

New Advertisements.

Teatro Alegria.

COMPANIA TRAGIC DRAMATICA.

Del celebre actor ERNESTO ROSSI.

9 REPRESENTACION DEL ABONO.

VIERNES 20 DE OCTUBRE.

A Pedida General, se dara por Segunda Vez, la Gran Tragedia en 5 actos, formando 8 cuadros de SHAKESPEARE—

ROMEO Y JULIETA.

Romeo... Sr. E. ROSSI.

PRECIO DE LAS LOCALIDADES: Palcos \$250—Tertulias de Orquesta 40—Tertulias de primer piso 40—Tertulias de Cazuela (para señoras solas) 30—Lunetas de Cazuela \$10.

Entrada General, \$25. A las 8 en punto. LA EMPRESA.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, October 17, 1871. NOTICE.

Information of the whereabouts, of affairs (if dead), of the undermentioned individuals, is required at this Consulate, for communication to their relatives.

Any person able to furnish same will oblige the undersigned, by sending particulars to him as soon as possible.

Rogers, Who at the time of the reported decease was stated to be 42 years of age, dark complexion, and about 5ft. 7in. in height, supposed to have possessed a flock of sheep.

Patrick Wilmore, Last heard of at Salta, Gran, and expected to return from the interior to Rosario.

James Beveridge, Fireman.

William Stuart, Of the steamer 'Susan Beirne.'

George (or Francis) Smith, Late of the Saladero Quevedo, Paysandu.

FRANK FARISH, NOTICE.

We hereby notify the Commercial Public, that at the end of this month the Barraca Business, existing under the Firm of BKUNK HOBBS and HOLLMANN, will be dissolved.

Buenos Ayres, October 20, 1871. F. BRUNKHOBBS, H. HOLLMANN.

NOTICE.

Gastronomic Corner.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to advise the Public that in future our Advertisements will be confined to this special corner, and that all NOVELTIES will be duly announced.

FRESH SALMON, With instructions for use.

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W. H. T. HUGHES, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT.

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Any letters or communications for the above, may be left at the Standard Office, as Mr. Hughes has just arrived in Buenos Ayres. 211 1m c20

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

MAILS for Brazil and Europa will be forwarded on the 24th inst. per S.S. FRANCE.

hence on said day for Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent Gibraltar, Marseilles, and Genoa; closing at 1.30 p.m. at the Central Post-office and at 2 p.m. at the maritime branch. Buenos Ayres, October 19, 1871.

F. P. HANSEN, Sec.

WANTS a situation as Cook, for a quinta or the camp, a respectable woman. Apply at No. 21 Calle Reconquista. 209 sp c20

WANTED, One or Two Furnished Rooms in the outskirts of the town, near a Tramway. Call at Calle Cangallo preferred. Advice at Standard Office. 214 sp c20

WANTED, a German youth, for waiter, in a respectable family. Must bring references. Address B. M., at the Office of the Standard. 213 sp c20

WANTED, by a small family a good maid to serve a family. Apply at the Office of this paper. 210. 3 p c20

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Agencia—Monuel Scuriano, 6 Hijo, 353 Cuyo.

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL.

A R. Hayman, John Gillespie 2, G. B. Wright, H. Ward, Arthur Murray, George Miles, E. Strickling, Alex. Murray, Mary Anne Reynolds, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Crocchi, Miles, Merry, John Hannon, A. Ura Mackinley, F. Livingstone, Alfredo Lo Rossignol.

Margatt 8, Grimwood 2, R. Hayman 1, Miles 1.

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Do. Permanent at conventional rates.

'Standard' Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi autem nil veri non audiam dicere" CICERO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20 1871

"OTHELLO."

Since the arrival of Sr. Rossi in the Plate the expectations of the theatre going public of this city were centred on the appearance of the great tragedian in the character of the Moor of Venice, partly through report making it his favourite role, partly from a desire to compare him with Salvini, and again because the play itself pre-eminently appeals to the sympathy of a public mostly of Latin origin must have for such a tale of human passion. It is but bare justice to Sr. Rossi to say that, however high his renown may have raised those expectations, in his impersonation of Wednesday night he must have equalled all and surpassed many of them.

Fifty has the transcendent genius of the bard of Stratford on Avon made a Moor the exponent and victim of the Demon of Jealousy; and fifty, with wonderful fidelity to nature, is the poet's conception interpreted by Sr. Rossi. We could wish to follow the gifted actor through every scene and act of the tragedy, but our space permits but a limited review of a performance that in our humble opinion merits naught but praise. Sr. Rossi, in his reading of the character, gives the sensual, animal part of Othello's nature a remarkable prominence, while portraying with perfect fidelity such nobler attributes as Shakespeare bestowed on him. In every act, gesture, look and tone the hot African blood is seen to be the motive power. In his tenderness for the fragile Desdemona, so Moorish is it, there is something that awes and repels by turns, a fierce, passionate fondness such as a Moor may alone feel, and uncontestedly true to the purpose of the author. Othello's nobler qualities; his relish for the pomp of war, readiness at duty's call, and ambition leading to the loftiest deeds, are also done full justice to by Sr. Rossi; but the audience leave the theatre with a sense of relief that what they have witnessed is not, cannot be real, but also with a conviction that the manner of man Shakespeare meant to depict when writing Othello was before them in the living, breathing flesh while Rossi was on the stage.

Rossi delivered with much felicity the celebrated address to the Senate, "Most potent, grave, and reverend Signiors." More gravity and even humility is generally thrown into this speech by English actors, yet the loud, confident, almost defiant tone in which Rossi delivers it, is in perfect keeping with his conception of the character and the proof which he gives that he has not deceived Desdemona. The tender, yet half savage clutch he makes at her as Brabantio thrusts her into his arms, and his subsequent caresses, would not have passed muster in a less able actor. When she rejoins him at Cyprus too he displays fierce, sometimes too coarse passion; and this the audience felt, though unwilling to disapprove, so faithfully was the mirror held up to Moorish nature.

It is in the third act, however, when the wily Iago first instills the doubt of Desdemona's love into the Moor's fiery heart, that Rossi takes a bold on his audience which increases in firmness till the drop-scene falls. As conviction of the guilt of the wife he loves is forced on him by Iago, the writhings of mental torture are displayed with a startling and even painful effect on the face of the actor. There is the agony of both a sensual body and a lofty yet despairing soul in his cry to Iago:

Avant! beçon! thou hast set me on the rack. I swear 'tis better to be much abused Than but to know 't a little.

Then the climax of the Moor's misery is poured forth:

Forewell the tranquil mind! farewell content! Farewell the plumed troops, and the big wars! That make ambition virtue! O, farewell! Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump, The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, The royal banner, and all quality, Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war! And O, my mortal enemies, whose rude throats The immortal Jove's deaf clamorous counter-feit!

Farewell! Othello's occupation's gone!

The magnificent delivery of these matchless lines brought down a storm of applause such as it merited. The audience was again roused to enthusiasm as the Moor hurled Iago to the earth, and, quivering with fury, shouts and hisses at the prostrate ancient—

If thou dost slander her and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horror's head descend thy poisonous darts; For in the furies thou dost kindle here, For nothing canst thou to damnation add Greater than that.

