



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRANDY AND WINES.

THOMAS DUGUID & CO., 30 Calle Piedra, Have always in Stock the following celebrated Brands: BRANDY. Martell's 1, 2, and 3 Stars—Vignier, Dodart, Co.—Cognac.

CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The North German Vessel "Widar," having got ashore near Palermo, proposals will be received at this Consulate for her getting off until Wednesday, 27th October, up to Twelve o'Clock.

F. W. NORDENHOLZ, Consul, No. 47 Calle Moreno, 1851, Oct 21.

REMATE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST De la polaca aus-rinea "Henry" port de 337 toneladas de registro forrada y armada en metal amarillo. En un solo lote tal cual se halla encallada en la costa frente a San Fernando.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public, that from this date Mr. W. G. Parry has ceased to be in their employ.

CANARIES.

THE Undersigned has the honor to inform the admirers of the Feathered Tribe, that he has just arrived from Europe with a splendid collection of birds from all parts of the earth.

ADOLFO REICHE,

93—Piedad—93 175, 3p, Oct 21

BEDFORD CORD TROWERS,

made to order, of best quality material—180 the pair.

ALTA SRES. PADRES DE FAMILIA—ESPECIALIDAD DE ENSEÑANZA.

Un Sr. Frances de mucha experiencia se ofrece como preceptor en el campo para educar niños de buena edad, lecturas, caligrafía, aritmética, sistema decimal, geografía.

SATURDAY, for MONTEVIDEO,

the magnificent Oriental Steamer AMERICA, at five p.m.

CASA QUINTA para recreo—Se alquila una casa con todas las comodidades para una familia de gusto, situada a 2 m. de caserío de la estación.

THE Person that advertised as being able to cure dogs of any sickness, can call at No. 133 Calle Parque.

SE OFRECEN un buen cocinero y pastelero frances con buenas recomendaciones.

SE Alquila la espaciosa y central casa en la Calle Bolívar No. 67.

TO LET, FURNISHED, Three splendid mansions in a beautiful situation, commanding an unobstructed view of the bay.

TO LET, Two furnished Bedrooms, one with windows to the street. Apply at No. 214 Calle Defensa.

WANTED, a Woman, to take charge of a small child. Apply at No. 289, Calle Florida.

LETTERS

The following are lying at this office: J. Reeves, Carlos F. Bunn, Brymore E. Pym.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.

F. S. Partner, B. Housemaid.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$10

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are invited to insert their names and addresses of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

THE RACE.

Ohio Park, Moron, 5.30 p.m. Gauchito won easily.

27,450 people on course. Another race spoken of. A awful rush for train.

Every bed in Moron Secured.

The Englishmen cleared the whole course of paper dollars. Thousands must remain here until next week.

Montevideo, Oct. 20, 1869, 6 P.M.

Business very dull. Paper closed weak at 1 1/4 dis. No arrivals.

New Minister de Gobierno not yet named.

Weather fine.

THE SWISS COLONIES

The Indians of El Sauce have carried fire and sword into the Swiss colonies of Santa Fé. The colonists are mustered resolutely shoulder to shoulder in defence of their families and homes, ready to do battle to the marauders and, if need be, to the troops of Governor Cabal also.

Our readers are aware, from the facts we published yesterday, that the colonist Lefebvre, his wife, 3 children and servant were barbarously murdered in cold blood by a gang of cut-throats.

It is surprising that the news of so terrible an occurrence as that which befel the San Carlos colony was not communicated by telegraph from Rosario.

It was only when the mails arrived on Tuesday, with the Rosario papers, that the shocking news became known, causing a thrill of horror through the city.

Why was not the National Government advised of it sooner? Of what value is it to have telegraph-wires if occurrences like these are passed over in silence, when the lives of 3,000 industrious settlers are exposed to imminent danger unless the National Government sends them immediate help?

It behooves Governor Castro to make a close enquiry into the conduct of his telegraph clerks, and give them better instructions for the future.

