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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

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Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in... 21 days. Liverpool to Montevideo... 26 "

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—BORDEAUX,

LISBON, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, SANDY POINT, VALPARAISO, ARIACA, ISLAY, CALLAO.

In terms of the Postal Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Company's Steamers are to leave Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports...

SAILINGS FOR CALLAO, &c.

The Royal Mail Steamship G. A. L. A. T. E. A. Commander D. E. HUME. Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool...

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The Royal Mail Steamship LUSITANIA, Commander G. N. CONLAN. Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool...

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL, &c. The Royal Mail Steamship OORDILLERA, Commander W. H. THOMAS. Is expected at Montevideo from Valparaiso...

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers. None of the above Steamers will leave this Port before seven hours after their arrival.

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Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Blue Posts.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. The good will, consisting of an extensive connection, a magnificent English billiard table, by Borroughs and Watts, the entire stock of wines, spirits, &c., glasses, furniture, and every requisite for a first-class English Cafe.

AMERICAN CAKE TOBACCO FRESH!! Small quantity, GREAT RUSH!! Apply at once.

O. TURMEAU and CO., FLORES.

N.B. After many years' experience O. T. Has pronounced the A. O. M. E. Of Tobacco. 21 3p 04

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR.

RIO DE LA PLATA. Los vapores de esta Compania Guaraní, Taragay y Goya, saldrán, alternativamente de este puerto los dias 10, 20, y 30 de cada mes.

CIRCULAR A LOS CAPITALISTAS. BUEN NEGOCIO!

Señor Mío, Si V. desea hacer un magnifico negocio, concurre V. el 16 del corriente a las 12 al Pueblo de San Vicente, al recinto de una linda Estancia. Vea usted la seccion de Remates por Andres Bas.

SE ALQUILA una Fiesta Amueblada, Call Parque, 82 alcos. 20 3p 04. A PARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished, to let in the house of a small English family. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 299 Calle San Martin. 26. 6 p 04

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this date Specie Notes for ONE, TWO, and FOUR PATACONS, under date of 1st January, 1870, will be issued.

CASINO F. M. U. X. BARRACAS THREE ESQUINAS.

For SALE, with all the Furniture, or to Rent the House alone. Please apply to the owner. 19 3p 04

VIERNES, 6 de Octubre, para el Rosario. a las 12 del dia, saldrá el vapor America. VIERNES, 6 de Octubre para Rosario, Parana La Paz, Goya, Corrientes, Humaita, Asuncion, Cermba y Cuyaba, a las 10 de la mañana, e vapor Cuyaba.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi autem nil veri non audiam dicere" Cicero. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE TYCHO BRAHE MAILS.

Paris, Sept. 1st. The prorogation law passed yesterday by 480 votes to 130; the Constituent Assembly was proclaimed the previous day by 433 votes to 227. It seems the French want to pay off the Germans quicker than Bismarck desires, as the latter does not wish to withdraw the German forces so soon.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Rome has demanded explanations from the Italian Government for the seizure of ecclesiastical properties and confiscation of convents; four more convents have been seized, viz. St. Mary Magdelene, St. Dominick, Santa Cruz, and St. Anthony, to convert them into barracks. It seems the French reclamation is only respecting some French convents that have been seized. The Pope has issued an encyclical to Bishops.

Russia is making warlike preparations, as if some campaign were intended, which is the prevailing idea at St. Petersburg. The recent movements of Austria are regarded with much jealousy, but the Russian cabinet is taking its measures with great reserve.

Professor Dollinger and his friends are going to hold a religious conference at Munich on the 22nd-24th Sept., and have invited delegates from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A movement is on foot in Argan, Switzerland, to elect and remove their parish priests at will.

At Madrid advices have been received from Cuba that Cols. Quesada and Figueredo, leaders of the Venezuelan filibusters, were shot and only 10 of their followers have escaped to the woods. The negro Policarpo Rustan who calls himself First Emperor of Cuba, has separated from the white rebels, and with a body of negroes is committing all kinds of atrocities in the island.

The Emperor William will remain at Gastein for about a fortnight, in order to obtain the benefit of the thermal waters. His Majesty has paid a visit to the old castle of Klamstein. The scenery in and around Gastein is of a very romantic character. After leaving Gastein, it is said that the Emperor will visit Munich. The Crown Prince has arrived at Berlin from his recent visit to England. Four cases of cholera have occurred in Berlin, two of them proving fatal. The masons' strike still continues, and the carpenters have stopped work until the masters agree to a rise of 25 per cent. in their wages, and to a reduction of the hours of labour to nine and a half. Bonn has been inundated with visitors. This is the last season in which gaming will be permitted at German watering-places.

A large number of Communist refugees are now in London in a starving condition. There is a growing feeling amongst Presbyterians in England in favour of the use of instrumental music in public worship. A co-operation farm in Cumberland has just been destroyed by fire. The engineers of Newcastle are out on strike.

Messrs. Thomas Wingate & Co. recently launched from their building-yard at Whitechapel two iron steam screw bopper-barges, each of 252 tons p.m., and 30-horse power nominal, for dredging in a South American river. (Boca?) The Iquique, an addition to the steam fleet of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, constructed by Messrs. T. Roydon & Co., of Liverpool, underwent a preliminary trial trip outside the port on August 10. The engines are 80 nominal horse-power, and can be worked up to a much greater range. The Iquique has on board one of Messrs. A. & R. Brown's patent arated condensers, which can keep the ship with a plentiful supply of fresh water each day.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Legislature has finally passed the law for abolishing slavery in Brazil, at least so far as all future generations are concerned; that is, from this date all children born of slaves become free, and as the present slaves are being gradually emancipated it may be said that in a few years slavery will have disappeared from Brazil, as noiselessly and yet as effectually as it has been already abolished in the River Plate, Paraguay, and other South American republics. It was a stain upon Brazil, the best-ordered State in South America, with a monarch who may be fairly taken as a model for Kings, and statesmen of advanced intellect and experience, that she should be the last bulwark of slavery. Now, happily, the crusade of public opinion led by Minister Paranhos, who at present directs the destinies of Brazil, has overcome all opposition and proclaimed the grand and saving principle that "no slave can be born on Brazilian territory." The bill was passed by the Senate almost unanimously, and Viscount Rio Branco has been saluted with an enthusiastic ovation as the Liberator of the colored race.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The bill extending the estimates of the current year to the end of 1872, with various additions—among others, for the payment of the guarantee on the additional capital of the Pernambuco Railway—has been sent up for sanction. Work on the Dom Pedro II. Docks, at the Gamboa and Sande, was inaugurated on the 16th; but an embargo was at once laid by the Camara Municipal, the plans not having yet had its approval. The Barra Mansa station of the D. Pedro II Railway branch to Sao Paulo was inaugurated on the 16th. The work on the new Post-office was begun on the 7th, in the Praga Dom Pedro II. The whole crew, and the master's wife and children, of the British ship Vanguard were landed here on the 6th by the French barque J. B. D., the Vanguard having been destroyed by fire while on a trip from Newport to Rio with coal.

