



New Advertisements.

REMATE

PABLO ESCALANTE.

Importante Remate.

De una Linda Finca en las Lomas de Zamora.

El Domingo 3 de Agosto a las 10 en punto de la tarde, de donde estara la bandera, vendemos en publico remate al mejor precio y dinero de contado dicha finca, cuyo detalle es como sigue:

La finca esta edificada en terreno de 35 varas de frente al Oeste (Plaza principal) por 65 de fondo al Este formando equina, con quinco cuartos cubiertos, mas tres hermosas piezas divididas por arcos y dos mas dependencias, a mas una casa de 20 varas y un hermoso altillo con techo de teja Francesa, situado en el edificio con piso y techos embaldosados de maderas duras; poseo de rica agua, 2 cocinas y necesario, siendo todo el terreno cercado.

El costo de esta finca le está a un dueno en diez y seis años y se vende por lo que se ve obligado a vender por lo que desea tener un patrimonio que le sirva.

329 6p 29

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, August 21, 1871.

NOTICE.

ANXIOUS inquiries from relatives, having received this Consulate, respecting the undementioned individuals, they are requested to write to their friends without delay; or if any persons are aware of their decease, they will confer a favor by communicating particulars to the undersigned, as early as possible.

David Todd,

Who left Cataguá five years ago, for Buenos Ayres, Fireman.

George T. Dick,

Said to have been working about two years ago on board a steamboat, trading between Buenos Ayres and Asunción.

Wallace Henry Boland,

Supposed to be at the Estancia de San Ramon, San Antonio de Arco.

John Blackwell,

Belonging to St. Burgan, county of Cornwall, who left England 25 or 30 years ago.

John Harvey,

Supposed to have kept a Shipchandler's Shop and previous to that had been a seafaring man.

Caudilo Felipe,

The inquiry is from Gibraltar.

Dr. Alexander Kerr,

The inquiry is from Ardrosan.

Dr. F. Skinner

Will find a letter to his address at this Consulate.

FRANK BARRISH.

Brymore E. Pyun, (Deceased at San Juan).

\* Any person who can furnish information relative to any of the above names, are requested to communicate same to this Consulate.

AL COMPROIO.

EL ABAJO FIRMADO avisa al comercio y capitales de buques en general que, habiendo unido nombre en sucesor del difunto Sr. Ubaldo de la Plata, por cuyo testamento Intervencional de clasificación de buques, y Agente de las Reuniones de Seguros Maritimos de Ambarc Amsterdam y Rotterdam por esta plaza los conflictos de la Plata, por cuyo efecto los comerciantes que recibian mercaderias averiadas y aseguradas en dichas sociedades debian presentarse en el debido tiempo al Agente, T. DE ROER, Escritorio, Calle Orientales 65, Buenos Ayres, Agosto 26 de 1871.

301 1m a 29

DEYARUM'S PECTORAL SYRUP

This is the best Pectoral Syrup known for curing coughs, as it facilitates the expectoration, softens the dry cough and catarrh, relieves the painful producing instantaneous relief.

DOSES.

For Children of 1 to 2 years old, half a teaspoonful.

For Children of 3 to 12 years old a teaspoonful.

For Persons of 12 years and upwards a desert spoonful.

These to be taken 3 or 4 times a day according to the violence of the cough.

Sold only by

CRANWELL & MURRAY, (Established 1825) Pharmacians, Calle Reconquista 66, Buenos Ayres.

110 im all.

REGISTRO OFICIAL DE LA PROVINCIA.

EN LA OFICINA DE PAPEL SELLADO se despacha el Registro Ofial de la Provincia perteneciente al año 1870. 333 3p 29

SE A QUIELA una pieza amueblada para hombre solo, Calle de Moreno 334. 334 3p 29

FOR SALE.

A NEW BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, capable of turning out 12,000 bricks per day, in the English style.

ROBERT MUIR & CO., 92-DEFENSA-325 6p 29

HOY, Montevideo, al five de la tarde el vapor Villa del Salto. Agente—Estevan D. Rizzo, Hno., 993 Calle Reconquista, 993.

HOY, para Montevideo, al five de la tarde el vapor America.

MIBERCOLE para el vapor America, para el Rosario, Parana, La Paz, Goya, Corrientes, Humaita, Anaco, Corumbá y Cuyabá, a las 10 de la Mañana, el vapor Corumbá.

A ent—Manuel Scurlano & Hijo, 383 Cuyo.

LETTERS FOR LAST MAIL.

Joseph Dowdall, George Parks, H. Clark, John Woods William Martin, C. Leiger, George Parks, Hyde, Dr. Creagh, Henry Clarke.

S. Grimmond 2, Arthur Maryatt 2.

CAMPO.

SE VENDE la accion a media legua de un hermoso campo con aguas, libro de propiedad, cerca del 25 de Mayo, en 20,000 rs. pudiendo comprarlo al Gobierno en propiedad por \$35,000 en 8 años de plazo a 25,000 al contado. Para tratar Suscipia 27, al Sr. M. de M. 335 8p 29

AVISO

SE ALQUILA una casa-quinta en la Calle de Santa Fe No. 328, en calle ampedrada, con diez hermosas habitaciones, caballeriza y cochera, tiene plantas y arbolado, y un estanque con un estanque de agua potable.

