

amongst the English 'pobladores' here, with many of whom I believe you are acquainted.

The valley of the River Sauce Grande, nearly the whole of which, only a short time since, lay a naked uncultivated tract of land only echoing to the tread of the Indian's horse, is now clothed in the rich robes of cultivation.

Riding up the river several houses are opened to view, and on all sides the land is cultivated: the style of agriculture is I think a much needed improvement on that in favor with the natives.

The wheat barley although through want of rain, and sown very late, looks very well once it has been in the ground the weather has been most propitious, and the harvest although it most likely will be a late one, bids fair to be a good one.

The Indians have as yet not been the least troublesome, as the 'pobladores' keep no cattle; I suppose they find no inducement to come within range of their Snider Rifles.

Five hundred Indians "Boladores" from Tapalquen, paid them a visit lately, they encamped near and behaved very well, the "Cacique" showing a "peuchant" for the yerba, for which they exchanged ostrich feathers, skins &c.

The only visible impediment to the rapid progress of this part of the Province, is the tardiness with which the Government now despatch the camps.

There are here many would-be-settlers who have long since solicited camps, and who are compelled to wait month after month, and year after year, continually hoping that each successive trip of the steamer will bring the news of the solicited camps being either granted or refused.

Gentlemen, I ask can nothing be done to induce the Government to think of their obligations?

For have they not a duty to perform? having once represented that these camps could be procured by solicitation, should they not now either grant or refuse them at once, so that we, if disappointed in our request, may, unwillingly I confess, retrace our steps to some other part of the world.

Hoping and trusting that you will kindly exert your powerful influence in favour of the quick despatch of the camps.

I am, gentlemen, A WOULD-BE SETTLER.

LAS FLORES.

If the merits of the country districts may be judged by the number of their respective inhabitants, Las Flores is entitled to rank as a first class partido. Chascomus may boast of a railway, but take from it the inhabitants of the district of Biedma and it will be found to rank next in order to Las Flores.

Azal may boast of its antiquity, of its splendid topographical position, of its high commercial standing, and of its extent; notwithstanding all these advantages it ranks below Las Flores in population.

Dolores can boast of having given birth to a revolution and of being a town of some commercial importance when the Plaza of Las Flores was a cattle 'rodeo'; yet, this infant district may order Dolores, the pet of the South, to fall back and make way for its superior in rank; the criminal judge, resident there, with all his jurors in embargo cannot find a point even in Spanish law—elastic as it is, to save the dignity of the Southern Pampa Queen; the census has issued the fatal decree, and who dare gainsay that naughty telltale?

Even Lobos with all its powerful influence, with Vice-President of the Republic, Ministers, Bank Presidents, and the last of the Buenos Ayrean Barons fighting its battles; any one of whom in a country like this, where influence makes and unmakes ports and railways, would be thought sufficient to make a hamlet; yet Las Flores, until lately, the hunting field of Rosas's herdsmen, surpasses Lobos in population.

Had Las Flores half a dozen good men who would take the welfare of the district to heart, it would now rival Chivilvey; its position is better, its pasturage is richer, and its soil is pronounced superior for tillage purposes.

Up to 1857 the lands were all public property, a great quantity of them were held by Rosas, who was no mean judge of good grazing land; now, all the land in the district, with the exception of a few small tracts of guamire, is private property; and all, or mostly all purchased by experienced and practical farmers. Hence, if this district is now enabled to rival others of old standing it is solely owing to its position and the quality of its land; we have had no feudal Baron or mighty lord to encourage us on; in default of these a good justice of peace and good municipal corporations could do a deal of good; but unfortunately, all we have yet had appointed have done nothing for the district.

The Municipality income is over two hundred thousand dollars a year, what is done with it may be known to the justice of peace, but the inhabitants of the district cannot see in what it is laid out.