At the conclusion of this scene, which was made to close the third act, Sr. Rossi was recalled three times by the audience.

A pin might have been heard to drop as the Moor steals in the last act to the couch of the sleeping Desdemona, and kissing her exclaims—

Oh, balmy breath that dost almost persuade Justice to break her sword.

The passionate dialogue when Desdemona awakes, and the murder, were gone through with a fidelity and power that held the audience spellbound.

Rossi, in the closing scene, instead of stabbing himself slashes a concealed knife across his throat with a suddenness and tigerish, Moorish fierceness that almost reconciled us to the violation of English Shakespearian precedent. He crawls to the bed where Desdemona lies, and expires across her body with a gasp so painfully like that of a dying man that the audience experience a sense of relief as the curtain falls.

We must devote a few remarks to the representatives of Desdemona and Iago. Madame Palladini's interpretation of the role of the gentle Desdemona is a finished piece of acting. She shone chiefly in the scene with Othello where she indignantly denies the infidelity imputed to her by him. In the final death scene in the bed her acting was wonderfully true, and had its effect on the audience, who applauded her to the echo when she appeared with Rossi at the close of the play.

The Iago of the night was good, and in the delivery of some of his part betrayed high dramatic talent, notably in the last scene of the first act, when the devilish plot on which the play hinges first enters his mind, and he exclaims

I have 't; 'tis engaged; Hell and night Must bring this monstrous birth to the world's light.

But he was too frank, appeared to be more surprised than gratified at the success of his machinations, and seemed to rely more on chance favouring them than on his own craft; withal we find but little blame in the representative of the wily ancient; but he is not the Iago of the English stage.

The other characters were well acted, and the dresses and 'mise en scene' were all that could be desired. The house was full in every part, the pit, the realm of critics, being crowded.

To-night Romeo and Juliet will be repeated.

GREAT NEWS FROM BANDA ORIENTAL.

RUMORED DEATH OF APARICIO.

News has been received by some influential members of the Blanco party resident in this city to the effect that a great battle has taken place in the neighboring republic between the rival armies of the Whites and Reds. The fighting is said to have been desperate, and the slaughter on both sides very heavy. Among the list of killed are the names of Aparicio and Coronado. The result, however, is said to have been in favor of the Blancos.

EMANCIPATION LAW IN BRAZIL.

The text of law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil has been forwarded with the subjoined note by His Excellency Sr. Gonzalez de Magalhães, Resident Minister in Buenos Ayres, to make the same known in this country, and we gladly make room for it in our columns, as being a measure at which all friends of human progress will rejoice.

Foreign Office, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 30th, 1871.

H. E. Domingo José Gonzalez de Magalhães.

Enclosed Your Excellency will find a copy of the *Diario Oficial* containing the law (No. 20,40) passed on the 28th inst. whereby it is established that no one can henceforth be born a slave in the Empire, besides emancipating all slaves actually belonging to the State, to the Imperial family, to undetermined heirs &c., and providing a gradual abolition of slavery in the country. The importance of such a measure cannot be exaggerated, proceeding as it does from the wish of the whole nation to abolish slavery. The opposition in the Chambers was not directed against the general principles of the bill as submitted by the Government on May 12th, since no one sought to defend slavery as an institution; but there was difference of opinion as to the means proposed, which some feared might seriously interfere with our agricultural prosperity, or lead to confusion in our economic system. Nevertheless the feeling of the majority prevailed in the Chambers, namely that when once it became law the people of Brazil in every rank and station would co-operate towards carrying it out quietly and favorably. The Government and the Chambers were supported by public opinion in the resolution to carry it through in this session.

The result was happily attained without the least sign of disorder in any part of the Empire, which shows that this great measure will meet with the same heartfelt support from all as when we abolished the importation of slaves. This will strengthen the hands of the Government in carrying out so delicate a task, in which we shall do our best to injure as little as possible the interests of individuals.

I take this occasion to assure Y. Ex. of my high esteem.

Manuel Francisco Correia.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Law of Sept. 28th, 1871, declaring the children of slaves free, emancipating Government slaves, regulating the treatment of slaves' children, and the annual manumission of slaves.

The Princess Regent, in the name of H. M. Dom Pedro II., informs at

the subjects of the Empire that the following law has been passed:

Art. I. The children henceforward born of slaves shall be free, but shall remain under charge of the masters, and be supported by them, till eight years old, when the master may either claim an indemnity of 300 silver dollars or keep the child as a servant till 21 years. In the former case the Government shall take charge of the child. The indemnity shall be 6 per cent. bonds for 30 years. The decision of the master must be given within 30 days, or else he will be presumed to keep the child till 21 years old. Any such child may in the interval buy his freedom, on paying the valuation for his services till 21. When the female children of slaves also have children the master must also support the latter till the mother reach 21. When a female slave obtains her liberty, she may take away also her children under eight years old, unless they prefer to remain with the master and he consent to it. When a female slave is sold, her children under 12 go with her. The children of slaves owe no obedience if the master has been convicted of maltreating their mother. In cases of inheritance, the children of slaves owe obedience to the new master of their mother.

Art. II. The Government may hand over to proper associations the children born of slaves after this law as above expressed, such associations to have the use of their services till 21; or hire them out, on condition of supporting them, by paying for them, and apprenticing them, the latter being in all respects subject to the inspection of the Judge of Orphans, whether in public institutes or not.

Art. III. A fund shall be set aside yearly to emancipate so many slaves in each province of the Empire: this fund will be formed of the tax for slaves, the transfer-duty on same, the proceeds of 6 lotteries yearly for this purpose and 10 per cent. of all existing lotteries in Rio Janeiro, the fines levied by virtue of this law, the votes of the general, provincial and municipal budgets to this end, the subscriptions, donations, legacies &c., these last to be devoted exclusively to the departments expressed by the donors.

Art. IV. Slaves may lay by pocket-money out of gifts or rewards for extra work that their masters may allow them to do. Such money, in case the slave die, shall be allotted, one half to the husband or wife [as the case may be], the other to the children; failing heirs it shall go to the emancipation fund. When the slave has saved enough money he can buy his liberty by arbitration, unless a sum has been previously agreed with the master. Any slave may raise a portion of his purchase-money by contracting with a third party to serve for 7 years or less, with permission of his master and the Judge of orphans. A slave owned by various masters and manumitted by one may purchase his freedom from the others in the above manner. If a slave fail to complete an engaged term say of 7 years it does not make him again a slave, but he can be obliged to serve out the term in public establishments or hired employ. Manumissions, whether gratuitous or otherwise, shall be free from all duty or taxes. Whenever slaves are made to change owners it is strictly prohibited to separate husband from wife or take away children under 12. If different heirs cannot agree on keeping a family of slaves together the family must be put up in one lot and sold, the heirs dividing the proceeds. Statute IV., section 63 is hereby revoked.

Art. V. All emancipation societies shall be subject to the inspection of the Judge of orphans. They shall have a claim on the services of liberated slaves for the prices of their manumission.

Art. VI. The law hereby declares free all Government slaves, as well as those belonging to the Imperial family, those of undetermined heirs and those abandoned by their masters. If the masters abandoned them as unfit for work they must be held liable for the support of such slaves, but if unable to pay the Judge of orphans shall assign them maintenance. For 5 years all slaves hereby liberated shall be under Government inspection, and if found vagrant obliged to work in some public establishment.