As regards the attitude of the National Government we are glad to have an occasion of again testifying to the good intentions, energy, and wisdom of President Sarmiento and his Cabinet.

However, deeply we regret the sad fate of the Lefebvre family we feel that, far from injuring the reputation of the Republic, it will be the means of redounding to our good name, for it will show our friends in Europe that the principles of justice are vindicated by the strong action of the Federal Government; and the colonists will also learn that they have a strenuous friend and protector in the President of the Republic.

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF THE COLONIES.

We take from our Handbook the following returns of the Swiss Colonies:—

Table with 3 columns: Colonists, Situation, and Returns. Includes Esperanza, San Gerónimo, and San Carlos.

Esperanza colony was founded by Don Aaron Castellanos in 1856, and comprises 852 Swiss, 456 Germans, 207 French, 69 Belgians, 23 Italians, 20 various.

The colonists have a Catholic and a Protestant chapel, two schools, and 474 houses.

Their produce in 1865 gave a net value of £30,000. They have 8,000 cows, 1,700 horses, and a few sheep and pigs.

besides poultry and bees. The number of fruit-trees is over 100,000, and the land under cultivation exceeds 20,000 acres in lots of 85 acres each.

The yield of butter alone, in 1865, was 33 tons. The colonists have steam-mills, wind-mills, shops, inns, brick-kilns, etc.

San Gerónimo colony, founded in 1862, covers about 16,000 acres, the various lots being held by 644 Swiss, 67 Germans, 13 French, 13 Belgians, 10 Italians, 3 Americans, and 3 natives.

There are a church, school, and 165 houses; also 5 shops, 3 mills, and 30,000 fruit-trees.

The colonists have 3,000 cows, 570 horses, and a large quantity of poultry; producing a million eggs, 20 tons butter and cheese, and 5,000 bushels of grain per annum.

San Carlos colony, founded by Mr. Beck in 1850, covers 26,000 acres, in 165 lots, being situated midway from Caronda to Santa Fé.

There are 393 Swiss; 204 Italians, 95 French, 19 Germans, and 24 natives; who have a church, 3 schools, and 210 houses, besides 6 shops and 2 mills.

The colonists are about one-half Protestants, one-half Catholics, and all bear an excellent character.

Such is their prosperity that some of them, such as Goethel and others, have property worth over £1,000, after having paid all the advances made them by the company at Basle.

Their wheat crop in 1863 gave 27,000 bushels.

Many of the San Gerónimo colonists brought capital from £80 to £300 each, on their arrival in 1862; they are from the Valais canton.

The gross returns of the Colonists in 1865 were:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Wheat, Maize, Potatoes, etc.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

At a period when public attention is so much concentrated upon the money market, a glance at the bank statement for the past month of September will doubtless interest our readers.

By a careful scrutiny of this bank table we arrive at facts worth knowing, and which afford us the safest guide as to the future of the money market.

In order however, to arrive at a better appreciation of the real working of the bank, and its effect upon the market, we purpose comparing the returns of the past month with those of the 30th June, being as it were a financial quarter of the year.

First as regards the item capital we find the figures the same, but under the heading of "Capital por Tierras."

There is a slight change as follows:— Capital por Tierras in June, 34,205,490 Do. do Sept. 34,189,463

The deposit account shows important changes:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Deposit specie at interest, Increased specie deposits, etc.

Deposits at interest, paper, September, 358,177,892

Deposits at interest, paper, June, 349,187,067

Increased paper deposits, \$ 8,990,735

The Judicial deposits without interest also show a slight increase.

Specie bills in circulation. This is a very important item, and should ever be a subject of the greatest care for the Directors.

Specie bills in September, 2,989,170 Do. do June, 2,741,220

Increased specie bills, 247,950

We note the following respecting the branch at San Nicolas:—

Branch at San Nicolas, September, 2,487,727

Branch at San Nicolas, June, 2,200,447

Increase, \$ 287,280

"We perceive a new item in the Bank statement under the head of "Utilidades de Fondos Públicos," which gives 29,932.

