

MAUA BANK, 01-103 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 on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good guarantees are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer deposits on current and transferable securities, legal which they may desire to amount deposited as usual under conditions established for such kind of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in a fund of the parties every three months, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred dollars currency in which case forty thousand dollars previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Oriental, Paysandú, Rio de Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the limits of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MACA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

The Standard

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. [CIRCULATION, 8000]

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

CARABASSA'S BANK. 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

GRATIS. ALMANACS at the above price, for the year 1870, may be had at 43 VICTORIA.

WEAK CHILDREN AND OLD PERSONS. Read the Almanac containing certificates of the principal Doctors of this City.

REFINED GREASE. For the use of Families and Hotels. This Grease, for cooking purposes, quite equal to lard, and is superior to oil or other substances usually employed.

JAMES S. HILL & Co. 43-DEFENSA-43. Custom House and Commission Agents.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION. 40-RUA DIREITA-40. Rio de Janeiro.

SAILMAKER-36 CALLE CANGALLO. In the above Establishment a first-class selection of todors, mungas, white fine fono, covers for carts, water buckets, &c.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

MONTEVIDEO.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

The S.S. CORDILLERA. G. N. COULAN, Commander. Is expected in Montevideo, from Liverpool and returning to the 25th of March.

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

For further particulars apply to the Agency Calle Porez Castellanos, No. 98. SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.

C. A. E D Y E. 64-CALLE RINCON-64. MONTAVIDEO. Sole Agent for Rent and sale of lands, in the vicinity of Frayle Muerto, belonging to Mr. Melrose.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC COLLEGE, MONTEVIDEO. The Rev. J. D. Davis has engaged Premises in Montevideo, to hold a school upon his College for the education of Day Pupils.

GRAND HOTEL AMERICANO. Re-opened on Sunday, 22d August. Grand Reform-Magnificent Furniture-Every Convenience-Superior Service.

MISS GATE'S YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. 199-CALLE FLORIDA-199. Branches taught:—English Grammar, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Music and German are extra.

S. WELLMAN AND Co. CASA DE COMISIONES. CONSIGNACIONES GENERALES. "STANDARD" AGENTS.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS. WITH KALEIDOSCOPE ATTACHMENT AND LANTERN MICROSCOPE. F. O. S. A. L.

MONTEVIDEO.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

The S.S. CORDILLERA. G. N. COULAN, Commander. Is expected in Montevideo, from Liverpool and returning to the 25th of March.

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

For further particulars apply to the Agency Calle Porez Castellanos, No. 98. SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.

C. A. E D Y E. 64-CALLE RINCON-64. MONTAVIDEO. Sole Agent for Rent and sale of lands, in the vicinity of Frayle Muerto, belonging to Mr. Melrose.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC COLLEGE, MONTEVIDEO. The Rev. J. D. Davis has engaged Premises in Montevideo, to hold a school upon his College for the education of Day Pupils.

GRAND HOTEL AMERICANO. Re-opened on Sunday, 22d August. Grand Reform-Magnificent Furniture-Every Convenience-Superior Service.

MISS GATE'S YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. 199-CALLE FLORIDA-199. Branches taught:—English Grammar, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Music and German are extra.

S. WELLMAN AND Co. CASA DE COMISIONES. CONSIGNACIONES GENERALES. "STANDARD" AGENTS.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS. WITH KALEIDOSCOPE ATTACHMENT AND LANTERN MICROSCOPE. F. O. S. A. L.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Standard" Office

NEW AND CENTRAL PREMISES: 116 & 118 SAN MARTIN, (Alongside the Hotel).

TYCHO BRAHE'S MAILS.

SPECIAL EDITION, With full details of the DEATH OF LOPEZ, END OF THE WAR, &c

READY THIS MORNING AT TEN A.M. PRICE \$2.

BANCO ARGENTINO

El Directorio del Banco Argentino, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por los Estatutos, convoca nuevamente a los señores accionistas para la reunion de la asamblea general ordinaria que debera tener lugar el dia 9 de Diciembre...

NATIONAL EXHIBITION, CORDOVA.

October 15th, 1870.

In the Secretary's Office, Calle Peru 141, Exhibitors, whether Native or Foreign, will receive every information, between the hours of eleven a.m. and four p.m.

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

A General Manager required for this Company Apply by letter, with references and testimonials, to J. J. ISAAC, No. 14 Calle Miipuz, Buenos Aires, March 7 de 1870.

