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RAILWAYS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

If we wanted instruction in the art of loan making, Mr. Laing, whose name is affixed to the following paper, certainly supplies it. This document is deserving of a very close perusal, although we are free to admit that in loan making we are almost proficient, as our bonds both at home and abroad are triumphant evidence.

Yet Mr. Laing's paper will ever have its merit amongst our political economists; it shows us the worth of good names in connection with all railway enterprises, and affirms what some months ago we asserted respecting the Central Argentine Railway, namely, that but for the high position and influence of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Wheelwright, the whole concern would have fallen through.

It is indeed a good sign for the River Plate to find men of such established reputation as Mr. Laing discussing the credit and industrial resources of this country. His Indian experiences highly qualify him for his subject, and we doubt not his sound views will be adopted by our legislators.

The following is the paper in question:—

I have given much consideration to the question of the best mode of getting railways construc'ed in a country where they are of vital importance for its development, but where native capital is not sufficiently abundant and traffic not sufficiently certain to secure their construction by private enterprise without aid from the State.

This question was brought fully before me as Finance Minister to India. In that extensive empire railways are a necessity, both for the development of its wealth and for political security; and yet, although so closely connected with the boundless capital and resources of England, not a mile of railway could have been made if the State had not come forward with an absolute guarantee, which made the raising of the capital for railways equivalent to a State loan. The subscriber pays his money into the Treasury, and receives an absolute guarantee of 5 per cent, free from all risk of the completion or working of the line.

Under this system £80,000,000 of English capital has been raised in the course of comparatively few years, with which about 5,000 miles of the principal trunk railways of India have been made, or are approaching completion. The effect has been marvellous. The total import and export trade of India has risen in the last ten years from £55,000,000 to £124,000,000 a-year, while the annual revenue of the state has increased fron £36,000,000 to £50,000,000. The advantage of railway communication has enabled the Government to reduce its army by fully one-third; and these great advantages have been secured at a trifling cost to the State, for the net traffic on the Indian railways already pays three-fourths of the int rest guaranteed on the capital expended, and it is certain that, in three or four years more, it will cover the whole of it, so that the railways will cost the State nothing.

Another striking instance is afforded by Russia. For many years Russia made vain attempts to get railways constructed by the ordinary system of guarantee, contingent on the completion of works and settlement of traffic accounts. Liberal terms were offered, and powerful combinations of capitalists formed, who repeatedly took concessions, but always failed in raising capital from the public, so that, after years of disappointment, Russia had literally only one railway, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, which had been constructed by the State.

The reason is obvious—a guarantee, conditional on the completion of a railway and then subject to disputes between the Government and the Company as to traffic accounts, involves great risk. Suppose that, either from mistake in estimates, rise of prices, money panics, failure of contractors, or other causes, the railway is not completed for the original capital, the guarantee may be lost, and the subscriber have nothing to look to but a traffic perhaps insufficient.

Again, if the Government be pressed for money, it is certain that they will raise difficulties in settling accounts, and thus postpone payment of guarantees, rather than fail in paying direct treasury obligations, which must be met to the day under penalty of bankruptcy.

The public have had so many instances of this that they are thoroughly alive to it, and no stock with this conditional guarantee has much chance of floating in England. At this moment there are three or four Turkish railways, as well as Brazilian, Austrian, Italian, and others, where disputes exist between the company and Government, and the shareholders have been disappointed in getting the guaranteed rate of interest on which they relied.

Even in the case of the Central Argentine Railway, which was such a cheap line and had such extraordinary advantages in land, and which was brought out at a most favorable period before the panic of 1865, the Argentine Government must be aware that the original subscription was insufficient, and that nothing but the power of the eminent contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Wythes, and the liberal aid of the Government, saved it from breaking down in the middle and proving a disastrous failure.

The only way in which railways with conditional guarantees have really been carried out of late years is this:—

The guarantee is given on an amount of capital so far beyond the actual cost as to tempt great contractors and capitalists to form syndicates, to carry the works out till the guarantee accrues, when they hope to issue debentures to cover the real cost, leaving them with the whole share capital as profit.

I have known a good deal of the working of such syndicates in Germany and Hungary, where they have been common, and the general calculation was, that it required a guarantee on nearly double the actual cost to make it worth while running the risk of the operation.

Even with this, such a system is only applicable to small concessions, where the capital is within the limits which a combination of a few private capitalists can finance.

On a large scale it breaks down, as was signally proved in the case of the Great Russian Railway, Moscow to Sebastopol, which was taken by a syndicate of some of the first houses in London and Paris on terms which, if they could have been realized, would have given at least £2,000,000 of profit; but it failed so utterly that they never put a spade in the ground, and had to apply to the Government to return the caution money.

I can speak with some authority on this point, for ten years ago, when acting with a combination of French and English capitalists, headed by the late Baron James Rothschild, who were negotiating for railway concessions in Russia, I addressed a memorandum to the Russian Government, almost in the same words I am now writing, warning them that the system of conditional guarantee would only lead to delay and deceptions, and that if they wished to have their railways really made, they must either give absolute guarantees or raise the money themselves by a railway loan. After wasting many precious years, they have at last acted on this advice, and the result is, that in the last four or five years £.0,000,000 to £60,000,000 of foreign capital has been attracted to Russia, and her railway system is now rapidly advancing in all parts of the empire.

Belgium affords another instance of the wisdom of a State undertaking its own Railways. The great manufacturing and mining prosperity of that Kingdom is mainly owing to the fact that, in the early days of Railways, the State constructed a complete *reseau* of railways, which it has kept in its own hands and worked for the public good.

As soon as the return reached four-and-a-half per cent. on the capital, so as practically to extinguish the debt incurred to make the railways, which it did many years ago, the State, instead of deriving a revenue from its railways, reduced the tariffs, so that Belgium has now the advantage of cheaper internal communication than any other country, an advantage to which it is mainly owing that Belgian rails and locomotives have been able to compete with those of Germany and England, and sometimes to beat them.

On the whole, the best plan seems to be for the State to imitate the example of Belgium, and construct the railway itself by means of loans. If an absolute guarantee has to be given, at any rate this is practically a loan as far as the Treasury is concerned, and there is no sufficient reason why the State should give to a company the property in the railway, which, in an advancing country, is sure to become valuable.

The embarrassment of constructing the railway can always be avoided by letting it on fair terms to responsible contractors; and that of working the railway when finished, by leasing it to contractors or a company for a limited term, at a per entage of gross receipts or otherwise. This is the conclusion at which most Governments have arrived, and both India and Russia are now undertaking the construction of railways for themselves by money raised by direct State loans.

There can be no doubt it is the cheapest plan, for money can always be raised on better tesms by a direct Government loan than by a guarantee sum if absolute, and the machinery of a company only causes trouble and expense.

To apply these principles to the Argentine Republic:

I suppose there is no country in the world where it is more important to get its leading lines of railway communication made as quickly as possible.

With a temperate climate, an unlimited extent of fertile soil, a tolerant Government, and a tide of emigration from Europe already beginning to set in, the Argentine Confederation seems destined to rival in South America the career of the United States in North America.

For half the population of Europe, consisting of Roman Catholics and of the Latin races, the United States of South America present greater attractions than those of the North. There is no reason why the present emigration of some 30,000 a year to the Argentine States should not soon become 100,000 or 200,000. It is a question mainly of Railways enabling new settlers to get to virgin land, and the produce of that land to get to markets. Without Railways, the interior of the country must remain almost uninhabited, or with a few stations for sheep and cattle scattered over its boundless plains.

In a political and social point of view, also, everything depends on annihilating by steam the enormous obstacles of space and distance which Nature has interposed. Isolated communities cannot attain any high degree of civilization or political progress; local insurrections become frequent; trivial dangers, such as the inroads of a few hundred Indians, become alarming in provinces separated by months of march from the great centres of Government and Commerce.

Contrast, for instance, Mendoza in its presente state, and Mendoza as it will be some day, as a principal station on a line of Railway, connecting Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic with Valparaiso on the Pacific.

Then, again, in what coudtry could it be more certainly said, that 2,000 or 3,000 miles of Railway, constructed by the State at moderate cost, would in the course of a few years more than pay the interest of the loans raised for their construction, and either yield a clear surplus income, or enable the State to reduce tariffs for the general good.

The Argentine States have the great advantage of presenting few obstacles to the construction of railways, which can be built there in many cases for half what they have cost in Europe and India.

The credit of the Argentine State is also so good that it could raise very considerable sums by loans, appropriated to making railways, on moderate terms.

Probably £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 could be raised at once, and £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 over the next five or six years (assuming peace and order to be maintained, of which there seems every probability) without at all exhausting the credit of the Argentine State, or permanently lowering the price of its public funds. The Government might reckon on raising the requisite capital to complete its great railway system from Buenos Ayres, through Rosario and Cordoba, to Tucuman and Jujuy, on the one hand, and to Mendoza on the other—that is, to the foot of the Andes, and probably across them, to join the Chilian railways, at an average cost not exceeding about 80 for a six per cent. stock, or say in round numbers for seven-and-a-half per cent.

With an ordinary seven per cent. guarantee, they could not hope to see capital raised unless they added at least thirty to forty per cent. to the cash cost of the railway. In other words, they must guarantee ten to twelve per cent. on the real cost instead of seven-and-a-half per cent., and even with this difference they will find it totally impossible to raise any large amount of capital, such as they could have easily got by a direct loa .

My advice therefore would strongly be to lay out a large and comprehensive scheme, say of 1,500 to 2,000 miles of railway to be constructed by the State, and to make a State railway loan for the purpose of raising the money. The scheme should be divided into sections and about 500 miles of that which the Government considered most urgent undertaken at once, making an issue of so much of the loan as was required for this first section, being probably about as much as the money market would stand in the first instance.

Next year, if all went well, another section could be undertaken, and another loan opened. Thus, in five or six years from the present time the whole might be finished, or approaching completion, and by that time careful surveys and estimates could have been made of the best line across the Andes, so that the counterpart of the New York and San Francisco Railway might be carried out, and the Atlantic connected with the Pacific in the Southern Hemisphere within ten years from the present time.

As regards the construction of the lines, the best plan would be for the Government to contract 'à forfait,' at a fair cash price to include everything, with some first-rate contractors, taking from them ample security. A Government can never supervise details, or execute work itself cheaply, even when it enjoys the advantage of commanding a large staff of experienced engineers. As a eneral rule Government work costs twice as much as that done by private parties; but a Government is quite competent to fix a reasonable price, giving a fair but not excessive profit, to respectable contractors, and to have the work, material, and rolling stock inspected so as to see that it corresponds to the specification. In like manner the State should not embarrass itself with the details of working the railways when finished, but let them for a moderate term of years, to companies or contractors, to work at a fixed tariff for an agreed percentage of the receipts.

All this would present no practical difficulty. The only real difficulty is to raise quickly enough the large capital required to construct so many hundreds of miles of railway, and with this view I am certain that the plan above recommended is the only one which will be found in practice to attain the object.

Speculators may take concessions for large amounts with insufficient guarantee, hoping to sell them again, or ignorant of the real conditions of the money market, but they will rarely succeed in raising the money, and the same deception and delay will ensue as in Russia.

It requires all the credit of the State vigorously and wisely applied, to raise in a few years such a sum as £10,000,000 or £15,000,000 of foreign capital for making railways in a new country; and it is certain that without that sum the railways cannot be made, and the resources of the country must remain undeveloped.

S. LAING.

London, 25th March, 1870.

A VOICE FROM THE URUGUAY.

Amidst all the turmoil and uproar in which the country is plunged, it is refreshing to read of a great industrial triumph; especially so to the thousands of strangers who are landing on the shores of this beautiful but unfortunate country seeking careers. Your remarks on the Liebig Factory and appreciation of its founder Mr. Giebert, will be endorsed by every one who has the interest of South America at heart. I will first speak of Fray Bentos that owes all to this factory. It is admirably situated for commerce, being skirted by a noble river capable of bearing ships of the largest tonnage on its waters. It looks pretty viewed from the river, but when you visit it, you are disappointed. The houses are well built; but what of the streets. They are nearly as bad as in Buenos Ayres, and that's saying enough. But all the blame does not lie with its inhabitants; as well as I could learn, it is under the control of the authorities at Paysandú. The taxes are sent there; they receive them, (not the most arduous task) and allow things to remain as bad as ever at Fray Bentos. Something like my own country, they experience the inconveniences of having other people making laws for them. I dare say they would have no objection to a repeal of the union, such are the evils that flow from having other people doing one's own business. The town at present has a warlike appearance; the barracks are full of soldiers. They are not very prepossessing, looking all sorts and sizes, stunted and gaunt, but all wearing the indispensable red ribbon around their carabines. They attended church, and to be plain, their demeanour was'nt very edifying, with hats on and standing during the Celebration of the Mass, except at the Elevation when they uncovered and knelt; after Mass they marched round the town, beating an antiquated drum to the tune of "see the conquering heroes come," I suppose with the view to inspire awe and respect in the minds of the citizens; but enough of this. A view of the Liebig Factory, is in my mind more agreeable. To your credit be it said you have fully described this splendid factory, and therefore it would be useless to say anything more about its buildings and construction: but one cannot help saying a little. A view of it at once brings up a thousand suggestions; well would it be for this country if its people instead of sacrificing their lives in the vain endeavour of trying to square the circular hobbies of puerile politicians, were to lay down the sword and endeavor to earn their bread by honest industry. Will they ever be convinced that security for property is the basis of prosperity, and that phrase has no meaning so far? Thus it is people are deterred from embarking their capital, and the result is patent to everyone, a bankrupt country. But the politicians are too romantic entirely to think on the founding or encouragement of industry; this they leave to the vulgar foreigner. They like something more dazzling, as loot of rapine and war, something at less than first cost.

But I have digressed; the Liebig factory had difficulties to contend with, but all vanished before the energy and perseverance of its founder. Now the path of prosperity lies straight and smooth; this year's profits will be far beyond the past, which was a substantial dividend. The machinery for the guano factory is being erected, and in a short time the saladero refuse will be a valuable export (I hope Government will exempt it from duty, the least they can do). In every department here the right man is in the right place; the result is success, peace and happiness; the fruits of industry more lasting than those of war. But this little republic is fortunate in having a President whose rule commands universal respect and love. No abortive revolutions take place here; Reds or Whites hath no footing here; all pursue the peaceful path of industry. All this is due to its founder; he has not blundered into this victory: it was won long since in his head; his principal means are himself. Should I hear anything in the shape of news from the battle-field I will let you know.

EVERGREEN.

CORDOBA AND ITS SIERRAS.

[By F. R. G. S.]

Walking straight down from the Jesuits' quarter, including University as well as the Orphanage, and going in direction of the railway station, we find ourselves after passing 2 squares, entering the Church of San Francisco.

This is an edifice surrounded with interesting associations—not the least of which is that recorded to me by the 'Guardian' of the Order, the Padre Fray A. Anelmo Lopez.