Shearing is now in full sway in this district; in former years people commenced in the first week of October, but this year has been cold, the sheep

in general poor, and we have had heavy rains during the latter part of September and first half of October. Wool from this district will be in general very light, and the prices, no doubt, just as light, unless Messrs. Donovan and Bentham manage to obtain for all of us the sweeping prices they obtained last season for some of their customers; these gentlemen sold Mr. Bolger's wool for sixty-three dollars per arrobe; now Bolger's wool was just as good as any other man's wool, and any other man's wool just as good as his, yet the bulk of the wool from this 'partido' was sold from fifteen to twenty eight per cent cheaper.

There is sometimes a remarkable difference in the prices obtained for produce of a like quality although sold on the same day:—a short time since a troop of carts went into town from this district, laden with epidemic sheepskins belonging to three different owners; all the skins were much of the same quality and in about equal condition, yet the three lots sold at surprisingly different prices; it is true they were sold by three different brokers, each owner having his own broker, the lot sold by Donovan and Bentham went fifty per cent above the others. It would appear your city buyers of produce purchase at random without much respect to the real value of the article. I am aware they will sometimes pay fancy prices to fill up an order if the market is lightly stocked; but order once filled, they will very conscientiously reduce their offers by twenty per cent. In the case in question, my opinion is, that none of the three lots of skins have been sold for their real value; I have seen skins of similar quality sent in from here before and after those mentioned, sell for higher prices than any of the three lots. But the Buenos Ayres produce market has always been a lottery.

The freight of wool and other produce has fallen very much in this district: some wool has already been loaded from the town of Las Flores at four dollars per arrobe; the usual price for some years has been eight dollars, and in very pressing times as high as thirteen has been paid.

DICK.

A MONTEVIDEAN PRISONER IN ENGLAND.

For a considerable time back Mr. E. B. Neill, the Uruguayan Consul General in London, has been endeavoring to effect the release of a Montevidean prisoner, incarcerated in Portsmouth Gaol for forgery, to a small amount, about £50, but under such circumstances as have prevented Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's Home Secretary, from complying with the request of Mr. Neill, who is personally known to him, through the late distinguished soldier and military historian, General Sir W. Napier, Mr. Bruce's father-in-law, an old friend of Mr. Neill's. The convict, Alex. Barthe, has served nearly the whole term of his long sentence, which expires in July 1870.

His conduct in gaol has been most docile and becoming, and on that account, and also of the illness of his wife and the sufferings of his family, who are residing in Paris, and are highly respectable, the Oriental Consul-General took great pains to obtain his liberation.

Mr. Bruce kindly examined into the whole case, and both officially and privately expressed his regret to Mr. Neill that the gravity of the offence would not allow of any diminution of the full punishment adjudged at Barthe's trial.

This result has been conveyed to the convict as considerably as the circumstances would admit, with words of encouragement from the Consul-General to persevere with the same fortitude and cheerfulness as hitherto, and that at the expiration of the sentence next July, a new career may be commenced as hopefully as practicable, Barthe being still in the prime of life.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT-PRESERVING.

Mr. E. B. Neill, the Montevidean Consul-General in London, ever on the watch for anything that may conduce to the material interests of Rio Plata sends by the Copernicus Royal mail steamer of the 20th of September the following illustration of the success of Australian efforts in the direction he has been so incessantly urging for so many years:—

The Melbourne Argus of July 17 says that the encouraging accounts of the growing favour in which Australian preserved meat is held in England will have the effect of greatly stimulating the manufacture of this new and important article of colonial export. The demand still seems to exceed the supply (it adds), so that with care and precaution on the part of shippers, a trade may now be established, the magnitude and importance of which can scarcely be over-rated. In one respect our manufacturers cannot exercise too much care, knowing, as they should, how hard it is to overcome the prejudice existing in the minds of British consumers against any new article of food.

Thanks to the exertions of Australian agents that dislike has been successfully combated, and the excellence of our beef and mutton has come to be understood and appreciated in Great Britain. If the new trade is properly conducted, we shall in a short time gain a hold on a large section of the British public, that it will not be easy to lose. If we fail now it will be entirely from our own fault.