In the June Bank statement this item was unknown.

The debt due by the National Government to the Bank is a matter of great importance, and stands as follows:—

Due by Government in June, under law of 1867 \$1,510,282 77

Due by Government in Sept., under law of 1867 843,034 76

Decrease of this debt, 667,248 01

Due by Government in Sept. law of 1868, \$2,352,082 26

Due by Government in June, law of 1868, 1,529,106 21

Increase of debt, 823,756 05

Thus the debts by the National Government upon the whole have increased since June and the total debt exclusive of the bonds due by the Government to the Bank amounts to \$3,195,897 02 against \$3,039,338 98 due in June; the difference is very trifling.

The remittances to Europe give the following:—

Remitted in June, 662,855 15

Do. Sept., 47,145 35

We notice three new items in the present Bank statement which are not to be found in the Bank statement of last June, namely:—

Interests \$113,245 65 \$14,131,382

Expenses (general) \$31,420 99 \$1,035,549

Commissions \$1,205 04 \$ 66,656

The 9 per cent bonds held by the Bank are we understand the Provincial Bonds, the interest on which the National Government pays; this debt amounted on the 30th September to \$27,476,362 m/c.

Under the head of "Letras en depósito" we find a wide difference both in specie and paper.

Letras en depósito, Sept. \$1,147,141

Do. do June, 780,248

Increase, 366,893

But the great item of interest is bills and mortgages, as by the returns under this heading we discover what demand exists for money, and by the following figures it will be seen that the demand for money is steadily increasing.

Bills and mortgages, specie, Sept., \$11,292,161

Bills and mortgages, specie, June, 10,787,503

Increased specie discount, \$504,658

Bills and mortgages, paper, Sept., \$268,199,814

Bills and mortgages, paper, June, 243,425,099

Increased paper discount, \$25,773,823

The debt by the Western Railway is increasing.

Due by Railway in Sept., \$64,574,480

do do June, 62,847,700

Increased debt, \$1,726,780

The bank building, we notice, is increasing in value.

Bank building, Sept., \$128,498 96 \$187,019 m/c

Bank building, June, 12,789 16 \$56,995

Increased value, \$115,709 80 \$130,024 m/c

We next come to the cash on hand, which is also a very important item.

Specie, Sept., 1,369,545 21

Specie, June, 1,203,860 50

Increased specie on hand \$154,684 71

Paper, June, 41,436,550

do Sept., 37,037,851

Decrease paper on hand, \$ 4,398,799

The Oficina de Cambios gives the following result:—

Specie on hand, June, 5,437,779

do do Sept., 4,789,822

Decrease of specie, 647,957

It will be seen by the foregoing figures that, while the business of the Bank is increasing, and its general condition highly satisfactory, there, nevertheless, is much need of the greatest circumspection; money is coming into greater demand, and the Bank must avoid placing large sums in any, save the most realizable securities.

TIJUCA TO THE SEA.

There is nothing on this continent to equal the ride from Bennett's, at Tijuca, to the sea.

Seated in the little valley of Tijuca, just eleven hundred feet over the beach, with cloud-capped mountains on either side, there is just one break in the mountains—the gap of Tijuca—which stretches down to the lakes, beyond which the boiling surf, dashing fitfully on the beach, can be distinctly seen on a clear day.

At the breakfast table we arranged our party; Mr. Schwind (the confere of our friend Mr. Wells of Buenos Ayres), manager of the house of Ashworth & Co. of Rio, with Mrs. Schwind and Mrs. Duffield, wife of the manager of the English Bank, accompanied us.

The day was excessively hot, and as we wound through the glen, the birds and beetles in the woods kept up continuous chorus, whilst the butterflies danced along the road as if to welcome us to the scene.