PARA MONTEVIDEO

El Jueves 10 del corriente a las cinco de la tarde saldrá el vapor Nacional "GUYA" con carga y pasajeros.

BOOKS.

ALL kinds of Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged, in English, French, and Spanish. 178—PIEDRAS—178

TO LET.

SEVERAL PUESTOS, with Brick Houses and Wire Corral, on one of the best situated Estancias in the Banda Oriental.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a situation as English family.

WANTED, by a little Girl, a situation to take care of a child or baby, or attend on a small family.

WANTED, a Copy of Masterman's "Seven Essential Years in Paraguay."

PER ENGLISH MAIL.

G. Parkes, C. W. W. Spooner, Peter Duffy, Forbes Littlejohn, A. J. Sharpe, Joseph Heffer son, Francis Alcorn, Daniel O'Connell, Peter Alcorn.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, March 8, 1870, 6 p.m.

Paper opened at 7 1/2. Exchange on London done at 52 1/2 gold.

A sale of 2,200 bags Batavia rice was realised to-day at reserved price.

Dr Adolfo Rodriguez has been named Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay.

END OF THE WAR.

The Paraguayan war may at last be regarded as concluded—Francisco Solano Lopez is dead—his mother captured—Resquin, his first general, a prisoner of war—and none have escaped to tell the tale to the few scattered Paraguayans in the woods, save the hapless partner of his sorrows—the unfortunate Mrs. Lynch—and a Paraguayan officer who has lately filled a conspicuous part in this eventful campaign, Caballero.

With nothing but the hurried telegram from Rosario to guide the judgment, it is difficult to treat on this memorable event as it deserves. Had Lopez acted his part as well at the beginning as he did at the finale, his name would have passed to posterity as a hero. Lopez has fallen as he

should, sword in hand, and but for the terrible casualties which have spread a pall over his native land, the world would to-day gaze with sympathy and admiration on the fallen hero of Aquidaban. But we are not here to write his epitaph—the only act of this extraordinary man since the war began that commands admiration, is his death. Let him sleep.

The end of the war is a matter of congratulation far more for Brazil than the other allies. With admirable discretion the Argentine Government had long since withdrawn from a struggle which had survived public attention and public interest. Despicable however as was the campaign, Brazil bled at every pore to bring it to its proper termination; overcoming every obstacle and difficulty she hunted Lopez down to death; and, if the campaign has taxed her resources to the utmost; at least none can question as to her national honor being most fully and most amply avenged.

The Telegram from Rosario runs as follows:—

Steamer Goya arrived. The Regeneracion publishes the following bulletin—

Camara's forces killed Lopez and his troops in battle at Aquidaban.

Lopez fell sword in hand, refusing to surrender.

The mother, brother, Generals and Resquin are all prisoners.

Madame Lynch has escaped to the woods, where she is concealed.

Troops have been sent in pursuit of Caballero.

It may be truly remarked that Lopez was the cause of his own ruin; had he followed the discreet and wise policy of his father, he would be to-day the Republican monarch of Paraguay.

Had he had as much genius as ambition, the elements at his disposal were every way sufficient to carry out his programme, but he lacked generals and the smallest spark of military talent. He was ahead of his age in soaring ambition, and behind it in military science. As a patriot he was nothing, for he refused to leave the country when Gould offered him terms the most honorable: As a soldier he was still less, for he never figured on a battle field until hunted down at Aquidaban. He has cut a figure in South America which it is difficult to extenuate and which calls for the calmest contemplation to define.

We must however, be permitted to congratulate the country at large upon the termination of this war; without even the necessity of a "St. Helena" or a scaffold; the war has ended as it should; the fight at Aquidaban took place on the 1st of March, Camara's troops had deployed in the night through the woods, and at daybreak came up on Lopez on the left bank of the river, the Paraguayans numbered only a few hundred, the Brazilians the same—but Lopez, from the first moment it appears, saw Birman wood approaching. The fight was short, Lopez was surrounded, he fought against all odds, was soon wounded and called on to surrender which he refused. He died sword in hand, and having lived like a tyrant, died like a soldier.

Caballero, with some Paraguayan troops, was on the other side of the river, and does not appear to have taken any part in the struggle. The Brazilians crossed the stream and gave chase. Perhaps by next steamer we shall hear of the capture of this, the last of the Mohicans. Madame Lynch with her children has fled to the woods, the rest fell prisoners, and thus the curtain drops. The following official despatches were received at a later hour.