It appears that when Saint Francisco de Solano, was on his way through here during some period of his mission to Santiago del Estero, begun in 1550, he had planted four cypress tress, one in each corner of the principal 'patio.' These grew to such a majestic contour as well as lofty height, that they were a wonder for every one passing through Cordova. They overtopped the towers of the Church, and were looked upon with admiration and veneration by all the residents as well as travellers, till about forty years ago, the Franciscan Guardian of the time, Fray Tomas Gonzalez, and the Provisor Dr. Don Edward Bulnes, (it appears to me somewhat akin to profanation to apply the terms Fray, Doctor, or Don to such sacrilegious fellows!) took into their wise heads that the seeds of the cypress had the faculty to produce miscarriage, when taken by women,—and therefore as being the cause, however remote of sin,—the trees were ordered to be cut down. Thus were those 'princes of the vegetable world,' not only cut down; but were actually given to form the rafters of the theatre, which is situated about half a square at the north of the Cabildo and alongside the Post-office. And such a theatre! of which I can truly say, that if you desire to see anything more common, dirty, and vulgar than the outside, you have only to go in. The stage has a general 'hole in the mole' kind of appearance, the calico covering of the ceiling is in every part stained, and in many places broken;—though still having—thank God,—enough of it together to hide from the dirty light within, the mutilated remains of those glorious old cypresses composing its rafters.

The memory of the man who hewed down these cypress trees may be classed in the same category with Herostratus, who had no other way of making himself famous than by setting fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus; or Nero, who burned Rome (whether he fiddled or not is of little consequence) for the pleasure of seeing a big fire; or that other fellow, I forget his name, who made a bonfire of the library at Alexandria.

The new church of San Francisco has on its front the announcement of having been built in 1813; but the 'patios' and lines of corridors seem in all their features to belong to the old building, which is a most graceful ruin hard by. The guardian could not tell me the date of the first structure being erected, but placed in my hands a pamphlet in MSS. from which I try to gather some guesses.

The first document in this is a letter under date 6th March, 1815, addressed by Francisco Antonio Ocampo to the Rev. Padre Invalido Fray Elias del Carmen Pereyra, apprising the Father that the "illustrious corporation (Ayuntamiento) had elected him to finish the history of these provinces, congratulating him on the brilliancy of his pen as a native of the country, and complimenting his reverence on the discoveries made by him about the antiquities and most memorable events of the province." With this commission, coming as it would seem from the Municipality, was included a compendium of documents describing chronological incidents of the times of different Governors, and suggested to be incorporated with the proposed history. But the guardian could give me no account of the antiquity discoveries before mentioned, nor say if he work had ever been executed.

From the Compendium I translate some interesting details; Document No. 3 describes how on the 17th September, 1571, the Governor took possession of the port of San Luis of Cordoba at the 'embouchure' of the River Carcarana or Tercero, seven leagues distant from where stood the fort that had been erected by Sebastian Gabot (this was the fort of the Holy Ghost). There likewise he met Don Juan de Garay, founder of Santa Fe, who with two ships' crews tried to impede the possession of said port; but at the request of the Governor of Cordoba the cession was granted. In a note we are told that the same governor was founder of the city, Don Geronimo Luis de Cordoba, who received his commission from the Spanish viceroy, Don Francisco de Toledo, at Cusco, on the 20th September, 1571. He passed through Santiago del Estero on the 17th July, 1572, and founded Cordoba on the 6th of July, 1573, in the name of King Phillip the Second.

What a curious history we have here to be sure. Founding a city at the length of more than three hundred miles from a navigable river, the Parana, and yet establishing a port of ingress and egress at that distance; this too so many years before railways were ever thought of, or there could have been any mode of intercommunication save the horse and the bullock-cart.

[To be continued.]

LIVE CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

London, June 2, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the correspondence from Montevideo referring to the "Export of Live Cattle," which appears in your paper of the 29th of April. This statement affords me the opportunity of supplying to the public in general, and especially to those interested in the enterprize, a short account of the voyage of the Ariadne, and its results; and I trust that the consideration which you have invariably shown to all undertakings, in any degree beneficial to the River Plate will be also afforded to me on this occasion. The Ariadne, on account of the extremely severe weather which she encountered in the Southern Atlantic, and from other causes, was obliged to put into the port of Pernambuco for a supply of coals. Detained in a tropical port in the height of summer, and in such a position, all currents of fresh air entirely cut off, her living freight suffered considerably, and not only did many of the finest and healthiest animals drop down dead, through utter exhaustion, but the whole cargo appeared from that time to have received considerable damage. Continuing her voyage she went into St. Vincent, and on the forty-third day after her departure from Montevideo entered the port of Falmouth, with a loss of sixty head—the remainder, however, being healthy and in good condition, together with the sheep and horses, which latter had thrived throughout the voyage. The animals had all the characteristics of the bovine species, horns, skin, etc. complete, but a troop of live gorillas from Central Africa could not have caused greater excitement among the inhabitants of this little western port, than did the arrival of this little herd of South American oxen. Deposits of coals placed conveniently at hand in the docks, and collections of iron bars supplied the juveniles of the town with the necessary projectiles for 'pelting' the poor animals, and aided by the acclamation of hundreds of voices, they at length succeeded in driving the wretched cattle to such a state of madness and infuriation that, getting beyond all control, they broke through the barrier and enclosures, and in some cases sought for safety and protection along the railroad. Several persons were tossed by the bullocks, and it is to me a matter of sincere congratulation that I was not also on this occasion the promoter of the untimely death of many of the inhabitants, and I have to express my gratitude for the assistance which I received from several gentlemen of the neighborhood, of whom, among others, I may name Messrs. Fox and Co. and the resident consul for the Argentine Republic.

With the character of wildness and untameable fierceness which they obtained, owing to the treatment which I have mentioned, the cattle were within a few days put up to public auction. Such sale was totally beyond my control or that of my associates, our expenditure having far exceeded our estimates, owing to the difficulties which we had encountered, and pecuniary circumstances obliging us to leave the disposal of the freight in the hands of other peopls. A mere local notice was given of the proposed sale, and the purchasers consisted solely of the neighboring farmers, the cattle buyers and meat purveyors of the large cities having received no information on the subject; so that out of the whole number sold only thirty head left the County of Cornwall for the neighboring one of Devonshire. These facts, added to the doubts of the farmers with regard to the qualities and feeding capabilities of the cattle, &c., account for the lowness of the price at which they were sold; but the ultimate result is a sufficient answer to the argument mentioned by your correspondent that the cattle "were by no means picked animals." A large number have turned out first rate working oxen, all have the character of being tame and tractable, and many have repeatedly changed hands, and always at advanced prices.

The sheep are a secondary consideration, but the enclosed paragraph from the *Western Morning News* of May 23rd affords also a satisfactory opinion with regard to them.

Not to trespass too much upon your valuable space I will conclude by stating, that, notwithstanding every exertion and effort on the part of all concerned in the enterprise to obtain the most suitable ship for the purpose, and adapt it according to the best information on the subject that could be obtained, the steamer ultimately employed, although perhaps the only one at the time which in any degree satisfied the requirements, was very far from answering their expectations. To this may be added the misfortune of encountering throughout the voyage adverse winds, and on some occasions unprecedentedly heavy weather, together with other difficulties which our late experience will in future assist in diminishing.

The pioneers of the undertaking have suffered very heavy personal losses; but far from considering the result a total failure we look upon it as a partial success, and are convinced that a second cargo will be received in this market with animation, and will be sold at remunerative prices. In thanking my friends for their sympathy kindly expressed by your Montevidean correspondent, I must in strict justice add, that my associates in this city have sacrificed their time, energy and money, and are still hopeful of bringing to a happy issue an undertaking alike beneficial to our own their country and those of the River Plate.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Yours most obediently,

ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE.

Note.—The Western *Morning News*, Monday May 23rd 1870 contains the following:—

"Much prejudice has hitherto existed against the exportation of South American sheep. It is to be hoped however that this will in some degree subside, when the fact is recorded that Mr Polkington, of the Red Lion Hotel, St. Columb, who on the 28th March last purchased thirty at Falmouth at 10s 6d per head, killed one last week weighing 40 lbs. which was served at the Court dinner of Colonel Tremayne, under the Presidency of Mr. Waitford the steward, and that most of the company partook of the mutton and pronounced the flavour and quality to be excellent."

SHOULD ESTANCIEROS HOLD PROPERTY.

La Esperanza,

Chacabuco, July 2, 1870.

Gentlemen,

I shall feel much obliged by your bringing before the public through the medium of your widely-circulating journal the following case. During the last three years over fifty horses have been stolen from my estancia in Chacabuco, and up to the present have not been heard of. From my estancia in Las Hierras three of my best horses were stolen in one night. For the latter ones I offered a reward of $500 mjc. but was unable to get any information regarding them until about three months ago I myself found one of the horses in the possession of D. Narciso Carranza, No 170 Calle Cuyo. I immediately claimed the horse but he refused to give him up, alleging that it was his. I then sent for my "boleto de marca," and presented it to Sr. Carranza, being on this occasion accompanied by several persons able to prove as to the justice of my claim, but again in more decided terms he refused to deliver me the horse. I next went to the Comisario Secion 15, and having stated my case left in his possession my boleto and a written document stating at what time and from whom I had purchased the horse. He immediately sent a soldier with instructions to bring him the horse, which he did, having found him in a quinta on the outskirts of the town, Sr. Carranza having had him removed from the stable-yard in Calle Esmeralda, at which place I had seen him, but from which he must have been sent in consequence of my claim. The Comisario then told me that he would see Sr. Carranza and have the matter set all right, and that if I returned the following day he would deliver me the horse. Following these instructions I went next day, when very much to my surprise I found that the horse had been returned to Sr. Carranza, and on inquiring into the nature of that gentleman's claim I heard that he had merely stated that the horse was his property, furthermore the Comisario told me that he would be unable to take any further steps in the matter. I next presented my case before the Gefe de Policia, Sr. O'Gorman, who told me the affair was one for the civil-law courts to determine, and in no way came under the jurisdiction of the Policia. Applying to the Juzgado I found that it would take fifteen days, perhaps more, before the case would come under hearing, and my business arrangements making it impossible for me to remain so long in town I was obliged to abandon all proceedings for the time. I must say that during my residence of six years in the camp, whenever cases such as I have stated have occurred, I have found both the Juez and the Alcaldes of the partido most strict in enforcing the law. A horse is always delivered up to the claimant on his producing his 'boleta' of the mark. Does it then not appear strange that in the city of Buenos Ayres, from which emanates the laws for the Government of the province, that it is a matter of much difficulty to get one of its own statutes enforced. Is an estanciero's 'boleto de marca' worthless in the city of Buenos Ayres? If he there sees property of his is he allowed to take no steps to recover it, or if allowed must he wade through a long course of litigation involving heavy expenses and much loss of time?

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

EDMUND. B. PERKINS.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE LAND COMPANY.

Another vessel with colonists for this company has arrived at Rosario, and from all appearances this Land Company promises to be one of the greatest successes in this country. It will therefore doubtless interest our public to know the terms upon which the Company lets or sells said land, as there are many parties here anxious to settle on them.

The French packet has brought out a printed circular signed by Mr. George Woolcott, Secretary, giving the following rules and regulation:—

The Central Argentine Land Company having acquired the land conceded to the Central Argentine Railway Company by the Government of the Republic on each side of the Central Argentine Railway, between points four leagues from the Rosario and Cordoba termini respectively, and one league from each of the stations, Fraile Muerto and Villa Nueva: the Directors are prepared to promote and facilitate the emigration of families or individuals willing to take up homesteads containing one hundred cuadras (about 400 statute acres) or more, of the Company's land, and which the settler could at once begin to cultivate.

It is proposed to distribute the lands into townships or sections of one square league each, to be distinguished by number or name. Such sections as are offered for sale or lease will be subdivided into homestead farms of 100 'cuadras'* each, and the Directors present the following terms on which they are prepared to treat for the sale or lease of the valuable arable and soft grass lands in the district of the 'Cañada de Gomez,' about 40 miles from the Port of Rosario, and on the line of the Central Argentine Railway in the province of Santa Fé, viz.:—

Article I. The tract of land referred to, commences about five miles west of the river Cacaraña, and will be divided into sections, each containing about one hundred square cuadras, or 400 English statute acres.

Article 2. The sections now proposed to be settled will be separated from each other by one or more square leagues, which the Company reserve for the present.

Article 3. The 'Cañada de Gomez' lands are offered at a rental of one hard dollar per cuadra per annum, and will be sold to intending settlers at twenty hard dollars per cuadra, equivalent to about one pound the acre.

Article 4. With a view to securing the best class of settlers for the valuable lands now offered, the Directors are willing, until further notice, to make arrangements with intending emigrants, on either of the subjoined propositions:

(*a*). The emigrant to pay the passage out, of himself and family, as far as the port of Rosario whence they will be carried, free of charge, to the railway station nearest his farm. Freight of the emigrants' furniture and agricultural implements, not exceeding £10, will also be paid by the company. In the event of his taking a lease of the farm (which must in all cases be for a term of not less than five years), the first year's rental may be paid by instalments, extending over a period of three years, without interest. The Company will assist the settlers in erecting houses on the homestead farms on terms to be mutually agreed.

OR,

(*b*) With a view to afford as extended facilities as possible, the Company offer another alternative proposition, viz.: In the event of the emigrant not possessing capital more than sufficient to enable him to purchase the necessary agricultural implements, &c., and also to establish himself and family on a farm, the Company will advance him the passage-money, provided that a responsible person shall join with him in giving a note of hand for the repayment of the required amount; such loan to be paid by four yearly instalments. Emigrants accepting this proposal must purchase or rent one of the Company's farms, remain on it, and improve it for a period of not less than five years. The conditions contained in the preceding proposition, favourable to settlers, to apply also to the class herein referred to.

Article 5. The rental specified in Article 3 will not be increased during the first period of five years; and the Company undertake not to sell to any other person the farm occupied by a tenant during the said term. The option of purchase will be offered to the tenant in any case.

Article 6. The emigrants or tenants desirous of purchasing farms may do so, on the following terms:—

10	per cent. cash.	
15	"	during the 2nd year.
25	"	" the 3rd year.
25	"	" the 4th year.
25	"	" the 5th year.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. will be charged on all instalments 'in arrear.'

Art. 7 The settler will have the right to purchase his farm on the foregoing terms at any time during the first three years of occupancy. Even after that period a right of preference on equal terms, with facilities for payment if required, will be reserved to every occupying tenant.

Art. 8. Should a tenant vacate his farm before the expiration of five years except by special agreement, all the improvements he may have made will belong to the Company.

Art. 9. The settlers must, in all cases, cede the space necessary for roads; according to the plans of the Company.

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Art. 10. The settlers must, within a period of five years, fence and ditch, or plant hedges along the boundaries of their farms, each in their proportion according to the situation of the lands.

Art. 11. The emigrants will be required to enter into agreements for their tenancy in a form approved by a public notary.

Art. 12. Leases and sales of any of the Company's lands effected in London, are conditional upon the said lands not having been previously leased or sold in the Argentine Republic. In which case the most nearly similar lot will be selected by the Superitendent of the Company at Rosario, whose decision shall be final.

Art. 13. It is intended to lay-out towns and villages at various points on the line of the Central Argentine Railway, where small plots may be secured for building purposes by tradespeople, artizans, and others, for the accommodation and supply of the adjoining colonists.

*A league contains 1,600 square cuadras, and about 6,400 English statute acres.

ARGENTINE FINANCES.