The August returns of the traffic of the Sao Paulo show an increase of 85,000 during last month, as compared with August 1870.

The telegraph between Paranaguá and Coritiba is finished. Emancipations in the provinces continue frequent, and some planters have already voluntarily carried into effect the principal measures of the Government Slave bill.

The Brazilian Government has published a contradiction of a report that Bolivian troops had been seen near the frontier of Matto Grosso. Exchange opened at 24½, but grassed to 24, owing to the free arrivals of coffee, the owners of which not feeling inclined to give way, and no private bills offering, banks declined at once to 24½. Private drafts were done at 24½, but fell to 34½ afterwards.

The amounts negotiated by this packet have been as follows: On London, £500,000 at 24½, 2½; on Paris, 700,000 at 387 to 393 reis. The new specie notes of the Bank came into circulation yesterday. They are for one, two, and four patacons, and are very well got up.

LONDON LETTER.

Aug. 31st.

A change in the day of sailing of the Pacific mail steamer may leave you for nearly a fortnight without news from Europe. But very little that is workable into facts of interest can be extracted from the European news during that period. The meeting at Gastein between the Emperors of Germany and Austria has been transformed into a threatened league in the interests of universal peace between Germany, Austria, and Italy, and, as rumor adds, Russia. These nations are to combine to settle all European questions, and to keep France, the arch-offender, within her present and newly defined limits. The Emperors, attended by Prince Bismarck and Count Beust, are to meet at Salzburg on the 7th September, when the preliminary agreements already arranged at Gastein will be put in form and confirmed.

In the meantime the French Assembly is expending its energies in violent scenes only possible amongst lunatics. M. Thiers is contending for his own authority and dignity as President of a Republic which cannot be said to have any real existence. The Right and Right Centre are struggling for the declaration of the Assembly as a constitutional body, so as to advance their Monarchical candidates when the moment arrives. They have partly succeeded, and the Assembly is now declared constituent. We have yet to see what course will be taken by M. Gambetta and the Left to ward off the advent of the Bourbons.

A correspondent of the Telegraph has interviewed Prince Bismarck, who, as far as we know at present, has used the London scribe as a mouth piece. If this be true, it is the opinion of Prince Bismarck that it is for the interest of Austria and Germany to be friendly, and that Russia is not to be feared, as the present Czar is a man of peaceful intentions. As for France, he says, she has not a man, political, civil, or military, and she knows nothing. If they think," says the Prince, speaking of the language of the French newspapers, "that they are not beaten enough, we will beat them again." This menace, if it really proceeded from M. Bismarck, is important. A week has gone by since it was published, and it is not yet denied.

Italy and Germany seem to be on a friendly footing, thanks to the imprudence and 'roccoco' notions of M. Thiers. Even the courts of Munich and Vienna and the Hungarians are supporting the Italian Government against the pretensions of the ultramontanes, with whom the majority in the present French Assembly appear to have allied themselves.

It is melancholy to think that France, who has proved herself to be still so prosperous in a material sense as to have just paid to Germany a third milliard, is running the chance of a prolonged occupation by the German troops to guarantee the payment of the balance, which Prince Bismarck would exact to the last penny should Thiers resign and anarchy ensue, and less for the lure than to check Republicanism. The so-called 'moderate' party in France seems quite as ignominious as the Commune, and is likely to entail as much evil.

The declaration just issued by the International Society, and published in a German paper, is commanding much attention, on account of its Socialist-propagandism.

Wise people who are not blinded by the glitter of the meetings of Emperors, and who are not disposed to worship men of the Bismarck stamp, are beginning to see that the real questions for Europe are social and not political, and that the ruler in embryo is the 'International,' not the Grande Duchesse or her Ministry.

The cholera is said to be at Antwerp, and every day we may expect to hear of a case in London. Its pilotship, diarrhoea, is fearfully on the increase. Hitherto the mortality is principally amongst infants. Fortunately, we have got over the worst month, August, which has been unusually warm, and the evenings are already turning cool. The great visitation is all in his power to avoid making the loan, and is using every artifice to obtain an emission of paper money, still the loan is in treaty on modified terms, and may yet be accomplished. I also hear that a new project, founded on more honest principles, and on a more equitable basis, is being drawn up by those members of the Legislature who are opposed to fraudulent emissions, and we hope that the sound ideas of these gentlemen may triumph in the end under discussion before the General Assembly, should the negotiations for the loan unfortunately miscarry.

Some time ago I informed you of an accusation against some officers of the Union Battalion of having killed a soldier by beating him first and then administering a pail of salt water. The men, 35 in number, who denounced these and other similar deeds of atrocious cruelty, were arrested and had been kept in prison ever since on bad diet, while the accused walk about town with impunity. A few days ago the daily papers published a letter, which the unfortunate prisoners had succeeded in smuggling into the hands of the Editor of the *Stige*, in which the men complained at the new legal maxim in vigor—the accusers in prison and the accused at liberty and serving as gaoler of the witnesses against himself.

The result of the publication referred to was that these men were transferred to a dungeon about twelve feet square, with a sentinel at the door with orders to shoot any of them who should open his mouth to say a word. Here is civilization and the much boasted liberty of a Republic exemplified! What a pity that Mr. Odger, Mr. Bradlaugh, and our other English Republicans, do not shake off the dust of their feet against tyrannical England, quit that oppressed land, and come out here where they can enjoy the pleasure of living under a form of Government they so much admire, and find all the liberty they seek, at least in writing and in speech, if not in reality! Perhaps, if they happened to start as 'estancieros' in the 'campaña' they might discover that 'all is not gold that glitters,' and that there was rather too much liberty taken with their cattle and other property by a few brother Republicans on frequent occasions.