The Captain of the Port of Rosario to the Minister of War.

Rosario, 8th March, 8.30 a.m.

I beg to communicate to Y. E. the following despatch of Gen. Camara.

Camp on the left bank of the Aquidaban, 1st March, 1870.

Most Excellent Sir,

I write to you from Lopez's encampment in the Sierra. The tyrant was routed, and having refused to surrender, was killed before my own eyes.

I intimated to him to surrender when he was completely defeated and seriously wounded, and having refused he was killed.

I congratulate Y. E. for the termination of the war and for the complete vindication obtained by Brazil over the tyrant of Paraguay.

General Resquin with other officers have fallen prisoners.

(Telegram.)

Councillor Paranhos to the Minister of Brazil in Buenos Ayres.

Asuncion, March 5, 1870.

Long live the allied armies.

Lopez was overtaken by the forces of General Camara on the left bank of the Aquidaban on the 1st inst.; he was wounded in the fight, and not choosing to surrender was killed during the action.

The mother and sisters of the tyrant with several field officers, among whom is Gen. Resquin, have fallen into our hands.

General Caballero was in another point, and a cavalry force had already marched against him.

Mrs Lynch was hid in the woods, and up to the moment of the above news being forwarded, which was immediately after the action, she had not been met with.

Your Excellency will be pleased to felicitate the members of the Argentine Government in my name,

DEATH OF LOPEZ.

Francisco Solano Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, is no more; as yet we have no particulars about the manner of his death, but it seems he was killed on the 1st inst., by some of General Camara's soldiers near the frontier of Matto Grosso. The idea of March were as fatal to him as they were to Cesar, and the war in which he embarked on April 13th 1865 has thus come to a conclusion after having lasted four years, ten months and sixteen days. The career of this extraordinary and ill-fated man affords a sad proof of what wide-spread disaster may befall a nation through the reckless ambition of a single individual, and shows us that when power and vanity intoxicate the mind of a ruler the better feelings of the heart are destroyed. We could wish to throw a pall over the memory of the late tyrant, and follow the holy precept "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum," but in this case it is a matter within the domain of history, and the biographer is called on to 'point a moral' from the follies and errors that he has to hold up to view.

Lopez was born at Asuncion on July 24th 1831, his father being Carlos Antonio Lopez, who succeeded to absolute power shortly after the death of the tyrant Francia, and his mother Doña Juana Carrillo. His father died on Sept. 10th 1862, his mother is still living, having just been captured by the Brazilians. In 1849, during the wars of Rosas he was sent by his father with an army of 10,000 men to devastate the Misiones de Corrientes, which he did in the most ruthless manner, being then a youth of 18, with the title of General. He swept off all the cattle and booty that came in his way, burning the farm-houses and plantations, and taking away some of the inhabitants into captivity. He was always intended by his father to succeed him in the dictatorship, and with this view old Lopez was anxious to give him the benefits of education and foreign travel: he accordingly sent him in 1852 with letters as Paraguayan Envoy-extraordinary to various European courts. At this time the subject of our memoir was in his 22nd year, an age peculiarly suited to receive impressions and acquire knowledge that would be useful to him in the time when he should become ruler of Paraguay. He spent a year and a half in England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, returning to South America in 1854, accompanied by a number of engineers, mechanics and artisans, to found an arsenal at Asuncion, make a railway in the interior, and establish many useful industries and improvements.

It would have been well for Paraguay if Lopez I. were destined to live twenty years longer and carry out with the assistance of his son, the various works and improvements which formed so remarkable an era of progress in the closing years of the old man's administration: he was indeed an absolute ruler, but a wise, far-seeing man, and under his government Paraguay attained a degree of advancement and prosperity that it had never known before, and that many years must elapse till it sees again. A passing cloud was caused in 1853 by a conspiracy to shoot Lopez in the theatre, and for this the brothers Decoud were shot and a score of persons lodged in prison. Since the fall of Rosas (1852) the navigation of Paraguayan waters had been open to all flags, and the commerce and industry of the country were steadily increasing. In 1859 a war having broken out between Buenos Ayres and General Urquiza, then President of the Argentine Confederation, Francisco Solano Lopez was sent by his father as mediator and succeeded in bringing about the treaty of Nov. 1859, which was concluded at San José de Flores.