Our manufacturers have acquired the knowledge to enable them to preserve Australian meats so as to bear the long sea-voyage without injury, and to land them in England in a sound wholesome, and palatable condition; but if for the sake of a slight temporary increase of profit they neglect to exercise that care in the preparation of the viands that is imperatively required to enable them to bear the severe tests to which they are subjected, then the new industry, which now promises so well, cannot grow or increase, and we shall lose in one or two months the fruits of years of labour. It is necessary to throw out this hint, not so much because manufacturers in this colony have been found wanting in this respect, as because accounts were received by the last mail not by any means flattering to the article supplied by some meat-preserving companies in a neighbouring colony. If once a prejudice arises against Australian preserved meats, the home consumers will not withhold their condemnation until they learn from which particular colony the bad article emanated; so that it behoves us to be careful to foster the growth of the trade by every care and attention.

During the month arrangements have been made for the establishment of several new companies; but our capitalists have scarcely been as active as might have been expected, when it is considered that the demand for the new article of food already so severely tests our present capacity for supplying it. The reason most probably is, that business men are doubtful of the continuance of the property that seems to have attended their efforts, and are waiting for confirmatory tidings before they invest more capital. Once let them feel assured that this success is not merely temporary and our mercantile community will soon show that the spirit of enterprise for which it has been so long distinguished is not wanting, and measures will be taken to ensure the English consumer a constant supply of the article of food which he has so recently received into his favour. It is gratifying to note that scientific men are now assiduously devoting themselves to the discovery of the most successful modes of meat-preserving, so that the meat may be presented to the English market in the most marketable state.

Since our last report a meat preserving company has been established at Warrnambool, with a capital of £20,000 in 4,000 £5 shares. A company has also sprung into existence at Ballarat, and others are contemplated in various parts of the colony. Our neighbours of New South Wales are also bestirring themselves, and a meat-preserving company on a large scale is projected. Mr. Mort, of Sydney, who has for some years past been experimenting with the view of ascertaining the adaptability of the freezing process for meat-preserving, has advised the stock-owners of New South Wales not to neglect to take advantage of the demand for Australian meats in England, any longer by waiting until he had perfected his process. In Queensland, also, stock-owners are beginning to see the necessity of taking action, so that there is every probability of a very extensive export trade springing up. If, however, our meats continue popular, there is room for an indefinite extension of the trade but Victorian merchants having, as in their custom, got first into the field, should not, by any neglect or apathy on their part, let the advantage they have gained slip from their grasp into the hands of others.

THE CLEOPATRA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen,

Will you kindly allow me to say a few words in defence of myself and the ship that I command, in reply to Mr. J. R. Brown; this gentleman naturally defends the Consul, since he is always named whenever any captain wants a legal survey.

That the Cleopatra is a good ship, independently of her age, is clear from the fact that she recently got new sides, deck and spars in London, under my own inspection, and received in August 1868 a classification of A 1 1/2 for four years and at the same time the same classification at Bordeaux Lloyd's. I cannot guess what complaint Mr Brown has against the ship, or what old woman's talk has to do with the matter. I have heard it also said that parties had learned from the Consul's office that the Consul had advanced me money three times, viz. £.00—£75 and £50, which is untrue.

As regards the Naval Court it was called by the Consul at Bordeaux at the complaint of the passengers: the court was composed of the Consul, a naval captain and two merchant captains, who examined into the case fully, taking the evidence of the passengers and crew, and even proceeding 70 miles down the river to examine the ship and pumps: the result was that they pronounced her seaworthy. As regards myself I may add that I rode out a gale in this port of Buenos Ayres when fourteen sail went on shore. After the court-martial at Bordeaux we made the run over in 90 days, not 120 as stated by Mr. Brown. The drunkenness on board

was caused by the passengers, some of whom saved up their daily allowance of wine and had a 'spre' at intervals; if Mr. Brown had to deal with them I don't think he would be alive now to tell the tale.

The thriving firm to whom I was assigned made no claim, that I am aware of, for damaged cargo, and if they become some day bankrupt it will not be on my account. Surely Mr. Brown ought to be more cautious before making such statements.