The news of the death of Renforth, the English champion oarsman, while pulling in the great match in Canada, caused a certain sensation; particularly as there are suspicious of poison. Another ironclad, the Repulse, has been run aground; and this time in the Thames, near Sheerness, on a bank which every collier knows has only 22 feet of water at the best; and the Repulse drew 23 feet. No damage has been done; but this series of disasters shakes the public confidence in the seamanship of our officers, or at all events in their care, knowledge and judgment. If a royal warrant has wiped away purchase from the army, perhaps the Government could think of something to wipe 'interest' from the navy.

Amongst the minor events of the day you will see the attempt to blow up the obelisk at Kingstown. You will read of the potato disease in Ireland which will, no doubt, be put on Mr. Gladstone's shoulders by the nationalist and conservative papers, but with the exception of the page of telegrams there is nothing to read in the newspapers but letters from Killarney, Glanshee, Norway, and the Tyrol. I am sorry I cannot follow the fashion. I can only tell you of Margate, whose Messrs. Spiers and Pond have erected a grand casino, open every evening, with concert to nine o'clock, and dancing after that hour till 12. The orchestra is admirable, and crowds of people come up from Ramsgate or even from London to have a hop in the 'Hall by the Sea,' which to my great dismay I found was the real title, whilst I had pronounced it as I had heard it called in London, and thought it a romantic name. The company are most respectable, and the whole establishment is quite an innovation as regards British manners. I should be sorry to answer for all the sins of a season that can be laid to its charge, and yet at the continental watering places there is always a similar 'establishment' as a matter of course. In former days our sea side places were intolerable in the evenings, and only fit for children and families. Ramsgate is raising a 'Hall by the Sea' as fast as it can, and these sea side Cremories may be considered a permanent institution. The freedom which young English girls of the middle classes enjoy must be seen at the 'Hall by the Sea' to be thoroughly appreciated.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montevideo, 2nd Oct., 1871. Since my last dated 28th-31st, very little of importance has occurred, the whole absorbing topic which engrosses our attention still being the financial question of the day—emission or no emission. A few days ago several members of the Legislative Chambers presented a project in which one clause authorised an emission of three millions of paper money, which though stated in another clause to be convertible in accordance with the law of 4th May in notes already taken over by the nation, everyone knew such notes would be of impossible conversion, as the Junta de Credito had no means of keeping in cash a sufficient amount of nationalized notes to meet the sum of those of the new emission certain to be presented for change. When this project was published another panic in commercial circles was evidenced, and gold or our Bolea again went up to 15½, as it was feared that the Government might this time have secured a packed majority to pass such a law, and wilfully defraud us all, notwithstanding the solemn declaration made by the General Assembly in the law of 4th May, that the members of this Legislature would during their period of office never decree a further issue of paper money. It seems, however, now that there is still considerable opposition to such a dishonest and unprincipled attempt to violate the sacred compromise entered into by the law of 4th May between the Nation and its creditors. It is also rumoured that although the Minister of Finance is doing all in his power to avoid making the loan, and is using every artifice to obtain an emission of paper money, still the loan is in treaty on modified terms, and may yet be accomplished. I also hear that a new project, founded on more honest principles, and on a more equitable basis, is being drawn up by those members of the Legislature who are opposed to fraudulent emissions, and we hope that the sound ideas of these gentlemen may triumph in the end under discussion before the General Assembly, should the negotiations for the loan unfortunately miscarry.

OTHELLO.

October 1.

It is a good sign to see the sleepy province of Cordoba waking up at length to the importance of populating her enormous waste territory. The lands to the south of that province, and which are being opened up by the Rio Cuarto Railroad, are amongst the richest in the Republic. The rivers Cuarto and Quinto enclose a territory on which a million of people might find comfortable homes, and a certain future prosperity.

The Cordoba Government has just sanctioned a very important colonization law, which I shall translate entire.

The Legislative Chambers have sanctioned the following law:— Art. 1. Two hundred square leagues of public lands are hereby set apart for the purpose of receiving spontaneous immigration.

Art. 2. The settlers in the colonies to be established will be exonerated from all species of provincial taxation for the space of five years.

Art. 3. Each settler on taking out his title of proprietorship will pay the amount of five dollars, which will go towards the formation of a fund for education.

Art. 4. The Government is authorized to expend up to one hundred hard dollars in seeds and implements for each family.

Art. 5. The Government is authorized to incur the necessary expenditure for carrying out this law.

Now if this law be carried out in its integrity the result will be of the utmost consequence to both provinces, or rather we may say to the four provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and San Luis. The tract of land alluded to is, as I have said, one of the finest in the Republic, within hail of two railways, and watered by two important streams. As a wheat region it cannot be surpassed in any part of the world, and is fully equal to the best lands belonging to the Central Argentine Land Company. But how is the impoverished Province of Cordoba to find the funds that are absolutely necessary for carrying out the enterprise? Colonization in this country must be forced. We cannot draw a spontaneous immigration, except to the vicinity of the towns. No offer of land, free gratis and for nothing, near the frontiers will be accepted. The price of land in this country is entirely a secondary consideration to the settler. If in four or five years he succeeds, he can pay five dollars an acre as easily as he can one. What he requires are the means of working, a house, animals, seeds, and food for a couple of years. One hundred pats, is not enough; and even were it enough, where, I ask again, is the Government of Cordoba to get the money?

It would be easy to indicate it, but in this country to propose a measure in the press is the certain means of its being treated with contempt by the authorities. Otherwise I would suggest that the Province of Cordoba should issue bonds for the specific object of placing, say one thousand families on the land in question, which bonds to be guaranteed by the National Government, with an interest of seven per cent. With one thousand families settled, who would require capital of about 350 thousand dollars,

in order to insure their success, the Government might then rest on their laurels, and depend on spontaneous immigration to do the rest. The fortunate fall of rain we have just had has removed all fears in reference to the wheat crop, and I anticipate a prosperous year for the farming interests of this Province. The fields of wheat of the English farmers at Cañada de Gomez, and at the English colony further north, at Totora, are looking very well, and I have no doubt that this year's result will do away with the bad impression created in England by the failure of the foolish Henty expedition, as it will prove that Englishmen, with the simple virtues of industry and sobriety, can succeed as well in this country as in any of the best on the globe.

The railway company is getting on rapidly with the stations. At Laguna Larga, where the company was obliged to advance the money to pay for the station land, after some difficulty that required the gentle pressure of the authorities to arrange, the proprietors gave up the land. This is the only place between Villa Maria that belongs to the company. All the other stations, even the handsome one at El Segundo, are on private property. And yet the Government has the conscience to attack the company for not having built all their permanent stations.