Lopez I. on his deathbed, in Sept 1862, bequeathed his power to the subject of our notice, and this was ratified by an obedient Congress in the following month. "People generally thought (writes Colonel Thompson) that General Lopez would establish a free Government; wiser folks, however, shook their heads and mourned the old man's death." Hardly a year elapsed before the war of Gen. Flores in Banda Oriental induced Lopez II. to meddle in the affairs of his troublesome neighbors, plunging voluntarily into a war that was destined to convert his prosperous country into a howling wilderness. The rupture, however, had not yet occurred; the people of Paraguay continued their peaceful labors and everyday life, without an apprehension of the calamity that was so soon to come upon them. Towards the close of 1863 cotton-planting was going on extensively all over Paraguay and the writer of these lines took occasion to visit that country. The public works and buildings in Asuncion were actively going forward, the railway was finished nearly half-way to Villa Rica, the state of agriculture was exceedingly gratifying, and the people seemed the happiest and most contented in the world. It was the Happy valley of Rasselas in the middle of the 19th century, amid the rich luxuriance of the heart of South America.

The Brazilian invasion of Banda Oriental in July 1864 precipitated matters. Lopez sent an ultimatum in August, declaring war against the Empire in case the Brazilian army were not recalled. On Nov. 12th the

steamer Marques de Olinda was seized in Paraguayan waters, and on the 14th December an expedition was despatched for the conquest of Matto-Grosso. At this time the Paraguayan army numbered 70,000 men, well provided with artillery and war material, and supported by a small fleet of 8 or 9 steamers. If Lopez had contented himself with waging war in his own country against Brazil it is likely he would have been able to dictate his own terms; he was, however, distrustful of the Argentine Republic and its neutrality (nor without reason, seeing the conduct of Mitre's Government towards the Oriental Republic) and, on being refused permission to march his troops across Misiones, seized two Argentine war-steamer lying in the port of Corrientes. This led to the triple alliance.

It is not our purpose to enter into a recital of the events of the five year's war that succeeded. If Lopez had put himself at the head of his troops there was nothing to prevent him from seizing Entre Rios, Santa Fé, and Banda Oriental. He sacrificed a Corps d'armée of 7,000 men by his ill-adviced expedition into Rio Grande, he lost a fine opportunity of surrounding Gen. Paunover and capturing a large park of artillery in the province of Corrientes, he threw away his war-steamer in the unequal battle with the Brazilian fleet at Riachuelo, he wasted some of his choicest troops in the foolish attack on the island of Itapiru: in a word he made several fatal blunders. Still he had brave officers and matchless soldiers, and the defeat of the Allies at Curupaty, on the eventual 22nd September 1866, was a turning-point in the campaign which he might have turned to great advantage.

The allies were compelled to act on the defensive for more than a year, and in August 1867 Mr Gould, on the part of the Allies, offered him highly honorable terms: the Allies to evacuate Paraguay and Lopez to retire to Entre Rios, leaving the Vice-President to fill his place. If he had accepted these terms, as he first pretended to do, he would have associated his name with a considerable share of glory and patriotism, and might now be back again in Paraguay, as the newly elected President and the choice of the people.

The fall of Humaitá occurred in February, 1868, and from that time the fortunes of Lopez have been steadily on the wane. He made a stand for some time at Augustura, which surrendered on the last day of the same year, and since then the war has been a guerrilla struggle, the Paraguayans retiring from one mountain fastness to another, always diminishing in numbers, but still adhering to Lopez in every change of his desperate fortunes.

For some time back we had been hoping that Lopez would succeed in escaping to Bolivia, and this was doubtless his intention when overtaken by the Brazilians on the banks of the Aquidaban. It has saved the Allies a serious responsibility that he chose to die sword in hand, refusing to surrender. If he had fallen in the battle-field two years ago, defending Humaitá against the invaders, it would have been better for himself and for his people. That his cruelties of the last two years are exaggerated we have no doubt, and his mother, who was said to be the victim of daily floggings, will prove that he was not such a monster as his enemies represent. It would be well for his memory if he could be as easily acquitted of all the other crimes laid to his charge, many of which are unfortunately too true. The reign of terror began with the fall of Humaitá, which would lead us to suppose that his cooler judgment and better reason forsook him when his fortunes began to grow desperate. It is a sad reflection to think what Paraguay might be to-day if Lopez had followed in his father's footsteps, and what a condition he leaves it in on his decease.

