

MAUA BANK, 11-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried out in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONEY. IN ACCOUNT WITH US, 12 PER CENT. For balances in favor of Customers 10 PER CENT. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAID BY MONEY...

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company, "ARNO," J. THWAITES, COMPANY. Will have this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro...

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATIONS: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitucion, 10. From Buenos Aires to Montevideo, 100 m/c. From Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, 150 m/c.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitucion, 10. From Buenos Aires to Montevideo, 100 m/c. From Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, 150 m/c.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 40 m/c. From Central Telegraph Station to the South Branches, 15 m/c.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

From Buenos Aires to Montevideo, 100 m/c. From Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, 150 m/c.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englismen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find the largest and best in this city. Charges are most moderate.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. CIRCULATION 3000

No. 2088—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1893.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Office: 118 CALLE PIEDRA.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 44 and 46 Calle Aduanas, and 180 and 182 Calle Safta Pk.

HOTEL EUROPEA, WANKLYN AND CO. 105-SAN MARTIN-103. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

From 1st January, 1893, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows: Allowed in account current, 4 per cent.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.

DEPOSITS OF NOT LESS THAN \$100 M/C. AND \$125 RECEIVED. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days...

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSES, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91 CALLE SAN MARTIN-91. Opposite the Exchange (Dobla).

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Paiz. 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do. Reserve Fund £1,000,000 do.

THE BANK pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and transfers of notes. LOANS TO THE WORTHY CLASSES.

BAERHOLOMEU PARODY, 33-RIVADAVIA-33. Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91 CALLE SAN MARTIN-91. Opposite the Exchange (Dobla).

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood. IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.

RATES OF INTEREST. To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. To current depositors, 2 per cent. per annum.

Gold Watches and Clocks. French, Royal Exchange, London. ON HAND, BY MOORE, PUNCELL, AND TUDOR.

PARINER WANTED. A person who has recently bought an Estancia, wishes to meet with a Partner who will share in the same.

ENGLISH SEMINARY, 83-TACUARA-83. Me. NICHOLSON, in returning thanks to the British public for the very flattering patronage...

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout. In quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S.

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINA AGAINST FIRE. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. A compound of Sarsaparilla (the only part of Sarsaparilla Root containing medicinal properties).

DR. JAMES M. AYER. No. 90, CALLE PARQUE. Hours of Consultation: From One to Three o'Clock, P.M.

ASSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEU LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. G. B. H. E. N. S. Successor to Spruner & Co. respectively.

THE COMPANY offers the following Rewards: \$10 To the first honest thief to assist in the recovery of the stolen property.

A GREAT SENSATION! A GOOD SENSATION! PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

WANKLYN & CO. advise the Commercial Public that their Debt of Partnership with Edward Lamb, dated 31st Dec 1892, is hereby cancelled.

AGENTS: James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.) George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, & Lloyd).

NESTLER AND VEYRIOL, Proprietors. 118, CALLE PIEDRA.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. CAPITAL: 2,000,000. The object of the Society is to provide for the support of the aged and infirm.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. COATED WITH SWEET GUM. PURGE, REGULATE, PURIFY, CLEANSE, AND STRENGTHEN.

MORSON'S PANCREATIC PREPARATIONS. PANCREATIC EMULSION (A substitute for Cod Liver Oil).

GENERAL DEBILITY OF SYSTEM. MORSON'S PANCREATIC PREPARATIONS. PANCREATIC POWDER.

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ARGENTINE BANK. 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STRAIGHT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ. 41 CALLE VENEZUELA. FOR CARGO, FREIGHTS, PARTS, AND PORTS.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Italian steamer VIVIANA will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The British steamer Glaston will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The National steamer Lucia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

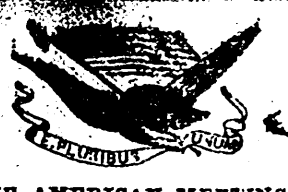
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays at 10 a.m.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The steamer Tigre will leave for the above ports, of which due notice will be given.

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ALCANTARA LYRIQUE, 190-CALLE VICTORIA-190

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT A CARD.

Lewellyn L. Jones and Co. of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

58 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Agency of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

London and River Plate Bank. The undersigned to inform the Public that the Establishment of the Bank has been REMOVED.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE.

For the greater security of passengers' luggage at the Central Station... Any complaint to the Station Master.