Art. VII. Whenever a question of a slave's freedom comes before the courts the slave shall have right of appeal, but not the master.

Art. VIII. The Government shall take a precise census of all the slaves in the Empire, notices to be publicly posted everywhere, and any slave not put down in the returns shall be free 12 months after. The master shall pay 600 reis (25 cents) on each slave registered, or double if after date, and the proceeds shall go towards emancipation. A separate book shall also be made out of children born free by virtue of this law, subject to a penalty of \$100 on the master for any omission and prosecution for fraud. Parish priests shall keep similar registers under like penalties.

Art. IX. The Government regulations may impose like penalties or 30 days imprisonment.

Art. X. All laws &c. to the contrary are hereby revoked. I therefore order all the authorities of the Empire to fulfil this law, and the Minister of Agriculture to take charge of it.

R. Janeiro, Sept. 28th, 1871.

ISABEL, PRINCESS REGENT. Francisco Nogueira Sayao Lobato, Chancellor.

Jose A. Moreira Guimarães, Minister of Agriculture.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Sept. 12.

Contempt is the treatment extended by the city press towards the Assembly for decapitating Paris, "until a new order." as the military proclamations say. After all, the discussion and the worry about the matter has ended like the mountain in labor. Paris will soon forget Versailles, and it is to be seen how the Deputies will survive the metropolitan indifference. The best feature in the whole angry subject is its ending. It is one obstacle less in seeing ahead. President Thiers has been wrong in some matters, but he has been quite right when he agitated the immediate return of the Assembly to Paris from Bordeaux. Had his advice been followed, there would have been no Commune. It is not in the French character to undergo the daily fatigue of travelling during the winter months from Paris to Versailles and back daily to discharge parliamentary duties. Before the epoch of silk mufflers arrives, the Assembly will vote itself 'sub silentio,' in the old house. Indeed it was not worth while giving the slap in the face to Paris. The Deputies ought to be sure they are well off with the old love before being on with the new.

Among the congratulations received by M. Thiers, is that of His Holiness, and which has given the little President great pleasure, as it seems the Holy Father has not given all his love to the Comte de Chambord. The Comte de Paris has also congratulated M. Thiers on his elevation. There remain outstanding only the effusions of Henry the Fifth and Napoleon. The Comte de Paris and his wife were last night at the Theatre Francaise, surrounded by a small coterie of friends, and throughout the house were many partisans. The Comte's box was engaged in the name of 'M. Gouverneur,' Significant.

Marshal MacMahon is the Chevalier Bayard of the times. He has been examined respecting the collapse at Sedan, and states, that none other than himself is responsible, for that catastrophe. The ex-Emporer in no manner interfered—never trammelled his conduct. But the Marshal blames the contradictory orders, after he was carried off the field wounded, of Generals Wimpfen and Ducrot, as the cause of the army not being able to retreat on Paris. The Germans state such a retreat was an impossibility—the French were in the "neck of the net," and all that remained was to bent them into it. The Marshal further accepts the responsibility of the appointment of Trochu as Governor of Paris. This General, it is but too clear now, was more interested in playing his own little game, than fortifying the defenders of the Empire around the Corps Legislatif on the 4th of September—and the Empress may well reproach his loyalty, pledged on the faith of "a soldier, a Catholic, and a Breton." The Duke of Magenta has attributed the cannonading the Commune into nothingness to M. Thiers; so that really all that remains to the Marshal's account is "the glorious defeat of Worth."

There are four journals to be prosecuted for publishing false news, in accordance with powers vested in the military Governor of this city; for we are still subjected to siege laws, not very irksome, and become only reminded of the fact when an extirpator is put on a newspaper. There is much hub-bub raised in consequence; but it is quite forgotten that the law exists, and is only being applied.

The condition of the French press is deplorable, in point of moral standing and honesty. About three journals have weight with strangers; the others are hardly even leather and prunella. They seem to love scandal for its own sake, or rather for the mercenary advantages it brings. All is fish that comes to the net—only let it be sensational. If the false despatches and news which ordinarily fill the papers were collected within the last twelve months, they would fill a goodly volume; and if the editors were punished, the prisons would be full. What is worse, no trouble is ever taken to rectify these lies, or if an individual attempts the task he will find he only makes matters worse.

In July, 1870, there was the letter from the aide-de-camp of the King of Prussia to M. Thiers—from Jules Favre to Lullier, in March last. Equally false was the great victory of Saarbrück, the quarries of Jaunouff, the madness of King William—of the 'full participants' of courts-martial by the Prussians at Versailles, by editors besieged in Paris, of the march of 100,000 Italians to aid France, of despatches between Thiers and MacMahon, of manifestoes from the London International Society—all lies, all disavowed. Such is the French press, while that of other nations stake their character on supplying exact information. Here the aim is to accommodate the journals to the popular passions, and speculate upon credulity. In many respects France is a great nation of 'gobe-mouches.' The journals are read, not for instruction, but to flatter the vanity of the moment. The serious press has but few readers; they decline to supply daily 'emotions'—to promise victory when setting out for war, and that the army is conqueror on each fresh defeat. Already the Athenians are tired of calling M. Thiers the 'Just,' and their class organs demand a finishing up with the Communists, as 'they are

mad dogs—to be suppressed, not judged.'

This picture is sad, but true, and only alluded to because there is not the sign—not even as large as a man's hand—that matters are mending.

The rank and file of the Commune prisoners are rapidly being set at liberty, and are finding their way to Paris and to work. I have spoken with several of them, and their common cry is 'had we known how the machine (the Commune) would have run, we would never have joined.' They are sadder and wiser men, only desiring to forget the past in work and tranquility.

The Germans are really packing up their traps to leave the northern forts of Paris. Speed the parting gust! Would that it were a case of 'out of sight out of mind' with the French. Drs. Ricord and Nélaton are going to Rome to represent France at the Medical Congress, where 'the wounds inflicted by war' will be chiefly discussed. Nélaton is in failing health—suffers just now from something like dropsy and a stomach rather chronically disarranged. Physician cure thyself.

Having apparently spent itself on the English, French bad humour is now laid on the Americans, who are 'la quine.' The visit of Mr. Seward seems to have set the irritation going. All will cool down—in time.

IMPRESSIONS OF PARANA.

(By an Englishman.)

No. II.

I have said that the road from the port to the city is bad. It is in fact execrable; and the sufferings of the poor oxen as they toiled up the steep ascent, floundering up to their fetlocks in loose stones, roused my English blood against the cruel drivers that mercilessly urged the poor beasts to mad struggles with the probes of their goads, and against the authorities, whoever they may be, who suffer a road on which is the main traffic of the place to be in so shameful a state of repair.

Well may the townspeople pray for the speedy completion of the tramway, and one would think they would give all the help that purse and hands could furnish to finish a work of such vital importance to the commerce of the place and the convenience of the inhabitants.