"The evil that men do lives after them," and a century must elapse ere Paraguay can recover from the calamities brought upon her by the proud and self-willed man who has just died at the hands of a Brazilian soldier, in the 39th year of his age.

He has left 4 sons by hismorganatic wife, Mrs Lynch; they are still at large, and if they should fall into the hands of their pursuers we hope they will sustain no injury. Lopez was a man of limited information, but spoke English, French, and Spanish fluently. He was of a corpulent figure but not unwieldy, agreeable in conversation with strangers, haughty and arrogant to those around him; he had more of the Spaniard than the Indian in his appearance, dressed sometimes in imitation of Napoleon Buonaparte, wore a full beard, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the banging of rockets announced to the good citizens of Buenos Ayres, that some important intelligence had reached town; but the most sanguine believer in good fortune would have hesitated to hope, that the telegram to the Nation conveying the news of a fight in the deserts of Paraguay in which Lopez met his death, could be authentic. Many at first refused to credit the telegram, but there is no room for doubt. The man who for the last five years has defied the power and struggled against the resources of the allies in a war, the true proportions of which history will yet do

justice, is no more, and the Paraguayan struggle is over. The particulars received are necessarily very meagre, but it appears General Camara came up with Lopez at a place called Aquidaban, attacked and routed his forces and called on their leader to surrender; on his refusal he was shot down, and so ended a career to which South American history affords no parallel. Lopez's mother, brother, Gen. Resquin, and all the Head Quarter Staff are prisoners. Madame Lynch escaped to the woods, and had not been discovered when the despatch left. We refer at length to this most important intelligence in our leading columns. The Tycho Brahe, which leaves to-day, takes the glorious news to Rio. We salute Captain Peel, He will be the bearer of the news, the best and most glorious that ever has been taken from the Plate to Rio, and well does Baron Peel deserve the title.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro dated 27th ult., state that the yellow fever is showing symptoms of declining in virulence; foreigners not yet acclimated are now the only victims, and the cases are of a much milder form than heretofore.

The news from Paraguay yesterday created a panic amongst hay contractors, steamboat owners, and all those connected in any way with the army trade. The faint gleam of hope for them that arose last week on receipt of the telegram announcing a defeat of General Camara's forces, was completely dispelled by the astounding intelligence of yesterday, and it is anticipated that heavy losses will be the portion of all engaged in this somewhat hazardous business. Such enormous profits, however, have been realised by those parties during the continuance of the war, that it may reasonably be hoped they have laid by something 'for the rainy day' now come, and that the mercantile community in general will not suffer.

Thanks to the activity of Commissary Rey, an extensive forgery of Provincial 10 dollar notes has been brought to light, the forgers and all their implements having at the same time fallen into the hands of the police authorities. The 10 dollar notes forged were of the last but one emission bearing date 1st April, 1867, and were so good an imitation of the genuine ones as to render detection very difficult. The detection has been conducted with great cleverness and been complete since the author of the forgery and two of his accomplices have been caught, besides the plate and almost the whole of the false notes. We trust that the Directors of the Provincial Bank will not omit to give Commissary Rey a substantial proof of their appreciation of so important a service.

The Government of Corrientes advertises for tenders for the construction of a new market in the town of Corrientes on the site of the present one.

D. Santiago Estrada returns to occupy his post as Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Chile by the Pacific mail packet due to-morrow or next day in Montevideo.

His Excellency Governor Castro, accompanied by his Ministers and other gentlemen, paid an official visit on Monday to the Department of Police, and minutely examined the whole of the building, including the prisons. The visit lasted an hour.

The Tycho Brahe sails to-day for Europe; letters can be posted at the Port Captain's up to half past one o'clock.

A Brazilian war steamer was despatched from Montevideo yesterday with orders to carry all steam and sail to Rio with the intelligence of Lopez's death. The rejoicings in the Imperial capital on receipt of this intelligence ought certainly to be unprecedented. The steadfast and energetic policy of his Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro in making the fight a struggle à l'outrance has been amply justified by the event.

We hear with regret that the chief victims to the yellow fever in Rio at present are our countrymen.

On Saturday next there will be a masked ball at the Club del Parque.

A friend from Rosario informs us that there is a great deal of building going on in that town at present; every day new cafés, mercerías, and other establishments are opened, though business in general is still extremely dull.

The ss. City of Rio Janeiro experienced very heavy weather on her run from Rio to the Plate, and has got her machinery so much damaged that it will take a week to repair it here.