Patria los Espectaculares. Se arrienda un hermoso terreno de una cuadra del mercado del 11 de Septiembre.

Estancieros and others are earnestly requested to forward without delay some particulars concerning their Establishments.

The following... are in the office of the Standard. Messrs. Lee & Denis Bergin, and Spooner.

Subscription to THE STANDARD \$50 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five lines inserted six times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. Friday, January 29, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

M. G. Mallhal to E. T. Mallhal. Montevideo, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Santiago steamer not arrived yet.

Some anxiety felt. Exchange, 51. Under £50,000 drawn.

Fomento, 25. Shares falling. Gold, 7 1/2.

Demand for paper continues. Some parties holding paper expect Manu will have difficulty in amortising paper next month.

Merchants busy. Packet leaves to-morrow. Caxias is not sick.

He is living in a quinta. Great bathing.

THE AUNIS' MAILS. Yesterday the French Mail steamer Annis arrived. She brings a lighter mail than usual.

The following is a summary of the news.

ENGLAND. All the Ministers have been re-elected. Mr. Gladstone had made a speech, in which he promised to carry out his declared policy respecting Ireland.

Mr. Bright has said that the present Cabinet would, in their relations with other countries, follow the non-intervention policy adopted by their predecessors.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, had been invited to a working-man's banquet in London, and had graciously accepted the invitation.

On the following day, however, the invitation was withdrawn. This extraordinary step is said to have been taken in consequence of dissensions amongst the promoters, and from the fear that an intended compliment might be turned into an insult.

The ages of the new Ministers vary from 68 to 35. Lord Clareford has attained the first age and the Marquis of Hartington the second. The ages of the other ministers are as follow:—Mr Gladstone, 59; Mr Lowe, 57; Earl Granville, 53; Mr Cardwell, 55; the Duk of Argyll, 45; Mr Bruce, 53; Mr Chichester Fortescue, 45; Mr Childers, 41; Sir W. Page Wood, 67; Lord De Grey, 41; Earl of Kimberley, 42; Mr Bright, 57; and Mr Goschen, 37. There are thus seven ministers under 50 years of age and eight above. The average is about fifty and a half years a far lower average than we were accustomed to during the regime of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell.

Lord Westbury will probably accept the office of Lord Justice, vacated by the Lord Chancellor.

The installation of the new Dean of Lichfield (Canon Champneys) took place on Tuesday during the morning service.

It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone has decided to recall Earl Mayo, and to appoint the Marquis of Salisbury Governor-General of India.

On Saturday, 12th Dec., at an early hour, an unusually high tide burst into the Thames Embankment works, doing considerable damage to property, but no lives were lost.

The American Fenian whose letters in "Tinsley's Magazine" on Fenianism created such a sensation last spring, is, we hear, likely to return to America, in order to become a member of President Grant's Cabinet.

Sir H. Ross, one of the six field-marsals of the British army, died on Thursday. The surviving officers of that rank are Lord Gough, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir A. Woodford, Sir W. Gomm, and Sir John Burgoyne.

The inquest on the bodies of the miners killed at the explosion at Hindley, near Wigan, was concluded on Tuesday. The verdict returned was "That the deceased met their deaths by an explosion of fire-damp—cause no known."

The speeches of the late Mr. Cobden are now being prepared for publication by Mr. John Bright and Mr. Thorold Rogers; and they will shortly be given to the world under the auspices of the club which bears the name of the illustrious free-trader.

The Northern Ensign says that gold has been found in the county of Sutherland. The discovery has not yet so affected the public mind as to lead to a "rush to the diggings," but it has raised sufficient interest to justify such an amount of "prospecting" as will put an end very soon to all doubt on the subject.

The fiat of the late Attorney-General for granting a writ of error in the case of Madame Rachel was received on Saturday by the officers of the Central Court. If it should be determined that Mr. Kerr is not a commissioner at the court, the former trial of Madame Rachel will be treated as a mis-trial, and she will be tried again. In the meantime she remains in the Penitentiary, Millbank.

CORRU.

The Ministry are reported to have resolved to call in the reserves and to mobilise a part of the National Guard. It is further reported that a students' battalion, ten battalions composed of Greeks who are subjects of Turkey, and Philhellenic Legion, are to be organised.

