

New Advertisements.

What are the Wild Waves saying?

GO AND SEE Pepper's Ghost, AT THE COLISEUM. TONIGHT.

Pepper's Ghost, AND Dissolving Views.

NEW AND STARTLING EFFECT, WITH EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH.

- FIRST PART. 1. The Angel's Whisper. 2. Views of scenes and places in all parts of the world...

Ranchos Steeple Chase Club. The Second Meeting of this Club will be held on Monday, January 1, 1872.

- The Races will be as follows: 1st. The Ranchos Steeple Chase. Half farfist. For 25 Members' Cup. For horses, the property of members of the Club...

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. Mails for Brazil and Europe will be forwarded on the 25th inst., via Montevideo, per Pacific steamer 'John Elder'...

FOR 'THE TRIEST' DIRECT. The Austrian Schooner P. A. M. P. A. Will be despatched in a few days for Trieste.

VAPOR EDWARD EVERETT. GRAN REBAJA DE PRECIOS. Este vapor desde hoy, ha reducido la Tarifa de sus pasajes en 40 por ciento...

LADY'S SADDLE. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good second-hand ENGLISH SADDLE, for a lady.

CHINESE PRESERVED GINGER. And other Chinese fruits, JUST RECEIVED FROM CHINA, Direct.

FAMILY GROCERY. 60—Calle San Martin—60. 273 8p 25

Inauguration. Primer Remate per B. MIRE Y VEDIA Y CIA. En su nueva casa, Cangallo 67 & 65.

Gram Remate de muebles, alhajas, articulos de bazar, vinos, cigarros, etc. etc.

TODO AL CONTADO Y SIN RETIRAR LOTE. Los compradores podran recibir sus efectos el acto mismo de la venta.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHES, Books, Arms, Watches, &c., bought at private houses, Calle Parque, No. 25. 264 15p 25

HENRY BETZNER. INFORMATION is requested as to the above named person, concerning whom a letter of enquiry has been received at this office.

ALBERTA. EN LA Calle de San José, frente al rancho de los Hermanos de la Cruz, se alquilan tres casas, una de ellas, de ratón y con rancho. Tienen 6 piezas, piso de tabla, huerta con arboles frutales, patios con losa, convenientes en papelera y las paredes. Calle Boigorno No. 164 darán maon. 274 5p 25

SALVADOR FIGUEROA. Corner of Pabon and 25 de Mayo (Calle Real). Has just received a full assortment of Teas—Congous, Sanchings, Siamensis, Congous, etc. suit every palate, and at all prices; also jams, pickles, sauces, Cermas, mustard, bottled fruit, currants, barley, oatmeal, tapioca, sago, Scotch and Irish whiskey, Martell and Hennessy's brandy, nutmegs, spices, Old Top gun, superior coffee, Port and Sherry, Beech's and Guinness's stout, smoked and salt herrings. All first class articles which he guarantees to sell at lowest town prices. 274 5p 25

GROCERIES FOR FAMILIES IN BELGRANO. SALVADOR FIGUEROA. Corner of Pabon and 25 de Mayo (Calle Real). Has just received a full assortment of Teas—Congous, Sanchings, Siamensis, Congous, etc. suit every palate, and at all prices; also jams, pickles, sauces, Cermas, mustard, bottled fruit, currants, barley, oatmeal, tapioca, sago, Scotch and Irish whiskey, Martell and Hennessy's brandy, nutmegs, spices, Old Top gun, superior coffee, Port and Sherry, Beech's and Guinness's stout, smoked and salt herrings. All first class articles which he guarantees to sell at lowest town prices. 274 5p 25

Genuine Raspberry Vinegar AND RASPBERRY EXTRACT. E. BRANDES & CO. Piedad 1772. 277 12p 25

WANTED, an English Wet Nurse. Apply Calle Parque 288. 278 3p 25

BUENOS AYRES RELIEF FUND. A meeting of the general committee and of the subscribers to the above fund was held yesterday at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), Moatgate-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. The sub-committee appointed at the first meeting of the general committee, held on the 22nd of May last, now reported the total subscriptions amounted to £10,067 4s 4d, from which three sums of £2000 each had been passed to the credit of the committee appointed in Buenos Ayres.

LETTERS. A. R. Hayman, R. Clarke, E. Stribling, Alex. Murray, M. J. Holford, R. W. Stote, J. Dawson, Gerald Dunn, Munro, Miss Julia McCormack, G. B. Wright, Barron, J. Cook, Wright, L. E. Maguire, H. T. Fulton, G. A. J. Sharp, Miss Francis Whatmore, C. Doonan, Escarra, E. I. Ciril.

WANTED, a good Cook. Apply at C. H. Telford and Co. 5, this day, Saturday, between two and four o'clock p.m. 260 10p 25

CHICAGO FUND. L. L. ... \$50 W. R. F. ... \$50 SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 'STANDARD' DAILY per Month ... \$4. WEEKLY ... \$2. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy ... \$5. Do Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) ... £2. Advertisements per line per day, 51 mcs. Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 45 Do. Permanent at conventional rates. 'Standard' Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard. 'Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere' Cicero. SATURDAY NOVEMBER, 25 1871.

'Standard' Special Telegrams. O'Gorman to STANDARD. Montevideo, Nov. 24, 8 a.m.

Magellan in—dates, London 4th instant. No gold on board. Crowds of passengers. Paper money crisis in France, and fears that it will affect other markets, particularly Belgium.