At a turn in the road we came full upon a gap in the woods; beneath us, in the valley, waved millions of bananas, and here and there a dark figure amid the green waving leaves betokened the poor slave cutting the fruit for the Rio market; and now the songs of the birds are hushed by the roar of the "Cascada Grande." We descended a steep precipitous road, belted on one side by a tall frowning mountain, and on the other a yawning ravine; but the mules are surefooted, one slip and the journey of life for mule and rider is accomplished; verily, the head must be cool for these Bennettian excursions; but the stomach rules the brain—mind the stomach and the brain will take care of itself.

A light breakfast after a tumble in the mountain bath, a mild cigar, and a good mile, and the excursionist may go where he pleases. Beefsteaks and mutton chops must be avoided when a breakneck ride is before you; rice is the breakfast when danger has to be confronted.

This really extraordinary English Britisher in Rio adapt themselves to the climate. Half the English merchants of the place live on rice and bananas, with a touch of "feijão."

There is no guzzling of beer or peruvian Cocker's pills; brandy and water is, comparatively speaking, unknown, and hence the Britisher in Brazil are strong and fresh, and many of them octogenarians. But on we push; the ladies seem anxious to get down the mountain, in order to have a canteen on the level plain. Poor Mr. Schwind and myself can hardly keep up with them. Going down a mountainous road in a hurry is about the most deplorable task ever undertaken—the impetuous hang-fire jog of a mule pushed out of his regular speed, shakes up the kidneys and disturbs the soul; but, commend me to ladies for jogging down a mountain at a breakneck, kidney-killing speed; nothing can make them go easy, and perspiring and upset we at last reached the level plain. Before us lay the far-famed Tijuca lakes, boasting of the finest and best fish of Brazil, and which supplies Mr. Bennett's table daily. A few lowly hovels are met with on either side of the road—the habitations of fishermen and banana pickers. But the breeze from the sea now comes gushing round the base of the cliff, and we gallop along the neatly gravelled road at a rate highly agreeable to feminine excursionists. After a sharp gallop we come upon the ruins of an old Fazenda; the gateway tumbling to decay, and the whole establishment fol-

lowing in the path of the once lordly proprietor. The house was once a mansion, but the sole survivors of the wreck are the negroes who bring about the place; verily, if the white man has set his heel on the nigger, the latter has had his revenge—his blood permeates through the pores of Brazil; in all the splendid roads, docks, and public buildings, we behold the sweat of the negro—poor, down-trodden member of the human race! His hour has yet to come; emancipation, ruinous though it may be, is inevitable. We met in the plain a few troops of cattle—miserable looking beasts. Horned cattle do not thrive about Rio. A turnpike on the road reminded us of Ireland; the ladies kept dashing ahead at such a pace that it appeared as if Mrs. Mulhall and Mrs. Schwind were the wives of some modern Dick Turpin, and about to take the pike at a leap. Out came the dull toll-keeper, who, it appears, has passed the last half century at that gate. Such men must go to heaven. We bounded along under the kind shade of a huge mountain that raised its high head some 2000 feet over us, nature's great umbrella. The sun was roasting hot, and we hugged the mountain side; as we passed the lakes, we galloped along a lovely avenue which leads to the sea, and at a turn came upon a lonely Venda, here Mr. Schwind who acted as guide, called a halt for lunch. We knocked and shouted at the Venda until our shouts re-echoed through the vale, at last a grim uncouth looking customer came out and enquired in the most unintelligible Portuguese if we wanted to knock the house down; after explaining to the man what we wanted, he went inside and brought out some rude country fashioned bread, which to our surprise and astonishment the ladies took and ate. Our host proved to be a poor Paraguayan, who appeared to be in charge of the place, and it was really irresistibly amusing to see the gay and charming Mrs. Schwind fresh from ancestral halls near Manchester luncheon with this rude and half clad Paraguayan; they talked of Lopez and the war, Paraguay, her sorrows and future; at last we started, and taking a short cut to the beach, rode round the base of Norton's Gavia. We had come from Bennett's, at so stiff a pace that the mules were nearly done up, and the girls had so slackened that one of the ladies side saddles swung round, almost capsizing the fair rider; after a fifteen minutes gallop we reached a point where the wild Atlantic burst upon us, the waves washed the foot of the rock upon which we stood, and right in front lay the entrance to the sublime bay of Rio. As far as the eye could stretch the ocean was bedecked with sails, whilst here and there the grim visaged funnel told of some steamer coming from Europe or the River Plate.