All the forests—the only thing that gives any value to the dry and sandy soil of a great part of the lands donated to the company—between Villa Maria and Cordoba are being destroyed by the proprietors, who are doing their best to make them valueless by the time they get into the hands of the company. These lands should have been made over two years ago, and this want of good faith might form the justifiable base for an action at law at a later date, for there has been timber carried off or destroyed to the amount probably of three hundred thousand dollars since the epoch in which, by contract sanctioned by Congress, the lands should have come into possession of the company.

By my faith, if the mutual complaints were placed in a balance, those of the Central Argentine would weigh the heaviest, even were the ponderous person of our worthy Minister of the Interior to be placed in the opposite scale.

The Land Company are laying out a town on a large scale at Caracana, one of the most interesting points on the line, on account of the undulating nature of the lands and its proximity to the river. The streets are all from 20 to 30 metres wide, with abundance of open squares. The permanent station is being rapidly built.

It is cheering to remark the activity displayed by the Empresarios of the Rio Cuarto line. The long bridge over the Tercero is being rapidly completed. It is to be on the same plan as the magnificent iron bridge over the Segundo, and will require some four-and-twenty spans. There are seven vessels in port loaded with materials, and seven more on their way. The Central is considerably pushed, attending to its own traffic and at the same time the enormous amount of material daily required for the Rio Cuarto line. It is supposed this railway will be delivered to the Government before the expiration of the time specified.

I see you are rejoicing over the Veto. It is a pity that Congress obliged the President to this alternative; but under the circumstances I do not well see that any other result could have been expected.

I am glad to see that, after a considerable amount of excitation, our Municipality has had the liberality to record a monthly subvention to the Rev. Mr. Woods' Protestant school. This does infinite honor to Rosario.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The political news from Europe by the Europe and Tycho Brahe is more remarkable for quantity than quality; there is plenty of it, but nothing in it. Thiers has been declared President of the French Republic, with a civil list of 500,000 francs, but his reign in office is limited to the duration of the present Assembly, a somewhat precarious tenure of the administrative reins. An abortive attempt to assassinate the King of Spain in remembrance to have take place; His Majesty was to leave Madrid on the 2nd September, on a visit to the provinces, having first signed a full amnesty for all political crimes committed up to the 31st July. Germany is agitated from end to end by the religious question; a Congress of German Catholics was called for the 22nd September at Munich. A serious riot occurred in Rome on the 27th of August in consequence of the Government taking possession of four of the principal convents, in order to turn them into barracks. A rumour that the French Chargé d'Affaires had demanded an explanation of this measure is believed to be without foundation. Russia continues her gigantic preparations for war, and European public opinion has fixed on Austria as her adversary, events in the latter empire showing a perilous tendency to raise dangerous questions. From Old England there is little of importance; extracts from the Latest London papers will be found in another column. The news of River Plate values and produce in Europe continues excellent.

We have lately had communications from several subscribers residing in different parts of the Banta Oriental, begging that our Montevideo correspondent 'Othello' would do them the

service of adding news of the markets to his highly interesting letters. We beg to call the attention of our friends to this request, to which, we feel assured, he will cheerfully accede.

There is scarcely a word of local news in the papers received yesterday morning from the sister city. The expected battle between Aparicio and Borges is still in the womb of time. The new financial project is before the Chambers. 'Othello's' letter in another column, contains all the latest news from the sister city.

The 'gobemouches' started an absurd rumour yesterday to the effect that public opinion in Cordoba now runs so high against President Sarmiento, in consequence of his having vetoed the Billy Maria scheme, that H. E. may not visit the Exhibition. The report is a mere 'canard,' and the preparations in Cordoba to receive the President and the hosts of visitors expected go on as actively as ever. The Cordobese are no doubt disappointed at not having the capital within easy reach of them, but they have no intention whatever of 'quarrelling with their bread and butter.'

A correspondent from Mercedes writes us that the farmers in that partido are in great spirits after the rain. The town of Mercedes is improving, and among other novelties a first-class bat-shed has been opened near the Plaza by D. Antonio Lopez de Pando. The Southern Railway is now the longest in this province, counting 107 English miles, whilst the Western, to Chivilcoy, formerly at the head of the mileage, is only 100 miles long. Our Italian colleague says:—The countrymen of Columbus are making great strides in Buenos Ayres. Italian is now taught in the University; an Italian is the Director of public works; several Italian schools exist through town, and new houses in the best style of Italian architecture are going up on all sides. Two important industrial establishments belonging to Italians have just been opened; one is a first-class foundry in Calle Caracas, under Silvester Zamboni, where 50 men are employed, the building having a handsome facade; the other is Fusoni and Mavoroff's lead works at Barracas, inaugurated last Sunday, with 5 years privilege from the National Government.

The following are the particulars of the late gold robbery at Wanklyn's Bank. We were in full possession of the facts on Saturday morning, but were requested not to publish them, in order to facilitate the ends of justice. As all town is now talking of the affair, we feel at liberty to publish the particulars of it.—On Friday last 3,000 sovereigns, intended for transmission to the United States, were packed in boxes in the usual way by Messrs. Wanklyn's cashier. That evening one of the clerks, on pretence of finishing his work, went to the bank, took the specie from the boxes, filled them with old books, scraps of iron, and a letter press, resealed them, and escaped home without detection. Next day when the boxes were being despatched for shipment the cashier remarked the change in their weight, and that the nails had been replaced by screws. On breaking open the boxes the robbery was discovered, and Mr. Commissary Wright at once called in for consultation. Suspicion at once fell on the culprit, who was one of the ablest clerks in the bank. The Commissary speedily worked on his fears to the extent of extracting a full confession from him, and he is now confined in the Cabildo. All the money has been recovered, thanks to the activity and ability of Mr. Commissary Wright, who has for some time past been looked on as the Vidcoq of South America.

We call the attention of country gentlemen, and all those interested in horse flesh, to the sale of Mr. Welchman's blood stock, which takes place to-day at Mr. Jones' Repository, behind St. Domingo's Church, at noon. Messrs. Balbin and Plowes are the auctioneers, and as such an opportunity of acquiring first-class stock is seldom presented in this country, connoisseurs will do well not to miss it. Valuable horses of various classes will be offered for sale, so all may be certain of suiting themselves.

