





New Advertisements.

THE Blood telegraph its condition upon the external skin, Scrofulous eruptions, salt-rheum, cancers, boils, frows, white swellings, tumors, ulcers, &c., are the telegraphed ailments by which the current of life indicates the fact that it is impregnated with corruption and pleads for purification.

Theatre de la Victoria.

MERCREDI, 18 DICIEMBRE. REPRESENTATION EXTRAORDINAIRE. AUBENEFIA DE MR. CLAUDE.

Christmas Presents.

SPARKLING WINES. CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. FINE OLD PORTS. Cognacs. COCOA-NUT BISCUITS.

Rhine Wines.

FRESH PEACHES. Rasperry Vinegar. Claret. HOLLANDS and OLD TOM GIN.

Boys Suits.

No one was blind so much. This rumor spreading over says to these: 'That not to see—' 'That not always blind to see—' 'And all that's new—' 'Sly before, or after tea—' 'Is kindly asked to come and see—' 'Ladies Silk gloves, variety of colors, Do. Nett Silk Gloves—' 'Gentlemen's White and colored Baden Vests Do. Tweed Suits—' 'Girls' Sewing Machine Hats—' 'And various other Articles for all parties.

15—Calle Defensa—15

REMATE

Pedro Ebbeke y Cia.

REMATE ESPECIAL

JUGUETES DE VALOR

EL JUEVES, 19 DEL CORRIENTE

Importante Remate

PEDRO EBBEKE Y CIA.

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COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR

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JOINER-SHOP.

B E L G R A N O.

88—Calle Real—88

COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA PLATINA

LOS DELGADOS.

MOLLER Y CA

LETTERS.

NOTICE.

The Standard.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

STANDARD

SPECIAL WEST COAST TELEGRAM

STANDARD AGENCY.

ARRIVALS THIS DAY.

DEPARTURES THIS DAY.

TELEGRAM TO THE "MERCANTIL."

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.

As Keen as our appreciation of all that is going on in the telegraphic line, and watchful as we are to acquaint our readers of every new line, station, wire, post, or cable, we confess that a circular, just printed by the Montevideo Telegraph Company, showing to what stations and over what different lines it can send messages, has fairly astonished us. We believe our readers will share in our surprise, for who in Buenos Ayres had any idea of such a splendid telegraphic concentration system as this wonderful circular reveals.

This circular from its utility to the merchant and trader, in showing to what places messages can be despatched and the charges therefore, is a document that speaks immensely for the progress of the River Plate. We commend it to the attention of Argentine statesmen. Simple as it looks, and business-like in its shape, it teaches much that is worth knowing. Who that knew these countries but ten years ago could have ever imagined that in one short decade we could tabulate our progress in so brilliant a chapter, and if, in one single branch, such as telegraphy, we have won such laurels, who knows but that if we add men to instruct us, we might point to equal triumphs in other departments.

The progress of the River Plate is magnificent. It is solid, for its industries augment. It is real, for we see it and feel it. It is lasting, for every billow wafts to our shores fresh breeze and snow, fresh blood, fresh hauds, fresh brains, fresh enterprise. That the country has many and serious drawbacks we admit—even the very history of this Telegraphic circular before us reminds us of our shortcomings; for days and weeks, aye months, the villain knife of the 'caudillo' severed the wires of this company, cut down its very posts, and threatened the lives of the employees—but the wires won in the end; to doubt in their victory, to lose faith in the future of our own race, and blur out its chequered history. The very misfortunes of this Telegraphic Company, the loss and ruin entailed for so long and dark a period upon the interests of the shareholders show up the crucible through which we have passed; severe, terrible, melancholy as has been the ordeal, it was necessary and essential. Thank Heaven it is passed, such trials and afflictions are inseparable from young countries; the longer they last the more enduring the improvement. Science and energy and commerce have gained the ascendancy in these countries: everything we have, we have earned, and earned by long years of gloom and civil war and trouble. Blossoming on the great highways of trade, commerce and arts we greet the little flowers of progress that meet our eye around; deep, deep roots have these little flowers taken in the soil. A soil teeming with fertility, and irrigated with blood. Yes we rise from the perusal of this little telegraph circular with renewed confidence in the future of this land, and we fling the paper in the teeth of the pessimists who would extinguish the torch which we have lighted.

"RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Extension of Telegraphs, connecting the East and West Coasts of S. America.

The Transandino Company's system of telegraphy in South America being now in operation, the mercantile public are respectfully informed that messages can be transmitted to Valparaiso, or to any of the stations on the undernoted systems, by either of the two following modes—

1st. By telegraph via Lisbon, thence by mail steamer to Montevideo, addressed 'Oldham Montevideo, Post Lisbon.'

2nd. By post, direct to Montevideo, addressed to 'Mr. Oldham, Manager, River Plate Telegraph Company, Montevideo.'

By the 1st mode, messages may be sent from any postal telegraph station in the United Kingdom, or telegraph station on the Continent of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa (Australia when opened).

The charges for such messages as far as Lisbon (which will include one shilling postage from that city to Montevideo) may be ascertained at any station in the above named places. Undernoted are the rates from Montevideo onwards, which will be collected from the receiver upon all messages via Lisbon—

By the second mode, messages posted direct to Montevideo may be prepaid by enclosing British or French postage stamps, according to the undernoted table.

Abstract of Through Rates from Montevideo to Stations on the following Systems:—

River Plate Telegraph Co., Uruguay, &c.

Provincial Telegraph of B. Ayres.

National Telegraph of the Argentine Republic.