The Government intended to invite Garibaldi to take part in the movement. The press urge the crossing of the frontier of Epirus as soon as the rupture between the two Powers is complete. Troops have arrived here and at Santa Maura, and a portion of the National Guard have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following information has been derived from official sources:— "The Turkish Government is firmly determined not to abate their demands upon Greece, and to carry out fully the measures they have threatened to adopt. Yesterday four Turkish frigates were despatched to the Archipelago.

BLOCKADE OF SYRA BY THE TURKS.

The blockading of the Enosis in Syra Harbour by Hobart Pacha is confirmed. The semi-official prints here throw the blame of the rupture on Greece.

The Report of the London and River Plate Bank, which will be presented on December 21, recommends a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year, and a bonus of 3 1/2 per cent., which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. declared in June last, makes 13 1/2 per cent. for the year.

The Freeman's Journal understands that on Saturday evening, December 11, the keeper of the Four Courts Marshalsea received a formal discharge of the detainee on Mr Train for the debt due to the Ebbw Vale Company. The terms upon which the release was given have not transpired. He was met at Cork by a large crowd, whom he addressed in a long and rambling speech, praising the Fenians and denouncing the English, as also Cardinal Cullen, Bishop Moriarty, the Irish priests, and Rev. J. J. Johnson. He promised to release all political prisoners and give Ireland liberty. He then proceeded to Queenstown, and sailed for New York in the Australasian. He said he would return to Ireland in May and fulfill all his promises.

FRANCE.

In Paris it is believed that the Turco-Greek difficulty will be peaceably arranged. It was said that a fight had taken place between a Turkish man-of-war and a Greek vessel, also that a Russian note of a very menacing character had still further complicated the affair, but both reports, although temporarily affecting the Bourse, turned out to be canards.

Military preparations on a grand scale continue throughout France. Rumors of every kind are rife respecting the Turkish question, but the general belief seems to be that peace will be preserved.

The opening of the French Chambers was fixed for the 18th January.

The Democratic party have started a new paper at Marseille, called Le 23.

The Marquis de Moustier is so ill that he has been unable to give up possession of the Foreign Office to his successor the Marquis de la Valette. The latest accounts represent his state as most critical.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 21. Congress has adjourned till the 5th January.

The Indians have begged for peace. The Senate had consented to hear the President's message read.

A special envoy has been sent to Spain to negotiate the purchase of Cuba.

SPAIN.

A pamphlet has been published in Paris, favoring the candidature of Don Carlos for the Spanish throne.

A Spanish officer has published a proclamation addressed to his brothers-in-arms, which concludes thus:—"Soldiers and sailors, let us put an end once for all to the sufferings of our country; let us erase from our military history the word 'pronunciamento'; let us prove ourselves worthy sons of the heroes of Pavia, Saint Quentin, and Bailen; let us recall the glories of Africa and Callao; let us consign to oblivion our political dissensions, and shout with one voice, long live Charles VII, King of Spain."

The Municipal elections passed off quietly, with one or two exceptions; the general result is favorable to the liberal-monarchy party.

The Republicans were at the head of the poll in Seville and Barcelona. ITALY.

The appointment of M. de la Valette as French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has caused unbounded satisfaction.

The Italian press say that the French Government desire nothing so much as to be, as it were, forced respecting the Roman question.

The celebrated despatch, written by the present Foreign Minister of France when Ambassador to Rome in 1862, in which he says, "that it is impossible to induce Cardinal Antonelli to listen to reason," has been reprinted by almost every paper in Italy.

It is a significant fact that at Berlin the satisfaction expressed at M. de la Valette's accession to office is equally great.

The debates in the Italian Parliament continue stormy.

THE EAST.

Russia is said to have proposed a congress.

Part of the French press say, "It is to be hoped the news is not true, for a congress is the certain precursor of hostilities."

The Ministers of England, France, and Austria have refused to protect the interests of the exiled Greeks, and it is not thought that either Russia, Prussia, or Italy will undertake the task.

The attitude of Russia in reference to the Turko-Greek question is extremely reserved.

Almost the entire Turkish fleet is cruising in Candian waters.

Hobart Pasha has orders to capture any Greek vessels carrying contraband of war or volunteers for Crete.

Great agitation prevails throughout the East, and the people seem instinctively to foresee an impending struggle.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mons. de la Valette, received on the 22nd December the Corps Diplomatique, and had a long interview with the Turkish Minister on the same day. The Marquis de Moustier is suffering from heart disease.