The other day we took occasion to advert to the varios new loans that are on the 'tapis', and to recommend our legislators to study well the figures and finances of the country before getting too much involved. That the revenues of the Republic are more than enough to meet our present obligations can be seen at a glance.

The budget for 1870 is made up as follows—

Interior	1,404,632
Foreign Affairs	110,360
Public Debt	7,223,012
Finance	1,235,568
Instruction	785,027
War	3,728,396
	$14,486,995

The Ways and Means are estimated thus—

Import dues	9,574,000
Additional 5 per cent	2,100,000
Export dues	1,118,000
Additional 2 per cent	500,000
Argentine Railway int.	116,620
Stamps, stores &c.	670,000
	$14,078,620

The item that calls for special notice is that of Public Debt, which is made up of the following—

English Loan of 1824 interest and amortization	$ 320,000
Deferred do	263,000
Loan of 1868	1,000,000
B. Ayres Home debt	367,184
National Bonds (15½ millions) down to October 1869	1,267,765
Foreign coupons	89,179
Braz. debt (1857)	128,165
Braz. loan of 1866	1,041,226
Provincial Bank loan	2,755,000
	$7,221,519

The last two items are not interest and sinking-found, but fina instalments of debts now discharged. Hence we find that the floating-debt of the Republic up to October 1869 only requires 3,425,293$ for payment of interest and amortization, or less than one fourth of the total revenue. We need not remind our readers that the interest on the Nat. Debt of England [though only 3 per cent]. absorbs one third of the British revenue.

The new loans are 3 number, viz—

	Per annum.
Wanklyn's 6 millions	420,000
Proposed Indian loan for 8 millions	560,000
39 millions, Railways &c.	2,550,000
	$3,530,000

This will bring up the interest on our floating-debt to nearly 7 millions, one-half the total revenue, which is at first sight startling enough, but in reality offers no risk or undue hability.

The Wanklyn loan will go to pay war debts &c. and bring no increase to the annual revenues, but we may safely predict that the Indian loan and that for constructing the Tucuman and Rio Cuarto railways and a port for B. Ayres, will give back at least half the annual interest thereon. We find from experience that the average result of railways, in this country is about 7 per cent., the lowest being 4, and the present returns of our principal lines range from 8 to 9. The conquest of the Pampas as far south as the Rio Negro would give the National Government an accession of thousands of square leagues of land, which would speedily find purchasers when once the Indians were definitively shut out into Patagonia. The account would then stand thus—

	Per annum
Indian lands	280,000
Tucuman Railway 4 per cent, on 14½ millions	580,000
Rio Cuarto do 4 per cent. on 2½ millions	100,000
Port of B. Ayres 4 per cent. on 4 millions	160,000
	$1,120,000

Deducting this sum from a gross annual interest of 7 millions it would bring down the yearly maintenance of our national debt to about one-third of the probable revenues of the Republic for 1871. It must be born in mind that the diminution of the debt would go on every year, while the profits of the railways &c. would be increasing. Such large loans as the above might well have appalled as at the bare mention five or ten years ago, but the steady and continuous progress of the country shows that it resources are equal to its necessities. President Mitre at the inauguration of the Southern Railway said "the revenue of the Argentine Republic at present is 6 million dollars, and I hope to live to see it 12 millions—

That is only six years ago, and now the revenue exceeds 14 millions. If we advance in the same ratio for the next six years the revenue will be in 1876 up to 33 millions. And be it noted that the growth of this country, like that of England, has kept pace with its public debt.

But, some people will object, it is all very well for us to raise national loans without the Province of Buenos Ayres also making its appearance on the London Stock Exchange. For instance, Sr. Dominguez is gone to negotiate a loan of £800,000, and Governor Castro proposes another for the sum of £2,250,000 for the construction of railroads. The solvency of the Provincial Government, for whatever deficit may be, is beyond question; the annual interest and sinking fund will amount altogether to £2 0,000 per annum, or 26 millions currency, which will be more than covered by the Patentes or licenses for merchants, tradesmen, &c., all professions being taxed much higher this year.

We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that a loan for the city of Buenos Ayres is more urgently called for than any other. Instead of spending nearly a million sterling on the Rio Cuarto Railway, we could have wished to see the money devoted to the urgent necessities that the public health and convenience of this great city demand. Let us hope that Governor Castro will abandon the unnecessary project of a railway to Rosario and carry out the public works which he has promised us. The National and Provincial Governments derive millions every year from the people of this city; the first in Customs' dues, the second in Property-tax and Patentes; yet both are ungrateful in the extreme, leaving us plunged in filth, a prey to ever recurring epidemics, and destitute of the first requirements of a civilised community.

Let us have loans by all means, but let the first be for the city of Buenos Ayres.

THE JORDAN WAR.

Truth, after all, is stranger than fiction. At a moment when we were all expecting to hear of a decisive battle in Entre Rios, of the final defeat of Lopez Jordan, and his flight to the Banda Oriental, a note from the rebel leader is flung down on the table of the Senate—read, discussed, debated, and finally sent to committee for consideration; just as if it was a project for a new railway or a scheme for a new loan.

The cool daring of such a step, and the language of the note itself reveal a decision of character worthy of a better cause. Jordan has appealed to arms in his own province to maintain the right which he has now urged upon Congress, and since the senate has thought proper to receive the note and even to send it to committe, there would seem to be no alternative for the Cabinet but to resign *en masse*, at least such would be the conduct of the Ministers in England. Senators Mitre and Bazan refused in toto to receive the note, but there was a majority in the House for hearing what Mr. L. Jordan had to say for himself. Perhaps now, while the Committee of the House is discussing this famous note, the citizens of the Republic may be engaged in mortal combat on the plains of some Waterloo or Sadowa in Entre Rios. So serious a dilemma could not be anticipated. The very reception of the note by the Senate gives Jordan a 'locus standi' of far higher moral import than if he had swept the whole National army into the placid waters o. the Uruguay. Let us suppose for one moment that the Committee report favorably on the note, then the whole Entre Riano war has been for the country and the Government one stupendous blunder, and Generals Mitre, Conesa, Rivas—even our friend Gelly, are all a pack of trespassers on the sacred soil of Entre Rios,

We have no desire to search in history for a precedent, for we might be betrayed into assertions which none could corroborate and very possibly few deny. There may have been similar instances during the long continuance of the Punic Wars, but if Argentine senators had had wit in their anger they would have given Mr. Jordan to understand that his appeal could only be entertained by his presenting it in person; even now it is not too late, and the country looks to the Committee to send in such a report as will invite the appellant to appear in person at the bar of the House of Congress.

Costly as this Entre Riano war is, it has its merits; without it we should have really nothing to discuss save the state of the streets or the price of our bonds in London. This latter subject is becoming a rather weak point with us all. We heard a distinguished native money broker assert the other day that before long the Argentine Bonds will be quoted at 50 per cent premium. This shows that the question is becoming a dangerous one, and if the Entre Riano war is a drawback, at least it reins in the Argentine mind, and cools a perilous enthusiasm.

There is so much to be said about the famous note of Mr. Jordan, that the newspapers can now turn with advantage to the various translations of works on Constitutional Law upon which Congress has lavished so much money, and enlighten the public on the subject. Jordan says Entre Rios is my right, and in behalf of Entre Rios demands a fair hearing. "The assassination of Gen. Urquiza was a mere local matter with which the nation has nothing to do. The Legislature of Entre Rios elected me (Jordan) governor, and by what right does the National Government dare to molest me?" This is the pith of the whole note. The question is really a very pretty one as it stands, for, according to Jordan, he has the Law, the Constitution, the vote of the Legislature and the will of his people with him, whilst the National Government has got nothing to stand on save the leading articles in the newspapers and the proclamation of the President.

Jordan is a rebel and in arms against the Republic—everyone knows that; yet, on the other hand, Jordan is before Congress, is Governor of Entre Rios, and, according to his statement, is not in arms against the Republic, but is simply trying to hold his own. The jury to decide the question is the Committee of the House, and if these gentlemen bring in a verdict in favor of Jordan, which, judging by the tone of the Senate, seems to be by no means improbable, then will arise a political question in this country of such transcendental importance that positively Lord Dundreary himself could not understand.

We can have no greater evidence of the immense change that is taking place in this country than this extraordinary procedure of Jordan, who raises the standard of revolt with a copy of the Constitution in his pocket, and quotes Kent, Story and others on Constitutional Law to back him up. If ever there was truth in the saying 'that a little law is a dangerous thing' it is now established. Jordan writes and speaks on the subject of his rebellion with the precision of a Blackstone, and can quote Coke upon Lyttendon for every shot he takes at the National banner. Far better for us all the days when illiterate rascality headed a rumpus in the provinces, when in the language of the much lamented Father Prout, the people—

"Were fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating each other for the love of God."

But those days are gone, and more's the pity. We have levelled up too much in the provinces; they have all got the Constitution by heart, and we, poor unfortunates in Buenos Ayres, are done for; these 'caudillos' can 'argue the point' with the tenacity of Midshipman Easy, and, if all comes to all, fight a triangular duel with Congress and the Government very possibly with a like result.

THE COURT OF ST. MARTIN.

A very strong monarchical party has for some time past been raising its head in the River Plate, and the continued disturbances in the Banda Oriental, the possibility of that rich republic entering the Argentine Union under a reformed system, an impending plebiscite in Montevideo, all tend to further the views of an influential minority whose vested interests in the country give them a precedence over the unlettered multitude. A throne is what is required in the Plate to-day—republicanism has had a fair trial, and why not give the people a touch of monarchy now, these are the sentiments of the monarchical party. Without in the least professing them as our own, we believe we can safely say that authority is so divided in this country, and official irresponsibility so general, that the concentration of power and authority in one good man would doubtless eradicate most of the abuses which at present exist. Will any man attempt to say that if we had a king with his court in this city the streets would be in such a shocking state?

We are prepared to hear our colleagues all cry out against such a thing as a throne in Buenos Ayres, but the Athenians, the Romans, the Parisians, even the very English people themselves, the Dutch also, have they not set to Argentines the example? Have not all these rich, powerful, and enlightened nations had a trial of Republicanism and finally embraced royalty?

It cannot have escaped the attention of our readers that there is a rising aristocracy in this town—that we are all slowly abandoning republican simplicity—each day Buenos Ayres is becoming more monarchical; republicans in name we are all aristocrats at heart, flunkeys in livery—'*quid rides*' emblazoned on our coach panels, knee breeches, silk stockings, wigged lacqueys in our dining-rooms, our wives and daughters with diamond tiaras on their heads worth more than the whole of last year's wheat crop of the Esperanza colony; open barouches on the Palermo road that cost more to keep running than all the public schools in the camp. Pshaw!—already there is far more Royalty in Buenos Ayres than in Marseilles, and who knows but if we got a Crown in the Plate that taxes would not be less and the country better governed. Frederick, we believe, it was who said if he wanted to ruin a province he would put it in the hands of philosophic republicans, and Napoleon often remarked that if a country was made of granite it would soon be reduced to powder by democrats and political economists.

The change in the Plate could be very easily accomplished, beginning by a plebiscite, declaring both Houses of Congress a House of Peers, and the Provincial Chambers as the House of Commons. President Sarmiento would of course be raised to the throne under the title of King Dominick the First, with Adolfo Alsina, heir apparent, as Prince of Parana. The court of King Dominick might with felicity be called the Court of St. Martin and the great officers of State could easily be disposed of as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl Sarsfield, G.C.P.

Lord High Chancellor—Baron Carril.

Lord President of the Council—The Most Noble the Marquis of Quintana.

Lord of the Privy—His Grace the Duke of Pavon.

Secretaries of State—

Home—Right Hon. Earl Avellaneda.

Foreign—Most Noble the Marquis Varela.

Colonial—Right Hon. Sir Wm. Rawson.

War—His Grace the Duke of G inza.

Indian—Sir Lucius O. Mansilla, K.G.C.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Benjamin B. Goros iago, Bart.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Fulton Mendez.

Postmaster-General—The Most Noble the Marquis de la Posada.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Martin Garcia—The Earl of Orion.

President of the Board of Trade—Lord Francis Madero.

President of the Board of Immigration—Viscount Billinghurst.

(The above to form the Cabinet of Council.)

Lord Steward—Lord Pepe Sala.

Treasurer of the Household—Lord Picot.

Comptroller of the Household—Viscount Santa Maria.

Commander-in-Chief—Field Marshal Lord E. Mitre.

Commissioner of Public Works—Sir John Coghlan, Bart.

Paymaster-General—The Right Hon. Earl Orono

President of Board of Trade—Right Hon Sir Melchor Rom.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Anack Lanuz, Sir F. F. Moreno, Lord John A. Fernandez; Sir Dominick Belgrano.

Lords of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Colonel Bustillos, Baron Riso of Riso, Sir William Matti, Lord Muratori, Sir K. L. Bossi.

Attorney-General—The Right Hon. Lord Roque Perez.

Solicitor-General—The Right Hon. Sir Bernard Irigoyen.

Judge Advocate—Right Hon Sir J F Lopez.

Privy Council—Right Hon. Luis Varela, M, Bilbao, J M Gutierrez, Wals, Paz, Cantilo, Heine Cittadini and Choquet.

Viceroy of the Interior—His Grace the Duke of Castro, G C P.

Chief Secretary—Right Hon. Sir Richard Malaver, R C G.

Chancellor—Lord Agote.

Under Secretary—Viscount Casares.

MONTEVIDEO.

Lord Lieutenant—His Excellency Lord Bustamante.

Chief Secretary—Sir Pancho Gomez.

Chancellor—Baron Estrazuias.

The Orientals who at present refuse to be annexed to the Argentine Republic, would readily consent to become the component part of an empire which would stretch from the Equator to the South Pole.

BANQUET TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

On Tuesday evening a banquet was given at the Russian Consulate to Baron de Glinka, Russian Minister near the Court of Brazil. The splendid saloons of Sr. Lamas were brilliantly lighted up and the company began to assemble at six o'clock. His Excellency Baron Glinka, who has been fourteen years accredited to the Brazilian court is a hale, hearty-looking man of some fifty years, very much in appearance an Englishman, and speaks English and several other languages fluently; his works on Jurisprudence and the principles of Law published by him at Paris have gone through four editions and have been translated into Russian by order of His Majesty the Czar Alexander, and we believe H.E.'s daughter is one of the Maids of honor to the Empress of Russia. Baron Glinka is also much esteemed in the diplomatic circles at the Brazilian court, and has a charming residence at Petropolis, where he was for many years an intimate friend of D. Andres Lamas and family.

The dinner was served in excellent style and everything was in keeping with the luxurious taste and elegance of the host and his princely mansion. After dinner while the ladies retired to the drawing-room the gentlemen repaired to the library, where Sr. Lamas showed us his unrivalled collection of manuscripts, books, coins, medals and articles of *retu*, including some rare old pictures of historical merit. To give an idea of the importance of the library, which is valued at more than £20,000 stg., we may mention that it comprises numerous works published at Madrid and other European capitals in the 16th Century, and one is even anterior to the discovery of America by Columbus. The books in Guarani, Aymara, Quichna and other Indian tongues are peculiarly interesting. There is a Gazetteer of the 15th century by an Italian writer, with curious wood engravings in admirable preservation; also a Pilgrimage round the world by an English clergyman of the reign of Elizabeth. The 'bijou' of the collection, to our mind, is the original work of Bishop Las Casas, the friend of the Indians, printed at Madrid in the quaint gothic characters of the period: the impression is perfect and the ink as fresh, after 300 years preservation, as if it had issued but yesterday from the press.