Western Railway Telegraph of the Argentine Republic.

Northern Railway Telegraph of the Argentine Republic.

Southern Railway Telegraph of the Argentine Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Argentine Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Chilean Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Peruvian Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Bolivian Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Paraguayan Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Uruguayan Republic.

Transandino Telegraph, within the Brazilian Republic.

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Transandino Telegraph, within the Brazilian Republic.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Office of the River Plate Telegraph Company, 83 West Regent-street, Glasgow.

"JOHN MANN, G.A., Sec."

"Glasgow, 15th Oct. 1872."

From the 15th August, 1872, this company will reduce its tariff for messages from Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Colonia, San Jose, Rosario, and Canelones, and vice-versa.

For the first 10 words (exclusive of addresses) 1 national dollar, gold or silver; and for each additional 10 words, 50c.

Messages are also received at the company's offices for the following stations, at the rates stated—

Names and addresses of ten words.

Gold or silver.

Altamirano, South R.R. 4 00

Audax, Chi 4 00

Angol, do 4 00

Anieles, do 4 00

Antofagasta, do 4 00

B. Ayres, R.P.Tel. 1 00

Belgrano, North R.R. 1 40

Bella Vista, do 1 25

Bella Vista, do 1 25

B. C. Arg. R.R. 1 54

Barranca, do 1 25

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transmission, or for non-deliveries; but in order to ensure greater accuracy in transmission, messages should be repeated, for which half tariff rate only is charged.

WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

WAR BETWEEN PERU AND JAPAN.

CABLE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Valparaiso, Nov. 30th.

The Peruvian Government is fitting out the ironclad Independencia in all haste, to proceed to Yokohama and demand satisfaction of the Emperor of Japan respecting the Peruvian barque Maria Luisa with a cargo of Coolies on board. By latest accounts, the Mikado had ordered all the Coolies to be set at liberty, and as the Peruvian Government considers it an outrage it is determined to act with great vigor. The two 600-pounder guns, siveled Dahlgrens, which were got a-hore with such difficulty to be mounted at Callao, are now being re-shipped; and it is thought the Independencia will be ready to sail for Japan in a fortnight.

Captain Alexander Muñoz left Callao for England, to take charge of the new Peruvian ironclad just built in that country. The Congress at Lima continues to discuss the question of the Spanish troops.

Messrs. Darnell & McLean are at present before the Peruvian Government with a project to lay down a cable between Callao and San Francisco.

Messrs. Montero Brothers have obtained the concession for a railway from Oruro to the frontier town of Tarapacá.

Small-pox continues at Callao and other places in Peru.

The officers and soldiers of the Chilean army have petitioned for an increase of pay.

There has been a general strike among the workmen of Valparaiso.

Valuable coal fields have been discovered in the district of Copiapo. Meat has become so scarce at Copiapo in the north that beef is worth 20 cents per lb.

Callao papers mention the arrival (Nov. 4th) of the Norwegian ship Heider from Buenos Ayres, bringing 18 men of the crew of the French ship Reserve, with coal from Newcastle for the new French Transatlantic Co. at Callao, which founded Oct. 5th at Cape Horn, between the islands called State and Raivarez, in a dreadful storm. The Heider, notwithstanding the terrible sea and weather, lowered her boats to proceed in aid of the sinking Frenchman, and succeeded in taking off 18 sailors, but the captain, mate and four others obstinately refused to leave the ship, which went down soon after. The men saved by the Heider were—Emile Ofroy, carpenter; the seamen Kaimand, Francois, Victor, Jean, Pettier, Lanfrance, Wolfe, Soas, Auguste, Sauria, Yari, Maurice, Harriel, Gallen, and two boys, Jose and Prospero.

Some days before the Heider reached Callao the German brig Bolonia arrived with Captain Etienne Ponsier, his mate Blanchard, quartermaster Guinchart, cook Cayvaro, seaman Dufreiz, and boy Castel, of the above ship Reserve, who declared that the Heider had left them to perish, and the Bolonia picked them up 15 days after the Heider had left.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday 14th.

The news of the day is, that the R. M. S. Nova consents to take the mails this time and will resume her old privileges as packet-steamers. It is added that the concession is not on the part of H. M. Consul, but comes from the agents of the Royal Mail Co. Be it as it may, the content and satisfaction of all classes is just the same.

A fierce controversy is going on among the morning papers, some saying the Government is right, others that Don Julio Herrera Obes was not the right kind of man to have for Minister. The natural solution of the difficulty might be in recurring to Lenux Hunt's postal convention of 1851, but it is so obscure, contradictory and entangled that I have heard four Englishmen interpret the first Article in four different ways.

1st. A says the tariff of 1 shilling and 15 cents is only for letters arriving here.

2nd. B says the tariff also expresses letters sent from here (estradas de la Republica).

3rd. C says the shilling and 15 cents are solely recoverable in England, both ways.

4th. D says letters from home should pay the shilling and 15 cents, but letters going home only a shilling.

Article 2 is also variously interpreted, some saying garramen means postage, others the contrary.

Art. 3 refers to book-post.

Art. 4 says Consular despatches may go free of M. Videau postage and be made up in separate bags to be delivered at the Consulate to the captain of the steamer.

Such animosity and bitterness of feeling has sprung up between the papers on this and other questions that it is said a duel was to come off this morning between the Editors of the Siglo and Tribuna.

The trained dogs at Wambold and Pearce's circus are causing an agreeable sensation among fashionable circles, where these animals are most highly spoken of.

The city mortality yesterday was 16