At last we enter the streets of Parana. Streets! no, only unpaved roads, with disjointed and piecemeal sidewalks. Still I am bound, in justice to Parana, to state that its streets are better than those of Buenos Ayres, which look as if the paving stones had been shot out upon the roads, and left to arrange themselves as chance might determine. Indeed, if I were condemned to make a pilgrimage with or without peas in my shoes, I would prefer as the theatre of my performance the smooth river-channels—called by courtesy streets—in Parana to the rocky protruberances of the Bond streets and Picadillies of B. Ayres.

My first walk was, of course, round the plaza or principal square of the town, which is spacious and pretty, and might with a little attention be made still prettier. Few squares, even in places of much greater pretensions, are surrounded by finer buildings, such as the Cathedral, the Normal School, the former Chamber of Deputies—now, I believe, used as a female school. The house where the gallant old General Urquiza lived, when in Parana, was the Capitol, and he the President of the Republic. This last named edifice interested me very much, for Urquiza had a worldwide renown. He may have been a tyrant; no doubt he was, for the population he governed was wild and turbulent; but his base assassination has branded its cowardly authors and instigators with an unpardonable infamy. The little intervening war that followed his death has cost the National Exchequer two millions sterling, and when compensation has been made to the innocent sufferers from it, for the rebels seem to have been little better than armed marauders, a sum of a like amount will be required for their indemnification. Civil war can never be justified except in cases where the liberties of a whole people are at stake; but in a country like this, where the elections of Presidents and Governors are free and by universal suffrage, a wicked personal ambition must lie at the root of all intestine war.

To turn from war to education may seem an abrupt transition; yet here we have the poison and the antidote. The sentiments I once heard expressed by a late distinguished citizen of the United States will elucidate my meaning. Speaking to this gentleman in admiration of the universality of education in his country, and of the attention bestowed upon it by its government, he replied to this effect—'You, who live under monarchical institutions, may, perhaps, without danger leave the masses of your population uninstructed, but here where every citizen has a voice in the government, we dare not let them go uneducated. There is truth and force in this opinion, and the present administration of the Argentine Republic show the highest wisdom in using every effort to organize, as speedily as

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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

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The Standard. 'Nil falsi audiam nisi veri non audiam dicere' Cicero. FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 20 1871.

'OTHELLO.'

Since the arrival of Sr. Rossi in the Plate the expectations of the theatre going public of this city were centred on the appearance of the great tragedian in the character of the Moor of Venice, partly through report making it his favourite rôle, partly from a desire to compare him with Salvini, and again because the play itself pre-eminently appeals to the sympathy of a public mostly of Latin origin.

It is but bare justice to Sr. Rossi to say that, however high his renown may have raised those expectations, in his impersonation of Wednesday night he must have equalled all and surpassed many of them.

Fitly has the transcendent genius of the bard of Stratford on Avon made a Moor the exponent and victim of the Demon of Jealousy, and fitly, with wonderful fidelity, to nature, is the poet's conception interpreted by Sr. Rossi.

We could wish to follow the gifted actor through every scene and act of the tragedy, but our space permits but a limited review of a performance that in our humble opinion merits naught but praise.

Sr. Rossi, in his reading of the character, gives the sensual, animal part of Othello's nature a remarkable prominence, while portraying with perfect fidelity those nobler attributes as Shakespeare bestowed on him.

In every act, gest, look and tone the hot African blood is seen to be the motive power. In his tenderness for the fragile Desdemona, so Moorish is it, there is something that awes and repels by turns, a fierce, passionate fondness such as a Moor may alone feel, and incontestably true to the purpose of the author.

Othello's nobler qualities, his relish for the pomp of war, readiness at duty's call, and ambition leading to the loftiest deeds, are also done full justice to by Sr. Rossi; but the audience leave the theatre with a sense of relief that what they have witnessed is not, cannot be real, but also with a conviction that the manner of man Shakespeare meant to depict when writing Othello was before them in the living, breathing flesh while Rossi was on the stage.

Rossi delivered with much felicity the celebrated address to the Senate, 'Most potent, grave, and reverend Signiors.' More gravity and even humility is generally thrown into this speech by English actors, yet the loud, confident, almost defiant tone in which Rossi delivers it, is in perfect keeping with his conception of the character and the proof which he gives that he has not deceived Desdemona.

The tender, yet half savage clutch he makes at her as Brabantio thrusts her into his arms, and his subsequent caresses, would not have passed muster in a less able actor. When she rejoins him at Cyprus too he displays fierce, sometimes too coarse passion, and this the audience felt, though unwilling to disapprove, so faithfully was the mirror held up to Moorish nature.

It is in the third act, however, when the wily Iago first instills the doubt of Desdemona's love into the Moor's fiery heart, that Rossi takes a hold on his audience which increases in firmness till the drop-scene falls. As conviction of the guilt of the wife he loves is forced on him by Iago, the writhings of mental torture are displayed with a startling and even painful effect on the face of the actor. There is the agony of both a sensual body and a lofty yet despairing soul in his cry to Iago:

Avant! bezon! thou hast set me on the rack. I swear 'tis better to be much abused Than but to know 't a little.

Thus till the climax of the Moor's misery is poured forth: Without the tranquil mind! farewell content! Farewell the plumed troops, and the big wars, That make ambition virtue; O, farewell! Farewell the neighing steed and the shrilling trump, The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, The royal banner, and all quality, Price, pomp and circumstance of glorious war! And O, you mortal engines, whose rude throats The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit, Farewell! Othello's occupation's gone!

The magnificent delivery of these matchless lines brought down a storm of applause such as it merited. The audience was again roused to enthusiasm as the Moor hurled Iago to the earth, and, quivering with fury, shouts and hisses at the prostrate sycophant—

If thou dost slander her and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horror's head horrors accumulate. Do deeds to make Heaven weep, all earth amazed, For nothing canst thou to damnation add Greater than that.

At the conclusion of this scene, which was made to close the third act, Sr. Rossi recalled three times by the audience.

A pit might have been heard to drop as the Moor steals in the last act to the couch of the sleeping Desdemona, and kissing her exclaims—

Oh, lady! breath that doth almost persuade Justice to break her oaths—

The passionate dialogue when Desdemona awakes, and the murder, were gone through with a fidelity and power that held the audience spellbound.

Rossi, in the closing scene, instead of stabbing himself slashes a concealed knife across his throat with a suddenness and tigerish, Moorish fierceness that almost reconciled us to the violation of English Shakespearian precedent. He crawls to the bed where Desdemona lies, and expires across her body with a gasp so painfully like that of a dying man that the audience experience a sense of relief as the curtain falls.

We must devote a few remarks to the representative of Desdemona and Iago. Madame Palladini's interpretation of the rôle of the gentle Desdemona is a finished piece of acting. She shone chiefly in the scene with Othello where she indignantly duties the infidelity imputed to her by him.

In the final death scene in the bed her acting was wonderfully true, and had its effect on the audience, who applauded her to the echo when she appeared with Rossi at the close of the play.

The Iago of the night was good, and in the delivery of some of his part betrayed high dramatic talent, notably in the last scene of the first act, when the devilish plot on which the play hinges first enters his mind, and he exclaims:

I have 't; it is engaged; Hell and night Must bring this monstrous birth to the world's light.

But he was too frank, appeared to be more surprised than gratified at the success of his machinations, and seemed to rely more on chance favouring them than on his own craft; withal we find but little to blame in the representative of the wily ancient; but he is not the Iago of the English stage.