So complete a library of South American works and manuscripts is hardly to be found either in Europe or in this continent, and among modern writers we find the works of D' Orbiguy, De Angelis, Burmeister, Page, Parish, Hutchinson, and our own Handbook, which last Sr. Lamas says has been highly spoken of by some learned writers in Chile. The library counts over 5,000 volumes, and it is the intention of Sr. Lamas to publish a complete catalogue, with notes explanatory of the chief interest of each, which will form in itself a book of several hundred pages. He has also a desire to undertake the publication of 40 volumes of important public documents and records hitherto unpublished; this will cost a large sum of money, but it will rescue from oblivion a number of works eminently valuable to all South American states. Among the paintings most worthy of note are a portrait of Sebastian Cabot (perhaps a copy) supposed to have been painted by Holbein for Henry the 8th, and a picture of the curiosities brought home from America by Columbus for Queen Isabella.

More remarkable still than either the books or the paintings is the collection of coins and medals of the various Spanish Republics and Brazil, from the earliest times down to the present. Sr. Lamas shewed the Peruvian Minister the order of the Sun issued at Lima for the triumph of Bolivar, and numberless medals of Peru, Bolivar and Chile, chronologically arranged. In other drawers, altogether twelve in number, he shewed us rare old coins and medals, from that given to the negro who discovered Alzaga's conspiracy down to the decorations and crosses of Lopez for the various battles of the recent Paraguayan War. It would exceed our space to give a detailed account of the treasures of art and history which Sr. Lamas has spent 30 years in collecting: a beautiful cabinet with silver relievos was formerly the property of Princess Charlotte of Spain who was almost made Queen of the River Plate and Paraguay; some iron reliques from sepulchral mounds in Rioja and Catamarca speak of the ancient civilization of the Quichuas; monster fossils from Patagonia, Indian mummies from the Amazonas, &c. claim more than a passing interest.

After tea there was a pleasant 'conversazione,' Madame Lamas and her two daughters-in-law paying every attention to their guests, while some of the latter played and sang with great taste. The party broke up at midnight. Baron Glinka returns to Rio Janeyro on the 17th, and says he is much pleased with the people and city of B. Ayres, but thinks our municipal arrangements behind the age.

The robbery of 4,000 head of cattle from an estancia near Cañada Rica has quite alarmed farming people up there. It is thought that the Indians had nothing to do with this outrage, which is ascribed to some bands of thieving Gauchos that are known to be prowling about that part of the country. Prompt action on the part of the authorities may result in rescuing the cattle.

We always feel nervous when passing under a new house with a cornice. The other day this part of a newly erected mansion in Calle Rivadavia fell down with a crash, seriously wounding one of the workmen. The present system of running up houses in a month or so, and employing the worst materials in their construction, will one day cost their proprietors or purchasers dear. The city will have to be rebuilt every twenty years, for houses as at present constructed can barely last that time.

Marechal the Great, the popular proprietor of the La Paz hotel, entertained some gentlemen at a sumptuous breakfast yesterday morning. The great topic of conversation was the proposed new form of government for this country. Most of the appointments to the high offices of the Crown, as published in the STANDARD, were duly approved of; but a lengthy dispute ensued between a distinguished Oriental and a well known Britisher on the respective merits of monarchical and republican institutions, and as the day was waxing late and the controversy warmer, we were obliged to start for the STANDARD office, and are unable to say how the matter terminated.

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195 Calle Piedad,
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Cashmere Shawls from $1,100 mtc.
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Ladies' Boots in Calf, Kid, Prunela, and Dogskin.
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Songs, with music for the pianoforte:—Henry Russsell's, Christy's Minstrels; Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Galopes, &c.

The real Welsh Quadrille, Lucia di Lammermoor, Faust, Satanella, Sasdinia Polka, La Varsoviana, Topsy's Quadrille, Margaret of Anjou's Quadrilles, Whisper Love Waltz, Duchess of Leinster Galop, Standard Bearer, Meet me in the Willow Glen, Soon I'll follow Thee Why do I Weep for Thee, Footsteps of Angels, Royal Irish, Le Diable à Quatre, Prince Albert's celebrated Band March, Bonnie Dundee, Napier, Napoleon's Grand Imperial March and Rondo, Aurora Waltz, Annie's Schottische, Lord Ronald, Ernani, and many others.

174½—CALLE PIEDRAS—174½

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To the Weekly Standard.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

NINTH OF JULY.

To-day is the 54th anniversary of Argentine Independence, and never did the destinies of the Republic look more promising than on the present occasion. A few years ago this country was unknown on the London Stock Exchange, to-day its securities stand among the highest, and compete with those of the most favored colonies of Britain. Only 15 years ago, we had no railways in the Republic; at present we have the whole map of the 14 Provinces intersected with lines either already open to traffic or in course of construction. Ten years ago the trade, population, industry, and resources of the country were comparatively small; since then we have doubled our population, quadrupled our commerce, introduced agriculture on an extended scale, and the statistics of immigration have increased ten-fold. Six years ago the revenue of the Republic was 6 million dollars, to-day it exceeds 14 millions. We could go on at great length with the statistics of the Post-Office, Custom house, and every other department to shew the rapid progress that we are making, under the auspices of free Government, freedom of religion, and a free Press.

It is true there are some drawbacks, owing in great manner to the too rapid growth of our population. The old colonial institutions still in vogue have not been reformed to suit the exigencies of the time, Our law-courts and prisons afford more protection to criminals than anything else, rendering the administration of Justice a by-word and a jest. Our police-system is wretchedly deficient. Our Municipal charter and previleges are a nuisance and public evil; the health and comfort of the citizens of Buenos Ayres are altogether neglected. Our rural districts are so abandoned that crime stalks through the land unpunished and unrestrained.

But these evils are of a passing nature, only calling for a little firmness and good will to work wholesome and sweeping reform. The spirit of the people is always in favor of improvements, from whatever quarter they come, and it is not adventurous to predict that in a few years we shall have remedied the crying evils that beset us and wondered that we endured them so long.

Meantime the material progress of the Republic advances with rapid strides, and every year, nay every month, records a number of enterprises begun or completed all tending to the development of this fine country, which seems destined to play as important a part in South America as the Model Republic in the North.

In the 55th year of Independence, on which we are now entering, the most important enterprises to be taken in hand will be the railways from Cordova to Tucuman, from Villa Nueva to Rio Cuarto, the Eastern Argentine from Entre Rios to Corrientes, the Ensenada line and docks, the telegraph lines to Chile, Bolivia and Brazil, the colonization of the Central Argentine lands, of the Rio Negro in Patagonia, the Gran Chaco railway, the Cordova Exhibition, the port-improvements of Buenos Ayres and sundry other works, all which are either begun or in a fair way of realization.

We cannot refrain from offering the country our warmest congratulations on this happy anniversary.

LOPEZ JORDAN'S NOTE.

The committee of the Nat. Senate have rejected the note of the rebel Governor of Entre Rios and, although it would have been more dignified if the House had refused to entertain it in the beginning, the result will be favorable to the interests of law and order. It was indeed impossible that Congress could sanction the murder of Urquiza and admit the legality of Lopez Jordan's Government, but there was room to fear that the question might have a protracted discussion, during which the rebel arms would gain considerable prestige. Happily the matter has been speedily decided on, and now the National Generals would do well to follow up the campaign with energy and put a stop to such atrocities as recently perpetrated by the rebels at Federacion.

The diplomatic tone, patriotic sentiments, and constitutional views expressed by Lopez Jordan are hardly in keeping with the massacres of San José and Federacion. We present it to our readers as follows—

June 18th 1870.

The Governor of Entre-Rios
in the field to the Hon.
National Congress.

I did not think it would be necessary for me to interrupt the labors of your Hon. Chambers with a petition from Entre-Rios, but the National Government despises our rights and obliges me to appeal to the assembly which guards the popular sovereignty. Entre-Rios is my right, and in its name I demand protection. If our liberties are not to be at the caprice of power I trust that the humiliating, bloody and destructive intervention of the President of the Republic will be at once stopped. The Press has already explained why I have taken up arms with the majority of the Entre-Rianos, after the revolution of April 11th.

If we cannot be protected against a Dictator the Constitution is a farce. The event of April 11th was a domestic occurrence in which the Legislature of Entre-Rios was sole judge. As soon as the tyrant was overthrown the President of the Chamber assumed command, and then the Chamber ratified the revolution and elected me Governor, although I was 2½ leagues distant with only a handful of men. The election was a free one, only two members voting against me, and no intervention was solicited by the Legislature.

Nevertheless, while we all gave ourselves up to flattering hopes, President Sarmiento threw us into alarm by his proclamation of April 14th, and committed the outrage of sending troops to this Province. He trampled on my rights and those of the Legislature in a manner never before seen in this Republic. I could not look on quietly at the occupation of Gualeguaychu, but referred the matter to the Chamber, which declared me its only medium of communication with the National Government, and also authorised me (including the two votes that had opposed my election) to repel force by force.

I wished, however, to make a last effort for peace, and sent two deputations to General Emilio Mitre: the second (under Dr. Montero, member of Congress) brought me for reply that the Minister of War said the National Government ignored my authority, and would receive no proposals from me. Finally I sent Dr. Zarco and another to see President Sarmiento, but all was useless. Still I wished to save Entre Rios from confusion, and offered to resign on condition that the Federal troops were withdrawn, but it seemed as if the slavery and banishment of all good Entre Rianos were resolved on.

No resource was left but for me to call my people to arms. Such is in fact the position of Entre Rios, for which I claim the protection of Congress. If a cause so just and praiseworthy as mine be condemned, then the Constitution is at an end and replaced by bayonets, with slavery and martyrdom the only prospect in view.

President Sarmiento violated the Constitution by intervening without any request from the Legislature of Entre Rios. All we claim is to have the law respected, and to restore peace to this province and the Republic. We detest war, because it is the enemy to colonization, railways, telegraphs, and public instruction, and because it brings in the law of the sword.

Entre Rios is strong enough to make herself respected, and my troops wil shed the last drop of their blood before allowing their rights to be trampled on. Hitherto we have had nothing but victories, while the invaders have not had a single triumph.

Meantime the woods and fields of Entre Rios are stained with blood, the flocks and herds abandoned, the farm houses deserted, and the prospects of the country blighted for years. We shall of course triumph in the end, but many Argentines will have found a bloody tomb.

The people of Entre Rios come therefore to beg of Congress to put a stop to these disasters and recognize the justice of our cause. Congress can be animated with no other sentiments than those of peace and order.

RICARDO LOPEZ JORDAN.

NEW GAS COMPANY.

The following project of a new gas company has been brought forward by Mr. E. Riestra. There is quite room enough for it. The public must gain by moderate competition:—

B. Ayres, July 4.

To the vice-President of the Municipality, Don Mariano Cabral.

I have the honor of addressing myself to the corporation with the object of proposing the establishment of an enterprise which I consider of the greatest importance for the interests of the city, namely, a new gas-works, which shall be capable of producing abundant and cheap light, as much for public as private use, and on the following basis:—

1. The Municipality shall authorise the establishment of works for making gas from coal, at a point which I have marked out in the southern end of the town.

2. The enterprise which I represent will oblige itself to supply gas of the best quality, both for public and private consumption, to the whole of that part of the city to the south of Calle Rivadavia, with the right to extend the pipes to the rest of the town whenever it shall find such extension advisable.

3. The highest price which the company can charge the public will be four patacons ($4.4) or their equivalent in paper money for every thousand cubic feet, without any charge for the use of metres.

4. The same sum will be charged to the Municipality for gas consumed in the public offices, it being understood that whatever reduction may eventually be made in the price for private consumption will at the same time be allowed to the Municipality.

5. Under the preceding basis of charge the Municipality will make a contract with the Company for such consumption of Gas as should be necessary for public use for the term of ten years, in the southern part of the town as above mentioned, with the option on the part of the Municipality to make said contract comprehend the rest of the town should it deem it advisable.

6. If during the carrying out of the contract, another company already established should offer to the Municipality to supply the gas of equal quality for a less price than that already stated, the company which I represent obliges itself to accept the reduced terms or lose the right of supplying gas to the Municipality.

7. The Municipality obliges itself to obtain from the National Government the exemption of Customs duties on all articles introduced from abroad for the erection and exclusive use of the gas-works for the term of twenty-five years.

8. The Municipality also obliges itself to obtain from the proper authorities and to consent to the exemption of all taxes on the capital of the company for the term of twenty-five years.

9. The Municipality will also guarantee to the company the same rights and privileges enjoyed by any company of the same kind in this city.

10. The company agrees to finish the works and supply gas to the public within the term of two years from the granting of the concession, under penalty of losing said concession should the term expressed above expire before completion.

11. The company reserves to the Municipality the right of buying the works at any time, by payment in cash of the entire capital invested, together with twenty-five per cent in compensation.

12. If the Corporation find the terms acceptable, I am ready to sign a formal contract under the terms above expressed.

I have the honor to remain &c.,
[Signed.) EUSTAQUIO DE LA RIESTRA.

THE ELECTIONS IN PARAGUAY.

TRIUMPH OF THE MACHAIN-DECOUD PARTY.

We have dates from Asuncion to the 6th inst.: the elections of the 3rd resulted in favor of Machain, Decoud and their friends, some of the opposite party (including Padre Duarte of Uruguayana) having been put in prison. The highest number of votes was recorded (302) for D. Salvador Jovellanos, and the others next in order were—Juan Godoy, F. Machain, José Decoud, G. Narvoez, Juan J. Decoud, B. Recalde, S. Irrazabal, R. Bestañoles, F. Guanes, A. Cañete, Col. Baez, Capt. Achucarro, A. Decoud, L. Machain, M. Palacios, B. Peralta, J. Miranda, M. Collar, S. Silva and Padre Arrua, belonging to the Machain-Decoud party; and Recalde, Concha, Casal, Major Perez and Padre Acosta of the Candido Barreiro party. During the elections patrols of Brazilian cavalry paraded the city, as some rumors of a revolution were rife. The opposition candidates for Asuncion were Candido Barreiro, Padre Duarte, J. Corbalan, J. Gil, Col. F. Iturburu, and E. Roman, The official paper contradicts a rumor that Iturburu has been named Argentine Consul General: he has resigned the post of Chief Secretary and been succeeded by José Decoud. After the elections Padre Duarte was released from his solitary confinement. Padre Maiz has published a long declaration tryinto clear himself of the Lopez atrocities. Gen. Vedia has surrendered Domingo Urien to the Tribunals.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Paris, June 7.

A great fire took place yesterday in the Forest of Fontainebleau, when two hundred acres are said to have been devastated.

Lord Lyons was present to-day at the sitting of the Parliamentary committee on naval affairs.

Florence, June 7.

It is stated that the remnant of Nathan's band has succeeded in escaping to Switzerland. The persons arrested at Leghorn are principally members of a society of ex-volunteers.