French squadron around Corsica. Bonapartist alarm dying out. French discount, 6.

England bank rate, 5. Expected lower next week. Ireland—subscriptions to help Chicago.

River Plate securities firm last quotations. Montevideo loan, 2 prem. Hides, tallow and wool in demand; prices sustained and looking up.

New York gold 111 1/2. Exchange, 108 3/4. Hides, 26.

SECOND TELEGRAM. Peace believed in. Lamas and Nin Reyes negotiating terms. Great rejoicing. More news of Oriental loan. All taken up. Gold expected in the packet.

Rumoured that Government is willing to arrange all English claims. Heavy losses here in produce, owing to fall in gold. Wool firmer to-day. Some English brokers have made fortunes by fall in gold.

THE VASURA NUISANCE. The opening of the Billinghurst tramway to that sweet dairy suburb called Flores, has brought a portion of our mercantile public in contact with one of the most scandalous abuses ever tolerated in a civilized community— we refer to the shocking 'vasura' field at the Plaza Once do Setiembre. Nothing that the pen can indite, nothing that orthography can supply, makes up a truthful description of this sty of loathsomeness, putridity and decay, on a hot summer's morning.

The very zephyrs on the Flores road are tainted with inmundicity and foulness, as the domestic cars of the tramway come down the Almagro hill and sweep towards the valley of the Once. Who that has travelled in these cars from Flores to Almagro has not observed the millions of flies that infest the cars as they turn the old ball-alley corner or dash by Amespil's? Then again following in the same route what a nasty offensive attitude for gentlemen and lady passengers, to be holding their noses as they drive by the Silleto park and ride into the wool plaza? Away down Calle Rivadavia as far as the eye can stretch are abominable 'vasura' carts; they cross the tramways, stop the tramways, capsize on the tramways—taint the air, defile the street, and poison the public.

Oh! spottles Castro!! If in our pilgrimage through life, sorrow's milestones mark the way, they very best should grace them all—dead paddles, defunct kerosene cans, animated refuse. Ye Gods! what a piteous and indignant public might make that Government corral of garbage, carrion and excrement? Talk not of laws and governments, and legislatures—that horrid dungheap is above all—it is the spawn of what the people hear so much of, read so much of, and talk so much of—municipal reform. If in this gloomy earth Dante's Inferno has a portico, verily it is in that present yard, where the carts discharge the 'vasura.'

Keep it Governor Castro. Rail it with gilt bronzed iron pillars. Maintain it in all its odiousness and muncidity, for 'tis a lesson to the public mind. Remember the 'vasura' snudge yard

at the Once, and thou shalt never growl. Oh! my prophetic soul—the GOVERNOR!

watch the doings of his Highness. Nothing more natural than that the Corsicans should feel devoted to the Napoleons; the race was cradled among them. But Corsica is not France, and the islanders might prove more French than Bonapartist if troubles broke out. Insignificance was the most prudent state in which to leave Plon Plon. He never could work in the army, because he is what the soldiers call a 'military emoch.' He has less chance with civilians, because they laugh at him. With his own friends he is unpopular, and it may be safely predicted, whatever view or line of action he may adopt, he will never conduct it to a successful end.

France appears more assured touching the subject of conspiracies. There is an evident desire to rally round what the President represents, the maintenance of order, and the respect due to law. He is only urged to be firm, and to display his strength when a serious occasion for so doing arrives. If he breaks butterflies on a wheel, splits blocks with razors, he will destroy the growing stability of the country, which the Emperor of Germany—that is, Prince Bismarck—attempts. His new Home Minister is proving an energetic official, and such the country sadly requires.

Good politics make good finances, said Baron Louis to Louis Philippe. It is to be feared that France is more than on the verge of a monetary crisis. The scarcity of gold and silver coin increases daily, and the commercial inconveniences resulting cannot longer endure. The blue notes of the Bank of France are plentiful enough, but the traders prefer customers to keep them. It demands quite a financial combination to obtain silver for a twenty franc note. The Jews will do this paper for seven per cent. Putting aside the plan of a philosopher for attracting all the gold from Australia and California to Paris, the Bank of France must be relieved somehow of its immense paper currency. The Government—a large debtor to it—must buy in the notes with gold and silver. The issue of notes at five and ten francs is a commercial nuisance—a temporary remedy. It is useless alone that will put a stop to the people hiding the coin. Closely connected with this matter is the state of the nation's income. The Government is called upon to boldly publish the condition of the revenue, to show how far the increased taxation has been productive. France is commencing to feel that nothing but an income tax will meet the expenses of the State.

The Pardon Committee has not yet been occupied with the petition of the sentenced Communist leaders. Excepting for those condemned to death, the delay is not very reprehensible, and will rather tell in the long run, perhaps for all. The insurgents are reported to escape from Versailles with 'accustomed regularity.' There was a slight 'emute' among the prisoners the other day. On receiving their rations of raw meat, to be cooked as they please, the plain joints served as offensive weapons. Arms were laid down on the appearance of chassepots. Lucas has been arrested—it was he who executed Ferré's order, 'faire flamber' the Treasury, which was the signal fire for burning the city. The unfortunate asserted his hiding place left nothing to be desired, but he could obtain nothing to eat. The only favor he asked was to be supplied with food first, and shot as soon afterwards as the authorities pleased. The new organ of the Communists, the 'Radical,' has opened its columns for a subscription in favor of the insurgents awaiting their trial. Donations arrive slowly, and the donors figure under various names. 'Down with the Napoleons' is the favorite signature. Blanqui is safely caged in the fortress of Morhuix, on the coast of Finisterre. He is still a hardened socialist. He is well cared, costs the State ten francs per day. It is not a misspent sum. He is in a state of ignorance of the late events in France, which his writings largely contributed to bring about, and divined the republic exists, from the postage stamps on his letters. Strange, all the letters he receives or sends, bear no signature.