Para tratar ocurarse a la Calle de San Martin No. 71. 320 3p 29

SE ALQUILAN dos piezas amuebladas y un pap ladas, para hombres solos en una casa desmto Calle Tucuman 201, a precios moderados. 322 3p 29

HOUSE to LET, in Calle Temple 98, containing seven rooms, six board 8-ors, one bath; all newly painted and papered. High ground, perfectly dry and healthy; good connection to city, two patios, paved with belando, good kitchen, bigge, pozo, and water closet. Second patio, from arbor, covered with grape vines. Inquire of the owner, next door. No. 396. 244 2p 29

HO LET, a Furnished Room. Apply at No. 216 Calle Esmeralda. 257 3p 29

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, requiring an experienced Mule Nurse, can be recommended by applying to H. B., at the Office of the Standard. 337 3p 29

WANTED, a good Man or Woman Cook. Apply at 824 Defensa. 823 3p 29

WANT D—A Young Lady to act as Governess to a little boy six years of age; must be musical, and speak Spanish. Good references required. Apply by letter, stating terms, to M. D., at the Office of the Standard. 318. 3 p 29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good English Teacher, Apply Teacher, at the Office of the Standard. 326 6p 29

WANTED by a young English Girl, a situation to assist in the household, or to take care of children. She has good education, and been five months from home. Address 18 Calle Mejico. 329 6p 29

The Standard.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871.

THE THIRTY MILLION LOAN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES.

After a delay of some days the Committee has reported on the note of Minister Dominguez with reference to the new London loan of Dr. Varela, about which so much uncertainty still prevails. As the Minister frankly assures the Congress that "he has now told them all the Government know about the Loan," and afterwards urges that the success of the Loan may be compromised by untimely publicity, it is plain that there is still some part of the negotiation incomplete, and, moreover, that the Minister himself is so much in the dark that even after receiving his letters by last mail from England he knew no more than he could tell Congress. The Committee report is as follows:—

B. Ayres, August, 1871.

To the Chamber of Deputies.

The special committee appointed to take up the Finance Minister's note relative to the 30 million Loan has the honor to report as follows:—

That the newspapers &c. had given out the negotiation of the loan expressing the bases, terms and periods of same.

That this statement was solemnly confirmed by the President of the Republic in his message at the opening of Congress, congratulating the country on the advantageous conditions, and promising that the Finance Minister would submit to Congress all documents on the matter.

That on this account, and with the object of pushing on the public works for which the Loan was made the Congress called for explanations and documents, the Minister delaying his reply till the arrival of the packet.

From the Minister's reply and some verbal explanations he made to us we arrive at the following deductions.

1st. That the newspaper reports and official statements about the realization of the Loan were based on news sent by the negotiator, (Dr. Varela).

2nd. That the negotiator has latterly transmitted new reports shewing that the former statement was not entirely correct.

3rd. That as matters at present stand, according to the documents in the possession of Government, the whole of the Loan has been negotiated, and the sum of 14 millions sterling realized on account of it, but in order to realize the rest some further operations are requisite, which are being at present developed in London.

4th. That to insure the success of these operations, and to prevent an unfavorable result which might affect the credit and interests of the Republic, it is indispensable at present to keep the matter in reserve, as the commissioner expressly declares.

5th. That the Minister, relying upon his own recent experience in this question, thinks the success of an enterprise of this magnitude may be compromised by a hasty publicity, and for this reason the Government inclines to the views of the commissioner (Varela).

6th. That the Government thinks itself fully justified in this reserve, both because the nature and condition of the negotiation require it, and because the last advices shew that the transaction is not definitively concluded. Moreover, as no period was, or could be, fixed for its realization, the obligation of reporting to Congress will only have force when no circumstance intervenes, and when it is known the business has been completed in all its parts.

7th. That although no precise date can be fixed the occasion will soon arise, since the commissioner declares that the matter is approaching termination, and then, without any risk, all the antecedents may be submitted to the decision of Congress.

For these reasons Your Chamber will understand that we could go no further in the matter. Being ignorant, as we are, of the nature and importance of the credit operations in connection with the Loan, which are said to be still pending, we cannot say how far a strict reserve is requisite for their successful conclusion. Neither could we call for all documents bearing on the subject, since this would trench on the reserve which Government considers it necessary to keep for the present so as not to prejudice the great interests that are at stake.

In treating of a law authorizing the Executive to open a negotiation of credit, it must be left entirely to the judgement and responsibility of Government to carry it out completely, and this judgment must be exercised in carrying out the details, as well as in preventing any danger that may arise on adopting the necessary precautions.

The Committee, however, decline to consider the question of constitutional privileges of Congress, as to whether the Government has a right to maintain absolute reserve when required for information on any matter connected with the fulfilment of a law; such right would be unquestionable if it related to the President's acts in fulfilment of his constitutional prerogatives, independent of any law.

And looking to what is of practical interest, we consider that however the expectations of the Chamber may be defrauded, and the carrying out of the public works necessarily delayed, it seems that prudence suggests no other course than that adopted by the Government.

THE RAILWAY TO BOLIVIA.

MR. HOPKINS'S SCHEME.

Primitive expeditions of the Spaniards from the Plate Valley to Peru.