The Royal Agricultural Council at Berlin has, we hear, forwarded to the Plate several specimens of Prussian wools; they are said to be of extraordinary fineness and well worth the inspection of connoisseurs. They are to be seen at the rooms of the Sociedad Rural Argentina.

The beautiful ostrich feather rugs on sale at the English Bazaar in Calle Florida are selling, we hear, very fast; they are very suitable as presents to friends at home, and do credit to Argentine manufacture.

The Cordoba papers announce the suicide in that city of a boy named Jose Antunes, only fifteen years of age; he was supposed to be of weak intellect.

Sigüor Negri, Consul General of the kingdom of Italy, has, in the name of his countrymen here resident, taken the preliminary steps in an action at

law against the Intereses Argentinos for an abuse of the liberty of the press in publishing articles highly injurious to the character and insulting to the feelings of the Italian community, and praying that the heaviest penalty provided for such cases may be imposed on the editors of that paper. Dr. Nuergo is counsel for the Italians.

On the occasion of the interment of Carnival last Sunday the funeral baked meats were, subsequent to the mournful ceremony, laid out in the hospitable mansion of our colleague Hector Varela; the quantity of 'bitter' consumed is set down by a colleague at 1500 bottles, independent of wines of every description.

A joint stock company of pickpockets and burglars which had for a long time carried on a successful business in Paysandu, has lately been pounced on by the police. Although the company was constituted under the Limited Liability act, the police would not recognise the statutes, and made a 'call' on both directors and shareholders that resulted in the final smash up of the concern.

A pistol went off in the pocket of a young man while he was witnessing the performance at the Alcazar on Sunday night. The audience got a terrible start, but, strange to say, no one was injured. The unlucky proprietor of the weapon, who was more dead than alive from fright, was at once arrested by the police for carrying a loaded weapon.

The City of Brussels, Captain Cole, arrived at Falmouth on the 22nd January, on her homeward voyage from this port. She encountered very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and when nearing the English coast.

During the month of February the arrivals of emigrants from Europe reached 2,000; This figure contrasts unfavorably with that of the same month in the previous year.

A child of ten years of age was knocked down by the crowd following the 'comparsas' in Calle Florida, on Sunday afternoon last, and while on the ground the little creature had one of its legs broken through the wheel of a carriage going over it.

The Mouadita sailed a few days ago for Rosario, and is now at work in the service of the Port Captain of that place.

Another masked ball is announced at the La Plata Club for to-morrow evening.

Letters from Paraguay state that some of those who lately escaped from Lopez have declared that a great change was visible in the appearance and conduct of the late President of Paraguay for a considerable time past. He had become deadly pale and scarcely ever spoke, even at meals, suspecting everyone around him. It is believed that but for the heroic exertions of Madame Lynch to sustain him he would long since have been assassinated or betrayed into the hands of the allies.

Respecting the establishment of an agricultural department at the Government-house, Mr. Arenales takes us to task for stating that we were the first to moot the matter, inasmuch as so far back as 1868, he, in a lecture at the Rural Society, urged the necessity of opening an agricultural department by the National Government. Six years however before this, and when General Mitre assumed power, we, in connection with cotton planting, adverted to the necessity of an agricultural department the same as in the United States.

Chiarini is expected in Montevideo in a few days with his circus troupe; he will also visit this city. A colleague says he has not gained much by his visit to Rio, and in addition has lost three of his best artists by yellow fever. The owner of Colfax is himself, however, in good health.

The small pox continues to prevail with considerable violence in Rosario; adults and children alike suffer from the disease.

Sr. Suarez of Parana has just started an emigration scheme that affords a fine opportunity to members of the farming class coming here from Europe of settling comfortably down on their arrival. Mr. Suarez lauds are situate three leagues from the town of Parana, and he offers to give to new arrivals 20 squares of land, etc., each, on the following terms:— 20 squares, in fee, \$500 Bolivianos, 10 Cows at \$6 60 do. 6 Bullocks 10 60 do. 3 American ploughs 28 84 do.

Wheat for sowing, etc., 320 making in all 1024 Bolivian dollars, which can be repaid by the settlers in three years, a third each year, without interest. Mr. Suarez has a steam thrashing machine which he bids himself to place at the disposal of the colonists. Few as advantageous proposals for colonization as this of Mr. Suarez have as yet appeared, and we commend the scheme to the attention of new comers.