The Napoleon press continues to keep home politics from becoming dull. The 'Ordre' is dignified and courtly—the 'Pays' vitriolic. The latter trusts to heaven and a national vote to restore the ex-dynast, the former objects to mixing up a Special Providence in the matter, and relies on a 'plebiscite' alone. Both were in high feather respecting the late military banquet at Tarbes, where 'Vive l'Empereur!' was shouted. The cries did take place, but resulted from the likeness of a soldier to his ex-Majesty, who parodied Napoleon's appearance at Sedan, and chanted the 'Sire de Fisch-ton-Khan.' The prospectus of a new journal has appeared. This organ will devote all its talent to prevent Bismarck's master from being crowned Emperor of Italy, and will convince the world, that since the failure of Saulouque and Theodor, the era of Emperors has closed. Exception will be made in the case of the Czar, who it appears is only a republican in disguise. Everything will be done to impart a healthy tone to the public mind, and as a proof, the thrilling romance—the spectre of the 'Tulleries'—will open the reformation. More amelioration is to be expected from a series of healthy publications, at two sous each, by a cooperative society of printers. They are easy lessons in general knowledge.

Alexander Dumas fils has created some little stir by his new play, 'Une

visite de Noce,' the nuptial visit. It represents a Count, an immoral block-head, who brings his virtuous young wife to call on his renounced mistress—the giving up at all of Delilah by such a wretch is not considered surprising. Piqued by vice on learning that what was only a judiciously laid snare, that the mistress has found other lovers, he promises on his honor to renew relations with her, and abandon his wife, child, and home. Delilah annihilates him with contempt and scorn, asserts she has been only sinful with him, and with this exception is honest! The Count decides that as one honest woman is as good as another, he gives the preference to his wife. This is very immoral, but remember it is French, and that Dumas since his 'Dame aux Camelias' has the right to publicly anatomize adultery. The majority of the spectators are ladies—mystic nymphs—recalling the chaste ideas of Madame de Rambouillet as described by Sterne. Pope has something to the point, about monster vice, which to be hated has only to be seen.

'Yet see too oft, familiar with his face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

One of our leading warblers (Mlle. Hisson) has been singing very badly in the new opera, 'Erostrate,' and a critic told her all she required to be a cantatrice was to possess a voice. She called on her Therites, shook her fist under his nose, requested he would consider his face as scratched, and told her coachman to drive away as fast as possible. The opera has been withdrawn; if the result of the prima donna's anger, the events are as connected as Monmouth with Maccodon.

The First Revolutionists, in changing the Gregorian Calendar, called the month of October 'Brumaire,' from its fogs. We can now bear testimony to their sound meteorological knowledge. Parisians during the past week have been 'children of the mist.' The French connect fogs with suicides, quoting London vital statistics during a November, to prove the theory. Paris corroborates it at this moment: the cases of self-destruction are very numerous. A husband, his mother, and his wife have been discovered hanging in an apartment, the bodies being dreadfully decomposed. The 'last of the Mohicans' has been found poisoned in the city moat. He was clothed in a ragged paletot and tattered pantaloon—was tattooed on a most hieroglyphical pattern. A note stated he acted in the penny shows the role of the Mohican Chief, and lately met with no support. He recommended his wife and eight children to a kind public.

There is no sign of disturbance over ground in Paris, but it seems we have been dancing on a volcano. The laborers employed in the sewers have had so much fighting among themselves that policemen have been told off to preserve subterranean peace. There are societies in this city for putting up posters, and the discovery has been made of another society for pulling them down: the members belong to the late rag-picking fraternity, which has a weakness for waste paper. The latter article ought not to be scarce, since a bookseller announces, the public will find at his establishment any quantity of classical works at six sous per pound.

The Alsations do not like to fly under the sceptre of Germany, as they are arriving pretty numerous in Paris. A column of these immigrants slowly marched down the Boulevard de Magenta yesterday, suddenly halted at a given signal, sang a patriotic ballad, and sent round the hat. This detracted somewhat from the feelings of patriotism with which they were previously regarded. It is rumoured that other battalions, as fervently attached to France, are expected to arrive from Batignolles—a district of the city, where in the course of half-an-hour you could enroll any number of patriots dating from any country, decided upon. It was this wonderful locality that supplied the 'real' Turks and Chinese, dwellers beyond Mesopotamia generally, to the stalls of the 1867 Exhibition.

The acquittal of M. Place, late French Consul at New York, on the charge of defrauding his Government, by striking commissions on the contract for rifles &c., has not created much astonishment. He returned nearly all the commission he deducted—his instructions were to say the least not clearly laid down, and above all, the National Assembly's Committee of Inquiry was re-assured for pronouncing him guilty before being judicially tried. Politics too were mixed up with the affair. The Gambetta party accept the decision as a victory.