It is asserted that the authorities have seized plans for an insurrection and letters written by Mazzini.

Geboa, Jun 7.

It is stated that a band of twenty-five men have attempted to destroy the railway track near Pisa.

The railway servants resisted the attempt, and one was seriously wounded.

Madrid, June 7.

In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes, Señor Rios Rosas, refuted the arguments put forward by Señor Canova in favour of the claims of the Prince of the Asturias to the throne, and declared that all partisans of the restoration were enemies of the Constitution and the revolution of September

Señor Rosas also opposed a plebiscitary monarchy, as tending to degenerate into despotism. Should a king now be elected, he would disarm the agitators, and the continuation of the interregnum would lead to a republic, socialism, and complete anarchy.

Señor Rivero, in reply to Señor Canova, declared the restoration of the Bourbons to be an anti-liberal proposition, and that the immense majority of the Cortes would suffer any extremity rather than consent to the return of the Bourbons to the throne.

Lisbon, June 7.

The sittings of the Cortes have been suspended until the 30th of October.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, promising a reform of the chamber of Peers and of the educational system, liberty of public meeting and of association, economy in the administration and legislation in harmony with individual rights.

Corfu, June, 7.

The Greek Royal family arrived here yesterday. The Queen and the princes will stay here for some months, but the King will return shortly to Athens.

Madrid, June 5.

A demonstration was made yesterday by 5,000 adherents of Marshal Espartero, who marched in procession, with a flag bearing the inscription, "Let the will of the nation accomplish the triumph of the rights of the people and of truth."

The Unionist party have seceded from the Alphonsistas, and will henceforth adopt the name of Septembristas.

Lisbon, June 6.

Marshal Saldanha demands the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, and also that the army should be increased to 30,000 men.

He refused to receive the Italian Minister, who is also not invited to attend the official receptions. The Marshal has declared that he will negotiate direct with Florence.

He has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of Portugal abroad, in which he explains the situation of the kingdom, and announces his intention to introduce important political reforms.

Complete tranquillity exists throughout the country.

Vienna, June 11.

The *New Free Press* of this evening publishes a telegram from Pola, according to which the authorities have received notification of an intended disembarkation of Italian volunteers in Istria. An Austrian vessel of war is cruising along the coast, and strict measures of precaution have been ordered.

Madrid, June 7.

Mr. Bonnell, senior, has regained his liberty, and arrived to-day at Puerto Santa Maria, near Cadiz. The brigands near Gibraltar attempted to capture two English officers of the garrison, but they were rescued by the Civil Guards, who fired upon the brigands, wounding one and capturing another. The English and Spanish Governments have made arrangements to prevent Gibraltar becoming a haunt of brigands as formerly it was of smugglers.

An unusually large number of maritime casualties was reported to-day at Lloyd's. The most serious of these is the total wreck, on the northern reef of Bermuda, of the steamer Dacia, with a considerable section—1,000 miles— of the West India Telegraph cable on board. The vessel and cargo are stated to have been insured for £2 0,000 at Lloyd's and with the various companies. It is believed, however, that the sunken cable may be recovered by divers, as the depth of water where the loss occurred is not great. By far the largest portion of the cable—about 3,000 miles—is on board five other steamers engaged in the expedition; and it is not likely that the disaster to the Dacia will much retard the commencement of operations.

Last night a telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Layard to the following effect:

The brigands who captured the Bonnels were waylaid on their return from Puerto Santa Maria, and three out of the four killed by the Spanish Guardia Civil. The fourth will, it is expected, be taken. Ransom recovered, I understand.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Money market of London—Bank discount without alteration at 3.

Consols on the 11th June were quoted at 93; and these of 3 per cent. French at 74.67.

Brazilians Bonds of 1852 from 86 to 86½ exdividend; 1858, from 86 to 88; 1860, from 83 to 85; 1863, from 81½ to 82½; 1865, from 91½ to 92.

London June 13.

Cotton dull, in consequence of the abundance of North American.

In Produce from River Plate no change in prices.

Liverpool, June 11.

Cotton dull; Stock 598,000 bales.

Havre, June 11.

Hides firm in same state.

Horsehair—No alteration.

Wool from River Plate—Great demand.

New York, June 12.

Gold closed at 113⅝ per cent.

Cotton—Midling upland 22¼.

Havre, June 8.

Dry cowhides of River Plate.—The prices obtained this fortnight have no alteration.

Tallow in good demand. The news from the markets of Paris and London announce that prices are going up.

Wools.—The sales of this fortnight are 1546 bales from Buenos Ayres, and 690 bales from Montevideo, and 741 bales from different parts.

Liverpool, June 8.

Hides.—Sales of 17,000 Uruguay hides at sixpence per pound.

The market is not active.

Tallow—The demand continues in favorable terms. Prices 45, and mutton tallow 44 for the 112 lbs.

Wools—100 bales dirty at 33 to 6d.

Madrid 17th.

The Regent Serrano is unwell. The bill for abolishing slavery is before the Cortes.

Paris, 17th.

The Emperor is recovered from his indisposition. The Empress has sent 10,000 francs (£400) for the sufferers at Constantinople, and the Foreign Office 5,000 francs. The Emperor has sent 5,000 francs to the sufferers of the fire at Limoges. A new treaty with Spain is spoken of, respecting refugees and other matters. The crops are threatened with drought.

Rome, 17th.

Article 3rd. of the Infallibility was approved to-day.

Brussels, 17th.

The Ministry have resigned.

Madrid 18th.

The report about Don Fernando becoming King is contradicted: another prince of blood-royal is on the tapis. An envoy has been sent to Lisbon by Montpensier. Serrano is recovered.

Washington, 15th.

The United States Government is resolved not to interfere in the Cuban question.

Florence, 13th.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs says that Marshal Saldanha has refused to hold relations with the Marquis Oldoini because the latter censured the revolution. The Italian Government has therefore recalled the Marquis and suspended relations with Portugal until an explanation be given.

Bucharest, 14th.

The rumor of the massacre of the Jews is incorrect; some university students caused a disturbance and broke some windows. The Jewish Committee has thanked the Danubian Government for having suppressed the riot.

Lisbon, 19th.

Marshal Saldanha continues in power, holding the portfolios of War and Foreign Affairs; Diaz Ferreyra, Finance; Autonio Da Costa, Justice; Marquis de Angeja, Public Works. The Loulé Cabinet, deposed by Saldanha, have made a manifesto to the people.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

Washington, June 6.

Mr. Schenck's new funding bill has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and recommitted. It authorises the issue of $1,000,000,000 in bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing 4 per cent. interest, to be exempt from all taxes, and to be exchanged at par for the outstanding 5-20 bonds.

The House of Representatives by 113 to 79 votes, has instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill repealing the duty on coal.

Washington, June 7.

The House of Representatives, by 150 votes to 35, has passed the bill to reduce the taxation, together with Mr. Schenck's amendments, embodying certain items of the impending Tariff Bill.

New York, June 6.

Gold closed at 113⅞. Exchange on London 109¾. United States 5-20 bonds 1882, 112¼. Cotton, middling uplands, 22¼. Petroleum, standard white, 27½.

New York, June 7.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that a violent earthquake has occurred at the city of Oajaca. Over 100 persons were killed, and a large number injured. Other towns and some mines in the State of Oajaca were damaged.

Ottowa, June 6.

The Governor-General has publicly thanked the volunteers and militia for their prompt response to the call to resist the Fenian invasion. General Lindsay spoke on the same occasion, and attributed the easy defeat of the invaders to the accuracy of firing of the Canadian forces. General Lindsay has, moreover, issued a general order acknowledging the promptitude of the troops.

Telegrams, declared to be from authentic sources, represent Riel as preparing to resist the advance of the expedition to the Red River.

New York, June 6.

The expedition of fillibusters which left New York on board the steamer George B. Upton disembarked at Puntabrava, near Nevuitas, and was attacked by 100 Spanish regulars and 10 gunboats. The expedition was dispersed, with a loss of 10 killed, including Captain Parrison. Two thousand rifles, six tons of powder, and some artillery fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

Washington, June 6.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. M'Veigh as Minister at Constantinople.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday.

President Batlle is still encamped at Costa de Castro: last Sunday (3rd) he sent Colonel Ordoñez and Major Ellis with 500 men to pursue a body of the enemy some three leagues distant. It is announced from Carmelo that a band of 300 rebels attacked that town and was repulsed. Advices from Paysandú mention the return of General Caraballo. At Salto things are quiet, but Lopez Jordan is collecting his forces, with Medina and Bastarrica at the Mocoretá on the frontier of Corrientes.

Mr. Giebert is putting up the necessary machinery at Fray Bentos for making artificial guano out of the residuum of saladeros.

In the trial of Zuleta and Queirolo a witness named Tutzo has identified one of the daggers as having been sold by him to the accused. It seems sentence of death will be passed.

Messrs. McKinnon and Pfeil have arrived in the packet, and the Rev. Mr. Adams is expected in the Cordillera.

M. Lacollet the old and esteemed bootmaker, is dead: he had made a fortune of £20,000 and lost all, or nearly all, in the Fomento folly: he was in his 65th year.

Mdlle. Patti will proceed from the River Plate overland to Chile, thence up the West Coast to San Francisco, where she will take steamer to China, returning to Europe by way of India, and Egypt and Turkey: she will retire into private life on the profits of this tour.

At 2 o'clock to-day His Excellency the new American Minister presented his credentials to the Government, at the Fort, in presence of a large number of persons. The Hon Robert C. Kirk introduced his new colleague to Acting President Vidal, who was accompanied by Messrs. Bustamante and Duncan Stewart. Mr. Kirk spoke in his usual earnest and impressive manner, and Mr. Stevens then addressed the Government receiving a complimentary reply from Sr. Vidal.

A battalion of National Guards acted as a guard of honor, and it was remarked that the attendance was the largest ever seen at the Government house on such occasions. The relations of this country with the United States are most friendly and the Government alluded in the highest and most complimentary terms to the retiring minister, Mr. Kirk.

The trial of Queirolo and Zuleta for the murder of General Flores draws a large attendance of the public: they are defended by Dr. Brito del Pino, but the evidence against them seems very strong.

There is no news from head-quarters: a small garrison has been sent out to San José.

A Brazilian transport has arrived with 400 men from Humaitá.

A fellow has eloped from here with £3,500 in gold.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Very alarming rumors were circulated on Monday evening to the effect that General Rivas' troops had been defeated and utterly routed by Lopez Jordan. Nothing to hand yesterday tended to confirm these reports, which were no doubt set afloat by interested parties.

The 'storm in a tea-pot' that has been raised about the President's carriage, and the issuing of invitations for the official reception at Government House on the 9th has naturally caused much comment in native circles. Several official declarations have been published on the subject, but they are too long for our columns.

The proffered resignation of Señor Bustamante has naturally alarmed the Montevidean Government, and a meeting composed in greater part of Senators and Deputies was called on Saturday to consider the matter, a commission being named to investigate the causes alleged for the resignation of the First Minister, with the view of removing them if possible. President Batlle, it is said, is determined to make every sacrifice to retain Señor Bustamante's services. As regards the revolution the news is each day more alarming and unsatisfactory. There are 1,000 Blancos now in sight of San José, and it is feared a 'coup de main' on the capital is contemplated by the rebels. Private parties, landholders in the districts occupied by the Government troops, complain sorely of their horses and cattle being taken by foraging parties without payment or even the formality of a receipt. This conduct, which has been persisted in since the outbreak of the revolution, has turned the whole rural population, native and foreign, against the Government cause.

We hear from some Entre Rios estancieros who arrived in town yesterday that that Province is assuming the appearance of a howling wilderness. All the puesteros and peones have either been taken off as soldiers by the rebel Governor, or enlisted in the National cause, and the flocks and herds are left to take care of themselves, or to the inefficient watching of the women and children left at home, and amongst whom great misery is beginning to prevail. The accounts of depredations committed by stragglers from Jordan's army are worse every day, but while the war lasts it is useless to hope for their repression.

Considerable indignation has been felt against the Royal Mail Steamship Company owing to the removal of Mr. Robinson from the agency of the Company without having made any provision for his future support. A man like Mr. Robinson, who has grown grey in the service of the Company, and who is considered the type of the punctilious old English gentleman, is not to be cast aside like an old suit of clothes when the gloss is worn off. Those who signed the petition for the appointment of Messrs. Charles Benn & Co. did so under the impression that Mr. Robinson had been amply provided for, and are now only becoming aware of their mistake. Mr. Hunt, the agent in Rio for only some four years, was offered a retiring pension of £250 a year; Mr. Robinson, the agent in Buenos Ayres for the last twenty years, was offered a gratuity of £100! Truly the Company have wished to fulfil the Scripture to the letter, if not the spirit, "To him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." If the Royal Mail Company wish to maintain their position as the favorite line of steamers, they will gracefully grant a retiring pension to an old man who has spent the best years of his life in their service, and who would consider himself happy in having 150 or 200 pounds a year, to enable him to live quietly for the remainder of his days in his native country in company with his maiden sisters, whose principal support he has always been.

Rex writes to us from Salto B. O. as follows:—Caraballo is still here. Suarez is come to Montevideo; many reports about the Blancos close to Tuacuarembo. Great talk about Caraballo's forces going out from day to day. Old Caceres still alive and kicking; nothing new from Entre Rios. Business dull; no cash; everybody seems to be hard up here.

The Recoleta Tramway is the great hit of the day in this species of enterprise. During last week, the second of its running, this line carried the enormous number of 18,634 people, or three times as many as the old established Union Tramway in Montevideo. On Sunday there were six carriages running all day, each of them filled to overflowing. We sincerely congratulate our noble friend Vicount Billinghurst and his coadjuter, Sir Tramway Wattell, on their great success.

A great number of arrests were made by the police during the late holidays for drunkeness and other minor offences, and the Cabildo prison is at the present moment filled to its utmost capacity with these and other 'mauvais sujets' of all kinds. We feel pleasure in observing that amongst the eighty-two arrests on Independence Day not a single English name appears. This is just cause for congratulation, and highly creditable to our countrymen here. Almost all other nationalities are fully represented.

In Madrid the streets are swept three times a day and watered as often. In this respect it seems "they manage things better in Spain" than in this go-ahead republic. 'Enfeebled Europe' can still teach us a great many things.

The official decree nominating Dr. Salvador de Carril to the Presidency of the Superior Court, the highest legal position in the country, has just been issued. We congratulate the learned judge and the country on his nomination to this distinguished post, which will afford him an enlarged sphere for the display of the brilliantly erudite qualities that have won it for him.

Latest accounts from Mendoza mention the fact that the late fall of snow there lasted for a week, covering the earth in some districts to a depth of a foot. We hear that some enterprising Dutchman living near the city improvised a sledge on the second day of the snow, and drove about the neighbourhood till the thaw set in, to the intense astonishment of the natives who had never seen such a 'trap' and probably never will again.

Dr. Prado, who defended the Baradero murderers, has deemed it his duty to put in a plea for mercy on Cruz and Troncoso, excepting Taboada. He asks for a commutation of the sentence of death to fifteen years 'presidio.' In the name of justice and common humanity we hope this appeal will be rejected. The crime has been brought home to them, and was one of the worst that has ever disgraced a civilized country.