From the first discovery of the Rio de la Plata, it became a point of primordial necessity for the Spaniards to communicate with those who had preceded them in the conquest of Peru in the west. Almost as soon as Mendoza arrived in the Plate he ordered Ayolas to Peru, A.D. 1536. After many hard struggles he reached the Cordillera the following year and on his return was killed by the Indians.

Trala failed also, sent by Cabeza de Vaca in 1542-3. Four times he tried the experiment before 1548, when he started again and at last succeeded, although the Viceroy, Gasca, in Peru, fearing he came to assist the rebels under Gonzalo Pizarro, would have nothing to do with him. But these two chiefs always went the wrong road—they ascended the River Paraguay to a place Ayolas called the Puerto de los Reyes, in 17 deg 30 min S latitude, and not in 16 deg, as all the authors of that time say; and from thence through low and marshy lands attempted to force their way, with great suffering from want of provisions, caused by the nomadic habits of the indigenes.

In 1560 Chaves founded Sauta Cruz de la Sierra, which, after 24 years of unceasing struggles, at last, as they fondly thought, connected the Spanish dominions in Peru with those in the Plate, the object of untold expeditions, expenditures, and sufferings.

But, according to Charlevoix, this road to Peru was again lost to the Spaniards, for the Royal Audience of Charcas in 1740 ordered the Jesuits in Chiquitos to send their people to discover a road to Paraguay, and they found one very well travelled by the Portuguese of Cuyubá, to trade with Peru.

Dalence says that the road from Paraguay to Chiquisaca, by way of Chiquirras, was frequented by the first settlers, and communication between these two points was as common as it is to-day between La Paz and Sucre. These relations were not only suspended, but even the memory of this road, which led from the port of Reyes to Chiquisaca [Sucre], was thrown into oblivion by events the history of which does not appertain to this work.

It is probable that the royal decree against the health of Santa Cruz and in favor of Cochabamba, had much influence over the loss of this road, not to mention the continued usurpations of the Portuguese, but it has again in a measure become transitable, and was occasionally used by Bolivians during the late war in Paraguay. However this may be, the frequency of communication in earlier colonial times is undoubted. Dobritzhoff states that Paraguay sent 80,000 mules to Bolivia per annum, and received returns in silver.

The vast amount of silver household utensils in Paraguay, and the large quantity of Spanish milled dollars in circulation there, even after the fall of Lopez—almost entirely of the mint of Potosi—are sufficient to guarantee the truth of this assertion, when we know that Paraguay has never produced the precious metals. Indeed, of three thousand pieces of eight which your memorialist had at one time in Paraguay, in the time of Lopez L., 2097 bore the stamp of the Spanish mint of Potosi; and of the many thousands he has had occasion to examine since then, and especially during the occupation of Asuncion by the allied troops, it was rare to find these pieces with any other mark, and then it was always that of Lima.

There is abundant evidence that the conquerors themselves were not content with this long road up the river Paraguay, and thence across Sauta Cruz de la Sierra, towards Chiquisaca to the Southward, travelling two sides of a scalene triangle instead of the base. For in answer to the demands of the Audience of Peru to open a better road, we find that the proposal of Juan Oriz de Zarate, was considered the most advantageous of all those presented, because, among other things he offered to build a city between Chiquisaca and Asuncion &c. Later on roads were projected from Bolivia to Asuncion by Francisco de Viedma &c. on account of the levelness of the land and the kind character of the Indians; but they never were made.

When we consider the character of all these exterminated expeditions, their cause, the thirst of wealth suddenly acquired, as also the unending struggles for command which even down to our own days have made Spanish America a bye-word among the nations; it is not to be wondered at that they left nothing sensible or well done to future generations. Indeed, the Spaniards in Paraguay soon found out that the road to Peru by the Alto Paraguay was a "hard road to travel," and, like the road once opened from Cordoba to Tucuman (J), no vestige remains to tell us where it passed. Again, many expeditions to the Chaco failed, whilst as many more left no trace behind them, so long as they found no vestiges of Indian civilization to support them, nor any precious metals beyond the limits

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

The following is a letter from the Manager of the Central Argentine Railway to Mr. Armstrong, the Resident Director of that Company, completely refuting the unfounded charges and assertions made by Dr. Velez Sarfield:—

Rosario, August, 26th 1871.

Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Dear Sir,

In the report of the Minister of Interior of the 1st instant, published in the Tribuna, I observe aspersions against the Central Argentine Railway, which seem to me to call for comment. I have thrown together the following remarks for your information, should you think of taking notice of the Minister's observations.

In the first place great stress is put on the fact, that for the first year's working of the line since being opened throughout, the result has been only about 3 1/2 per cent. interest on the capital, the Government having to pay a sum sufficient to make this up to 7 per cent. Of course this payment is only a sum lent, to be hereafter returned to the Government by the company—though this does not appear to be generally known, nor does the message tend at all to convey such an idea. I do not think that 3 1/2 per cent can be considered at all a bad result for the first year's work, especially when it is taken into consideration that this has been in spite of some severe drawbacks: the protracted war in Entrerios causing a stagnation in trade; the evil consequences of the terrible reign of yellow fever in Buenos Ayres; the constant malicious attempts to damage the road and stock, to throw the trains off the line, and to injure them by throwing stones and other missiles at them—due in a great measure to the animosity created against the railway by the non-expropriation of the lands, which ought to have been handed over to the company on a par with the construction of the line, but which, up to the present moment, have not become the company's property.