The meeting of creditors was attended by everyone to whom I owed money, excepting the Consul and Captain of the Port, and the result was that two of the principal creditors were to wait on the Consul on Wednesday.

Mr. Brown is misinformed in saying that I have been for some years connected with my present owners, whom I have known only a year and a half, although I have been in command for the last twenty years. My undoubted security has always been my honour, and when Mr. Brown alludes to the sad position I have found myself in, unable to raise £100 to clear my ship, I can only answer in the words of Shakespeare— "Ho that steals my pious threats— But he that fishes me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him And makes me poor indeed." M. SYDNEY.

VERY LATEST.

[PER TELEGRAM.]

Republican insurrection in Spain, headed by Dupites.

Bloody riots, assassinations, and burnings. Pillage and murder the order of the day. Government adopts stringent measures. Law and order at length triumph. Castellar sides with the authorities. Government forces prepare to bombard Valencia.

The insurgents surrender, after a determined resistance. Some of the ringleaders were taken prisoners, and condemned to death. The revolution suppressed by a few more or less sanguinary encounters. The Italian Cabinet is doomed. Perfect tranquillity throughout the rest of Europe. Wool in demand.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Liverpool, and London.

The Bond market ruled unexpectedly firm today, people started at the black board when they saw bonds for cash almost at 60, the real state of the market is not what the figures on the board indicate: the public avoid the market. There is nothing whatever doing in bonds, and the transactions marked on the public board merely register a few sales made between brokers, and which serve as it were to give a quotation for the security. The bolstering up of the market by one or two parties after the flight of Gomez, and the failure of Sichel was a severe error, had the market been left to itself, doubtless prices would have fallen, but the public generally would have entered as investors, and the market now would have a far healthier tone. The statement of Sr. Gorostagai and another Minister to the effect that the new bonds will not be put upon the market, were repeated on Change with a view to give firmness to price, but bonds maintained their price because holders do not require money, and there is nothing doing in them. The instant that business improves and money tightens, the real value of bonds will be tried.

The sales to-day were as follows:— For cash 27,000 69 1/2 Saturday 30,000 60 Sunday 35,000 60 1/2 Dec. 31 40,000 60 1/2 Total sales, 137,000.

No Exchange it appears has been done for the Ptolemy: the rate rules at 49, with an upward tendency, but as yet not much done, as takers are few. There was more activity in the wool market to-day, and the following lots of new wool were sold by Messrs. Duggan, Unzuo, Kony, and others:—

Table listing wool sales with columns for quantity and price.

There were two lots at Station at reserved prices. Two lots of Irish wool were sold at the Station to-day, one from Mr. J. Duffy's estate, Fortin; and the other from Capt. Whelan's estate. The Douro was looked for this evening, and several parties after 'change hour went to the mole to welcome Capt. Messrs. Dunge, Brachi, Duggan and Luttenberg, who come per Douro. Mr. Arming, of Arming Hutz, is expected in the morning, having come in the Cordillera.

The celebrated Uriarte bankruptcy case, which has been on 'change, has been at last wound up to-day. The Kopley put into Lisbon on the 8th ultimo, with damage to machinery, which would require eight or ten days to repair. This steamer arrived here on Sunday evening, and will take the mails and a full cargo for Liverpool, leaving tomorrow at 9. Letters can be posted at the Captain of the Port's up to 4.30 p.m. This will allow sufficient time to answer letters per Douro.

The Bachelard bond amortization to-day was as follows:— 1857—1857—47—1489—2335—3209—498— 1402—797—1500—1640—2327—165—2198— 1370—1211—1077—684—1459—2110—617— 2833—2729—1853—2023—1893—2160—203— 2424.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

To-day, For Salto and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from port, the steamer Rio Uruguay; Tomorrow—For Rosario, San Nicolas, and intermediate ports, at 9.30 a.m., from the Captain of the Port's up to 4.30 p.m. This steamer arrived here on Sunday evening, and will take the mails and a full cargo for Liverpool, leaving tomorrow at 9. Letters can be posted at the Captain of the Port's up to 4.30 p.m. This will allow sufficient time to answer letters per Douro.