We paused for a moment to enjoy the scene before us, the music of the waves breaking madly on the rocks. The awful towering frown of the Gavia mocking as it were, the very elements; the sweet picturesque landscape in the rear, stretching off to the gap of Tijuca, all combined to form a scene which can never be forgotten. Mr. Schwind was impatient, and represented that we had ten long miles before us, we turned our horses and galloped back the road we came, never pulling up until we reached the lake; here beneath the ambrosial shade of a wide spreading mango we rested for awhile. The glassy waters of the placid lake stretched away through the valley; the spot had a peculiar charm, on the one side we heard the distant roar of the surf breaking on the rocks, on the other the tumbling music of the distant waterfall.

There's not in this wide world a valley so sweet, As the vale of Tijuca where bright waters meet.

The mules rested, we started and galloped over hill and dale, and reached Bennett's as the bell rang for dinner.

"TOO FAST."

Under the above heading, there appeared a few days ago a leading article in your columns which was read by many with attention and interest. As one who takes a vivid interest in the progress and welfare of this country, I must say it caused me surprise and some pain,—surprise, that the Editors of the "Standard" should take alarm at the eleventh hour, at what to any enquiring mind has been a published fact for months past. I allude to the Budget of Expenditure in the Educational Department at the Government House. From the data before me—official and authorized—I find the estimated expenditure for the present year under President Sarmiento's administration only exceeds by 93,000 hard dollars, that of the previous one under Gen. Mitre; and this, owing to the carrying out of already existing decrees and laws to establish National colleges in Santiago, San Luis, and Rioja, authorized by a previous Congress and sanctioned by the outgoing administration. On the other hand, I was pained to see that the organ of British interests in the River Plate and the acknowledged champion of progress and enlightened Government, had attacked a policy which all admit to be the true foundation for future prosperity and peace; you do so on the grounds that the Educational fever which has set in since President Sarmiento's accession, if continued in, will plunge the nation into hopeless bankruptcy. In this I cannot agree with you.

The present object, in following up his favorite policy of education, is a sound and economical one. At the present day the taxpayers, or those who contribute to the support of Government institutions are very limited in proportion to the population of the country; I believe the number will not exceed 200,000. Now if the Government by educating the masses and enlightening the people, can augment the producers, and it is the only means of doing so, they will secure for themselves an increase of revenue, more firmly establish the credit of the country abroad, and, still more important, reduce the rate of taxation per head in proportion as the number of taxpayers increases.

All Europe is now giving its attention to this long neglected problem of political economy. Twenty years ago England could only show one scholar for every 18 inhabitants in the country, now we find the rate increased to one for every seven and a half.

Prussia after years of destructive warfare, and when almost on the brink of financial ruin, exclusively dedicated her energies to the education of her people, thereby re-establishing and augmenting her revenues. We are even assured by eminent authorities that her triumphs at Sadova may be attributed in a great measure to the superior education of the Prussian soldier. You truthfully say that President Sarmiento was favorably known in Europe before Cepeda or Pavon, but his reputation was not founded on military glory, nor sanguinary struggle, fratricidal as they are disgraceful to the annals of this unhappy country. His reputation was, that of a great educational reformer, determined to enlighten his ignorant country; even transform them from erratic vandals into peaceful citizens.

And surely public opinion cannot accuse a Government of squandering its resources in useless measures, when out of a revenue of 13 millions not half a million is dedicated to the instruction of the masses. Nearly every state in the North American Union spends three millions of hard dollars annually in education, and is it not unfair to attack a government who spends less than half a million in educating an entire Republic?