The cause assigned for what the Minister considers this unfortunate result, he attributes to the absolute want of stations on the line, and he goes on to state that for more than 30 leagues from Rosario there is no station, as he cannot consider the small stopping-places in the middle of the desert as such; but that Frayle Muerto and Villa Maria are the only stations on the railway.

There is a good station with permanent station buildings at Cañada de Gomez, about fourteen leagues from Rosario, and there are good, permanent stations at Ballesteres and Rio Segundo. The rest are in course of construction; but we have had great difficulties to contend with from the land owners, and have been, and are still paying rent, on account of the Government, for the use of the ground which we are obliged to occupy for stations.

At Cordoba the ground for the station was received by the company only during the present year (1871). At Segundo, Laguna Larga, and Ubañales it is not yet received. Neither have we been put in possession of the land required for the line—proper from Rosario to Roldan, nor from Toledo to Cordoba; and we are put to considerable expense by having to carry the ballast for the repairs of these portions, a distance of nearly four leagues either way. We have frequent applications from owners of land for compensation and rent for ground in use for the railway, but not expropriated, and for which proprietors have received nothing.

That we are losing by being unable to bring in the products of this large extension of fertile and productive camp—before designated by the Minister more properly as a desert—is quite erroneous, and an unprejudiced examination of the returns of the railway will show that the way-side stations have made, by far the greatest progress, advancing much more than the through traffic; also that Frayle

BRITISH LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting took place at the Library rooms on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, Mr. McOlymont in the chair.

The Secretary read the following report:—

"Gentlemen,

"The Committee, in retiring from office, present you with the usual annual statement of the affairs of the Library.

"We have carried out the recommendations suggested at the general meeting of 1870, having sublet the rooms not actually required, and cancelled the order for periodicals and newspapers, reducing the expenses to about \$2,500 monthly; but you must be aware that for some years past a balance of \$21,000 (which existed at the commencement of 1868) has been drawn upon to supply each season's deficiency.

"This balance was exhausted when we came into office; but up to March last we expected to present you with a satisfactory balance-sheet.

"We were then, however, compelled to entertain the idea of closing the Library.

"For a long time there has been, from many lamentable causes, less and less interest shown in the institution, though the late extraordinary times have only hastened the crisis in our affairs.

"Knowing the bankrupt state of the accounts, we did not feel justified in collecting subscriptions (which are all payable in advance) from the end of March to the present date, as we were uncertain whether you would decide on continuing the society; but the committee having lately obtained the advice of several influential friends, think that if the Library is removed to a less forbidding and more central spot, and our expenses lessened, we shall be able to make the society self-supporting.

"We have made inquiries with this view, and can inform you that Mr. Daws, of 80 Piedra, is willing to supply a room and the necessary attend-

ROSARIO.

From our own Correspondent.]

August 27.

The question that agitates the public mind at the present moment is the wish for branch of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres. The Legislature of Santa Fe has sanctioned a law for a loan from that bank for \$200,000, which, if properly invested, will help the province. Its principal object is to pay off the debts of the province to the Bank of Rosario, and for which the Government pays a very high rate of interest.

The revenue of this province ought to allow it to pay the interest and amortization of a much larger debt; but some way or another the money disappears, and we are always poor. The Government, since Cabral's epoch of wretched administration, has never published a statement of its expendi-

THE MINISTER'S REPORT.

The Minister of the Interior's report is unsatisfactory enough. We should show an advance in the country since Mitre's administration, but it is a discouraging as true that any of the reports of Dr. Rawson as Minister of the Interior show more work done, more energy, and more patriotism. A few unfinished bridges are what Mr. Velez Sarfield expects will carry him on the road to fame.

On railroads scarcely a word—as how could there be, when scarcely a mile was made under his auspices? If it would have been impossible, of course, for the Minister to have written his report without evincing his hatred of the Central Argentine Railway, so he has his fling at this, the greatest and most important of Argentine enterprises. The traffic has not increased, because there are no proper stations; a brilliant argument—as if handsome stations were to increase the traffic. I suppose Mr. Velez Sarfield imagines that his go ahead countrymen of Cordoba would travel more, and despatch more goods, were there a grand station house there.

The minister has made himself the mouthpiece of the most backward, as well as the most pretentious people in the Republic—a people who publicly say to the present day that the railroad is a prejudice to Cordoba—a people who can never enjoy a journey except in ox carts, at the rate of 30 miles a day. Talk of the possibility of increasing traffic by putting down fares from Cordoba to Rosario. Why if the railway people were to offer the Cordobeses the trip gratis there are two reasons why they would not take advantage of it—the necessity of paying a dollar for a breakfast at Frayle Muerto, and the difficulty of making "maté" every hour on the road.

Look at the steamers leaving Rosario almost every day crowded with passengers from this active city, and paying their 12 patacones for the trip to Buenos Ayres, and then turn to Cordoba and look at the magnificent carriages of the Central Argentine Railway leaving a city of 30,000 inhabitants with one, two, or three, sleazy, grumbling, mate-drinking, siesta-sleeping Cordobeses, complaining of the 12 patacones they have to pay for travelling comfortably 80 leagues. Why, nineteen-twentieth of the Cordobeses do not know the aspect of their city from the surrounding heights. I was told by a respectable man there one day, and he spoke as if he merited applause, that he had no knowledge of any part of Cordoba, except the road that led from his house in the town to his quinta, some eight squares off.