The Ferro Carril of Montevideo says that Sr. Lino Iferoso has bought the splendid quinta of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Sr. Raffo, in Miguelete, which would seem to indicate that H. E. intends going home.

very ingenious method of punishing backsliders and regaining his influence. A few days since an old woman died in Santer County, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had fallen so far from grace as to have ceased to attend the regular services of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a parting warning to her surviving friends, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over the closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had already gone to the internal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately return their lives. The device really had the merit of originality, and promises to work as well as did that of the Chinese priest in Nevada, who saw his charge casting longing eyes at a hog-pen, and prevented them from despoiling it by representing that one of the animals was possessed of a devil.

The Tycho Brahe on her last homeward voyage picked up at sea and landed at Bahia Captain Leach, of the Enterpe, of New York, which foundered at sea on the 4th June. The crew escaped in two boats, the larger of which has been already reported at Rio Grande do Sul; the other has not been heard of, but is supposed to have been picked up by a passing ship. A New York paper says:—The news from London, which records the success of the Syndicate in disposing of almost the whole of the \$30,000,000 of the new loan which was assigned to Europe, excited on its receipt here much enthusiasm, and the feeling of distrust of our ability to refund the debt has changed to hope. The Syndicate, by the terms of its agreement with the Treasury, might have been 15 months in subscribing for the amount, which, by the success it has met, can be taken probably within 15 days of the time its first subscription was made, excepting, of course, the amounts designated for the national banks. The rise in the value of our six per cent. bonds since Mr. Bontwell has been Secretary, has put in the pockets of the holders of them upwards of \$300,000,000, and there is besides the gain to the Government direct by the improvement of our credit, so that the success already gained leaves no doubt that during the present administration all the Five-twentys will be exchanged.

We have seen a letter from Rio Janeiro which our friend Pestalardo has received, giving an account of the enthusiastic reception given to Salvini on his 'debut' in the San Pedro Theatre, in that city, in the play of Morte Civile. The many admirers here of the distinguished tragedian will not be surprised to hear that he is causing quite a furore in the Brazilian capital. Mr. Lacrozé intends giving a formidable 'blow out' next Sunday week, on the occasion of inaugurating the Calle Victoria branch of his tramway line to the Once. The cars will run gratis all day; King Public, his wife, and the little Publics will be fed on roast beef gratis (40 novillos will be killed) at the Once station, and 'liquored up' at the Café de la Estacion. A ball in the evening will wind up the 'function.'

We understand there is not an iota of foundation for the report started in some quarters yesterday to the effect that the splendid capital of Brazil is to be 'moved' to some unknown wild in the Province of Matto Grosso. We believe Rio has lately been moved to tears by Salvini, but this is the only movement we have notice of from the Brazilian metropolis.

We learn with regret that the Hon. Mr. Kirk, U. States Minister to this Republic, is about to leave Buenos Ayres, the resignation of his post which he lately sent in to President Grant having been accepted. Mr. Kirk will leave in the English mail on the 15th inst., and until his successor be appointed, Mr. Dexter Clapp, U. States Consul here, will act as Chargé d'Affaires. The departure of Mr. Kirk will be looked on by all classes here with much regret, as the Great Republic has never had a more popular representative in Buenos Ayres.

We understand that Watson has introduced a new drink at his refreshment stall in the Coliseum. Few men in Buenos Ayres will deny a penchant for 'new drinks,' though they are, in most cases, but old friends with a new name—like the girls when they get married. But this new drink of Watson's will certainly prove a startling novelty to sippers and tipplers; it is distilled in a silicated carbon machine, is clear as crystal, sparkles like champagne, is cool as ice, and has been christened *Pure Drinking Water*!! If there is anything in a name, this new beverage is the most astounding novelty Buenos Ayres has ever seen, though we believe the 'Pipple has been successfully introduced in many other large cities of the world.

Our friend Daws the librarian is now settled down at No. 141 Calle Piedra. He is monarch of the best selected collection of Books, Stationery, &c. in town. We had the pleasure of surveying it all yesterday, and pronounce Daws's Book Palace A1, in its line. Mr. D. has 'fixed up' the mortal remains of the British Library in such fashion on his new premises that a subscriber feels like walking into Mudie's, for the latest productions of British genius, a delightful contrast to the Egyptian mummy atmosphere that prevailed in Calle Defensa.

Two wooden rooms on the premises were completely destroyed before the neighbours succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

"A BOLETIN MUNICIPAL." To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen, Amongst the items published in your periodical of the 1st of the present month, under the section 'Editor's Table,' is a criticism of the proposal submitted for the formation of a 'Boletin Municipal,' which you consider as unnecessary and onerous for the Municipality and for the public at large.

I have no difficulty in stating that I am the person who has submitted that proposal, and may be permitted to add that your opinions respecting its utility are erroneous; that the native press and the public in general have long felt the want of some organ of publicity for all Municipal measures—a sufficient reason, in my judgment, that such a publication is of absolute requirement.

My object in proposing to translate certain Municipal laws of the United States, is simply to place within the knowledge of the native inhabitants of this Republic the legislation of that country on matters the most vital to this. Your interpretations, therefore, of 'odious comparisons,' besides being incorrect, are ungenerous.

In conclusion, you will allow me to observe, that the censure to which I refer is the more remarkable, as it appears in a paper written in a foreign language, and in opposition (in this particular) to the opinions of the native Press, which certainly should be the better judge of what may be really most conducive to the public weal.

Trusting to your impartiality for the publication of these observations, I am, Yours, &c., Thomas Moncayo.

B. Ayres, Oct. 3, 1871.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns for Oct. 3, 1871, and various financial items like Sovereigns, Patrons, National Bonds, etc.

Table with columns for 'Bales' and various wool-related items like H. G. Clauson, Stamer & Co., etc.

The telegram from Montevideo gave the following:—Marina, from Brecoles. F6, from Liverpool; paper, 143. Loan 3 millions, said to be arranged between Legislature and Executive, by Messrs. Merra and Eastman; balance required by Government to be raised by issuing bonds of home loan. Gunboat Rocket arrived from Rio. 6,000 doz. sheepskins 12 cents. Horse debt 35, 50, 2 premium, 1,000 narrow hides at 69.

Mr. John Buela, the editor of the *Telegramo Maritimo* of Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change-to-day. He reports everything dull in Montevideo. Messrs. Lopez report the following purchases:—800 carnes and sheep at 35; 800 do do do 43; 800 do do do 43. Tallow ruled 14 in the market this morning, at 14; rice, and grease for the Pacific at 16 1/2.