Thursday—For Rosario and San Nicolas, only cargo, the steamer Espigador. Agents—A. MATTI AND PIERA, Cuyo, 36 1/2.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

Every THURSDAY, for MONTEVIDEO, at 6 a.m., the British steampacket SATURNO. Every SUNDAY, for SALTO and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., the British steampacket SATURNO. MANAGERIAS FLUVIALES, Reconquista 90.

STEAMBOAT TO LEAVE.

For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPOSTA every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m. Agents: Luis Maclean and C., Paseo de Julio 35.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Table with shipping schedules including ship names, tons, and destinations.

The Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has concluded a contract with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, (Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line), for a second regular Mail in each month by British Packet to Brazil and England.

The new Mail Steamers will leave Buenos Ayres on the 9th of each month, and are intended to proceed to Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia, and thence to Southampton or Liverpool.

The Service is so timed as to afford opportunity for letters received in England by the Liverpool, to be forwarded by the outward-bound Mail Steamer of the Line, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th of each month (unless that be Monday, and then on the 21st).

Neither consignees' despatches, nor letters of any kind, can be received by the conveyance of the Mail Steamer in this line.

Due Notice, respecting the posting of Letters will be issued by the Post-office authorities. Mail Steamer KEPLER, 1499 Tons, MARI, Commander.

Steamship POLEMY, 1135 Tons. HAYES, Commander. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for LIVERPOOL, RIO DE JANEIRO, and Bahia, on TUESDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Under-Signed until ONE P.M. of said day. Freight and Storage Passages, 10 per Cent. These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Rio de Janeiro, £6 5/6 Bahia, £7 0/0 Liverpool, £3 5/6 ster The usual alliance makes no families. 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 CASSINI, 886 Tons. To leave Havre on the 14th inst., will receive Cargo and Passengers for that Port, sailing hence on or about the 20th inst. Apply to the Agents: H. A. GREEN, & CO., Agents; GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO., Brokers, 85 Reconquista, 25, 12p, 27p, 29p.

FOR PARANA and SANTA FE, Cargo only. The Steamer Espigador will leave for the above ports on Thursday, 11th Nov. The Agency undertakes the lighterage and shipping of Goods on board the Steamer at a reduced price. For further particulars apply to the Agency of A. Matti and Piera, Cuyo, 36 1/2. nov 7

TUESDAY, for MONTEVIDEO, the splendid Oriental Steamer AMERICA, at 6 p.m. Agents—MANUEL SCURIANO and SON, Cuyo 34. nov 7

PLANTS AND FLOWERS. "Roses, the brightest that earth ever gave." Jasmines, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Violets, Hydrangeas, Begonias, Lilies, Pansies, Wintorias, Potunias, Mimulus, Begonias, Hoya, Honeysuckles, Abutilon, Veronicas, Syringas, Dianthus, Agapanthus, Veronias, and a variety of other choice Plants, with various adornments for the HOUSE, PATIO, AND GARDEN. Agents: A. E. N. and Son, 264—CALLE CALLAO—264 Between Arenales and Jural. 55, 6p, nov 7

DOG. STRAYED or STOLEN, from No. 108 Calle N. Piedad, on Sunday, the 31st October, a White Bull and Terrier Whelp, with a brown patch on the left side. A reward will be given to any one returning it. 44, 3p, nov 7

WESTERN RAILWAY. The opening of the proposals for the discharge of materials is postponed to (inst) at 2 p.m. Parque Station, Nov. 5, 1869. THE DIRECTION. 64, 3p, n. 6.