Paris like Rome will have in February next her Congress of Doctors. Are we ever likely to witness a Congress of patients? There is a subject ready for discussion—after attacking the vine, and our daily bread, the odium has made an inroad on tobacco. One could do without a glass of wine, and a loaf—but a weed or a pipe? Then again there is lamentation over the decay in France in carrier-pigeon rearing—'the birds do not know their own minds,' as Dunderbury says, they will not take to journeys. The case is more urgent, as in Germany—where everything succeeds now-a-days—the breeding of such lives is easy.

The village of Chateaudun has just held the first anniversary of its plucky defence. If every town in France had only shown the same Roman spirit! A gentleman writes that last year he belonged to the Paris Mobiles; as he was sitting down to dinner with an inhabitant, the Prussian bullets came whistling over the table. He was taken

prisoner; and he has now 'finished' a dinner in the same room.

An editor complains of how a Bonapartist company that bought the newspaper he was employed on, has treated him. The directors gave him 48 hours to become an Imperialist, but failing to be converted, he was dismissed.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The Pacific and West Coast mail steamer Magellan arrived at Montevideo yesterday morning, bringing Lisbon dates to the 4th inst. There is no political news of importance, nor any notable change in the commercial advices. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 5 per cent, and the launching of the Oriental loan is confirmed. The latest European telegrams will be found in another column.

On Tuesday evening next the famous drama by Alexandre Dumas jun., entitled 'La Dame aux Camelias,' will be produced at the 'Colón Theatre' for the benefit of Madame Celestina de Paladini, prima donna of the Rossi company. Most play-goers are well acquainted with the plot of this piece, which created such a sensation in London and Paris when first performed. The opera of La Traviata is founded on this play. It is needless to remark that such a piece as this, abounding in portrayal of the deepest human emotions, gives unusual scope for the display of the great histrionic talents Madame Paladini possesses. Those who have witnessed her performance of Juliet and Ophelia anticipate for her a crowning success on her benefit night. Madame Paladini deserves a recognition of her great talents at the hands of the Buenos Ayrean public, and we feel assured she will obtain one of a marked character on Tuesday night next.

Pepper's Ghost is announced for this evening at the Coliseum, with explanatory remarks in English. A well assorted series of dissolving views will be displayed at the same time, and we strongly recommend the entertainment to all lovers of the marvellous. The allegory of Dante's Inferno, as illustrated by Gustave Doré, is very vivid, and carries us in imagination to a place which is not usually named to polite ears.

The publication of the Municipal accounts for the month of October last discloses some highly interesting particulars as to how the money goes, from the civic coffers. Under the misnomer of 'Limpieza Publica,' we find the 'dear-bite' of \$480,959 mpc. paid away to the scavengers of the 2nd Section alone, \$52,500 of which were in Municipal Bonds. The 'vasura' men have their pockets weighed down with these Bonds, but know not how to turn them into R.M.D. Under the unimpeachable head of 'Sundries' the trifling of \$76,655 has vanished. The tender vagabonds in the Cabildo have been 'cocked up' with cigars, wax candles, and strengthening medicines to the tune of \$79,255; and the serenos had no occasion to strike, as they bagged \$154,748. How \$103,868 can have been strowled up last month by 'Epidemic Expenses' the city treasurer is possibly able to tell. The employes in the Lunatic Asylum were put off with some 15,000 Municipal Bonds as part of their due, and there are sundry other instructive items too numerous to mention. The balance on hands in hard cash is by no means excessive, or likely to derange the money market, while the 'other securities' are counted by millions. These monthly Municipal accounts are highly interesting, and should be regularly studied and perused by all who pay city taxes.

The 'Revista Argentina' for the current month has just been distributed. It contains some interesting papers, among which we note one on Mercantile Law by Lord Mayor Magee, and some able remarks on the 'Education of Women in the United States' by M. Jouveaux.

The Chilean mails bring intelligence of the capture of Sr. Pereira, who absconded from Montevideo to Valparaiso about a month ago with a large sum of money. A telegram was sent to Corloba and a chasque across the Andes with the news, and the defaulter was apprehended a few days after his arrival.

We hear through a private letter from London that the Health of Her Majesty continues to decline in a very alarming manner, though the newspapers encourage the belief that she is not losing ground. The Queen, by last advices, had to be moved about by a Bath-chair, being too weak to walk.

But for the energetic action of the victor of Naembé the reported revolution in Mercedes Cor. would have been a fact, at least a serious street-row would have occurred. Gov. Go-and-Come acted with his usual decision of character; clapped into prison some disaffected 'militaires,' ordered out the National Guards, patrolled the streets with them, and thus saved the situation.

A horrible affair occurred a few days ago amongst a gang of navvies working on the Western line, near Lobos. The capataz, a Frenchman, had some cause of complaint against two of his men, Italians, and procuring a revolver, lay down in the grass and took a steady aim at them. The first man struck died in a short time, the ball having passed through his liver; the other is dangerously wounded. The murderer then walked away coolly to his hut, and shot himself; the wound was not at the moment fatal, but the man is not expected to recover. The unusual number of suicides perpetrated within the past fortnight is at-

tracting much attention, but it is an evil neither law or police can prevent or mitigate.

We regret to hear that the frost has seriously injured a portion of the wheat crop at 25 de Mayo and Junin. This is the more to be regretted as the crop previously looked most promising for a splendid yield. Some say that fully half the crop has been destroyed. This may be an exaggeration, but our informant assures us that the injury done is very extensive. The thermometer again touched 80 yesterday, and summer is evidently upon us at last. Such was the heat that we were obliged to take our 'Indian screens' from their winter hiding place. The new Hong-Kong 'punkal' has been recommended to us by a mercantile friend, but until the Banco-Hipotecario is at work we can't manage the money, even to save ourselves from suffocation, and our subscribers from the consequences.