The John Elder with Mr. Krabbe and other Rio-Plato passengers, arrived home safely on the 31st Aug. Over 600 tons of material for the Quilmes railway have arrived. The sleepers of this road will be all iron. The Mendez Tramway will soon be extended along Calle 26 de Mayo to unite with the Calle Belgrano line. Messrs. Simpson & Arriago have contracted for the work. The same firm has just concluded the double line from Calle Buen Ombra to Barracas, and is now continuing the line down Calle Bolivar.

The concession for the Calle Florida, Defensas, Reconquista, and Peru Tramway has been sold by Messrs. Lacrozé to Mr. Urzua for \$350,000, and it is said that 120,000 pata. have been offered to Mr. Mondes for the Cuyo Tramway, which he has declined.

are at 380, equal to 90 per cent. prem. Carr Tramway at par; Union do, 10 dis. Mand Bonds, 9 1/2, unchanged, bearing 9 per cent. interest. Gold is at 16 1/2 prem., and silver 37. The business in the Once to-day was as follows:—

Table with columns for various goods like 200 doz. of madero sheep skins, 150 do do do, etc.

The *European Mail* says:—Perhaps nothing can show the elasticity of the trade of Buenos Ayres, and the rapidity with which it is recovering from the effects of the late epidemic, more than its railway traffic returns. The Great Southern Railway suffered very severely from the epidemic in the early part of the year, and the traffic returns showed a decrease of some thousands, the whole of which has been since recovered. Thus, from the returns now before us, we find that on the week ending July 2 there was an increase over the same week of last year of £207, and July 9, £1,683, whilst the receipts from January 1 to July 9 were £77,838, against £76,396 last year, showing an increase of £942 after covering all the losses. It is true that a greater number of miles is now being worked, but the last returns give us a receipt of £33 3/4, 3d. per week, against £27 1/2, 3d. in the corresponding week of last year. The Company paid a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, and it is confidently expected that this year it will be fully 10 per cent.

The Foam, 604 tons register, has been purchased by a Glasgow firm for the South American trade. She was built by Messrs. Steele, of Greenock, in 1851, and is now classed A 1st Lloyd's for nine years. The following are the latest market reports:—Mr. A. Ellerman, of Antwerp, reports that, owing to our very reduced stock of hides, the business of the week was limited to 300 dry Montevideo ox, 16 1/2 lbs., of medium quality, 125 f; 380 salado Buenos Ayres, good short, heired ox, 55 to 70 lbs, 82 f; good short-haired, heired ox, 44 to 65 lbs, 80 f; 1 1/2 salted Uruguay, short-haired ox, 55 to 70 lbs., 80 f; winter-short-haired ox, 55 to 70 lbs., 75 f; short-haired cows, 33 to 44 lbs, 75 f. To arrive, the sales embrace:—550 dry Buenos Ayres madero cow, 23 to 21 lbs., Spanish, per Frank Wilson, from Buenos Ayres, 135 f; 777 24 lbs. Spanish, per Abad-Ekander and Sanvic, from Buenos Ayres, 136 1/2; 1,000 23 lbs. Spanish, per Vuolce, arrived from Buenos Ayres, 135 f; 5,000 salado Uruguay saladero Ox, about 62 lbs. Spanish, per Roehina Catharina, from Galeaguey, 75 f.

Horns—Are firm, with sales of 4,000 Uruguay ox, 132 lbs., 46 f; 16,000 Uruguay ox and cow, 83 lbs., 24 f; 6,000 Uruguay cow, 73 lbs., 20 f; 12,000 Uruguay ox, 4th cow, second quality, 88 lbs., 24 f. Tallow.—The market does not present any change; 116 pipes and 28 hogheads beef on the spot sold at 26 1/2 f, and 114 pipes to arrive at 26 f. There are sellers of mutton at 24 1/2 f. Hair—Enjoys a fair demand, which took off 52 bales at full price.

Wool.—The demand continues active; it also this week reached about 1,600 bales River Plate, for which the highest prices of our recent public auctions were paid. Were the market better supplied with Buenos Ayres wool we should have larger transactions to record. Respecting the London money market we have the following:—

'Money Market and Discount'—The market during the past few days has been somewhat unsettled, the announcement of a proposed new Spanish loan for six millions sterling, coupled with the withdrawal of a rather large amount of gold from the Bank for the Continent, and the receipt of lower prices from the Paris Bourse, having had a depressing effect on almost all classes of securities. The demand for discount in every direction is limited. At the Bank and in the open market it is a struggle to obtain bills, and the rates vary from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. Money is still very plentiful, and the position of the Bank continues unexceptionably firm, but there seems to be an impression abroad that large sums may probably be withdrawn within the next few days. Nevertheless, bankers and brokers are in the least apprehensive with regard to the future prospects of the market, which it is believed will run steady for a month or two to come. Foreign stocks have slightly given way in the absence of transactions, Argentine being quoted 1/2, and Spanish three per cent. 1/2 lower. English Railway Stocks have slightly advanced on late reports, the reports of the various companies being deemed of a favourable character. Colonial and Foreign Railways are also in request. Colonial Government bonds are somewhat in demand, but American Securities are entirely neglected. Miscellaneous descriptions are steady. Bank shares in mod. rate request at previous values. Consols' close at 93 1/2 to 93 3/4, both from prompt and account Sept. 1. French National Defence Loan, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2. Bank rate of discount still remains at 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. T. Sims & Co., under date August 24, report:—The market for Cape wool since the close of last public sales has shown great strength. There has been a good demand for most descriptions, and several parcels have changed hands at higher prices. We anticipate that this high range of price will be fully maintained at the coming sales, which are set to commence on September 14, and for which we have arrived up to date 116,000 bales, 26,000 of which are from the Cape. The following change in the English law, on Bills of Exchange, may be important to merchants in this market:—'On August 17 an important Act was printed to abolish 'days of grace,' in the case of bills of exchange and promissory notes, payable at sight or on presentation. It is provided, however, that, in the case of bills of exchange, the custom of merchants as to bills of exchange or promissory note, purporting to be payable at sight, or on presentation, is payable until the expiration of a certain number of 'days of grace,' and whether it is expedient that such bills of exchange and promissory notes should bear the same stamp as bills of exchange and promissory notes purporting to be payable on demand. It is enacted that bills payable at sight, or on presentation, he bills payable at sight, or on presentation, the payable on demand, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. For the purpose of the Act the terms bills of exchange and promissory notes are to have the same meaning as are given to them in the Stamp Act of 1870. A bill of exchange purporting to be payable at sight, and exchange purporting to be payable at sight, and drawn at any time between the Act (August 14), both inclusive, and stamped as a bill of exchange, payable on demand, shall be admissible in evidence on stamp duty paid on such bill and the amount which would have been payable if that Act had not passed.'