The Emperor and Papal Nuncio receive accounts of his state twice daily. A subscription has been opened for raising a monument to the memory of the late Mons. Berryer.

The fortune of the late Joseph Perier, is estimated at 15,000,000 francs.

During the week when the Turkish-Greek question looked most menacing for the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon sent to Queen Victoria the following laconic and characteristic telegram, "things are not yet hopeless." The Prince de Carignan, is now spoken of as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

The opposition in the Italian Parliament, have proposed that the interest on the Pontifical debt should no longer be paid; part of the Italian press has raised its voice against this contemplated spoliation.

A telegraphic despatch dated Constantinople December 21st, says that the Sultan has allowed three weeks more for all Greeks to leave the Turkish Empire.

Hobart Pacha, is blockading Syra, with 6 war vessels.

Another telegram of same date says that Greece is making extensive preparations for war.

The health of the Prince Royal of Belgium is still the same.

Another colliery explosion has taken place at Wigan. 7 lives lost.

Dec. 22, 1868. Consols 92 1/2. 3 pct. French Bonds 90 7/2.

testant communities, and I salted upon Mr. Nordenholtz, who represents the Germans, and Mr. Parish, the English. I then spoke to our clergyman, and he mentioned it in church, and a very respectable meeting was held the next evening. Nearly all those who worship in what is technically called the American Church attended, and a very good meeting it was. I am above the imputation of common prejudice; but I felt anxious not in the least to waive our rights by treaty clearly stated by Mr. Jacobs.

If our Cemetery is required for public use, then it must be paid for; if, on the contrary, the Cemetery has to be closed for sanitary purposes, then we must buy a new burial ground at our own expense. The proposition of the Government now is to open a large cemetery, where all can be buried, both Catholic and Protestant. I must accord to the Governor every praise for his great liberality in dealing with this question. The meeting will now determine what is best to do.

Mr. Edward Zimmermann wished to observe that he considered it necessary that we should adhere to the rights of the treaty, and no matter what the proposition from the Government might be, it was clear that until the Municipality supplied another burial ground, the interment of foreigners should continue in the present Cemetery.

Mr. Wilson Jacobs remarked that the Government was not bound to supply the ground; that the offer at present made appeared to him highly advantageous; and if the Germans accepted it, which he thought very probable they would, then the whole of the expenses of a separate cemetery would fall upon the Americans and English. It was right to observe that these expenses are by no means trifling, but, on the contrary, he could speak from experience, and assure the meeting that they are very heavy.

Mr. E. Zimmermann adhered to his conviction that no matter what steps be adopted, American citizens ought not in the least to relinquish their rights secured by treaty.

Mr. Moore—Gentlemen, we are all in the dark; we are groping our way in a question of much importance, without any correct idea of the nature of the proposition made by Government. It is certainly desirable, before coming to any definite conclusion, to see and glean the nature of the Government's offer. I propose that we name a committee to see the Governor and learn all about the new Cemetery before we come to any final decision on the subject.

Judge Hollister.—The great difficulty in this matter is, that there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the nature of the Government proposal. Mr. Parish thinks one way, Mr. Jacobs, another, Mr. Nordenholtz, another, whilst I differ from them all. This divergence of opinion, I attribute to the fact, that the proposition of the Government has never been reduced to writing. I believe, however, gentlemen, that I am correct in stating that the order issued by the Municipality to the sexton, prohibiting further burials, has been rescinded by the Government, whilst the order for the removal of the Cemetery still exists.

Mr. Livingstone reminded the meeting that, even supposing we had no difficulty with the Municipality, when the cemetery would be filled, it would be necessary to remove, we should then be obliged to buy a cemetery at our own expense, and this would be found a very serious matter.

Mr. Moore.—Gentlemen, I would ask you not to be too hasty—the question at issue is one of great importance, and from the tenor of the remarks offered, it is evident there is some misconception, which it is desirable to remove. I, for my part, must say, that nothing can be more liberal than what I have read in this morning's "Tribuna." The offer of the Government places Catholics and Protestants on a level. It is proposed to make one large burial ground for us all; this strikes at the root of bigotry and prejudice, and reflects the very highest credit upon the Governor. The offer seems to me a very fair one, and previous to taking any note on the subject, I certainly think a committee should be named.