No country in South America requires a more ample provision in this sense than the Argentine Republic. We see landing upon our shores daily large numbers of immigrants from the Basque Provinces, from Italy and from Spain, almost without exception as rude and unlettered as the wildest Gaucho on the Pampa. The children of these, left to themselves, will grow up more ignorant and uncivilized than their parents, for nature and habits of life here add to the influences of parental ignorance, and if not checked by education, will tend to produce an alarming element in the country, perhaps more fatal to its progress than the savage hordes of Patagonia.

Our Imperial neighbour, Brazil, with her 10 million of inhabitants, has only 80,000 children in her schools, or one for every 125, and outside the moneyed or wealthy circles there, you find the most melancholy chaos of ignorance. Let us not follow her example, but stride ahead in the broad path of enlightenment, which will assuredly lead us to a secure haven, reaping by the way the fruits of future prosperity and peace.

From the antecedents of the "Standard" I know you are lovers of "fair play," and I am sure you will not hesitate to give publicity to this hastily-written letter,—written to defend a system or a policy of the Constitutional Government, not from any political or personal motive, but simply to sustain the incontrovertible fact, that at all cost and hazard we must educate the people if we want the nation to prosper.

In conclusion, I will give you the items of expenditure in the Educational Department during the past administration and those proposed for the present one.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Printing, Universities and Colleges, General subvention for public instruction, etc.

1869. Printing, 12,000

Universities and Colleges, 195,167

General subvention for public instruction, 100,000

Diffusion of public instruction in Rioja, 25,000

Books, &c., 30,000

Unforeseen expenses, 6,000

\$1,368,167

1868. Printing, 12,000

Universities and Colleges, 262,719

General subvention, 100,000

Diffusion of public instruction in Rioja, 150,000

Inspection of Colleges, 4,000

Books and instruments, 60,000

Unforeseen expenses, 8,000

\$1,461,719

Mr. Rons' project for the sale of the Western Railway met with a favourable reception from the provincial Chamber of Deputies. It was sent to the Finance Committee for consideration. In our opinion this project is perfectly illusory, as long as the proviso of being

The value lately placed on gold in Paraguay by the Triumvirate Government would seem a somewhat premature piece of legislation...

The Indians have made another raid at Los Vaguales, in the partido 25 de Mayo, carrying off some captives and a quantity of cattle...

A young German named Bernardo Lutch committed suicide last week in Paysandú by blowing his brains out...

The Government has ordered to be paid to the Rural Society the sum of \$15,000 m.p. to defray the preliminary expenses attendant on the establishing of the Agricultural Institute...

The amount received by the Provincial Government for rent and sales of public lands during the month of September last reached the sum of \$1,589,175 m.p.

A project for the construction of a tramway from the town of S. Vicente to the station of that name on the Southern Railway has been approved...

The National Government has commenced the publication of the Treasury accounts. Facts are stubborn things, so are figures, when correct...

The latest intelligence from San Luis states that the frontiers of that province are being constantly ravaged by the Indians...

The late outrage on Madame Gavotti is more serious than it at first appeared. She is, we regret to learn, confined to bed from the injuries she received in jumping from the carriage...

The Philharmonic Concert takes place to-night at the Coliseum; it is expected to be one of the best ever given by the society.

Coal of good quality is said to have been lately discovered in the province of Rioja.

A treaty has been concluded with the Cacique Limonaco, by which that Indian chief binds himself to bring his tribe to settlements near Patagones...

The British Medical Life Assurance Society is about to establish an agency in Buenos Ayres.

A small theatre has been started at San Fernando, capable of holding some six hundred persons.

Our American consuls are now making whiskey from boiling down the remains of rats, cats dogs, &c.

Letters from the Cordoba frontier state that Colonel Mansilla's dispositions for its protection are now complete...

offered them, the settlers on that frontier need fear no further molestation.