IN answer to Advertisement in "Standard" of To-day, Two English Gentlemen require Two Furnished Rooms. Please give address, terms, &c. to the Editor, who will send you the particulars. Address: A. E. N. and Son, Telegraph Office, No. 177 Calle Callao. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 5. 49, 3p, nov 6

CLOTH SUITS, \$30. For Boys of four years of age. Surely, they are worth this reasonable Sum. Alpaca Coats for the Office; a very fair article at \$100 and \$50. Alpaca and Duck to \$250. Canvas per Duck Boots, especially suited for Cricket and the Athletic Sports, \$35. Cloth Trowsers, from \$70. 403—CALLE SAN MARTIN—403 260, 12p, oct 28

NORTHERN RAILWAY. Races at Belgrano, November 11. NOTICE. Trains will run between 25 de Mayo, Retiro, and Belgrano, about every half hour, from 10.30 a.m. until 7 p.m. The ordinary Trains to and from the Tigre will run as usual on Feast Days. HENRY CHABREB, General Manager. nov 4

FOR LIVERPOOL The fine A. 1 clipper Larque "SILVER STREAM," 320 TONS, MINDUS, Master. Is now ready to receive cargo for the above Port. Will take quick despatch. Apply to GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL and CO., No. 85 Reconquista. 25, 12p, oct 31

DON'T. Parents and Guardians desirous of having their children nicely accomplished will, no doubt, be rejoiced to learn of the arrival among us of the Star of the first magnitude, Madame Marieta Mirandaola, a Graduate of the Conservatory at Milan, who would instruct Young Ladies in the most useful accomplishments, either at their private residences or in schools. Madame Mirandaola was five years in Valparaiso, where she obtained great fame and favor. She may now be consulted at the Hotel Roma, Oct 28, 10p, oct 28

MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, for thirty years the most celebrated of all perfumes on this side of the Atlantic, has been extensively counterfeited for this market by French and German chemists, and it is therefore necessary, in order to make sure of having the genuine article, to ask for the Florida Water made by Lanman and Keap, New York, and to see that these names appear on the label. All other so-called Florida Water is manufactured from coarses pungent oils, and when the volatile element has evaporated, leaves behind a sickly, unwholesome odor.

Apuntes memorables.

1628 Fué explorado Buenos Aires por Sebastian Cabot. 1628 Fué fundado Buenos Aires por Pedro Mendoza. 1685 Buenos Aires fué redificado y colonizado despues de haber sido abandonado varias veces. 1810 Se declaró la Independencia de la Republica Argentina. 1816 Independencia de la provincia de Buenos Aires. 1828 Fué reconocido Buenos Aires como formando parte de la Confederacion Argentina. 1827 Fué reconocida la republica del Uruguay por los poderes estrangeros de este año. 1852 Fué derrocado Rosas, huyendo en seguida a Montevideo. 1859 Buenos Aires volvió a formar parte de la Confederacion Argentina. 1864 Fué fundado el laboratorio de la verdera Heperidina de Bagley. 1865 Se declaró la guerra al Paraguay. 1867 Lanaranja amarga hizo prodigios contra el color que habia estallado en el ejercito aliado. (La naranja amarga forma la base de la Heperidina de Bagley.) 1868 El 12 de Octubre de este año fué elevado a la Presidencia S. E. el Dr. D. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. 1869 Este año ha fundado el laboratorio de la verdadera Heperidina de Bagley en la republica del Uruguay, obteniendo este articulo gran aceptación, tanto de parte de los orientales como de la Confederacion de este pais.

Hay que jugar que llame tanto la atencion publica como la Heperidina de Bagley? Nada! Como industria nacional es la primera en su clase, como tónico, no la supera ningun otro, y como licor, nada de su genero. La Heperidina de Bagley se hace universal a su propio merito, encontrandose en venta en toda casa respetable. 1869 Este año en Buenos Aires, Maipu 315; y en Montevideo, Solis 37. 69 p n 7

CARMELO BANDA ORIENTAL.—This pretty little Steamer "Carmelo" will leave the Tigre on Monday, 8th inst., passing through the Island by the Canal del Mini Grande, forming a most agreeable and present trip, arriving in Caracas about 6 p.m. Passages \$16; train gratis. The train leaves the Retiro at 9 a.m. This Steamer returns to the Tigre, on Thursday, 11th inst., and leaves again for the same destination on Sunday, 15th. For further particulars apply to Agency of Henry Downe, Calle 25 Mayo, 67. nov 7