Les Crochets du Pere Martin, a melo-drama that had a great run in Paris, was produced on Monday night at the Alcazar. The roles of Pere Martin and his son were interpreted, particularly the former, in a manner showing great dramatic powers on the part of the actors. The house was a poor one, as the legitimate drama is but faintly appreciated at the head-quarters of the 'can-can.'

The Plaza Victoria just at present creates the same impression on the beholder as a man whose hair has been cut too short. All the trees have been lopped to the utmost limit, and the effect is bad for the moment, but in summer we shall be compensated by their sprouting more vigorously.

We are happy to hear that arrangements have been made by the managers of the Colon Theatre for leaving open the doors on the South side of the theatre in future, in order to allow the occupants of the 'palcos' to get to their carriages.

Sr. A. Arana won the celebrated $100,000 diamond in a raffle yesterday.

The only news from Montevideo is the arrival of Gen. Borges there, and the murder of a man in Cerro Largo by Benites, the Blanco commander.

We understand there is some probability of the Central Uruguay Railway passing into English hands. This is the only hope of salvation for this miserably managed railway.

Mr. Zimmermann is making most laudable efforts to push on the works of the Cordoba Exhibition; there are now 200 workmen employed. All the work on the grounds is finished.

An experienced frontier man writes to a colleague to say that the best cure for the Indian plague is for the Government to reduce to the utmost the price of land within the frontiers, while distributing that outside gratis to those who wish to settle on it. We consider the friendly Indians almost as great a curse as the others, and we think he is right.

The Ninth passed off in the dullest of ways at Rosario, according to the local papers. There were a few 'tertulias' in private houses, but the sovereign people had to be content with the following programme, jocosely drawn up by the *Nuevo Mundo*:—July Fetes—Pyramid lighted up with gas; gas lighting up the Pyramid—Pyramid with inscriptions; inscriptions on Pyramid, Our colleague seems to have 'raison;' 'toujours Pyramid' is no better than everlasting partridge.

The barraqueros of the sister capital are about to introduce the metric-decimal system of weights and measures in their business. This is expected to prove a great improvement, and it is said the saladeristas will follow suit.

Carlotta Patti will commence a series of concerts in Montevideo in the first week of August. We may expect her here towards the end of that month.

There occurred a frightful 'spill' in Calle Piedad the other night. While going at a break-neck pace the axle of an Once omnibus snapped, knocking the passengers into each others laps and arms, smashing hats against the top and toes against the bottom of the vehicle, but happily without any serious injury being sustained by any one. In a few years more we may delegate these torture-inflicting vehicles to the country towns or D. Jones' locker, No one will drive in a 'bus with a tramway at hand.

Messrs. Longmans and Co., the well-known publishers, have just brought out Major Rickard's English edition of his work on the Mineral Resources of this country. It has been most favourably spoken of by the press, and the revelations it contains respecting the mineral resources of this country have been received by the public with general surprise and much satisfaction. We have no doubt the gallant Major's book must prove of the greatest benefit by putting our mining prospects in a proper light before the public at home.

A fearful fire took place lately in Falmouth, by which a great quantity of valuable property was destroyed. We find a long account of it in an English paper by Mr. Clifton Carne, Argentine Consul at that port, but it is too long for our columns.

We hear a rather unpleasant rumour from London to the effect that a weekly organ is about being started in that city with the object of opposing emigration to any foreign countries but those under English rule or the United States. This anti-emigration publication must be expected to have no little effect where the prejudice in favor of our own colonies is already so strong.

Sir Narrow Gauge Robertson, the well-known engineer, informed us yesterday that it is probable a bill will soon be introduced in Congress by two leading Senators proposing that all railways contemplated in the future to be constructed in this Republic, shall be on the narrow gauge system. In England there is a gradual inclination amongst engineers to return to this plan, which is found 50 per cent more economical and quite as effective and lasting as that now in use.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, the much respected Anglican pastor in Montevideo, has returned to the River Plate. He came in the Cordillera. We feel great pleasure in welcoming the Rev. gentleman on his return amongst the host of friends he has in this country.

The Bois de Palermo was crowded with the 'beau monde' on Saturday and Sunday. We never remember seeing so many elegant equipages collected at this favourite spot, although the road down was not in the best order owing to the late bad weather.

A number of foreign emigrants to Venezuela disgusted with the wretched state of that country owing to the frequency of murder, robbery and other crimes, have petitioned the Argentine Government to assist them to get to this country where they would like to settle. We believe there are several members of the abortive Mark Tapley Colony amongst the petitioners. The Government of Mr. Sarmiento should not lose this opportunity as we believe the petitioners represent about 6000 emigrants.

Captain Fawkes, Commander of H. M. ship Cracker, arrived in town yesterday from Concordia; he comes on important business to our Chargé d'Affaires here, and will return to Concordia to morrow.

The Italo Platense of the new line of emigrant steamers will leave Bordeaux on her first trip to the Plate on the 17th of this month. This vessel is the largest emigrant steamer that has ever sailed for the Plate, being 3,600 tons burden.

Private letters from England assure us that half the sporting world has been ruined by McGregor's defeat at Epsom. As the other half has always been in a chronic state of ruin, things may be said to look hazy for the Turf.

Minister Paranhos may be expected down from Asuncion to-day or to-morrow. The King of Portugal has conferred the grand cross of the order of the Conception on this distinguished diplomatist.

We have interesting news from Entre Rios. Rivas and Jordan are still near each other on the Yucari river about three leagues from Concordia, and skirmishing goes on every day. Mitre is marching to join Rivas, Conesa is near Corrientes, and our countryman O'Kelly (Gelly) is no one knows where. Jordan's stragglers continue to commit all sorts of depredations. They have driven in 50 Scotch settlers from the colony near Concordia and sacked their houses. The women and children took refuge in the town, and the men have armed themselves for an attempt to drive off the freebooters and rescue their property. We hear that Lopez Jordan is endeavouring to persuade the National Government to receive an envoy from him to negotiate peace. The answer of the Government will be given to-day.

The Senate Committee on Constitutional Affairs has thrown out the Jordan note with the expression of an opinion that the de facto authorities of Entre Rios must be ignored 'in toto' by the National Government and no intercourse whatever held with the rebel governor. This puts an end to the matter, and may in a degree soften the very bad impression made on the public mind by the vote that obtained even a momentary consideration for the document in question.

The *Money Market Review* qualifies the praise of this country contained in a splendid leader in its columns, by stating that 'the impunity existing for crime in the Argentine Republic must always be a foul stain on its Administration.'

There were alarming rumors current on Wednesday evening respecting the breaking out of a revolution in Paraguay. To any one knowing the present condition of that unhappy country the report seemed ridiculous, and the Asuncion papers to hand yesterday morning show the affair to have been mere election excitement, which the Brazilian commander very properly took the precaution of suppressing, by holding his troops in readiness to act should any violence be attempted. It is said the supporters of Barreiro intended to assassinate Ricarola; but the arrest of some suspected persons and the precautions adopted by the Brazilians prevented any open display. The result of the elections is not yet known.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister to this Republic, went down to Montevideo on Tuesday evening; to be present at the presentation by the Hon. Mr. Stevens to President Batlle of his credentials as United States Envoy to the Republic of Uruguay, which took place yesterday. Mr. Kirk is expected to return here to-morrow morning, in order to assist at the ceremonies incidental to the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

We feel pleasure in being able to state that Dr. Burmeister, though still suffering from the wounds inflicted on him by his servant, is in a fair way of recovery.

Another of our compositors has fallen in for £50 in the Corrientes lottery drawn this week.

The anxiety about the Newton increased yesterday morning, but at an early hour her arrival was telegraphed. Her machinery broke down. She will arrive here to-morrow and sail for home in the afternoon. She brought some passengers for this port and two or three for Montevideo.

The mercantile men of Montevideo are anxious that the steamers running thence to this port should delay their departure till a later hour in the afternoon, in order to give business men more time to answer letters and effect their orders. We think the agents of the different lines would consult their own and the public interest by acceding to the very reasonable desire of the Montevideo merchants. The press of that city is also in favor of the change.

The charges of the Central Argentine Railway for carrying goods are so high that, strange to say, the bullock-cart business has actually obtained an increase of patronage since the opening of the line to Cordoba. The local papers say the bullock has conquered the locomotive. This will never do—the scale of charges must be reduced.

The question of joining the Argentine Confederation is being discussed every day more earnestly in the political circles of Montevideo. It is now said that a monarchical party is emerging from the ranks of both Whites and Reds, that would be ready to vote annexation, if Argentines would consent to change their present form of government for that of a constitutional monarchy, with Mr. Sarmiento as King. We refer to this very grave question in our leading columns.

We had a visit yesterday from Mr. Henly, who reports his colony as progressing most favorably. The Rev. Mr. Fox, together with five of the most stalwart of the colonists, who partake the reverend gentleman's misgivings as to the security existing in this country for life and property, returns to England in the mail steamer next week. The machinery, ploughs, etc. have reached the colony, and work will be commenced next week. One of the most striking features of the new colony will be a flax mill which it is Mr. Henly's intention to erect on the banks of the Saladillo; the water-power, he informs us, is superb.

We have some further particulars of Mr. Mundy's murder. It appears an old man well known in the neighbourhood had been sleeping in the house with him, and on the morning the murder is supposed to have been committed this man was seen to wash himself and his clothes in a laguna at some distance from the house. He has been arrested, and the Englishmen of Fraile Muerto keep watch (three at a time) night and day round the prison. Many were for shooting the prisoner at once, but as the evidence against him is not conclusive, the authorities of Cordova have been communicated with, but no answer has as yet been received.

We hear that the Municipality is contemplating raising a loan of three hundred million dollars m/c!!! to enable them to repave the city. A partial attempt was made to clean dry some of the streets yesterday by gangs of scavengers; but the only effective relief in this way we can hope for is from the old established firm that has had the monopoly of such service in this city from time immemorial, Messrs Sun, Wind & Co. The Municipality assert that it would have been impossible for Hercules to clean the Augean Stable if he had to do with waterworks, tramway, or gas contractors, and that these companies by continually opening the streets would drive even Baron Haussman mad and render his projects abortive. There may be something in this; but why are the streets free from these drawbacks in quite as bad a state as the others?

The total number of emigrants arrived in the United States for the 12 months ending June 30th 1869 was 389,652 or 1082 per day. The proportion of the sexes was as 3 women to 6 men. Nearly 7 eighths of them were deck passengers, and the ratio according to nationalities was Germans 36, Irish 18, English and Scotch 17, Swedes 11, Canadians 6, Chinese 3, French 1, Swiss 1, Danes 1, Dutch and Belgians 1, Italians and Spaniards 1, Cubans 1, miscellaneous 3. The arrivals of Italians average only 120 monthly, and Spaniards 94.

The building company called the 'Credito Territorial,' started in Rosario in February last, is making wonderful progress, and has already run up several fine houses in that town, giving employment to a great number of workmen. The local press says this company has done more for Rosario in a few months than all its political institutions in a long course of years. We can easily believe this.

Two enormous skeletons of antediluvian animals have been discovered on the river bank at Fray Bentos, but they are so large that no means of removing them safely have as yet been devised.

The Municipality and the ecclesiastical authorities of this diocese have entered into a dispute respecting the keeping of the parish registers and other matters which it is to be hoped may be satisfactorily arranged. Of course both sides conceive the law to be with them.

Dick Jordan has made a last attempt on the loyalty of the 'noble and heroic sons of Corrientes,' by addressing to them a proclamation couched in terms abusive of the National Government, and appealing to them for aid. This document is said by some to be apocryphal; in any case it is not of importance or likely to have any effect. The general intelligence from Entre Rios is of a very unfavorable kind; the Province is in a most disordered state little short of anarchy, and crime of every kind is rampant.

D Juan Rosas, who expired in this city on Wednesday, was the eldest son of the exile of Southampton. The deceased lived completely secluded for several years past.

Orion promises the first volume of his biography of Mrs. Lynch in August. The work is looked for with great anxiety.

The cattle plague has broken out at Ayacucho; it is clear that it would be premature to do away with the precautions adopted in our markets when the disease appeared. It may possibly linger about the rural districts for months yet.

A memorial is lying for signature at the Rural Society's rooms, 92 Calle Peru, which every camp man in town should sign. It is in support of the measures proposed by the Provincial Government for dealing with the Indians of the South. Unless the Government is kept up to the work the whole affair will be dropped, until some day the Indians give a fresh reminder by another ravaging raid.

Affairs are dragging on so slowly in Entre Rios that the National Government has ordered the purchase of 2500 horses to remount General Mitre's forces. Were the cavalry branch of the service in an effective state, the Jordan war would have been over by this time

There will be a Te Deum at the Cathedral to-morrow at 12 o'clock. President Sarmiento, Governor Castro, and all the State dignitaries will attend.

The Rural Society has just received a lot of Chilian seeds for trial in this climate.

Miss Kate Holloway, the popular equestrtinne was not, we are happy to hear, much hurt by the fall she got on Tuesday evening; she had a narrow escape. The dwarf received on the same evening a flying kick from one of the horses that doubled him up and tried the toughness of his ribs severely.

The French theatre in Calle Cangallo will open in a few days for the production of 'opera comique' with an entire new Company. The 'repertoire' includes all the latest works of this class produced in Paris. We have hopes of the success of this company if the artists are up to the mark.

Sr. Arelanes swept our 'patio' almost clean of its best plants yesterday to adorn the gardens of the Cordoba Exhibition Palace.

We received yesterday partial details of another dreadful assassination near Frayle Muerto, and with grief we hear that the victim is a countryman. As far as we can learn, the murdered man, Mr. Mundy who was employed, we hear, on the estancia of Mr Squires, was left in charge of the house during the latter gentleman's absence, and as he did not appear for a day or so, the neighbors, seeing through the windows that he was lying stretched on the floor, broke open the door, which was locked, and found the unfortunate man with the back of his head smashed in and his throat cut from ear to ear. He was buried a few hours afterwards. We are unable to give further details to-day of this horrid tragedy, the motive for it, or as to the probability of the assassin being captured. It is clear that it cannot be put down to a 'pulperia' quarrel, and we await with great anxiety further particulars.

A second attempt at piracy was made the other night in the harbor of Montevideo. The vessel attacked on this occasion was the Malvina Vidal, a German merchant ship, the crew of which resisted vigorously with marlinspikes and any weapons at hand, and finally drove the pirates off. What are the foreign men-of-war doing in the roads of Montevideo while these disgraceful attempts occur every night?

We find by some interesssg statistics on Telegraphy that messages from England to India take nearly half a day in transmission, although Mr. Maxwell, while experimenting some time ago on the speed of electricity, arrived at the conclusion that it travels at the rate of 179,800 miles per second, or about 20,000 miles slower than light.

Sheepfarmers may find it of interest to know that the latest official returns of the number of sheep on the continent of Australia show a grand total of 45,000,0 0.