I had the satisfaction of coming one day from Cordoba in company with a member of Congress, I think from Catamarca or Rioja, a gentleman who for the first time of his life found himself 200 miles away from his domestic Lares. He afforded me amusement all the way to Rosario.

The first row he had with the railway officials was at the station. He had brought with him a large box of cigars to sell in Buenos Ayres and a barrel of wine, and insisted on putting them inside the carriage. He then insisted on the bullos being received as freight. The station-master told him that the freight cars were all closed the night before, but that he might take them as "encomiendas" or leave them until the following day, when they would go as freight at a lower price. The Deputy was outrageous, and the few dollars extra he had to pay formed a subject on which he was never tired of expatiating.

At first starting off he seemed pleased with the motion of the cars, (and there are very few railways in the

Table with financial data including Balance due to Treasurer, Total, and various account entries.

WM. MCKEEHINE, Treasurer. August 17, 1871.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in moving the adoption of the report was very glad to hear of such a practical offer that made by Mr. Daws, Mr. McKee seconding the Report and the Treasurer's statement were adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Wells thought the time had come to face the matter fully—there were three courses open— 1st. To pay off debt. 2nd. To remove Library. 3rd. To sell off.

As to the first that must be done by public subscription. Secondly to remove and carry the Library would be only to repeat the experience of the last few years—ending in bankruptcy, as the British mind was evidently not a reading one, and thus the only safe plan was to sell off and have done with the whole concern.

Mr. Ratiff in a characteristic speech invited the meeting to recognize facts. The Library was de-uh, and concluded by seconding the proposal of Mr. Wells.

Mr. McKee thought it a great pity that when for the first time they had a practical idea of making the Library solvent that the scheme should not have a trial, being informed by the Secretary that they could safely count on 90 to 100 subscribers, giving 25,000—and the expenses only being 15,000, thus showing a surplus of about 10,000.

world more comfortable than the Central. Going up the incline he remarked—

"Why this is not much faster than a bullock cart."

I tried to explain, but he could not understand.

At the stations he could not understand why the train did not wait until the passengers would take their 'mate.'

On going down inclines, the train going at the rate of 30 miles per hour, the dust of course filled the cars. This was another motive for grumbling against the railway.

I told him if the public insisted on having fast trains this was an inconvenience they must expect to suffer.

At Fraile Muerto instead of partaking of the excellent breakfast furnished there for the moderate price of one Bolivian dollar (about three shillings), he opened his 'alforjos,' and took out a supply of cheese, dulces, and dried fruit, which I do him the justice to say he offered all round.

As the day began to close the patience of our Deputy became evidently exhausted. He had undoubtedly some vague idea that the journey of eighty leagues per railway was a kind of fairy conveyance that would take one up in Corcoba and set him down in Rosario, like the enchanted carpet in the Arabian Nights.

"Why don't they travel at night, and give us beds to sleep on?" "Because," I answered, "your amiable countrymen have the playful habit of obstructing the line with logs of wood and telegraph posts, and passengers might go to sleep to wake in eternity."

He never asked a question as to names of stations and other localities. He seemed to feel that he was leaving his cherished home, and was being taken to remote regions of barbarism with which he had nothing in common.

The drop that filled the measure was the din, the active bustle, the cab-drivers and porters, with their importunities, on our arrival at Rosario.

"Well," he cried out, "this is the worst railroad I ever travelled on in my life!"

(And it was the first one he had ever seen.)

And this is the class of people who abuse the Central Argentine Railway, and are echoed by a Minister of Government who knows very little more of railways than our Deputy.

The Foreign Club is in a fair way to be a success. I think there is no doubt of its being installed on the 1st of September, with eighty members.

I see an advertisement in the morning papers inviting those who wish to be foundation members to join before the 31st of August.

The entrance fee after that date will be doubled.

We shall owe the success of this club to the untiring exertions of our worthy Counsel, Mr. Joel, who will be its first president; to Messrs. Duguid, Perkins, Wheelwright, Weldon, and Cooper, amongst the English, and Messrs. Schlaepfer and Tietjen, amongst the German colony.

The Club will be eminently Saxon-Germanic. In fact these are the only races that know the meaning of a club, and know how to support it.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Catholic church in the town of Bernstadt will take place to-day. Last Monday was so stormy that no one would attend.

The Governor of the Province, Mr. Iriondo, is expected from Santa Fé to-day.

Dr. Hiron, who is a good authority, thinks that the terrible disease was imported on each occasion it has appeared here, and that the proofs of this are irrefragable; he says that filthy as Buenos Ayres is yellow fever has not yet established a permanent home in it.

To-morrow, the Feast of Santa Rosa, will be kept as a strict holiday at the Banks and all public offices.

The dreaded 23rd. has come and gone, but no tidal wave appeared, and Buenos Ayres is still in its sublimity sphere. The weather was so charming yesterday that many think we shall have no equinoctial gales this year, at least on Santa Rosa's day.

It is generally believed that an unhealthy summer is presaged by the Saint's neglecting us. It will be remembered that we had no Santa Rosa gale in Buenos Ayres last year.

The next Philharmonic Concert of the season will take place at the Coliseum, on the 6th prox. A rehearsal for this concert comes off on Saturday next at 7 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Thomas Duffy finds fault with the resolution come to by the subscribers of the British Library at their recent meeting, of which account is given in another column.