On Tuesday night Rossi took his benefit at the Colón in Hamlet. The theatre was crowded from pit to gods. Rarely do we now-a-days see such full houses. It was plain to all that the great tragedian is appreciated in Buenos Ayres. The dress circle literally blazed with youth, fashion, and beauty; the cazuela was packed so that it could hold no more; and hundreds of ladies had to return to their homes at an early hour, owing to the sheer impossibility of 'getting up stairs.' Rossi eclipsed himself on the occasion. His rendering of 'To be, or not to be,' was, to our view, as perfect as the best translation of our vernacular will allow. Paladini astonished the house in the flower scene. At the close of every act Rossi was brought to the footlights by the most rapturous applause. Bouquets, wreaths, and jewelry were at almost every interlude presented to the tragedian. The scene was one never to be forgotten in the stage history of Buenos Ayres. And well has Rossi merited it all. Even before the severest public of Europa his interpretation of Hamlet would attract the same unlimited admiration. Rossi has studied Shakespeare as few of his countrymen have done: morally and theatrically, soul and mind, he enters into the spirit of the play; what wonder, therefore, at such success? We yield to him the palm as a foreigner, and look forward with increased pleasure to his appearance in the Merchant of Venice.

We take the following from Public Opinion:— 'An old bachelor editor thus, in spite, comments on a recent moonlight night: 'We left our sanctum at midnight last night, and on our way home we saw a young lady and gentleman holding a gate on his hinges. They were evidently indignant at being kept out so late, as we saw them bite each other several times.'

'The wife of a 'litterateur' thinks it very nice to have an author for a husband. Whenever she feels restless, he reads her something he has written, and in a few minutes she is in a profound and refreshing slumber.'

Two National Government engineers are now in Rosario surveying the site on which the new custom-house stores at that port are to be erected.

The officers of the Brazilian garrison at Asuncion gave a grand ball and supper last week in honour of Baron de Cotegeipe. We hear the affair was splendid to an unusual degree. Dr. Quintana could not attend, being very unwell.

The unfortunate woman who was so brutally mutilated and outraged by her husband at Azul some time ago has come forward to intercede for the man, and demands his release from prison, as she says the charge against him 'is false.' There can be no doubt that the over-generous wife is trying to save the wretched man from the consequences of his shocking crime, small though they be in this country; but it is questionable whether her prayer should be listened to.

A horrible murder by a vigilante is reported from Santa Fe. The assassin hacked his victim, an humble man, to death, while taking him to the Police on a false charge; he then mounted the murdered man's horse and rode quietly through the town, his clothes dripping with the victim's blood; he was captured shortly after in a public-house.

We have advices from Bolivia to the effect that Mr. Edvard Hopkins's railway scheme has created a wonderful sensation in that country. When the news reached the capital the President ordered a salute of 21 guns to be fired in honor of the scheme and the energetic American who brings it forward. People turned out the streets in crowds to know what the firing was about, and there was general joy. All Bolivians are unanimous as to the incalculable benefit the projected line must prove to their country. From Mendoza we have received the very gratifying intelligence that the surveys of the proposed railway from Rio Cuarto to San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan are now finished. The expedition, which has now been a year at work, suffered much from the sun and bad water, and all the engineers fell sick in turns. But their arduous task has been completed in a way that does great credit both to Mr. Christerson and his subordinates. A small portion of the line, between San Luis and Mercedes, only remains to be surveyed.

Dr. Quintana's Secretary, D. Santiago Bengolea, arrived in town yesterday morning from Asuncion. It is said he brings important dispatches for the National Government.

Our packet edition for the French mail will appear on Wednesday next. There is question of establishing a railway service to the Buceo in Montevideo, on the model of that to the Chacarita here.

The new pavement being laid in Calle Florida with the tramway rails attracts praise from all. It looks very nice, as does all the new pavement in various streets, and is a decided improvement on the 'petrified kidneys'; but we hear from an English engineer of eminence that none of the pavement now being put down will preserve its level for more than a year or two, as it has no solid foundation, nor can have such till the drainage works are made.

Last year the Western Railway produced a profit of 95 per cent on its cost of 162 millions of paper dollars, which is fully 2 per cent over the profit of 1869. The accounts just published for 1870 show a net profit of 9,897,478 paper dollars:— Passengers carried, 572,408. Goods do., 160,551 tons. The trains ran 644,133 kilometre 2.

The students of medicine and law at Rio, San Paulo, and other Brazilian cities have lately shown a slight disposition to rioting and disturbance, in consequence of Government having recently made the examination in these branches more strict. Those who were already 'crummed' for examination at the end of the year therefore were discontented; but it is believed the Government will remain firm in its intention to have a higher standard of examination.

The total amount collected in England for the French at the close of the siege of Paris was over thirteen millions of francs, or considerably more than half a million sterling. The receipts of the Central Argentine Railway for the month of October show an increase of 36,000 patacons over those of the preceding month.

We have had many enquiries as to when the Chicago Relief Committee, appointed at the meeting last week, intend to commence their labors. All that is known about the fearful catastrophe (and it is enough, Heaven knows) has been published, and if any relief is to be sent from this city, it should be despatched as soon as possible.