The other characters were well acted, and the dresses and mise en scene were all that could be desired. The house was full in every part, the pit, the realm of critics, being crowded.

To-night Romeo and Juliet will be repeated.

GREAT NEWS FROM BANDA ORIENTAL.

News has been received by some influential members of the Blanco party in this city to the effect that a great battle has taken place in the neighboring republic between the rival armies of the Whites and Reds. The fighting is said to have been desperate, and the slaughter on both sides very heavy.

Among the list of killed are the names of Aparicio and Coronado. The result, however, is said to have been in favor of the Blancos.

EMANCIPATION LAW IN BRAZIL.

The text of law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil has been forwarded with the subjoined note to His Excellency Sr. Gonzales de Magalhães, Resident Minister in Buenos Ayres, to make the same known in this country, and we gladly make room for it in our columns, as being a measure at which all friends of human progress will rejoice.

Foreign Office, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 30th, 1871. H. E. Domingo José Gonsalez de Magalhães.

Enclosed Your Excellency will find a copy of the Diario Oficial containing the law (No. 20,40) passed on the 28th inst. whereby it is established that no one can henceforth be born a slave in the Empire, besides emancipating all slaves actually belonging to the State, to the Imperial family, to undetermined heirs &c., and providing a gradual abolition of slavery in the country.

The importance of such a measure cannot be exaggerated, proceeding as it does from the wish of the whole nation to abolish slavery. The opposition in the Chambers, namely that when once it became law the people of Brazil in every rank and station would co-operate towards carrying it out quietly and favorably. The Government and the Chambers were supported by public opinion in the resolution to carry it through in this session.

The result was happily attained without the least sign of disorder in any part of the Empire, which shows that this great measure will meet with the same heartfelt support from all as when we abolished the importation of slaves. This will strengthen the hands of the Government in carrying out so delicate a task, in which we shall do our best to injure as little as possible the interests of individuals.

I take this occasion to assure Y. Ex. of my high esteem. Manuel Francisco Correia.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Law of Sept. 28th, 1871, declaring the children of slaves free, emancipating Government slaves, regulating the treatment of slaves' children, and the annual manumission of slaves.

The Princess Regent, in the name of H. M. Dom Pedro II., informs all

the subjects of the Empire that the following law has been passed:

Art. I. The children henceforward born of slaves shall be free, but shall remain under charge of the masters, and be supported by them, till eight years old, when the master may either claim an indemnity of 300 silver dollars or keep the child as a servant till 21 years. In the former case the Government shall take charge of the child. The indemnity shall be in 6 per cent. bonds for 30 years. The decision of the master must be given within 30 days, or else he will be presumed to keep the child till 21 years old. Any such child may in the interval buy his freedom, on paying the valuation for his services till 21. When the female children of slaves also have children the master must also support the latter till the mother reach 21. When a female slave obtains her liberty, she may take away also her children under eight years old, unless he prefer to remain with the master and he consent to it. When a female slave is sold, her children under 12 go with her. The children of slaves owe no obedience if the master has been convicted of mistreating their mother. In cases of inheritance, the children of slaves owe obedience to the new master of their mother.

Art. II. The Government may hand over to proper associations the children born of slaves after this law as above expressed, such associations to have the use of their services till 21, or hire them out, on condition of supporting them, laying by savings for them, and apprenticing them, the latter being in all respects subject to the inspection of the Judge of Orphans, whether in public institutes or not.

Art. III. A fund shall be set aside yearly to emancipate so many slaves in each province of the Empire: this fund will be formed of the tax for slaves, the transfer-duty on same, the proceeds of 6 lotteries yearly for this purpose and 10 per cent. of all existing lotteries in Rio Janeiro, the fines levied by virtue of this law, the votes of the general, provincial and municipal budgets to this end, the subscriptions, donations, legacies &c., these last to be devoted exclusively to the departments expressed by the donors.

Art. IV. Slaves may lay by pocket-money out of gifts or rewards for extra work that their masters may allow them to do. Such money, in case the slave die, shall be allotted, one half to the husband or wife [as the case may be], the other to the children; failing heirs it shall go to the emancipation fund. When the slave has saved enough money he can buy his liberty by arbitration, unless a sum has been previously agreed with the master. Any slave may raise a portion of his purchase-money by contracting with a third party to serve for 7 years or less, with permission of his master and the Judge of orphans. A slave owned by various masters and manumitted by one may purchase his freedom from the others in the above manner. If a slave fail to complete an engaged term say of 7 years it does not make him again a slave, but he can be obliged to serve out the term in public establishments or hired employ. Manumissions, whether gratuitous or otherwise, shall be free from all duty or taxes. Whenever slaves are made to change owners it is strictly prohibited to separate husband from wife or take away children under 12. If different heirs cannot agree on keeping a family of slaves together the family must be put up in one lot and sold, the heirs dividing the proceeds. Statute IV., section 63 is hereby revoked.

Art. V. All emancipation societies shall be subject to the inspection of the Judge of orphans. They shall have a claim on the services of liberated slaves for the prices of their manumission.

Art. VI. The law hereby declares free all Government slaves, as well as those belonging to the Imperial family, those of undetermined heirs and those abandoned by their masters. If the masters abandoned them as unfit for work they must be held liable for the support of such slaves, but if unable to pay the Judge of orphans shall assign them maintenance. For 3 years all slaves hereby liberated shall be under Government inspection, and if found vagrant obliged to work in some public establishment.

Art. VII. Whenever a question of a slave's freedom comes before the courts the slave shall have right of appeal, but not the master.

Art. VIII. The Government shall take a precise census of all the slaves in the Empire, notices to be publicly posted everywhere, and any slave not put down in the returns shall be free 12 months after. The master shall pay 500 reis (25 cents) on each slave registered, or double if after date, and the proceeds shall go towards emancipation. A separate book shall also be made out of children born free by virtue of this law, subject to a penalty of \$100 on the master for any omission and prosecution for fraud. Parish priests shall keep similar registers under like penalties.

Art. IX. The Government regulations may impose like penalties or 30 days imprisonment.

Art. X. All laws &c. to the contrary are hereby revoked. I therefore order all the authorities of the Empire to fulfil this law, and the Minister of agriculture to take charge of it. Rio Janeiro, Sept. 28th, 1871.

ISABEL, PRINCESS REGENT. Francisco Negreira Sayao Lobato, Chancellor. Jose A. Moreira Guimarães, Minister of Agriculture.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Sept. 12.

Contempt is the treatment extended by the city press towards the Assembly for decapitalizing Paris, 'until a new order,' as the military proclamations say. After all, the discussion and the worry about the matter has ended like the mountain in labor. Paris will soon forget Versailles, and it is to be seen how the Deputies will survive the metropolitan indifference.

The best feature in the whole ugly subject is its ending. It is one obstacle less in seeing ahead. President Thiers has been wrong in some matters, but he has been quite right when he agitated the immediate return of the Assembly to Paris from Bordeaux. Had his advice been followed, there would have been no Commune. It is not in the French character to undergo the daily fatigue of travelling during the winter months from Paris to Versailles and back daily to discharge parliamentary duties. Before the epoch of silk mufflers arrives, the Assembly will vote itself 'sub silentio,' in the old house. Indeed it was not worth while giving the slap in the face to Paris. The Deputies ought to be sure they are well off with the old love before being on with the new.