The resolutions of the meeting must be considered as decisive, and Mr. Duffy's proposal to carry on the Library without compensation has probably had full consideration. The Library will henceforward be kept at Mr. Daw's bookstore, Calle Piedad.

We call attention to a notice in our advertising columns of an important land auction at Mr. Temperley's to-morrow (Wednesday) the lands are very suitable for building, being within 1 square of the Temperley station.

Some of the Cordoba papers announce tremendous camp fires in the northern districts of that Province; a number of the telegraph posts are said to have been destroyed.

The latest news of the Banda Oriental rebels announce that they have reorganized their cavalry, of which arm they have now two or three thousand men. We shall probably hear of more fighting and running away shortly.

The Reds have suffered another defeat; Colonel Ilba attacked the Blancos with the view to avenge the death of General Fidelis, but was killed in the fight, and his men routed.

There is a proposal before the Municipality for establishing a Health Commission in each parish of the city, to supersede the present parochial boards. The regulations proposed for the new commissions are more practical and extensive than those of the parochial bodies, but, after all, 'what's in a name?'

The latest 'practical' project for securing the safety of the frontiers is to construct the 'potrerros' for the cavalry horses of electric wire, with alarm bells attached, so that when the Indians arrive the troopers may be awakened in sufficient time to catch a glimpse of their nags' tails as they are swept off to the desert.

Fancy the 'beaux sabreurs' of the Argentine cavalry leaving their horses at the mercy of an electric clock!

The Provincial Government has named a commission to superintend and hasten the erection of the camp bridges lately sent out from England. Messrs. Martinez de Hoz, Cambaceres, and S. Casares form this body.

The Rosario papers state that the camps about that place are very bare; in fact, the drought has for some time been so severe that many farmers have lost cattle and sheep.

The Sao Luis Government has marked out on the river Trapiache and in the department of Panilla two extensive tracts of several hundred leagues each, whereon new settlements are to be founded.

While the excavations for erecting the new Chamber of Deputies were lately being made at Rome, several pieces of ancient sculpture were found, amongst them a magnificent bust of Hercules with a lion's skin thrown over its shoulders.

'La Grande Duchesse' at the French Theatre on Sunday night was a success, and the audience a very fair one.

Government is again naming emigration agents. Amongst the last appointments we find the names of Mr. Lohm LeLong, for France; Mr. Jose Gonzales de Arriaga, at Santa Maria; and Mr. Leandro Martinez, at Cataluña.

vaccination has now been established for the parishioners of San Cristobal. The native papers tell an amusing story of an organ grinder who was lately stopped on the Palermo Road by some cartmen, and ordered to accompany his monkey in a 'faudango' on the road.

The organ grinder pulled out a pair of pistols, and to the great delight of the others, forced the fellow who had been most insolent to him to dance with the monkey until he dropped through fatigue.

The fun of the thing was that the pistols were only toy weapons which the poor monkey used in his tricks.

At her benefit, on Friday night last, at the Colon Theatre, Madame Piamonti was presented with a beautiful manté cup studded with precious stones.

By general desire, Salvini will give one more representation of Othello previous to the termination of his engagement here, probably some night this week.

'La Novela de la Vida,' is announced for to-morrow night. An important project for establishing floating docks in all the principal ports of the Republic has passed the Senate, and is now before the other house; the 'empresario' seeks for an exclusive privilege for 10 years.

A duel between two 'militaires' was spoken of yesterday. There is no lady in the case, strange to say, the cause of quarrel dating as far back as the war in Paraguay.

The rumour that La Briol was again coming to this country seems utterly without foundation, though announced some time ago by a colleague generally well informed.

The Italian papers allude to Madame Briol as at present singing in Padua, with immense success, in *L'Africaine*.

The passing of Dr. Quintana's motion in the Senate to suspend the guarantee to the Central Argentine Railway has caused the greatest indignation in foreign circles.

It is to be hoped the Deputies will come to the rescue, and save the honour and credit of the country in Europe.

If our leading men continue to sanction or abet the trifling with the law and public faith that has lately been going on, the Argentine guarantee will soon have no value whatever, in the London or any other market.

ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes August 28, 1871, Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacos, National Bonds.

There was very little done in the Bond market to-day; only 15,000 cash at 7 1/4, and for the end of September 23,000 at 7 1/2.

The bears tried to drive prices down, but all the Bonds offered were bought up, and, although there was no advance in price, the market seems well maintained.

Prices for the end of September are very firm, and there are signs of a heavy speculation for the end of the quarter.

If all the Bonds sold for the end of this month are called for and taken off the market, interest rates will probably improve, as also the price of Bonds.

Money rules so cheap, and the prospect of higher prices in September so good, that it is probable all who can carry the stock to the payment of the coupon.

Late in the afternoon it was said that exchange had risen to 49 1/2, but the best exchange brokers report the rate at 49, and for best English bills drawers refuse anything higher than 49.

A large transaction in the Montevideo Plateau was reported to-day, and marked on the board. 255 bonds of 1,000 each, deliverable 30 Sept., at 99.

In Municipal bonds one sale, 22,500, at 85. There was much said on 'Changes' about the auction of the stock on the Olendoff estancia.