Mr. Livingstone rose and said, Mr. Folmar has requested me to state to the meeting the conversation which I had this morning in an omnibus, respecting this matter, as regards the legal right of the Municipality to order us out. I most unhesitatingly assert they have no right, except on sanitary grounds, and if they ask us to move off, simply because it prevents the growth of the city, then, gentlemen, we must be compensated—our cemetery has cost us money, we have all been at various expenses to maintain it, we possess vested rights in it, which I maintain the Government have recognized; they cannot now be taken away from us without compensation; the value is what each claims for his property; whatever we may do with the Government, let us, under no circumstances, waive our rights. If the Municipality takes away our property then let us sue them before the Courts, or refer it to arbitration. I have read what has been published in the "Tri-

butant communities, and I salted upon Mr. Nordenholtz, who represents the Germans, and Mr. Parish, the English. I then spoke to our clergyman, and he mentioned it in church, and a very respectable meeting was held the next evening. Nearly all those who worship in what is technically called the American Church attended, and a very good meeting it was. I am above the imputation of common prejudice; but I felt anxious not in the least to waive our rights by treaty clearly stated by Mr. Jacobs.

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Mr. Moore.—Gentlemen, I would ask you not to be too hasty—the question at issue is one of great importance, and from the tenor of the remarks offered, it is evident there is some misconception, which it is desirable to remove. I, for my part, must say, that nothing can be more liberal than what I have read in this morning's "Tribuna." The offer of the Government places Catholics and Protestants on a level. It is proposed to make one large burial ground for us all; this strikes at the root of bigotry and prejudice, and reflects the very highest credit upon the Governor. The offer seems to me a very fair one, and previous to taking any note on the subject, I certainly think a committee should be named.

Mr. Livingstone rose and said, Mr. Folmar has requested me to state to the meeting the conversation which I had this morning in an omnibus, respecting this matter, as regards the legal right of the Municipality to order us out. I most unhesitatingly assert they have no right, except on sanitary grounds, and if they ask us to move off, simply because it prevents the growth of the city, then, gentlemen, we must be compensated—our cemetery has cost us money, we have all been at various expenses to maintain it, we possess vested rights in it, which I maintain the Government have recognized; they cannot now be taken away from us without compensation; the value is what each claims for his property; whatever we may do with the Government, let us, under no circumstances, waive our rights. If the Municipality takes away our property then let us sue them before the Courts, or refer it to arbitration. I have read what has been published in the "Tri-

butant communities, and I salted upon Mr. Nordenholtz, who represents the Germans, and Mr. Parish, the English. I then spoke to our clergyman, and he mentioned it in church, and a very respectable meeting was held the next evening. Nearly all those who worship in what is technically called the American Church attended, and a very good meeting it was. I am above the imputation of common prejudice; but I felt anxious not in the least to waive our rights by treaty clearly stated by Mr. Jacobs.

If our Cemetery is required for public use, then it must be paid for; if, on the contrary, the Cemetery has to be closed for sanitary purposes, then we must buy a new burial ground at our own expense. The proposition of the Government now is to open a large cemetery, where all can be buried, both Catholic and Protestant. I must accord to the Governor every praise for his great liberality in dealing with this question. The meeting will now determine what is best to do.

Mr. Edward Zimmermann wished to observe that he considered it necessary that we should adhere to the rights of the treaty, and no matter what the proposition from the Government might be, it was clear that until the Municipality supplied another burial ground, the interment of foreigners should continue in the present Cemetery.

Mr. Wilson Jacobs remarked that the Government was not bound to supply the ground; that the offer at present made appeared to him highly advantageous; and if the Germans accepted it, which he thought very probable they would, then the whole of the expenses of a separate cemetery would fall upon the Americans and English. It was right to observe that these expenses are by no means trifling, but, on the contrary, he could speak from experience, and assure the meeting that they are very heavy.

Mr. E. Zimmermann adhered to his conviction that no matter what steps be adopted, American citizens ought not in the least to relinquish their rights secured by treaty.

Mr. Moore—Gentlemen, we are all in the dark; we are groping our way in a question of much importance, without any correct idea of the nature of the proposition made by Government. It is certainly desirable, before coming to any definite conclusion, to see and glean the nature of the Government's offer. I propose that we name a committee to see the Governor and learn all about the new Cemetery before we come to any final decision on the subject.

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