Among the congratulations received by M. Thiers, is that of His Holiness, and which has given the little President great pleasure, as it seems the Holy Father has not given all his love to the Comte de Chambord. The Comte de Paris has also congratulated M. Thiers on his elevation. There remain outstanding only the effusions of Henry the Fifth and Napoleon. The Comte de Paris and his wife were last night at the Theatre Francaise, surrounded by a small coterie of friends, and throughout the house were many partisans. The Count's box was engaged in the name of 'M. Gouverneur,' Significant.

Marshal MacMahon is the Chevalier Bayard of the times. He has been examined respecting the collapse at Sedan, and states, that none other than himself is responsible for that catastrophe. The ex-Emperor in no manner interfered—never trammelled his conduct. But the Marshal blames the contradictory orders, after he was carried off the field wounded, of Generals Wimpfen and Ducrot, as the cause of the army not being able to retreat on Paris. The Germans state such a retreat was an impossibility—the French were in the 'neck of the net,' and all that remained was to beat them into it. The Marshal further accepts the responsibility of the appointment of Trochu as Governor of Paris. This General, it is but too clear now, was more interested in playing his own little game, than fortifying the defenders of the Empire around the Corps Legislatif on the 4th of September—and the Empress may well reproach his loyalty, pledged on the faith of 'a soldier, a Catholic, and a Breton.' The Duke of Magenta has attributed the cannonading the Commune into nothingness to M. Thiers; so that really all that remains to the Marshal's account is 'the glorious defeat of Worth.'

There are four journals to be prosecuted for publishing false news, in accordance with powers vested in the military Governor of this city; for we are still subjected to siege laws, not very irksome, and become only reminded of the fact when an extinguisher is put on a newspaper. There is much hub-bub raised in consequence; but it is quite forgotten that the law exists, and is only being applied.

The condition of the French press is deplorable, in point of moral standing and honesty. About three journals have weight with strangers; the others are hardly even leather and prunella. They seem to love scandal for its own sake, or rather for the mercenary advantages it brings. All is fish that comes to the net—only let it be sensational. If the false despatches and news which ordinarily fill the papers were collected within the last twelve months, they would fill a goodly volume; and if the editors were punished, the prisons would be full. What is worse, no trouble is ever taken to rectify these lies, or if an individual attempts the task he will find he only makes matters worse.

In July, 1870, there was the letter from the aide-de-camp of the King of Prussia to M. Thiers—from Jules Favre to Lullier, in March last. Equally false was the great victory of Saarbrück, the quarries of Jaumont, the madness of King William—of the 'full particulars' of courts-martial by the Prussians at Versailles, by editors besieged in Paris, of the march of 100,000 Italians to aid France, of despatches between Thiers and MacMahon, of manifestoes from the London International Society—all lies, all disavowed! Such is the French press, while that of other nations stake their character on supplying exact information. Here the aim is to accommodate the journals to the popular passions, and speculate upon credulity. In many respects France is a great nation of 'gobe-mouches.' The journals are read, not for instruction, but to flatter the vanity of the moment. The serious press has but few readers; they decline to supply daily 'emoctions'—to promise victory when setting out for war, and that the army is conqueror on each fresh defeat. Already the Athenians are tired of calling M. Thiers the 'Just,' and their class organs demand a finishing up with the Communists, as 'they are

mad dogs—to be suppressed, not judged.'

This picture is sad, but true, and only alluded to because there is not the sign—not even as large as a man's hand—that matters are mending.

The rank and file of the Commune prisoners are rapidly being set at liberty, and are finding their way to Paris and to work. I have spoken with several of them, and their common cry is 'had we known how the machine (the Commune) would have run, we would never have joined.' They are sadder and wiser men, only desiring to forget the past in work and tranquility.

The Germans are really packing up their traps to leave the northern forts of Paris. Speed the parting guest! Would that it were a case of 'out of sight out of mind' with the French. Drs. Ricord and Nélaton are going to Rome to represent France at the Medical Congress, where 'the wounds inflicted by war' will be chiefly discussed. Nélaton is in failing health—suffers just now from something like dropsy and a stomach rather chronically disarranged. Physician cure thyself.

Having apparently spent itself on the English, French bad humour is now laid on the Americans, who are 'la quine.' The visit of Mr. Seward seems to have set the irritation going. All will cool down—in time.

IMPRESSIONS OF PARANA.

(By an Englishman.) No. II.

I have said that the road from the port to the city is bad. It is in fact execrable; and the sufferings of the poor oxen as they toiled up the steep ascent, floundering up to their necks in loose stones, roused my English blood against the cruel drivers that mercilessly urged the poor beasts to mad struggles with the probes of their goads, and against the authorities, whoever they may be, who suffer a road on which is the main traffic of the place to be in so shameful a state of repair.

Well may the townspeople pray for the speedy completion of the tramway, and one would think they would give all the help that pure and hauds could furnish to finish a work of such vital importance to the commerce of the place and the convenience of the inhabitants.

At last we enter the streets of Parana. Streets! no, only unpaved roads, with disjointed and piecemeal sidewalks. Still I am bound, in justice to Parana, to state that its streets are better than those of Buenos Ayres, which look as if the paving stones had been shot out upon the roads, and left to arrange themselves as chance might determine. Indeed, if I were condemned to make a pilgrimage with or without peas in my shoes, I would prefer as the theatre of my performance the smooth river-channels—called by courtesy streets—in Parana to the rocky protuberances of the Bond-streets and Picadillies of B. Ayres.

My first walk was, of course, round the plaza or principal square of the town, which is spacious and pretty, and might with a little attention be made still prettier. Few squares, even in places of much greater pretensions, are surrounded by finer buildings, such as the Cathedral, the Normal School, the former Chamber of Deputies—now, I believe, used as a female school. The house where the gallant old General Urquiza lived, when in Parana, was the Capitol, and he the President of the Republic. This last named edifice interested me very much, for Urquiza had a world-wide renown. He may have been a tyrant; no doubt he was, for the population he governed was wild and turbulent; but his base assassination has branded its cowardly authors and instigators with an unpardonable infamy. The little interecine war that followed his death has cost the National Exchequer two millions sterling, and when compensation has been made to the innocent sufferers from it, for the rebels seem to have been little better than armed marauders, a sum of a like amount will be required for their indemnification. Civil war can never be justified except in cases where the liberties of a whole people are at stake; but in a country like this, where the elections of Presidents and Governors are free and by universal suffrage, a wicked personal ambition must lie at the root of all intestine war.

