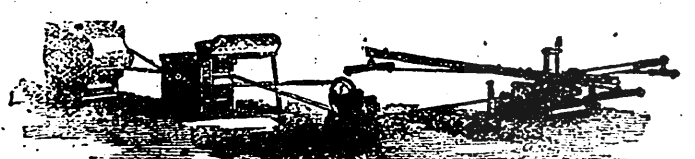
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Under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Post-Master-General and the Belgian Government.

This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.

George Ransome and Co., Agents and Representatives throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture, renowned for the recognised superiority of their Patent Threshing Machines.



FINE OLD COGNAC. JOHN EXSHAW.

Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.

Each Bottle is enclosed in a metal envelope, the numerous cords of which, without apparent beginning or end, unite in a leaden metal, bearing the name—

FRENCH JEWELLERY. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Liquidation of an immense assortment of gold Ornaments, and other articles of French Jewellery, at a COST PRICE.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES. Watches of all sizes and prices regularly received direct from Europe.

LA AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE RIVER PLATE

Office of the South American Navigation and Rio de Janeiro Railway Company, Montevideo, June 7, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Montevideo, Maldonado, and Punta del Este.

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AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS de M. CARREIA (Germano). 257—Plaza—257.

EL COMERCIO—Para el Monte, sale de la cañonera Jeppener, los dias 1, 7, 13, 19 y 25 de cada mes: regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22 y 28.

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

FRANCIS F. MACK, SURGEON DENTIST, 140—ITUZAINGO—140.

DAVID FLEMING has removed his Book Binding and Stationery Business, from Nos. 19 and 21 Calle de la Defensa, to the New Republic, Nos. 64 and 66.

THE LADY'S STUDIO. Splendid likenesses of our most beautiful Portraits, most remarkable Foreigners, and Chief Personages of all ages and countries, on 'cartes de visite'.

CHAMPAGNE. CHATEAU DE MORAIN. The finest Wine in the Market.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unqualified assistance, on the side of health, as it has from BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA.

It is a sovereign remedy for cleansing new circulation of the blood, around the edges of the world. It has been tried in long-standing cases of SCROFULA.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Cures the Worst Pains. In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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