The creditors, it appears, are displeased at the whole procedure, and many consider that the property has been sacrificed. Some of the best known horses sold as follows:—

Sire Black, 8 years old, thorough-bred, imported from Europe, sold at the low price of \$28,000. La-stra, purchaser.

Sire Montavell, 4 years, foaled here, 33,000. Sire Mamoluko, 18 years old, 13,600. Mate Calypso and stallion colt, 2 months, 22,000.

Mr. Cibille has bought a square of land not far from the railway at reserve of rates. At Mr. Rom's auction, Mr. Melo Mr. Llavallol's son-in-law, Messrs. Del Valle Barricla, Davato, Scotti and others were the principal buyers.

The result of the sales of White's charras, at Belgano and Row's Parque at Flor-5, proves that property in any part of the suburbs loses nothing by keeping.

The lot sold by Mr. Rom for one thousand dollars per vara front could have been bought last year from the proprietor for \$500 more, and considered by the owner as well sold.

The auction at Mr. Puggio's quinta near Belgano proved a failure, only two small lots between Calle Santa Fé and the Barranca were sold at 800 p r vara front and then the auction was stopped.

The White charras all sold well at an average price of 18,000 mpc. per square, and for one square with a small house 38,000 was paid.

The proprietor of this land has more than doubled his money within a year. At Mr. Rom's sale everything offered was sold. The following were the prices paid:—

Lot No 1 20x72 to Scotti for 1050 mpc. per vara front. Lot No 2 16x52 to Del Valle 1000 mpc. p r vara front.

Lot No 3 35x32 to Molteni, 800 mpc. per vara front. Lot No 4 25x60 to Barriolo, 850 mpc. per vara front.

Lot No 5 26x60 to do 700 mpc. per vara front. Lot No 6 60x62 to Morlo 600 mpc. per vara front.

Lot No 7 100x52 to Devotto 650 mpc. per vara front. and all that remained was taken by one buyer at 600 mpc. per vara front.

Three squares of land behind the Caballito are reported as sold privately at the rate of 350,000 mpc. per square, and a small lot behind the school 20x35 was sold on Sunday at 2650 mpc. per vara front.

At Moron M. Silveira is building four nice country dwellings about twelve squares from the station. Each site is 100x100 varas, the house have four nice rooms with a corridor all round, and a kitchen an out office apart.

On Sunday Mr. Silveira sold three of those houses by private sale for 110,000 mpc. each, which is decidedly the cheapest bargain in the way of country residences that has been made this season.

Last week at San Martin 1 square, 5 squares from the station sold for 100,000 mpc, and a lot 10x30 three squares from the station at 1600 mpc. per vara front.

A sale of twenty squares of land at the Lomas de Zamora, within six squares of the station, at five thousand dollars per square, was announced to-day.

The passing of Dr. Quintana's project against the Central Argentine Railway is the subject of much remark, and it is hoped that if both houses should unfortunately agree to so disastrous a measure, at least the President will veto it.

Dr. Rawson, when Minister, framed a general railway law which would have met this difficulty, but the scheme has remained in the Ministerio and has never been sent before the House, although really a very sound and practical measure.

The general meeting of shareholders of the Estenochorra Co. was held on Sunday. The annual report was read, and all shareholders invited to inspect the accounts, books, &c.

Owing to vacancies in the Board of Directors, Don Jaime Llavallol junr. and Don Juan Lpez were elected. In a few days the 20th bulletin of the company will be published, giving full details of the liquidation of 1871.

The affairs of the company are in the most prosperous condition. The auction at the Olendoff farm on Sunday was, we are happy to say, a great success—all the stock offered sold well.

ROYAL VICTORIA LAUNDRY BLUE. Manufactured by EHRENSPERGER AND CO. London. Sold by their Agents in BUENOS AYRES.

This excellent Blue is made in balls for the convenience of those who use it. There is thus no waste in broken pieces, and for this reason, as well as owing to its superior strength, it is acknowledged to be really the most economical and best Blue ever sold.

It is used, to the exclusion of all other marks by her Majesty's Laundries. It imparts the most delicate white to Linen, Lawn, Cambric, Muslin, Lace, &c., and is so entirely free from all impurities, that the most delicate fabrics are not injured by its use.

Every British Storedealer has supplies of this very superior article. Ladies are respectfully requested to ask for the Victoria Blue. AZUL PARA ROPA Marca Victoria.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPORES. RIO DE LA PLATA. SE Convoca a todos los Accionistas de la Asombla extraordinaria que tendra lugar el dia cinco de setiembre, a las 10 de la tarde en el Calle Cayo No 21.

IT APPEARS A JOKE! BUT really SPEAKING and CO'S Extra No. 1 Adhesive Mucilage, just landed from New York, is very adhesive. MACKERN, Brothers, 44-Calle San Martin-44.

LICEO ANGLO-FRANCAIS 62—PIEDRAS—62. Healthy locality. Day Scholars, \$100; Half-Boarders, \$350; Boarders, \$500.

TO BE SOLD, IN MONTEVIDEO. A SPLENDID QUINTA. (15 Squares from the Paso Molino Tramway). It has been lately built, and is of the most durable materials.

Anglo-French Seminary, 225—TAQUARI—225. Branches of Education—English, French and Spanish; Latin, Drawing and Music; Writing, Arithmetic and Reading.

ALFALFA—ALFALFA. Alfalfa Seeds. JOHN WALKER, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 314 6p 27.