Our Special Correspondent in Rosario gives the following commercial items under date of Oct. 2, 1871:—Arrivals. Ytneria, Middlebrock, railway materials. Ytneria, Glasgow, do. Elizabeth, do do do. Helen, Liverpool, general cargo. St. Ptolemy, do do do. St. Ariel, do do do. The Helen mentioned above is not to be founded with the Helen from London. There are ten En lish vessels in port. The river is very full, and still on the rise. A cargo of 1,039 toves of yarn has been received from Parangana. The price of beaves is diminishing, consequently meat is cheaper in the market. Maize is very scarce, and commands a high price, from 10 to 12 pata. the fanega in grain.

Para el 23 de Mayo de 1871. El Encargado que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, según un Decretum del 26 de Mayo, todos los días siguientes: Sale de Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29. Para el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el día 21. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30. Regresa Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 y 30. Para el Salidillo sale de Buenos Aires: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes. Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 y 30. Para el Salidillo sale de Buenos Aires: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes. Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 y 30. Empesario—Rafael Sabarido.

MENSAGERIAS DEL COMERCIO PARA EL NORTE. EL QUE FIRMA pone en conocimiento del publico que desde el 15 de Junio comenzo a salir de saludos por el Ferro carril del Oeste hasta Lobos de donde se despacha todo en la esquinola conocida 'La Blanqueada' en los estacionamientos de Lobos. Esquina y Monto. De Buenos Aires los 7, 11, 15, 19, 23 y 27. Regresa del Monto el 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21 y 25. Agencia en Buenos Aires, Piedad 254. En Monte Godofredo de la Campana, casa, Empesario. E. VALDIVINOS.

TEMPERATURE. October 3—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 65. COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR. RIO DE LA PLATA. Habiendo manifestado el Sr. Dr. Manriño Pannaco que se le ha estraviado el recibo provision del valor de un mil patrones que le fue expedido por una de las oficinas en este capital, se previene al Publico que dicho recibo no tiene valor alguno, ni sera reconocido en cualquier tiempo por la asociacion. Buenos Ayres, Octubre de 1871. LA COMISION DIRECTIVA. 18 9p 01.

AL COMERCIO. CON ESTA fecha hemos establecido en esta plaza una casa de negocio, que girará bajo la razon social de: KRUYER COPPENRATH Y CIA. Y que se dedicara especialmente a los negocios de comision, importacion y de exportacion. Buenos Ayres, Octubre 1.º de 1871. KRUYER COPPENRATH. FRANZ COPPENRATH. 3p 01.

LECHE LECHE. No ha vuelto a abrir la antigua lecheria y manzanera de la Merced, y se ha fundido en una sola y en sus relaciones y al publico en general que guste favorcerlo, no se fiaman como antes leche para garantida a un peso la cuarta, mientras del agua se lleva a la casa tambien queda y queda de buena calidad. Tambien se lleva a domicilio, todos los dias hasta las 10 de la noche. 357 3p 01.

LOPEZ V. CIVILIZACION. HISTORIA DE PARAGUAY. From its Discovery to the present. BY DON CHAS. A. WASHBURN, Late Minister Resident of the U. States at Paraguay. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. VOLUMES OCTAVO. PRICE, \$200. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston. LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM New York.

ON SALE AT THIS OFFICE. And at HIBBERT'S, 75—San Martin—75. And from G. Behrens, Zavala 103 Montevideo. 162 p 18.

LA CONSTANTE. Esta Empresa que hace la carrera al 25 de Mayo anuncia al publico que desde el 15 de corriente para sus viajes, como siempre, todos los dias y regresa los noves, con la unica diferencia que los pasajeros tendran que ir a dormir a Chivilcoy para salir por la mañana durante salga el primer tren a las 8. Los equipajes deben recibirse la víspera hasta las 10 y media de la mañana. Su Agencia en Buenos Ayres Calle Rivadavia No. 229. Empesario—MARTINEZ Y NEGRI.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL CORREO DEL ESTADO. Desde el 1.º de abril quedaron establecidas las nuevas mensajerias de Buenos Aires hasta Cerros, Antares, establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarro, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Bragado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Longoaguey y Campanero de Buenos Aires. Idem del Bragado al 9 de Julio y General Paz; todos los pases. Idem de General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias noches. Idem del Bragado a Chivilcoy y Buenos Aires, todos los pases. Agencia—Linos Aires, calle de Tucumán 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, Alameda de los Sres. Terroba y Mino; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarricuri; 9 de Julio, Alameda de los Sres. Bogota y Hnos; General Paz, los mismos duenos y empresarios 'prevencionados'. Carga y encomiendas—Se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde y en la mañana. La correspondencia hasta las diez de la noche. Carga pesada que se tiene oportuna a una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el exceso pagado a precio de tarifa. Otra—La empresa se encargara de espesros, no ondiendo sacrificio de ninguna clase, para corresponder y merecer la confianza del publico. LA EMPRESA.

MENSAJERIAS LA PROTEIDA DEL SUR. 59—CALLE PIEDRAS—69. En las Oficinas—Hotel del Universo, frente a la Estacion. Aviso al Publico desde el 1.º de Noviembre las salidas de Buenos Aires quedan arregladas del modo siguiente: Carrera de BUENOS AIRES A LOBOS todos los dias, y 29. Lagnano de los Padres, Ballenera y Carolina, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30. Moro por el Senillosa y la Fortuna de Peña, 13, 25. Laguna por el Chivay y Miraflores, 6, 16, 26. Moro por el Injerto, Arenales y Ayacucho 11, 21. Ajo y General Lavalle, 3, 13, 23. Nota—Las salidas de Buenos Aires en el Ferro Carril del Sur a las 5, 45 de la mañana y se hará el viaje 4 Dolares en un dia. Las encomiendas se recibirán la víspera de las salidas hasta las 4 de la noche. El servicio se hará con coches muy cómodos y elegantes y con caballos de propiedad propios y bien cuidados. Los Mayordomos son los mismos anteriores. LA EMPRESA.