Some of the Montevideo papers are afraid that the Government troops are in for a hiding very soon. Muniz, who allowed General Castro to imagine that he had caught him in a trap, has disappeared, and the Government troops are now divided into small corps here and there, which could easily be vanquished in detail. Aparicio has sent orders to a friend in Montevideo to rent a house for him in that city; also to buy up some of the new loan, if it is going cheap.

The revenue of this Province last year amounted to \$185,556,893 mrs. The marriage of Mr. Tonnelier with Miss Temperley, the second daughter of the well-known wool merchant and Barracero, came off on Thursday with great éclat, at the town residence of the bride's father, in Calle Cuyo.

The breakfast, which had been furnished from the Hotel de la Paix, fully responded to the well-earned reputation of that establishment, and could scarcely have been improved upon by the world-renowned Gunter. The table, which was spread in the patio, and most tastefully decorated, was laid for 200 covers. Besides the connections of the bride, the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Irigoyen, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Messrs. Hart, Bertram, Gomez, Rojas, Meyer, &c. The health of the bride and bridegroom, as well as the other toasts usual on such occasions, were proposed in neat speeches, and responded to appropriately. In short, everything went off truly like a marriage bell.

At the raffle of Mr. Leslie's cheffonier in our patio yesterday, Mr. Sausi-nena, of Barracas, drew the much coveted prize. 93 was the lucky number.

THE PROVINCIAL BLUE-BOOK. (Home Department.)

Those who may have been inclined to think that Dr. Malaver was not a hard-working Minister will change their minds after having read the Blue-Book through. Notwithstanding the delicate state of the Minister's health, he has got through an amount of work equal to that of any of his predecessors. If the other branches of the administration could borrow a little of the ministerial working method, the country would be very thankful.

The first chapter treats of the Convention to reform the Constitution—a subject in itself highly important, but inclined to be looked on with indifference by many; people are prone to believe that we have a sufficient stock of theoretical laws and constitutional charters, and that a smaller stock of practical statutes would be more efficient.

The next chapter treats of the administration of justice—that branch, above all others, which defies railways and telegraphs, and persists in marching on at its ancient speed of a mile a year. In the documents annexed to this chapter I find a statute law authorizing any person to appear in court in his own defence, or in representation of another party without the necessity, as in former good old times, of being an attorney. A country justice of peace, in another annexed document, asks the Minister if he would be justified in converting foreign vagrants of his district into steel-clad warriors; the Minister, after consulting with the

law officers of the State, very properly tells the justice of peace that the vagrant foreigners who annoy him may be imprisoned, fined, or condemned to hard labor, but that neither he nor his brother justices must ever attempt to dab them soldiers. The legal opinion of the law officers on this subject is remarkable for its sound policy and liberality.

The next chapter treats of the saladeros and the Riachuelo de Barracas. The documents relating to these subjects are very numerous, but any observations of them would be now out of place. The law has had its say on the subject, and finally decided the question.

The next chapter carries us to that renowned seat of learning—the University. There are 280 law students inscribed on the books this year; at this rate we will outrun Cordoba, where every man must be a doctor, or give up his pretensions to be a gentleman. The country would be nothing the worse if 200 of these were to change their studies in law, and try the jurisprudence of agriculture.

The vacancies caused by the death of some of the professors have been filled up; there were four applicants for the English chair. I will now run over the remainder of the chapters with the same rapidity as the Minister himself, who seems to be as anxious as I am to get done with them, and go to dinner, but on coming to that part of the Blue Book that speaks of the Campagna, he, the Minister, fully alive to the fact that he must say something about the River Plate cow, says: that there is something rotten, so very rotten, in the "State of Denmark" that he cannot even attempt to propose any remedy likely to effect a cure; he hints that time is the only cure he can offer his despairing patient. God forgive the Minister and protect the motherless Campagna!

DICK.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

How was it that the fire at Chicago could spread as it did? Wooden buildings would be mere fuel, but then there were blocks of gas stone and brick in Chicago as we have in Manchester, and it has seemed surprising that none of these could stay the progress of the flames. A temporary check at any point might have given time to secure things further on. As it was, many buildings were blown up in a vain endeavour to clear a space and break the connection. The fire with a strong wind at its back, always got ahead in the face to cut it off. The Bishop of Manchester, who knows so much of Chicago, has told us of a failure in the waterworks, which had been complained of for weeks before the fire. The works were of a character so stupendous that the city was held practically fire-proof. But something had gone wrong with the engines. The Bishop feels obliged to say it was a temptation of Providence to leave so vast an assemblage of inflammable materials with less than a third of the water supply that had been relied on. Much has been said, too, of the wooden pavements—the plank roads which helped the flames to travel. In addition to all this, we are now informed of another peculiarity, which one of the property-owners in Chicago looks upon as "the main cause" of the devastation. Mr. James O. Heyworth writes that "the secret of Chicago's disaster, actually within her own established free limits, where wooden houses are prohibited being built by law, lay in the almost universal absence of slate roofs." A protective tariff makes slates so expensive that the houses are all roofed with wooden shingles or with tar felt paper "swabbed over with melted pitch, and then strewn over with small gravel." This helps to an explanation. "How hopeless," says Mr. Heyworth, "to expect that a stone or brick building would stop or divert the raging flames while their almost flat roofs of wood and pitch were ready to catch the falling embers, carried along and fanned into flames by a fierce and unrelenting gale."

ON CHANGE.