Only obtainable at the far-famed MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT, 32—San Martin—32 300, 1m, oct 31

WESTERN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH. From the 1st of November the following Telegraph Stations will be open for the reception of Public Telegrams in connection with the Central Office: 103—CALLE CANGALLO—103 Parque, Mercedes, Chivilvey.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, made for Passengers and Cargo—now, strong, and neatly finished—elastic springs, Patent axle, and very light. Suitable either for town or camp, and especially adapted for estancieros, bakers, &c.—Also a Set of Harness to match, silver plated. Apply to No. 148, Calle Corrientes. 295, 10p, oct 31

OST, on Monday last, at Palermo, a Black Pencil Case, mounted in gold. Any person returning same to the owner, at 12 Calle Maipu, will be rewarded. 36, 3p, nov 6

DON'T READ THIS, 295, 10p, oct 31

WINDSOR COLLEGE, 81—CALLE BRAZIL—81 (Between Defensas and Bolivar). 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. References given to all the leading families, both Native and Foreign. 161, 1m, oct 23

DON'T. Having assumed my brother, Mr. Matthew Holmes, as a Partner in my business, the firm will in future be carried on under the style of "Thos. Holmes and Co." I take this opportunity of thanking my numerous friends for their past support, and beg to assure them every endeavour will be made to merit a continuance of their favors. THOS. HOLMES, 139 and 141 1/2 Calle Florida. 288, oct 30

REID'S XXX STOUT. In Kilderkins and Pint and Quart Bottles. This new celebrated Stout can only be got from the original importers— HENDERSON & MURDOCK, 69—Calle Bolgrano—69 183, 3p, oct 21

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61, CALLE CORRIENTES, HAS REMOVED To New and Commodious Premises, 130—CALLE FLORIDA—139! THOMAS HOLMES. 303, 3p, oct 31

NOTICE. WAGGON, for the convenience of Cargo, will run from October 16th, twice a week, from the Guardia del Monte to the Pepper Station. 192, 3p, oct 22

RAMS. CABANA DE SANTA ANA DE LOS BOS. There is now on Sale, at Reduced Prices, at the Casa de una seleccion de first-class Rams, for the coming season. THOMAS STOCKDALE. 23, 1m, nov 4

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. Owing to the superior style in which Gentlemen's Dress has hitherto been produced in both France and England, to that stated for this City, we take the liberty of intimating that in view of annexing this Department to our business, we have engaged the services of a gentleman in that line, who has acquired extensive and useful experience. By this mail we are able to receipt of advice, advising us of the despatch of a specially selected Stock, which has been purchased from the leading Paris and London Manufacturers, will doubtless be comprised of all the leading novelties. In a few days we hope to announce our arrangements complete, and beg to solicit a visit from gentlemen about to arrange for their summer costume. THOS. HOLMES & CO. 130 and 141 1/2 Calle Florida. 82, 2p, nov 4

DON'T. Read this, if you wish to be happy. 295, 10p, oct 31

THE LATE NOVELS

He Knew he was Right, by Anthony Trollope. The Chieftain of Perth, by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." "Two: Life-Paths." A romance. By Louisa May Alcott. Sea and Night; being the first part of Victor Hugo's Novel. Par Order de Roie; being 2d do. Blue-eyed Witch; or not a Friend in the World. By Pierre Egé. Brownlow's, by Mrs. Oliphant. Breaking a Battery, by the author of "Gay Living." Illustrated. My Daughters, by Mrs. Oliphant. The Dead Guest; a mysterious story. By H. Zschokke. The Secretaries' Household. By the author of "Mabel's Progress." For her Sake; by Fred. W. Robinson. The Lost Manuscript, by Gustav Freytag. Over Yonder, by E. Marlitt. The Heroine. By the author of "Raymond's Heroine." Stripton. By Henry Kingsley. Cheap Editions of Thackeray's best Novels. Also, 2d and 3d Parts of Appleton's Journal.

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