LA INVARIABLE ARGENTINA—Para Lobos Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes. Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 y 30. Para el Salidillo sale de Buenos Aires: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes. Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 y 30. Para el Salidillo sale de Buenos Aires: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes. Empesario—Rafael Sabarido.

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EL MEJOR DEL ESTE. CORREO DEL ESTE. Para el 23 de Mayo de 1871. El Encargado que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, según un Decretum del 26 de Mayo, todos los días siguientes: Sale de Buenos Aires: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29. Para el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el día 21. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30. Regresa Buenos Aires: 1, 7, 13, 19, 25 Regresa 6, 12, 18, 24, 30. Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 229. Empesario—Santiago Iraldo.

HOMEOPATHIO. C O C C O A, J. S. FRY AND SONS. HOMEOPATHICO, C O C C O A, J. S. FRY AND SONS. CARACAS, C O C C O A, J. S. FRY AND SONS. CHOCOLATE, C A R R A C A S, J. S. FRY AND SONS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ASK FOR Fry's Chocolate. 275 xp 623.

IMPORTANT SHEEP AUCTION. BY Peter Ebbecke & Co. 10,000 fine Mestiza Sheep at corte, AT THE GENERAL RODRIGUEZ RAILWAY STATION. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th, at noon sharp with-out the slightest reserve, will be sold by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, ten thousand, prime Mestiza Sheep, in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of Estancieros is called to this auction, it being a very excellent occasion for stockfarmers to secure at a cheap rate sound good mestiza sheep, and with the double guarantee of making a good purchase, since the wool that is at present on the sheep's back will almost pay for the animals. There are no lambs in the flock, having been all sold previously, and consequently the flocks offered are for the most part large animals. The auction will take place at 3 squares from the station General Rodriguez, where the Auctioneer's flag will be seen. 289 7p 424.

Coliseum. Se convoca a reunion general a los Señores accionistas, para el dia 14 de Octubre, a las 8 de la tarde, en las Salones de la Bolsa. Por orden, DAVID KRUITSCH, Secretario. 10 6p 03.

Great Reduction IN THE 'TIENDE DEL PASAGE' 186—Victoria—186. They have received a choice assortment of Dress Goods for the present season, which will be sold at a considerable discount, as may be seen by the prices which are detailed as follows:—Dress Goods of tasteful assorted patterns at \$3 per yard. A varied Assortment of Spanish Mantillas, Fine Embroidered Shirt Fronts, 83. Fine Percales, fashionable patterns, 44 per yard. Linen Embroidered Aprons for Children, \$13. Fine Cotton Sheeting, 49 per yard. Linen Damask, fine quality, double width, \$15. White Shirting, without composition, 60 to \$11. Fine Alpaca, tasteful colours, from 8 to \$11. Linnen Towels, 63. Brussels Carpeting of the best quality, 65 per yard, worth \$12. Men's Suits, newest styles. Fine Black Gro, 437 per yard, worth 445. 42. 1 m o 3.

KELLY'S RAT POISON. 'This Poison irresistibly attracts Rats and Mice to certain death.' Sold by DANIEL C. KELLY, English Chemist, 402—CALLE SUIPACABA—402 (Corner of Santa Fe.) 4 3p 03.

¡¡ ATENCION !! HILO PARA ATAR LANA QUE DAN 100,000 LIBRAS TIJERAS DE ESQUILAR 2,000 DOZENAS FERRETERIA VIZCAINA 1634—POTOSI—1634 314 8p, 826.

PIANO FOR SALE, FOR SALE, a first-class PIANO, in Rose wood, by Kirkman, of London. Almost new. PRICE—\$500. Can be seen at No. 479 Calle Tucuman, corner of Ombu. 381 3p 40.

SE ALQUILA. La Hermosa C A S A Q U I N T A. Conocida por la de los O L I V O S. Antigua residencia de los Sres. MINISTROS FRANCESES INGLESES. Situada entre la Calle Larga de la Recoleta y el Paseo de Palermo. Para mas informes occurrir a la Concepcion Esmeralda y Juncal. 332 3p 430.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. Her Britannic Majesty's General Post-Office, in this city, has been informed that in consequence of the departure of this Department that in consequence of there being no means of collecting the British postage on the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels from Montevideo or Buenos Ayres will be henceforward received on board these vessels for Valparaiso. The Postmaster-General has directed that the collection of postage on the ocean mail service between this city and the Pacific Republics be continued by the public, in order that the correspondence of the West Coast be not interrupted for the mail, every Thursday and Saturday, at nine a.m., from the Central Post-Office, and half an hour later from the Maritime Branch, on a steamer of the company, at the office of the S. P. HANSEN, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26, 1871.

SE COMPRA TODAS CLASES DE LIBROS Franceses, Italianos, Ingleses, Portugueses, Aleman, Latin, Griego, etc. 103—POTOSI—103. 401. 3 p 01.

CAMMELL MORETON, Esq., if still in the City, he is pleased to call upon Sr. John Eastman and Son, Calle Defensa, No. 11. 368. 3 p 01.

Cigars, Tobacco, and Cigarettes. HAVANNA, BAHA, and GERMAN CIGARS. Of the best known and choicest brands. REAL MANILLA CHEROOTS. COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS. The Peerless Brand. COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS. The Duquet Brand. VIRGINIA CAKE TOBACCO In Pocket Pieces.

'W. D. and H. O. Wills' BEST BRISTOL BIRD-EYE TOBACCO, In two and four ounce packets. BOOTH & STEVENS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS 193—CALLE FLORHANS—193. NOTICE.

MR. WELCHMAN'S young STOCK, to be sold on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock on view at the English Stables, behind Santo Domingo. 405. 3 p 01.

A. B. ENTZ. At the Corner of TUCUMAN y RECONQUISTA, No. 206. A. B. begs leave respectfully to inform the Public that he MENDS AND REPAIRS CLOTHES In the neatest and best manner, at a very MODERATE PRICE. 16 2p 03. ARRENDATARIOS.

EN la Estancia, denominada SAN JOSE DE CORNELIAS, situada en la Guardia del Monte, cuyos campos son de 1.ª calidad, para la cria de Orejas, hay 6 pueros, para arrendar, desde 3 a 45,000 anuales cada uno, con abundantes areas de campo para pastaje de 5,000 cabales. Para tratar ocupar al dicho Establecimiento de Pascual Videla Dorna, e bien a la Calle d Mejico, No. 66. 15 6p 03.

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