Nov. 24, 1871. Ounces, 40 1/2. Sovereigns, 12 1/2. Patacons, 25. National Bonds, 7 1/2. National Bonds ruled fat to-day; prices for the end of the month fell off. The cash sales amounted to 23,000, closing at 71. For the end of November 10,000 sold at 71. For December 31st, 60,000 sold at 72. There was a good deal said amongst the brokers to-day respecting the interior consequences of the new cedulas business. Some brokers suggested that the present ring will prove too small; a new one will have to be made in the hall of the Bolsa to accommodate the increased number of speculators.

Exchange ruled to-day a shade better; bills were done at 51 1/2, but the rate shows great fluctuation; bills were also passed at 51 and 51 1/2; on Antwerp at 52, 55, 58. On France nominal. Reads and bridges stock was offered to-day at 86 1/2.

From Montevideo the telegram gave the following:—Sava, 1 prem.—Uruguay follow 20 1/2.—Rio, exchange 24 1/2 to 24 1/2.—Sava, 10,300.—New York, marine and media wool 31 to 32 1/2.—Hides 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; stock 100,000.—The sale of 100,000 arr. of wool announced yesterday had not—Kopler from London—Amelia from Cadiz—Froyer from Montreal—Havre wool auction had three days: rise 3 centimes; fall 5 centimes—Antwerp wool market dull, but prices fully maintained—United States, heavy exports—Liverpool salted hides 7 1/2 to 8; fall 1/2 to 1/2—Magellan leaves to-night.

The Savois cleared to-day for Mediterranean, and the Vanguard has commenced discharging. A very important sale of 33 squares of land in Belgrano, the property of Mr. Malcolin, is reported to-day for the rental sum of \$800,000 mrs. Yesterday a small estancia near the Capilla del Señor was sold by judicial sale at the Cabildo for \$115,000 mrs. Mr. Robert Kelly, of Moreno, purchaser.

The steamer Edward Everett has reduced its fares to Rosario 50 per cent. The steamer Republic has been taken off the Rosario line, and will, it is said, be put upon the Uruguay route. Advice from Brazil announce that the line of telegraph from Rio to the province of Parana has been finished and inaugurated, and is now open to the public. This splendid line stretches over 780 kilometres.

The courts in Asuncion summoned Dr. Newkirk to come and appear, in order to receive some moneys coming to him from the estate of Don Santiago Travieso.

To-day rather unfavorable news from the west was received respecting the wheat crop. It appears that up to the 13th inst. it looked bright, but on the nights of the 13th and 14th there came heavy frosts which almost destroyed the whole crop.

Respecting the new Mortgage Bank, there is some inquiry to know whether the Government guarantees the "cedulas" or not. To our reading of the law, the Bank, which in such matters is the same as the public, does not guarantee the "cedulas" is not payable to the bank in cedulas, but in money; but the amortization of mortgages is payable in cedulas. Moreover, the Bank is authorized to receive payment in cedulas of all mortgages now standing, or "letras" secured by mortgages due to the Bank. This will at once bring the cedulas into demand in the market. Yesterday a well-known party offered to sell a very large amount of cedulas at 93, deliverable in June; 90, we hear, was offered. There is every probability that before long the most speculative stock in the market will be these cedulas.

The arrival of the Magellan, with seven days' later intelligence from Europe, was known on 'Change at an early hour. The news will be found in another column. As regards the markets, it is considered rather good. The negotiation of the Montevideo loan is fully confirmed. Wood is firm and in good demand, but the market depends on the great Antwerp auction on the 7th inst.

Afternoon, allowing one for the two half-holidays during Carnival. On the other side there are 52 half, or 26 entire holidays, independent of the usual national holidays, which we may count as four, thus making a total of thirty, or exactly double the number we have here. This for Buenos Ayres, where so many of us know to our cost the effects of the climate.

Perhaps 'Working Man' may reconsider his statement that there are already too many holidays in this country. Yours &c., N.Y.T.

THE RECALL OF CAPTAIN BURTON.

A letter from Mr. E. H. Palmer, the celebrated Arabic scholar and explorer of Meab, appears in the Civil Service Gazette. It supplies a few facts with reference to the recall of Captain Burton—"The Consulate," he says, "was left in charge of Mr. Jago, who, however, was so alarmed at certain demonstrations of dissatisfaction on the part of the natives that he prudently took advantage of an opportune fever and left the town and the Consulate to take care of itself. The English Government is therefore entirely unrepresented in Damascus. The Kurds who inhabit the suburb of Damascus, called the Sahayeh, say that now Captain Burton has gone there is no one who can protect them from the extortions of the Governor-General, and have notified their intention of leaving en masse. As they are about 10,000 fighting men they will not improve the pacific aspect of the country when they are let loose over it, feeling that they have no protector but their sword. The Mohammedans, whose fanatical aversion to Capt. Burton is the ostensible pretext for his recall, have been holding public meetings, and even praying publicly in the mosques that God will send him back to them. Letters are flowing in every day from village sheikhs and Bedouin chiefs, asking that he may return to Damascus, as there is no one else to whom they can appeal for help or succour. So strong is the feeling that Mrs. Burton was obliged to slip away secretly, as the people wished to retain her as a hostage in order to make sure that Captain Burton would go back to them. In addition to these facts, which I can vouch for, I can tell you from my own experience of the country I feel sure that Captain Burton's absence will be a source of great inconvenience (to put it mildly) to intending travellers this next winter. If you have any friends who purpose visiting Syria you cannot do better than advise them not to do so, as there will assuredly be troubles before long."