We received yesterday through a competent source some interesting details of the progress of the Cordoba Exhibition. The work is advancing, though everything, from the Palace down to the smallest nail, has to be imported, and the same observation is applicable to skilled labor. There is no v a full complement of carpenters, masons and other artizans at work. The lake in the grounds is filled, the lawn ploughed and sown with grass, café and stables commenced; and the tramway progresses at the rate of a 'cuadra' per week. A quantity of goods from the provinces and foreign parts has arrived at Cordoba. Our correspondent declares that everything will be in readinoss by the 15th October, and we are officially informed that there is now no intention whatever of postponing the inauguration till March next. The success of the undertaking now lies in the hands of home exhibitors, who should send in their contributions without delay.

It was known on Tuesday night that the Blancos were in the neighbourhood of Colonia, and yesterday telegraphic advices were received intimating that the place had fallen into their hands. Captain Manton who entertained a natural apprehension for the safety of his dock, telegraphed to Admiral Lanman that he would like an American war vessel to run up to protect his works. The Wasp was immediately sent up, and the Whites will certainly steer wide of the Colonia Dock.

A swindler dressed in the pink of Bois de Boulogne fashion went into the shop of Mons. Fabre, jeweller in Calle Florida the other day and after a little manœuvring managed to walk off with a diamond ring worth £400, He has not since been heard of. Mons. Fabre seems, we regret to say, to be a kind of pet victim for the Knights of Industry's Order. scarcely a month passes without an attempt being made on this gentleman,s property,

The Provincial Government has at last recognised the necessity of putting two bridges across the River Arrecifes, the surveys for which were lately made by Sr. Huergo and another eminent engineer.

Our friend Turmeau, the world renowned tea-man, does not confine himself to supplying the public with the ingredients for making the highly moral beverage that has made him famous; he has now, as will be seen in our advertising columns, got into the patty line, and will, no doubt, do a large trade while the cattle plague lasts.

Signor Carlos Orlandini and his wife (who is a celebratsd singer) arrived in this city yesterday from Chile.

A duel took place near Rosario a few days ago between Col. Ladueña and Commissary General Coria. The weapons used were daggers, and after some minutes fighting the former was run through the heart, death being instantaneous.

An estanciero and two peons were lately poisoned near Cacarañal by drinking water from a demijohn that had contained some staff for preserving hides; one of the peon died.

A Russian engineer has arrived in Santa Fé to mark out the line of railway from that city to the Emilia colony in the Gran Chaco.

There have been 775 shipwrecks on the coast of England alone from the beginning of the year up to 31st May last.

We notice that our industrious citizen Robert Hunter, of Calle Defensa, has been rewarded by the Municipality for his care in filling up the 'pantano' in front of his shop. This sapient body has had the dirty straw piled in a heap in front of his door. such is his recompense.

A number of ladies in Paris have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of reforming the fashions; that is to say, to reduce the present extravagant expenditure on dress. They call their association "L'Union des Femmes Chrétiennes." Each lady promises to spend so much and no more on her toilette annually, and to pay ready money.

Mr. Ernest Bunge published yesterday in the *Nacion* his ideas as to the establishing of drainage works in this city, and we feel bound to say they seem very comprehensive and practical. Mr. Bunge is against the drainage system as practised in London and other English towns, and advocates the adoption of the pneumatic system, which has succeeded admirably on the Continent of Europe, and has been partially introduced here by a private Italian company. The rest of Mr Bunge's scheme includes the utilization of the refuse matter (an important item of income), the extension of the water works, and paving or Macadamising of the streets. He propose to alter the levels, and where necessary make drains to carry off the surplus water; also the planting of public gardens and erection of baths, the formation of a scavenger corps 500 strong, and the removal of all hospitals to the suburbs. Mr. Bunge asserts that his scheme is the most advantageous, financially considered, that has yet been proposed.

The audacity of the thieving community seems boundless. 'Kleptomania' has invaded the sacred precincts of Congress Hall, and on Wednesday last the jerry hat of a press reporter was audaciously appropriated by some person or persons unknown. This want of respect for Congress and the press is a truly awful sign of the times. We understand that for a long time past Honorable Deputies have had continually to deplore the loss of mufflers, top-coats, hats, sticks, and umbrellas. We believe the latter article is considered 'fair game' in every civilised community; but to subject a Congressman or reporter to the ignominy of returning home hatless is an offence that would be mildly punished by transportation for life.

When are the Baradero criminals to be executed? is a question we are asked every day. It is now more than a week since they were condemned, and not a single word is heard from official quarters as to when the sentence of the law is to be carried into effect. The public want to know if a day has been fixed for the execution, and they have a right to know.

The announcement of a new Gas Company has been hailed with considerable satisfaction by the public, and Mr. Riestra's terms are so fair and liberal that it is generally thought he must get the concession he asks. The present price of gas in this city is too high, and might be reduced considerably without in the long run affecting the interests of the existing Co. The new company will force on this reform.

One of our first merchants remarked to us yesterday, with respect to the outcry against the tariffs on the Central Argentine Railway, that interested parties in Cordoba are at the bottom of the whole affair, having a lot of goods on hands that they are anxious to get down to Rosario cheaply. It must be borne in mind that the tariff of the Central Argentine is lower than those of either the Western or Southern Railways, and it is only reasonable that the directors should hesitate to establish lower rates till it be seen if the line can become independent of the Government guarantee which we have no doubt it will in a short time.

The Philharmonic concert came off on Friday evening with the most brilliant success; the spacious hall was filled to overflowing, and the crowd extended to the hall and ante-rooms, where those of the rougher sex found standing or peeping room. We very much regret not having a larger space at our disposal for remarking on this concert, which was amongst the most attractive ever given by the Society. We must be permitted, however, to single out for special praise the wonderful proficiency of Miss Adela Arana on the violin, Miss Giovanelli's rendering of an aria from 'I Promessi Sposi,' Mrs. Hodtwalcker's air' from Le Nozze de Figaro and the 'Farewell Kiss,' as arranged for Adelina Patti, magnificently rendered by Miss Igarzabal. The 'chori' were in admirable training. Mr Reinken has now brought the Philharmonic Corps to a pitch which, if not amateur perfection, is something uncommonly like it.

Latest intelligence from Asuncion informs us that the cold has of late been so intense there that numbers of the homeless and starving portion of the people have died. It is little to our credit that some measure for apportioning relief to these unfortunate sufferers has not been originated in this city. We have heard surprise expressed that a subscription has not been got up, but the fact is public subscriptions seldom succeed in B. Ayres; witness that for the Pacific earthquake sufferers some few years ago.

The fares on the steamer Rio Paraguay between this port and Montevideo have been greatly reduced, thus offering the public increased facilities for communication with the sister capital.

A lot of gold dust collected in Patagonia has just been received by Mr. Littlejohn of Montevideo.

The steamboat agents have acceded to the wishes of the Montevidean merchants respecting the sailing of their vessels. Henceforth all steamers for Buenos Ayres and Uruguay will leave Montevideo at 5 p.m.. The agents deserve the thanks of the community for their prompt acquiescence in the wishes of the public,

Messrs. Strachan and Garford two of the gentlemen mentioned yesterday as returning to England from the Henly Colony have called on us to contradict the rumor that they were alarmed at the insecurity for life and property in the country: it is rather that they do not find everything so comfortable as desired, and their health is very delicate. Moreover the abundance of game which was held out as an inducement is not found at Rosario or the Saladillo.

Mr. Mathews, of Ranchos, requests us to say that he will pay a handsome reward for any information of the twelve railway horses stolen from his quinta on the 5th inst. The wires were cut and the horses driven off. Fortunately Dr. Gibbings was in charge of the Juzgado for the day and oficios were sent to all the Juzgados in the province advising the theft and, describing the animals. We hope soon to hear of their being brought back.

The amusements provided for the people on the Ninth were of the usual kind, fireworks, acrobats, etc., and the population of the city, so long cooped up by the late rain and mud, turned out 'en masse' to enjoy the fine weather and the excitement of the day. The theatres reaped a rich harvest, the Opera House being seemingly the favorite rendezvous of all classes. Two somewhat disagreeable incidents took place at this theatre on Saturday night. The first, the accidental ignition of the drop-scene, might have been serious, but the simple expedient of raising it at once put an end to both the danger and alarm. The second arose from the objections entertained by some ardent admirers of equality to seeing the carriages of the President and Governor 'stopping the way' at the conclusion of the performance, and some hisses were heard. This and former episodes of the kind arose from the absurd regulation of the police which prohibits all vehicles but those mentioned from drawing up at the door. Such a bye-law would not be tolerated in Europe. Carriages should be allowed to come up in single file through 25 de Mayo and Piedad, leaving the line by Plaza Victoria with their occupants. It is painful to see 'paterfamilias' struggling with his partner and followed by a bevey of lovely girls through the mud and cold in the attempt to find his carriage which is hidden somewhere round the corner or at the other side of the Plaza. We must have a reform in this respect, and hope the empresarios of our National Theatre will at once take the matter into consideration.

The Bona Sola, from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp with wool, was totally lost off Rio last month; crew saved.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LA PLATA AND CORDILLERA.

On Saturday morning, the 9th July, the Royal Mail steamer La Plata, with London dates to the 9th June, arrived in this port. Owing to the very excellent arrangement of Messrs. C. W. Benn & Co., the agents, the mails were sent up from Montevideo per river steamer, which anchors in the Inner Roads, thus saving the immense delay hitherto attendant on getting the mails ashore. The mail-bags were ashore early, and quickly sorted at the General Post Office.

The following is the La Plata's passenger list:—

For Mr Henly's Colony—Messrs: Herbert Childers, F Childers Thompson, St David Tynte, Arthur Tynte, Glyne and brother, Carden, Keene, Cuthbert, H McDowell, Whish, Paul, Griffin, Carr, G H Fowler, C D Fowler, Woodberry (sergeant), Chadwell and wife (trumpeter).

From Southampton—Miss S Brazier, Miss Fossbrooke, Mrs Sands and child, Messrs: L Paul, R B Day, Felippe, H Roder, F Blackburn, B Horrocks, J P G Gallwey, E A Lynch, W H Osborne, W O'Dwyer, C Cernuschi, E Anthony, J Waters, D Lane, wife, and four children, J Taylor and wife, J M Duly.

From Lisbon—Messrs: J J Henriques, Joao Aguirre, José Sanchez Silva, Juan Francisco Valverde, Pedro Martins, Anselmo Gutierrez Ortijada.

From Rio do Janeiro—Mr Luiz P de Lacerda Werneck Jr.

The Cordillera, of the Valparaiso line, with London dates to the 14th, and Lisbon telegrams to 18th June, arrived in Montevideo on Friday night. Her mails were sent up by the river steamer leaving on Saturday night, and arrived here on Sunday morning. The Cordillera made a splendid run out, as also the La Plata, and we are indebted to the attention of Mr. Moores, purser of the La Plata, for our London exchanges and the following notes:—

The La Plata had strong head winds from Rio, and arrived at Montevideo during the night of the 7th July.

Passed the French steamer on the 4th.

The R.M.S. Douro, with mails from Buenos Ayres of 15th May, arrived at Lisbon on 11th June. All well.

The Oneida arrived at Bahia on 26th June. All well.

Telegram at Lisbon 13th June announcing the death of Chas. Dickens.

The following is the Cordillera's passenger list:—

From Liverpool—H Higgins, J P Carlisle, W Barclay, S Fraser and wife, Rev S Adams, Burns and wife, D Finlay, W Finlay, C Gripper, M Harmany, J M Tarish, H Spalding.

From Bordeaux—E Despouy, H Battle, Letaurdet, Maysaurable, Elias de Olarte, P Llosa, P Bastos, C de Lezica and wife, E Sbeleagel, L J de Altmon, Coulieret, wife and two children, B Barreiro, Mme Berbesand and three children, J M Urteaga, C Urquizo, J Bidonda, A Peare, M Aycare, J Gaynercon.

From Lisbon—R Asevedo, M Ganarlaco and two brothers, T Mazanceira, J Miquense, R Miquense, J Sobral, M Barras, L Pirez, J M Lopez, J Ignacio, S R de Souza, B P Branico, J P y Fernandez, R E y Chaparro, M A Alvarez, J G y Tejo, A R Marco, B Patricho, N P Blanco, J S Martin, G Castello, A Castello, M L Macirai, M de Ontide, J A V Vidal, J de Pozo, M de Pozo, T Nuñez, J H Laureaco, B Ragal, B Carmel.

From Rio Janeiro—M Galleganco.

The financial event of the week is the remarkable success of the Peruvian loan. It is stated that the applications have reached the enormous amount of £56,000,000, of which £40,000,000 have been subscribed in Paris alone. This proof of the eagerness of the French public for foreign investment tends to explain the continued rise in the leading foreign stocks, for which the extent of the *bona fide* demand scarcely furnished a sufficient reason. As long as money remains on this side of the Channel at its present low rate, and the political horizon continues unclouded, the introduction of fresh loans must be anticipated. In France a large portion of floating capital will be absorbed by the approaching City of Paris Loan for a sum equal to about sixteen millions sterling. The Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres is expected to be amongst the first to appear as a borrower in our market. In connection with the steady rise in Turkish, it is satisfactory to observe that large amounts are being bought for account of Constantinople firms, who are likely to be good judges of the financial prospects of Turkey. Italian have touched to-day (Saturday) 60, a price which they have not reached since the day of the announcement of the cession of Venetia. The confidence which is felt in Italy in the ability of the Government to improve the finances is evidenced by the fact of the forced paper currency being now only at a discount of 2 per cent. The last advices from the Brazils state that the Government is resolved to avoid a foreign loan, and will find no difficulty in procuring funds from the Rio banks.

A circumstance creating surprise is the sudden improvement in Mexican. It has been predicted a long time; and it has come at last. The stock has been at a low price for many months, and a few purchases on behalf of one or two houses at Amsterdam have led to a considerable rise.

With the existing position of the bank, it is not likely that the rate of discount will be advanced beyond 3 per cent. It is true that the value of money is slightly increasing in France, and the purchases of grain to obviate any expected deficiency in the crops may carry the price rather higher, but yet the quotation in Paris is still nearly ½ per cent. below our own.

A Meeting of Conservative peers is to be held to-morrow, at the house of the Duke of Richmond, to consider the course of action to be taken on the Irish Land Bill, and to settle the amendments that are to be proposed in committee.

Mr. Henry Richard, the member for Merthyr, has placed upon the notice paper an important amendment to the Education Bill of the Government. The effect of it is to establish secular education in all schools to be hereafter established out of the public funds. It runs as follows:—"That without desiring to interfere with the continued receipt of grants by existing schools, subject to an efficient conscience clause, this House is of opinion that in any national system of elementary education the religious teaching should be supplied by voluntary effort, and not out of the public funds."

On Saturday General Prim made the anxiously looked-for explanation of his views on the subject of the Spanish monarchy. It came to this simply—that, although he had been many times disappointed, he yet had hopes that he might in three months' time find a king. The project he had in hand had, he said, no connection with the Prince of Asturias, for he would be no party to Bourbon restoration in any shape. He did hint, however, at some plan in reference to Iberianism. He said that the Government in its relations with Portugal had in view a monarchical confederation of the two nations, such as would leave intact their autonomy—a kind of union under one king, perhaps, formed upon the precedent of Austria and Hungary.

The supporters of the Duke of Montpensier's claims to the Spanish throne have held a meeting, at which they have decided to bring him forward as a candidate in the Cortes, and if he should be rejected, to unite with any section of the deputies who might view with favour the proposition to make Serrano king. The friends of Espartero have not abandoned their candidate, although he has abandoned them, and they, too, have held a meeting to arrange for bringing him before the Cortes, if the voting takes place.