NEW NATURALIZATION LAW. CHAP. I. Argentines. Art. 1. Are Argentines: 1. All those born in the Republic...

CHAP. II. Citizens by Naturalization. Art. 2. Are Argentines by naturalization: 1. Foreigners who may have resided in the Republic during two consecutive years...

CHAP. III. Forms to be observed in claiming Citizenship. Art. 5. Children of native born Argentines, born abroad, must declare before the Federal Judge their status as children of Argentines.

CHAP. IV. Political Rights of Argentines. Art. 7. Argentines of eighteen years of age enjoy political rights as laid down by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

CHAP. V. General Rules. Art. 10. Letters of naturalization are granted gratis.

CHAP. VI. Incidental Rules. Art. 12. Children of native born Argentines, and foreigners in the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, are considered as citizens...

MANUEL QUINTANA, RUFINO VARELA. ZALUSTIANO ZAVALLA, CARLOS M. SARAVIA.

MANUEL QUINTANA, RUFINO VARELA. ZALUSTIANO ZAVALLA, CARLOS M. SARAVIA. SARMIENTO, DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD.

BANDA ORIENTAL. San José October 16th, 1869. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen. During the last month this part of the country has been very 'triste'...

Not a week passes but what brings news of some murder or 'pelen.' Last week was the murder and robbery of two cartmen on the Montevideo road.

IRISHMEN IN BRAZIL. Pelotas, Rio Grande, Sept. 29. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen. Allow me to introduce myself to you; my name is Daniel Keliher, an Irishman (a citizen of the United States) and a painter by trade.

WATERLOO SALAD DRESSING. 77-PIEDAD-77. TURMEAU AGAIN TRIUMPHANT. LOBSTER SALADS-LOBSTER SALADS. THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT.

ON 'CHANGE. Oct. 20, 1869. Patacons 25. Sovereigns 12 1/2. Onnces 490. Nat. Bonds.

CHAP. IV. Political Rights of Argentines. Art. 7. Argentines of eighteen years of age enjoy political rights as laid down by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

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MANUEL QUINTANA, RUFINO VARELA. ZALUSTIANO ZAVALLA, CARLOS M. SARAVIA.

MANUEL QUINTANA, RUFINO VARELA. ZALUSTIANO ZAVALLA, CARLOS M. SARAVIA. SARMIENTO, DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes the following sales: Wool. 1100 gr. mezza without burr 442. 1000 do better 43. 750 do with burr 37. 615 do lamb's wool 37.

TWO or THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system...

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. To-day-Fo- Zarate, Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m. From the Retiro, prices reduced and railway ticket gratis.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO, at 6 p.m. From the Retiro, prices reduced and railway ticket gratis.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. Every SUNDAY for SALTO and intermediate ports, at ten a.m. From the Retiro, prices reduced and railway ticket gratis.

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CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. The North German Vessel Maria, having got ashore on an Island of the Tigre, proposals will be received at this Consulate for her getting afloat, until Saturday, the 23d October, up to Twelve o'clock.

JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. 71-CALLE BOLIVAR-71. For the Summer Season. A magnificent assortment of French Bonnets trimmed with Lace, Shawls, Pelicans, Silk Cloaks, Parasols, Embroidered Marcellas, and Handkerchiefs, Valenciennes and Malines Laces, Insertions, Edgings, &c.

EXCHANGE HOTEL MONTEVIDEO. On account of the retirement of the present Proprietor, the above Establishment is offered for Sale.

NOTICE. TO OUR MONTEVIDEAN SUBSCRIBERS. We have to beg the indulgence of our Subscribers for a few days, until the "Standard" becomes acquainted with the houses where he has to leave the "Standard" the Steamboat Companies have very kindly vouchsafed us the fullest assistance for the speedy delivery of our paper on the arrival of the steamer, and in a few days we anticipate that the new system will be going working order.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. Terms very reasonable. Attendance unexceptionable. 68-CALLE MEXICO-68. 129,pp,oct17.