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Boca, Barraca's and Ensenada Railway. NOTICE. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO BOCA. From and after the 1st December, 1871, the Fares to Boca will be—

First Class, Single, 13. First Class, Return, 23. Second Class, Single, 8. Second Class, Return, 15.

TO BARRACAS. First Class, Single, 5. First Class, Return, 9. Second Class, Single, 3. Second Class, Return, 5.

CHILDREN. First Class, Single, 5. First Class, Return, 9. Second Class, Single, 3. Second Class, Return, 5.

MONTHLY TICKETS. First Class, Adults, \$180. First Class, Children, 90. Second Class, Adults, 110. Second Class, Children, 55.

Notice. CHEAP AND FIRST-CLASS LITERATURE. NEW ARRIVALS. BE IN TIME.

W.M. P. DAWES has just received by the Steamer DONATI, the following first-class Novels, by the most distinguished English and American Authors:—

Lord Lytton, James Grant, Lever, Miss Braddon, Works by the Author of 'Wickham'; Lover, Smollett, Henry Colburn, Fenimore Cooper, Albert Smith, M. & W. G. Chapman, Gerald Griffin, F. W. Robinson, Dumas, Walter Scott, Mrs. Norton, Captain Marryat, Miss Mulock, Almon, Mayne, Field, Trollope, &c.

Parties wishing to procure a copy of the above Works, are requested to apply at once, as there have been numerous applications already.

WILLIAM P. DAWES, Bookseller, Stationer, & News-vender, 141—CALLE PIEDADA—141. 251 3p n24

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best invention, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 205—VENEZUELA—205.

MAI Z E, Ex-Olyde, from New York, On Sale, in lots to suit Purchasers. By the Consignees, MOORE & TUDOR, 72—Calle Reconquista—72. 250 3p n24

LIBRERIA NUEVA GRAN TALLER DE ENCUADERNACION FABRICO DE LIBROS PARA CONTABILIDAD MAQUINAS DE RAYAR

JACOBO PEUSER REGISTROS ENCUADERNADOS SE RAYA A MANO AL GUSTO DE LOS INTERESADOS \$9—CANGALLA—\$9 Buenos Aires

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL: £1,000,000 STERLING.

Chocolate Creams. BOOTH & STEVENS Have just received a great variety of these Choice Delicacies, which they now offer for Sale at most Moderate Prices.

COMPRISING Fry's Chocolate Drops. Fry's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Fry's Chocolate Cream. Fry's Chocolate Sticks. Fry's Caracas Cocoa. Fry's Vanilla Chocolate.

Also many other Preparations and Sweets, manufactured by this eminent Firm. The excellence of these Articles is well known and guaranteed. They are prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and are extremely wholesome and nutritious. They can be procured in quantities suitable for the Breakfast Table, the Boudoir, and for Presents to Ladies and Children, by whom they are justly and highly appreciated and esteemed as universal favourites.

BOOTH & STEVENS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 193A—Calle Florida—193A

102 PIEDAD. C. H. Twyford & Co. 102 PIEDAD. GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Beg to offer to their Supporters and the Public in general the following choice articles:—

Swiss Preserved Milk and others. Guinness XXX Stout & Ales. British Wines of all descriptions.

Coliseum. La Asamblea General Ordinaria tuvo lugar, el 4 de Diciembre a las 7 1/2 de la Noche, en los Salones del Establecimiento.

EDICTO JUDICIAL. Por disposicion del Sr. Jefe de Comercio Dr. Don Tomas Iba, se cita, llama y emplaza, por el termino de 3 dias a Don Eduardo Edwards para que comparezca dentro de seis al Juzgado por si o apoderado por la persona de que se describe a expensas de los autos que contra el ha promovido Don Juan Walker por cobro de pesos, bajo el cumplimiento de no comparecer dentro de 15 dias.

AMATEUR FENCING CLUB. NOTICE. General Assemblies will be held on Monday and Thursday evenings, instead of Tuesday and Fridays. November 21st 1871. 243 3p n23

BOFFI AND REISSIG. Wool and Produce Brokers. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—6

THE ADDRESS of Alvaro Guano, a Captain in the Argentine Service, is wanted by his Brother. Address to WILLIAM WILKINSON, U.S.S. Agent, Buenos Ayres. 344 3p n23

JUST LANDED, A PARCEL OF THE PURE CABLE TWIST VIRGINIA LEAF. In two foil. ROBERT MUIR & CO., 93 Defensa. 238 6p n 23

FOR SALE, TWO 2-HORSE POWER VERTICAL ENGINES AND BOILERS. Complete. ONE 16-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL ENGINE AND BOILER. Qu to new, with all latest improvements in Economising Fuel. Also a BIRGE MACHINE. Capable of turning out from 14,000 to 15,000 per day.

ROBERT MUIR & CO., Calle Defensa, No. 93. SUMMER PRICE LIST FOR CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER. 401—CALLE SAN MARTIN—401

TO BE RENTED. (Under Contract if so desired.) FLAT OF BRICKS, situated in the Patio of the mouth of the River Las Conchas and there. The ground commands a river frontage of one hundred and fifty yards to the River Lanza. The river channel is here deep, and approaches quite to the bank, making large vessels to moor safely along in all weather.

FURNISHED ROOM. WANTED, by a Gentleman, a Furnished Room in the suburbs. Address with terms, to H. D., in care of the Standard Office. 171—CALLE FOTOSI—173

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