To turn from war to education may seem an abrupt transition; yet here we have the poison and the antidote. The sentiments I once heard expressed by a late distinguished citizen of the United States will elucidate my meaning. Speaking to this gentleman in admiration of the universality of education in his country, and of the attention bestowed upon it by its government, he replied to this effect—'You, who live under monarchical institutions, may, perhaps, without danger leave the masses of your population uneducated, but here every citizen has a voice in the government, we dare not let them go uneducated. There is truth and force in this opinion, and the present administration of the Argentine Republic show the highest wisdom in using every effort to organize, as speedily as possible, an army of schoolmasters, to make war upon ignorance through the length and breadth of the Republic. Upon Parana has been conferred the distinguished honour of being selected as the first place where a normal school has been established for the preparation of young men for scholastic work. As

the school is but just starting into existence it is beyond criticism, but every friend of civilization must wish it God speed! Perhaps as one who has been a witness, and a warmly interested one of the prolonged discussions in England on national education, I may be allowed to express my regret that, what the English Legislature has done timidly and hesitatingly, and I fear, inefficaciously, has not been attempted at all in the Argentine Republic. By the new education law in England every parent is required to send his child to school up to a certain age, but a dangerous discretion is left to the school boards to excuse attendance. I fear that experience will show the rulers of this country that nothing short of compulsory education will be effectual. An illiterate man cannot be expected to avail himself of education for his children, though the school may be close to him, and the door wide open. He has to be taught that it is as much a parent's duty to provide intellectual food for his child as nutriment for its body. Universal education is the surest bar to civil strife, and will make foreign war less easy. An educated people cannot easily be made either the tools of private ambition, or of administrative caprice.

I find that I have been led into a long and I fear a tiresome digression. In my next I will finish Parana, and take a peep into the surrounding country.

Yours obediently, E. Y. H.

Paraná, Oct. 15.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Some of the Exhibition tourists returned yesterday from Cordoba. They report the town very gay, and all visitors most hospitably received by the Cordobeses, who were thinking of nothing but how they could entertain their visitors at dinners, 'drums, and dances. Some of the excursionists who were thinking of departing for home the moment the inauguration ceremonies were over, have been prevailed on to 'wait a little longer,' and no more Buenos Ayreans may be expected home till next week.

Rossi appeared as Othello on Wednesday evening at the Alegria Theatre. The play drew a full audience, and the chief actor amply proved his claim to rank with the first living tragedians. We were sorry to remark but few Britishers amongst the audience, yet here and there in the house were a select few who are known to appreciate Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. Those who remained away had a veritable loss. Though differing in many and some important points from the reading of the Moor's character prevalent on the English stage, no one present at the Alegria on Wednesday night can with safety affirm that Sr. Rossi's reading of the rôle is not strictly what the great author conceived, or that the representation of it left much to be desired. We refer to the performance at length in our leading columns.

The John Elder brings news of the appearance in England of another political 'brochure,' which is said to have created a great sensation. The work is entitled 'Prussia in the East,' is dedicated to Europe, principally to England, and is believed to be from the pen of a diplomatist of European fame. The Times takes the paper 'a serieux,' and remarks that 'the world has already had ample proof of the voracious appetite of Prussia for foreign conquest.' The author credits Prince Bismarck with the intention of dividing the civilized world into three great empires, under Germany, Russia, and the United States.

The National Government is at present in treaty for six lots of ground on the beach at Rosario, whereon to erect a new Custom-house and bonded stores. The seller asks 15 ounces per vara—a pretty stiff price.

The Montevideo papers to hand contain no intelligence of the armies in the field. Some believe that the continued inaction of both belligerents is owing to the efforts being made to bring about peace, while it is also reported that neither army is in a condition to fight it can avoid it. The death of Don Candido Bustamante is announced. Yesterday afternoon a report of a battle was current.

A murderous affray took place on Wednesday night between some serenos, who were taking to the lock-up two or three individuals who had been disturbing the public peace at the Recoleta feasts, and a few friends of the latter who had come to the rescue. The serenos were received with a regular discharge of small arms, but, strange to say, only one of them was seriously wounded by a pistol ball, which lodged in his thigh. The greater part of the culprits managed to escape; two, however, were secured, one of whom was brought in to Messrs. Craxwell's, in Calle Rivadavia, about midnight in the most lamentable condition, his head backed and blown all over. Some stringent measures should be immediately taken to prevent private persons going about armed.

Messrs. Norton and Steele, leaders of the Christs Minstrels, lately arrived in the La Plaza, have taken the Coliseum for their coming performances, the first of which will take place next week, and be duly announced.

The body of a man supposed to have met with foul play was discovered a few days ago floating in the Arroyo Molon. The corpse was so decomposed by having remained ten days in the water that identification was impossible.

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Lambskin Vests of different colours, and neatly got up; also Chamouis Leather Vests.

VERY SUITABLE FOR CAMP WEAR.

To be had only at GEBBIE & M'KINLEY'S, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39 151 xp 017

Cordoba Exhibition.



THE SPLENDID NATIONAL STEAMPACKET REPUBLICA, Captain M. MUIR, Commander.

This magnificent Steamer leaves Buenos Ayres for Rosario, in combination with the Central Argentine Railway to Cordoba, every Tuesday and Saturday, at Ten a.m.

FARES:

Table with 2 columns: Class and Fare. First Class to Montevideo: 8 patacons. Second Class: 4. First-class to San Nicolas: 10. Second-class do: 5.

RETURN TICKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Return Ticket Price. First-class to San Nicolas: 16 patacons. Second-class do: 8. First-class to Rosario: 20. Second-class do: 10.

This Steamer, in her trips to Rosario, will arrive at the Central Argentine Railway Mole, so that the passengers for Cordoba will have time to catch the Express Train that leaves Rosario, at Half-past Seven a.m.

For further particulars apply to RUBIO & FOLEY, 81 & 83-CALLE RECONQUISTA-81 & 83 BUENOS AYRES.

MARAVILLA COCOA THE PERFECTION OF PRÉPARÉ EN FRANCE.

No Breakfast Table is complete without this delicious beverage. The Globe says—Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa...

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. STEAM MILLS—BRICK LANE, LONDON.

Betts's Capsule Patents.

To prevent INFRINGEMENTS NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BETTS'S NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE...

1, WHARF ROAD CITY ROAD LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

INFANT LIFE—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years...

NOTICE. MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is Morson's Pepsin, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice in Powder, Lozenges, Globules and as Wine.

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CHLOROZYNE—Morson's celebrated Antidote is now being supplied to the Public.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent exists in Morson's.

Works—Horsney and Homerton. PUNTES EN LA CAMPANA CANADA DEL VECINO.

Proposals are required for the construction of Three Bridges over the Arroyos del Tigre and Canada del Vecino.

Ferro-carril del Oeste.

La Administración previene al Público que, desde el Domingo 15 del corriente, los pasajeros que vinen por los Omnibus a la Chacarita, pagarán 55 m/c.

Table with columns: SALIDAS, REGRESOS, and Fares. Includes times for various routes and return fares.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 16 de 1871. LA ADMINISTRACION. 153. 1 mo 13

Harper's Magazine.

FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED. HARPER'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED.

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MARSHAL, SONS, AND CO. (LIMITED) BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.



Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Suitable for Mining Contractors and Agriculture. STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY.

M. S. and Co. have received the following AWARDS for the excellence of their special GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

With upwards of Sixty other Gold and Silver Medals, and numerous money prizes, including First Prize of £50 for best Thrashing Machine...

Ang lo-reuch Seminary 225-TACUARI-225. Between Chile and Independencia.

English and American Boarding House. 23-CALLE PIEDRA-23.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Saddlery and Harness.

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RODGERS, BAKER, & CO. Have great pleasure in announcing to the English-speaking Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres and the River Plate...