LOMAS ZAMORA, ESTACION TEMPERLEY. (By Order of the Owner, GEORGE TEMPERLEY.) Wednesday, 30th inst., at Twelve o'Clock. (FEAST DAY.)

The Ground is the highest and best in the country. On the main road, only a square from the Station. PURE AIR—TRAIN GRATIS—FREE LUNCH.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Dublin xxx Stout. Bottled by E. and J. BURKE, Dub. XXX LONDON BROWN STOUT. Bottled by BOOTH and STEVENS.

102 PIEDAD. C. H. Twyford & Co. 102 PIEDAD. C. H. TWYFORD & CO.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. 221—CALLE FLORIDA—221 FOR BOYS. Under the Direction of Mr. G. J. RYAN.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL. 221 CALLE FLORIDA, FOR GIRLS. Under the Direction of Mrs. TUART.

SCOTCH RELIEF FUND. Sixth part of a Subscription, raised in Glasgow, by Graham Gilmore, Esq.

SE VENDE una hermosa CASA-QUINTA en un terreno de 80 varas cuadradas, con una hermosa arboleda y dos cuartos de la estancia.

REGALOS. ARTICULOS para regalo, se encuentran muy bonitos y a buen precio, en el ALMACEN SUIZO. CALLE DE SUPIACHA 125 y 127.

NOTICE. L ANUS RACES. The Stakes that were R-opened on the 21st close at WATSON'S HOTEL, On SATURDAY EVENING, 26th.

Tennent's Pale Ale and Brown Stout. Just received, fresh supplies of PALE ALE and BROWN STOUT. In excellent condition, of this well-known and appreciated Brand.

AL COMERCIO. LA COMISION INTERCOMERCIAL nombrada por los señores de la TONDA Guandá e hijo unidos a dichos señores se sirvan prelar sus credenciales para documentar los efectos correspondientes a la Calle Defensa No. 114 a brevedad posible.

FURNISHED ROOM, with Board if desired. Rivadavia, 899. Tramway passage. 270. 6 p 34.

TO LET, a fine, spacious, Family Residence, situated in the suburbs, and having 22 or 23 rooms in town, during the summer months can be so by applying to N., at the Office of the Standard. 310 3p 27.

CARETAKER—Any Person wishing to procure the services of a capable Caretaker, for a house in town, during the summer months, can do so by applying to N., at the Office of the Standard. 310 3p 27.

ONE UNDERSTANDS the care and management of Children is required at No. 8 Calle Maipú. 296 3p 26.

WANTED—A Woman Cook, at 1611 Calle Cangallo. 292 3p 25. WANTED—Two Servant Girls. Apply at Calle Maipú, No. 231. 36. 3 p 28.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French mail steamer Sindh will sail to-morrow afternoon for Bordeaux. The Packet Edition of the STANDARD appears to-day at noon.

In our issue of Sunday last an error occurred in this column which we hasten to correct. In announcing the arrest of the chief of the 'National' Telegraph office in this city, the word 'Montevideo' was by mistake substituted for 'National' by the compositor.

The party arrested is one of the principal clerks of the National Telegraph office in this city. The chief of the Montevideo Telegraph office is so long and favorably known to all classes of our community that the clerical nature of the error, which we greatly regret, will have been clearly apparent to all our readers.

The result of the various auction sales of land in the suburbs on Sunday last surpassed all expectations. The desire to acquire quinta lots in the suburbs increases as the summer draws near, and it is probable that in many suburban districts still higher prices may be obtained at the sales announced for next Sunday.

In our city article will be found full particulars of the sales last Sunday. We had a note yesterday from Dr. W. Hiron on Yellow Fever in this city.

REMATÉ

MIGUEL MAGALLANES. En Belgrano. El Domingo 4 de Setiembre a las 2 en punto de la tarde y donde estara la bandera, se remataran a la masa alta nostrura y dinero de contado los 8 lotes que se debieron rematar antes, de propiedad de la Sra. Peviden, y que no se efectuó por la lluvia—del modo siguiente:

1. Lot 15 de la calle San Martin esquina Tucuman, 20 varas de frente por 25 fondo. 2. Lot 15 de 25 por 64. 3. Lot 15 de 25 por 64.

4. Lot 15 de 25 formado por quinta a la de Intendencia con tres lotes de frente, letra nostrura, y con un lote de terreno en el fondo. 5. Lot 15 de 25 de frente a la de Intendencia por 60 fondo con bastantes arboles frutales de diferentes clases.

6. Lot 15 por 70 a la misma calle poblado de arboles como el anterior y con su gran parcel en zorro de riego y variada uva. 7. Lot 15 va a la calle Tucuman por 50 de fondo.

8. Las varas que resulten y que el dia del remate se indicaran, en el momento de la licitacion de esta quinta, no precisa comentario de los lotes que se licitan, que son de la masa alta nostrura y dinero de contado los 8 lotes que se debieron rematar antes, de propiedad de la Sra. Peviden, y que no se efectuó por la lluvia—del modo siguiente: Oído no fallar! 219 10p 27.

PARA VALPARAISO.

EL BERGANTIN "HANS A" ALEMÁN. Admite carga a muy módico flete. Para tratar dirigirse a sus consignatarios: LEDESMA, HERMANOS, 317 3p 27.

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