But little business was done at the Government House yesterday in consequence of the excitement caused by the news from Paraguay. Champagne flowed like water, while ministers and high officials drank to the health of the allies, and the band in attendance played patriotic and lively airs. Sr. Broges the Brazilian Minister was also serenaded by the band at his residence in Calle Artes. It is believed a National holiday for a general thanksgiving will be decreed.

We hope the Government will remember that the bearer of good news

of the kind received yesterday is always entitled to some recognition. Captain Bellei, of the Goya, should receive some mark of recognition for the services he has rendered in bringing down the intelligence of Lopez's death. Our excellent Lord Mayor Don Juan José Mendez, Chairman of the Co. that owns the Goya, should at least be created a Marquis.

THE BARON MAUA'S REPORT On the liquidation of the extinct Maua, McGregor & Co. bank, and on the progress of the new Maua & Co. bank during the first three years to the commandary partners. Gentlemen,

In the report which, on the 5th of December 1866, I had the honor to present to you, relative to the state of the Maua, McGregor & Co. banking firm, at the expiration of its term, and to the well-known circumstances which had contributed to that state, I made the following declarations:— 1st. That the then known losses amounted to 1,400,000\$, and that I estimated the probable losses in the final liquidation at 2,700,000.

2d. That the liquidation would be made by a new firm which I had just organized, and in which I had embarked all my property.

3d. That the firm having to last five years, I would devote to it, during the first three years, my whole income and my personal services, for the restoration of your capital, and the profits of the last two years should constitute the dividend on the fund replaced in that way.

A committee from among you examined and discussed with me my proposal and the data on which it was founded, and it was accepted upon the unanimous report of the committee.

The first three years of the partnership term having passed, I think it my duty to lay before you, with my customary frankness and sincerity, the result of the efforts unwearingly and unceasingly made by me to reach the end desired, I sparing myself neither fatigue, annoyances, nor privations, nor even periods more than once threatened my life.

The permanent crisis with which our mart has struggled for some years past greatly affected the condition of some debtors of the old firm, causing a loss to it of 1,300,000\$.

The depreciation of the real estate of the same firm, of which it possessed a large quantity, has taken from it \$1,200,000.

The interest on advancing the sum required to pay off all the partnership liabilities within three months counted from the day upon which the liquidation commenced, burdened it with \$500,000.

And, lastly, the loss of 2,000,000\$, upon the account of a great hypothetical debtor, who contrived to obtain an execution against his creditor, has raised to 5,000,000\$ the losses which I estimated at 2,700,000\$.

Those losses, added to the former ones, devoured, therefore, besides the whole capital of the firm, 400,358\$415 more, which I, as responsible partner, had to meet.

No one more than I can deplore so unpleasant a result; but in justice to the management of the extinct firm, I may be allowed to say that our misfortune was not an isolated fact. The liquidations of other credit establishments which carried on business here during the same time, were identical, and in some cases much worse, showing the action of general causes which the most skilful judgment could hardly avoid.

Certainly our association could not avoid being affected by disasters which not a single one of the then existing banking establishments escaped, whether they were under the efficacious vigilance of unlimited responsibility, or under the regimen of joint stock companies, managed by agents aided by the experience of the greatest monetary centre of Europe, or by freely elected directories; disasters which have wounded even the great regulator of credit, at whose head was a high functionary appointed by the government.

I will now go on to inform you of the progress of the new firm, and of its state upon the 31st December last, which is shown in the general balance sheet annexed, after reducing to their realizable value all the items of assets which showed any prospect of loss. To these reductions I applied 4,385,672\$249, leaving still a reserve fund to the amount of 1,109,343\$870, which is amply sufficient for any eventuality.

The sum of 3,110,407\$816 which appears to the account of profit and loss, represents the net profits of the three last years, destined towards replacing the capital of the old commandary firm, namely:—

in 1867, 1,250,174\$725 " 1868, 1,111,951\$809 " 1869, 440,241\$312

The extraordinary diminution of profits in the last year is altogether due to the violent situation into which the government of Montevideo threw the Maua & Co. Bank, although the Oriental Republic of Uruguay was debtor to it for services of the most exceptional character, such as no institution of credit ever had occasion to render in any country.

I made a protest at the time to the Imperial legation, and, after liquidating the account of issue according to a regulation which violated even the law



# SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co.

101--Cangallo--103  
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally held and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine am. till Three pm. every day, for the reception of the savings of the clerks already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense services to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1887.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

## CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes to open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.



## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Manufactured by RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 9, GRAVECHURCH-STREET, London.

George Suarez and Co., Agents and Representative throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture, renowned for the recognized superiority of their Patent Threshing Machines for which they obtained the First Prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, also Prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and in many other European countries; have in Stock and offer for sale the following: Portable steam engines, steam and horse-power, threshing machines, elevators, portable mills, ploughs, various kinds of reaping machines, horse rakes, dressing and winnowing machines, and Indian corn shellers.

Also they are prepared to take orders for stationary engines, self-moving steam engines, steam ploughs on Fowler's patent system, circular and horizontal saws, centrifugal pumps, harrows, rubbers, field rollers, crushing rollers, horse-hoe portable mills, lawn and rolling machines, water saws, feeding pans, hog and pig, and everything necessary for agriculture.

Catalogues, drawing, price lists, &c., can be had free on application at Messrs. George Suarez and Co., Calle San Miguel, Parana; and Mr. Felipe Schwartz, Engineers, 6 Calle San Luis, near La Oca a Amarilla, Buenos Ayres.

## LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED.] NAMES OF STEAMERS:— CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The City of RIO DE JANEIRO is the next Steamer expected. This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Southampton by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

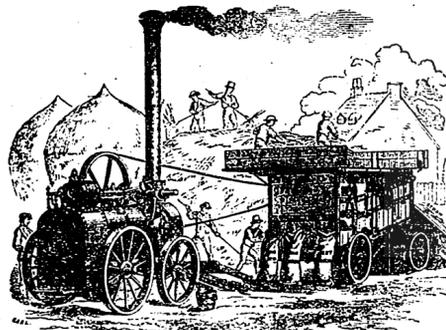
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35 to Rio Janeiro, 50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

ALL LETTERS must be put in to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker  
42 Calle San Martin.



This Engraving shows one of RUSTON, PROCTOR, and CO.'S celebrated PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, and combined PATENT THRASHING and FINISHING DRESSING MACHINES, as a work, Thrashing and preparing the Corn for Market at one operation.

For full details and prices of this and all other kinds of Agricultural Machinery, apply to their Agents,

## TOMKINSON and JONES, ENGINEERS, 133—CALLE SARANDI—133 MONTEVIDEO.

## FINE OLD COGNAC.

## JOHN EXSHAW.

Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.

Each Bottle is enclosed in a metal envelope, the numerous cords of which, without apparent beginning or end, unite in a leaden medal, bearing the name—

JOHN EXSHAW.

Sole Importer and Agent in Buenos Ayres.

J. VEDERE.

314—CALLE RIVADAVIA—314

## English Drapery Establishment,

## J. R. MURDOCH & CO.,

[SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER FULTON AND CO.]

57—Calle Defensa—57

## THE STANDARD

## CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB

BELGRANO 25 DE MARZO DE 1870.

1<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

2<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

3<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

4<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

5<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

6<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

7<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

8<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

9<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

10<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

11<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

12<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

13<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

14<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

15<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

16<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

17<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

18<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

19<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

## THE STANDARD

## CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB

BELGRANO 25 DE MARZO DE 1870.

1<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

2<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

3<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

4<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

5<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

6<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

7<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

8<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

9<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

10<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

11<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

12<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

13<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

14<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

15<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

16<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

17<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

18<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

19<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

## THE STANDARD

## CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB

BELGRANO 25 DE MARZO DE 1870.

1<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

2<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

3<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

4<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

5<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

6<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

7<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

8<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

9<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

10<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

11<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

12<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

13<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

14<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

15<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

16<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

17<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

18<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

19<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

## THE STANDARD

## CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB

BELGRANO 25 DE MARZO DE 1870.

1<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

2<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

3<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

4<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

5<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

6<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

7<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

8<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

9<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

10<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

11<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

12<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

13<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

14<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

15<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

16<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

17<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

18<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

19<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

## THE STANDARD

## CARRERAS DEL JOCKEY CLUB

BELGRANO 25 DE MARZO DE 1870.

1<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

2<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

3<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

4<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

5<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

6<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

7<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

8<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

9<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

10<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

11<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera se le dará el nombre de "El Caballo Uruguayo".

12<sup>a</sup> Carrera  
En esta carrera se corren cuatro caballos que nacen en el Uruguay en el mes de Agosto. El premio es de 1000 pesos. El caballo que haya ganado esta carrera