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA. THIS beautiful Plant, with, in a few days, be placed on SALE, at Mr. P. Coulan's Deposit, 48 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Emprestito Platense. Segunda Amortizacion de Títulos.

En el sorteo que tuvo lugar el 11 del presente, salieron los siguientes números: 0008 1138 2018 3147 4114

MESSENGER AND SON BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Manufacturers of CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND GAS FITTINGS.

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J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS. Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches, LUDGATE HILL and OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS. Are specially invited to obtain from the Manufacturer the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLRY, &c.

Watches—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and all occupations of every one. 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

JEWELLRY—Specialties in Moiré, Crystal, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other presents.

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Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world. 222. 62 p w a 26

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

This Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience.

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KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER. The Powder is quite harmless to Animals, but is unrivalled in destroying Flies, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitoes, and every other TRADE MARK species of insect.

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Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Saddlery and Harness.

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MESSRS. LAMPART AND HOLT'S LINE. Ships. Tonnage. KEPLER, 1,499 COPELAND, 1,497 NEWTON, 1,074 LAPLACE, 1,198 PROBY, 1,115 DONATI, 1,180 HALEY, 1,347 TUCHO BAHNE, 1,816 HUMPHREY, 1,346 HERRING, 1,818 LA PLATA, 1,393 PARCEL, 1,818 CASHIN, 836 OBERUS, 2,180 SALAMAN, 510 BRISA (NEW), 2,116 TALEMAN, 738 CAMEROA (building) MENNON, 1,209 CALDERON (building) FLAMSTEED, 1,376

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO—1697 Tons. Leibnitz and Galileo (building.) The Steamship LA PLACE, 1194 Tons, SKELLY, Master.

Will be despatched on 2nd day of October, about the 20th inst., receiving CARGO THERE AND AT PORTS BELOW. For LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, HAVRE.

The Steamship OPERNIUS, 1397 Tons, VERRILL, Master, Will be despatched on or about 25th OCTOBER, for LIVERPOOL.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Freight on specie one-half per Cent. Parcels sent specie at the Office of the Underdog until one p.m. of the day of sailing.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool, London, or Glasgow, £35 sterling. The usual allowance made to families. Storage Passages to Liverpool—£15.

First-Class Return Tickets available for Twelve Months, issued to all parts on favorable terms. Apply to the Agents—DARBYSHIRE, JORDAN, & CO. JOHN P. BOYD & CO., 66 San Martin. 4520p 06

CONSULTAS MAGNETICAS. Dadas por el Profesor PEDRO D'AMICO, Y de sus hijas colorista conamuladas JUANITA Y JOSEFINA.

Las personas que no puedan consultar personalmente, tanto de la ciudad como de la campaña de cualquier otro paraje, pueden mandar una carta certificada en la que describan los principales síntomas de la enfermedad. En la contestación recibirán la consulta de la conformidad como la preservación de la cura que han de usar.

EL PRECIO—125¢ m/c. 141-CALLE OBRERO-141. 31 im 06

Flockmasters. FOR SALE, On the ESTANCIA NEGRETE, RANCHO, A large lot of splendid young RAMS. Of the Negrete and Rambouillet Breeds.

The late owner of the Establishment, John Hannah, obtained the Gold Medal for his Rams and Wools, at the Buenos Ayres Exhibition of 1869, and the only Silver Medal awarded to South American Wools at Paris, in 1867, and competitors only getting at most Bronze Medals.

The Stock has in no way depreciated since then and at present the Rams are in first-rate condition, free from Scab and other diseases. 332 1m 428

RANCHO N SALADERIAS Y GRASERIAS. TO LET, or on SALE, LAND on the bank of a lake, with every convenience for a facility for Saladeros, Graserias, and near the Railway Station. Apply at the Standard office, or to Mr. Gibbings, Ranchos. 122 29p 13

HUGH DORAN. A MAN, bearing the above name, is supposed to have died at or near Buenos Ayres, within the last twenty years. Any one giving information about him at 112 Calle Artes, will be liberally rewarded. 108 10p 12

Something good for MONTEVIDEO. ROLLER SKATING. EVERY NIGHT FOR A WEEK. Mr. W. H. Huntley, recently from New York, will be in attendance with a full assortment of Patent Roller Skates for the purpose of organizing a Skating Association in Montevideo, similar to those now in operation in the United States, Canada, England and France.

In-door Skating has now become a most popular and fashionable amusement, and is strongly recommended by prominent American and English physicians, especially for Ladies and Children—it strengthens and develops the muscular system, and is being introduced in public schools and colleges. Skating will commence at 8 o'clock and will be at half past 10.

LADIES CLASS. The Hall will be opened on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, especially for Ladies and Children. No Gentlemen admitted. Children under 12 years, Half Price. 177 9p 07

COLONIA MARINE RAILWAY. Vessels Docked in 25 minutes. 25 per Cent. Reduction in TARIFF PRICES. For further particulars apply to RUBIO & FOLEY, 81 Calle Reconquista. 65 1m 07

GEORGE P. DODGE, 9 Upper Thames-street, London, E.C. Manufacturer of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, Made under the American Patent. Agent in Montevideo. JAMES G. CARY, Calle Colon, 73. 157. 1 m 10 15

LOMAS, TEMPERLEY, AND STA CATALINA. On and after October 16th, an Omnibus will run, in combination with the following Trains of the Great Southern Railway—MORNING. Leaves Sta. Catalina at 8.30, and catches the Train from Temperley, at 8.56. Continuing on to Lomas mesa Train out at 9, and arrives at Sta. Catalina, at 9.0.

AFTERNOON. Leaves Sta. Catalina, at 4.45, to catch the Train from Temperley, at 5.24, and returns immediately via Temperley, with passengers per Train out, arriving at Sta. Catalina, at 6 o'clock. Fare—45 m/c each way. Monthly Tickets—\$120 m/c.

N.B. When the Summer Trains are put on, more trips will be made, which will be daily advertised. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. On and after the 1st November the Time Tables on this Line will be changed. For further particulars see Company's new Time Table. THE ADMINISTRATION. 143—014

COMMERCIAL NOTICE. MR. JAMES BENNIE having retired from the Firm of Robert Muir and Co., the business will be conducted as hitherto, by Mr. Robert Muir, the remaining Partner, under the same style. ROBERT MUIR & CO. October 1, 1871. 310 p 07

THE STANDARD—Printed and Published Every Morning at the Standard Printing Office, 118 CALLE SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AYRES, by the PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS, M. G. and E. T. MUELLER.

BRITISH HOSPITAL. Orders for admission to this Institution will be granted, in accordance with the present existing rules and regulations, by Dr. CAMPBELL, JNO. No. 13 Calle Chacabuco.

COMPANIA DE TRAMWAYS DE LA CIUDAD DE BUENOS AYRES. Se previene a los accionistas que deben entregar en segunda cuota de una libra esterlina por accion antes del dia 10 de Noviembre. Vendido este plazo tienen un recargo de 10 p/c anual. Oficina Tres Esquinas, Barracas October 14 1871. La Administracion. 66 p 016

BERNABE QUESADA ha trasladado su Escritorio a la Calle de Florida No. 186. 179. 3 p 17

FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED. HARPER'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED.

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