NOVELS-NOVELS-NOVELS. Just received, A select assortment of the latest Novels, comprising, amongst others, the following: 'Sea and Night' by Victor Hugo. 'The Chapel of Pearls' by Prince Eugenio and his Times. By L. Mulbach.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, For the Month of April. LIBERIA AMERICANA, 72 and 74 Florida. 151,pp,oct19.

SARATOGA WATER. Not pleasant, but highly beneficial. 76 San Martin. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE. Just received, a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen.

AMERICAN COPYING PRESSES. A small lot, assorted sizes, just received, at the Libreria Americana, 72 and 74 Florida. 152,pp,oct19.

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE ONLY CARGO. The Steamer Espigador will leave for the above Ports, on Tuesday, 26th October, taking Cargo only.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's next Steamer for Liverpool, will be the 'MAGELLAN'.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO. Valparaiso 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class. Liverpool 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.

THE S.S. COPERNICUS, 1397 Tons. Captain MARKWELL. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for LIVERPOOL, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst.

RATES OF PASSAGE, AS FOLLOWS: Rio de Janeiro 1st 40. Bahia 1st 30. Liverpool 1st 45 sterling. The usual allowance made to families. Steerage passages: One-half.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, with a deduction of 25 per Cent, available for Twelve Months. Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends.

STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT, 1349 Tons. Captain PERRY. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for LIVERPOOL, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, on MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

NACIONAL STEAMER GUILLERMO TELL, FOR ZARATE, BARADERO, Y SAN PELERO. Passengers, Freight, and Economías.

TARIFA: Zarate (Cabin) \$ 4. Do. (Steerage) 2. Baradero (Cabin) 2. Do. (Steerage) 3. San Pedro 3. Do. (Steerage) 3.

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE ONLY CARGO. The Steamer Espigador will leave for the above Ports, on Tuesday, 26th October, taking Cargo only.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION. 40-RUA DIREITA-40 RIO DE JANEIRO. By R. McDOWALL. 163,12m,oct19.

WINDSOR COLLEGE 81-CALLE BRAZIL-81 (between) Calle Defensa and Calle Bolívar. Mrs. MACKEN. Begs to inform the Residents of the South side of the City, that she has opened a College for the Education of Young Ladies.

WESTERN RAILWAY NOTICE. The Public are hereby informed, that on the 1st of November proximo, the Summer Time Table will come into force, the Train leaving the Parque Station, at 6 a.m. daily.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. Members are informed that the Cricket Season has commenced. Practice on Tuesdays and Fridays. A Professional in attendance. 163,12m,oct19.

FURNITURE-FURNITURE-FURNITURE. FOR CITY-FOR COUNTRY. FOR QUINTAS-FOR ESTANCIAS. Dining sets complete, in solid best seasoned oak.

ATHLETIC SPORTS. LIST OF FIRST PRIZES Presented to the Society for Competition on the 1st of November, for the following Events: One Hundred Yards Race, Steeplechase, Half-mile Race, Mile Race, Two Miles Race, Boys' Race, Hurdle Race, Two Hundred Yards Race, Throwing the Hammer.

THE WAVELEY NOVELS. The undermentioned Volumes, supposed to have been borrowed from the Library of a Gentleman about to leave the country, are missing from an Edition of the Waveley Novels.

TO BE LET, at 114 Calle Maipu, corner of Calle Cuyo, a new and completely-furnished Bedrooms; also, some Unfurnished Rooms. Board if required. 163,12m,oct19.

WANTED, a FLY-WHEEL, from Six to Eight Cwt. weight. Address 'Volante,' at the Office of the Standard. 163,12m,oct19.

WANTED, a good House-aid, to do the work of a Cook or Housemaid, and the Man or Cookman, and to make himself generally useful in town or camp. Address 'J.S.,' at the Office of the Standard. 163,12m,oct19.