It seems impossible to ascertain with any exactness the number of persons who perished in the great fire at Pera; but one account mentions the fearful total of 1,300. The Turkish Government is behaving very well in the matter, giving succour to all who need it, without reference to creed—which it would appear in something to take note of, as it has been considered worthy of mention in the telegrams.

The brigands who escaped from the Greek soldiers after the massacre have, it is said, got to Asia Minor. Some brigands who recently disembarked at Smyrna are being pursued by the Turkish troops, and it is conjectured these will prove to be the remainder of the band of the Arvanitaioi. The Greek Government has caused the arrest of persons suspected of complicity with the brigands, and has authorised the formarton of a body of volunteers for the protection of Attica. The fourteenth batch of correspondence on the massacre has just been published from the Foreign Office.

The marriage of the Earl of Derby with the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury is fixed to take place on the 5th of July. It is stated that there is every probability of the Marquis of Bute returning to the Protestant faith. The paper which gives currency to the report—*John Bull*—says that doubtless the statement will be received with indignant denial, as also was that of his secession to Rome, but the information in both cases is from the same quarter.

The total number of deaths by cholera at Zanzibar recently is 14,000. The epidemic is now subsiding in its virulence.

Prince Arthur was on Saturday, at Montreal, invested with the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Governor-General of the Dominion. The proceedings were of a very imposing character, and were witnessed by the leading men of Canada.

The liquidators of Overend, Gurney & Co. announce that on the 29th and 30th of this month they will be prepared to pay the last instalment, £250,000, due to the creditors.

Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, have written to deprecate any hasty comparison of the qualities of the two turret ships Monarch and Captain, seeing that the first has been on commission more than a year, and must consequently be better handled than the second, which had only been on commission ten days when she left to join the fleet. To expect the Captain all at once to equal the performances of the Monarch would, Messrs. Laird think, be like requiring an untrained horse to win the Derby. The reports received from those on board the Captain speak highly of her qualities and her arrangements as a fighting ship.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, June 6.

A fearful fire broke out at 1 a.m. yesterday in Pera, which was not got under until nearly midnight. In consequence of a strong wind the flames spread with alarming rapidity, and the English Embassy, the American and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoun Theatre, the Palace of the Armenian Patriarch, many churches, mosques, and several thousand houses and shops in the finest part of Pera were completely destroyed. Several persons were killed and others wounded. The fire is still burning in various places. The loss is immense.

The telegraph wires between Pera and Europe were broken, but communication has been re-established this morning at an adjacent point through the excessive promptitude of the telegraph administration.

Great depression prevails throughout the city. The Exchange and almost all the shops are closed.

The French ambassador has invited all French subjects who have suffered loss in the late fire to go to the Embassy to-morrow, to receive pecuniary succour.

Several English have suffered loss.

June 7.

The following are further details of the great fire:—The hospital and the residence of the German Charitable Society were destroyed, and the invalids were rescued by the gallantry of some of the Germans, two of whom died from the injuries received. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was seriously damaged, but the copy of "The Transfiguration," worked in Gobelin tapestry, and presented by the Empress Eugenie, was saved.

A committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers, and a large amount has been subscribed. All the foreign ambassadors have distributed relief to their countrymen.

The *Levant Herald* announces that, according to a communication of the police, 7,000 houses have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at £5,000,000.

The conflagration commenced in the Validé Tschesme-street, at the corner of Dzambar-street, and destroyed the whole quarter comprised within the following boundaries: Validé Tschesme-street, Dzambar-street, Kavasse Bashi-street, Tatavola Gardens, Kissini Pasha's Gardens, Hamali Tschesme-street, the English Embassy, Hamal Bashi-street, High-street, Pera, and Taksim-street. This quarter, which was about one square mile in extent, contained nearly 20,000 houses, one-tenth of which were built of stone, the rest being of wood and plaster. About fifty stone houses leading from the High-street, Pera, to the left were burnt, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Taksim-street, and Hakkiar, Misk, Imam, Sekyz, and Agatch streets, and others, were almost all inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the tenth fête of the Constitution, and had therefore formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore, absent, and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working class inhabited one of the quarters destroyed, and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents, the English and Armenian are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses. Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present time. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places, in consequence of the falling of the walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner.

Since Sunday the flames re-appeared at the back of the French hospital, but were extinguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Impériales steamer. The Government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants.

All precautions were taken at the English Embassy one hour before the fire approached, but it was impossible to prevent the destruction of the edifice. The flames darted upon the roof from a distance of sixty paces, and several men were seriously burnt. Sir Henry Elliott was so absorbed in his efforts to save the building that he took no care of his personal effects, which were in consequence all destroyed. Lady Elliott left the Embassy only just in time, as she was nearly suffocated. The archives and documents of the Embassy were saved.

Considerable sums of money have already been received from high personages and several capitalists for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, and it is stated that subscription lists will be opened in most of the European capitals.

June 10.

The statements of the number of dead and wounded found up to yesterday are very conflicting, ranging from 704 to 1,300. The number actually interred is 122, and of these twenty-two are Protestants—no Jews or Mahomedans are included. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of victims.

The Turkish authorities are displaying great foresight and humanity to all parties; religious differences being entirely laid aside.

The Porte has spontaneously revoked a decree supending the *Levant Times*.

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

Charles Dickens, the son of Mr. John Dickens, who held a position in the Navy Pay Department, was born at Portsmouth in 1812. At the close of the war his father retired on a pension and came to London as parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. His son Charles was placed as a clerk in an attorney's office; but a strong literary bias led to his obtaining, soon after, an engagement as a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, then in the zenith of its fame, under Mr. John Black. The editor noticing his readiness and versatility, allowed him a theatre for the display of his graphic qualities by inserting in his journal those 'Sketches of English Life and Character,' which were afterwards reprinted in a collective form, under the title of 'Sketches by Boz,' in 1836-7. Almost simultaneously with these appeared a comic opera from his pen, entitled 'The Village Coquettes.' The graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, more especially in their most ludicrous aspect, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who accordingly requested 'Boz' to write for them a story as a serial in monthly parts, and the result was the publication of the 'Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club.' The subject was treated by 'Boz' in a manner at once so easy, so graphic, and natural, and with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himsel raised, almost at single step, to the highest rank among living novelists. Illustrated at first by the pencil of Seymour and subsequently by that of Hablot K. Browne, the 'Pickwick Papers' found an enormous sale, and the name of the author was avowed to the world in 1838. The great success of 'Pickwick' naturally led to a variety of offers being made to Mr. Dickens by the London publishers; and brought about the connection of the author with Mr. Bently, who engaged his services as editor of his *Miscellany*, in the second number of which, in Feb. 1837, appeared the first instalment of 'Oliver Twist.' This story, which was published complete in three volumes at the close of 1838, lets the reader into some of the secrets of life, as it used too frequently to be found in the parish-union workhouses, and in the dark haunts of thievery and villany which form so black a blot upon London and the larger cities in the provinces. Admirably illustrated by the pencil of George Cruikshank, 'Oliver Twist' at once became a popular favourite, and it continues still to be regarded as one of the author's happiest productions. Meanwhile 'Nicholas Nickleby' appeared in shilling numbers, uniform with 'Pickwick,' shortly after the completion of that work. 'Nickleby' was written to expose in detail the cruelties which were then, and are still, it is to be feared, practised upon orphans and other neglected children of the middle classes at cheap schools, especially in some of the northern counties. Mr. Dickens tells us in the preface to this book that these disclosures resulted from a visit of inspection paid by himself to a school of the 'Dotheboys' class in the wolds of Yorkshire. In 1840 Mr. Dickens undertook the production of a story, or rather of a series of stories, in weekly numbers. It was entitled 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' and contained, amongst other tales, those since republished in a separate form, under the names of 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' famous for its touching episode of 'Little Nell,' so remarkable for its pathos and simplicity; and of 'Barnaby Rudge,' a tale illustrative of the senseless riots connected with the name of Lord George Gordon, in 1780. The pen of Mr. Charles Dickens was henceforth almost incessantly plied. About the time of the publication of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' appeared his Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi,' the celebrated clown, almost the only production of his pen which deals with the plain prose of facts. Soon after the completion of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' Mr. Charles Dickens set sail for America for the purpose of preparing himself for the publication of a work upon men and manners in the New World. Whilst there he visited a great part of the United States, and accumulated a store of materials which he gave to the world on his return to England in 1842, under the name of 'American Notes for General Circulation.' Many of the author's statements were much controverted by our Yankee cousins, and the book provoked a reply under the facetious title of 'Change for American Notes.' In 1844 he published 'Martin Chuzzlewit' in numbers; in the summer of the same year he paid a visit to Italy, and many of the results of his observation were subsequently given to the world in the *Daily News*. Returning to England in the course of 1845, he suggested the foundation of a cheap daily newspaper, which should steadily advocate the spread of Liberal politics and secular education at home, whilst abroad it should shew itself the sworn enemy of despotic and arbitrary power. Having organized a large literary staff, and surrounded himself with some of the leading writers of the day, he commenced the *Daily News*, Jan. 1st, 1846, acting as the editor, and contributing to its colums, as we have already mentioned, his sketches from the south of Europe, under the attractive title of 'Pictures of Italy,' which were afterwards reproduced in a collective form. After a few months Mr. Dickens withdrew from his editorial post, and returned to his former line of humorous serial publications, varying, however, their monthly appearances with the occasional production of some stories of a more strictly imaginative cast called 'Christmas Books.' Of these the first, 'A Christmas Carol,' was published so far back as 1843; the second, The Chimes, appeared at Christmas, 1845; the third, The Cricket on the Hearth, followed in 1846; and the fourth, The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain, in 1848. Besides the above, Mr. Dickens has published The Battle of Life (1846), Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son (1847-8), The History of David Copperfield (1849-50), Bleak House (1853), Little Dorrit (1856), also A Tale of Two Cities, The Uncommercial Traveller, and Great Expectations, which last three were reprinted from *All the Year Round*. In 1850 Mr. C. Dickens started *Household Words*, a cheap weekly literary miscellany, which he conducted for some years; but a quarrel having arisen between him and his publishers, he brought it to a conclusion in 1859, and established in its place another, similar in plan and form, entitled *All the Year Round*.

Mr. Dickens earned a high reputation as an amateur actor, and was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art; he has also been an active promoter of reform in the administration of the Royal Literary Fund.

News from Entre Rios is eagerly looked for, but none of any importance comes. It is said that Field Marshal Mitre and General Conesa have arranged a combined plan of campaign that will bring the rebellion at once to a close. The former officer is believed to be marching on Concordia; but really less than ever is now known of the movements of the allied Generals. The only thing clear is that there is decided room for improvement in the progress being made in crushing out the rebellion.

The Germans have invented a paper dinner napkin, upon which popular songs or piano music is printed. They have, it is to be hoped, very little use for napkins.

In experimenting in London recently on telegraphy, messages were sent to Teheran, in Persia, a distance of 3,700 miles, and answers were received in 30 seconds.

ON 'CHANGE.

7th July 1870.

There was a lull in the Bond market to-day; the Bond King was absent 5,000 were sold at 68⅜; for the end of the month 5,000 at 69¼; and in the liquidation nothing.

In exchange there was a good deal done. On Antwerp at 5.18; on France 5.14; on England 49⅜ and 49¼. About £50,000 in all passed; the rates have a downward tendency.

The great real estate auction at the Cabildo was the absorbing topic to-day. The well known 'corrallon' or 'caballeriza' of Herrera, in Calle Piedad, half a square from San Miguel, 17x70, with an unexpired lease for six years, was knocked down to Rochey hijos for 1,050,000 dollars m/c; the house adjoining, 17x35, in Calle Piedad, with similar lease, sold for $87,700 to D. Mariano Vivar; the rent for both premises is $6,500. The house in Calle Belgrano, corner of Chacabuco, 19x69, was sold for 1,810,000 to Sr. Larraz had. Several other smaller houses were also sold at prices fully 25 per cent higher than even the real estate brokers expected.

The following new brokers and members have been posted at the Bolsa:—

Adam Altgelt, Broker.
G. Lavarello, Member.
F H Kinch do.
C Piccia, do.
A Prochin, do.

It was stated on 'Change to-day that a new Gas Company has been organized in this market in connection with a very strong English house in London. The papers have been made out and permission applied for to the Municipality which we understand will be at once granted. This new Gas Company will reduce the price of gas fifty per cent.

A project of a very extensive character has been sent into the Provincial Government for the paving of the city. Sr. Vignals name is mentioned, in connection with this scheme, but it appears in Government circles the project finds very little favor. The Municipality Budget has been at last passed, and there are rumors that soon the Municipal Bonds will be placed in the market.

Money rules very easy. Bills, first class, can be done at 7 per cent., but the bulk of the discount bussiness is done at a somewhat higher rate.

Telegrams received this morning announce the arrival of the Newton in Montevideo; she has to repair there, as her machinery broke down; she will be up here on Saturday morning, and will sail the same afternoon, in order to save her contract. She has brought a regular cargo and a good list of passengers.

Passengers who arrived this morning from the Uruguay give a very unfavorable sketch of affairs in Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental. The rebels in Entre Rios are very troublesome, and, although no longer in the towns, they hold all the roads, and travelling is almost out of the question; dispatches can only be sent by water. This Entre Rios affair is now giving great dissatisfaction; it has lasted far too long, and merchants and others ask, what are the Government troops doing? To-day Jordan's proclamation to the Correntinos was read to the brokers on 'Change. It is sufficiently bombastic, still it establishes the fact that Jordan is by no means vanquished, and calculated to give much trouble yet. The state of affairs in the Banda Oriental, on the other hand, is equally unsatisfactory; rebels, 'matreros' and Government deserters infest the woods. There is not a read in the whole country safe: diligences are stopped, mail-bags tora open, and life and property without any legal security. These matters were talked over on 'Change to-day, and afford subject for very serious comment. The Aparicio revolution, according to every version, is progressing, and most people think will ultimately triumph.

July 8, 1870.

National Bonds ruled flat to-day. The Bond King sold, and consequently every one else wanted to sell also. There were, however, few buyers; 7000 cash at 68⅜; for Friday 35,000 at 68⅜; for July 31st, 30,000 at 69¼. In Argentine Bank Shares 70 sold at 14 premi. Fifty shares in the Salitna Company were sold at 50 per cent. This sale attracted notice. Some few years ago the shares of this Company were selling at a high premium, and no Company in the River Plate paid higher premiums. The reports for the last few years, if published, would probably explain the state of affairs of this once prosperous Company.

Exchange was done to-day on England at 49¼, and also at 49¼; on France at 5.14 and 5.15; and on Antwerp at 5.17. It is estimated about £120,000 passed up to the present; the rates have a downward tendency, and nearly all the bills offered have been passed. A good deal of the exchange passed has been for the Newton, which sails to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

The Royal Mail will be up in the morning, and the mails for the more expeditious delivery, will come up to-night in the river steamer Villa del Salto, and may be expected on shore at daybreak. This move speaks well for the new agent of the packet.

To-morrow being a State holiday all the business of the week had to be concluded to-day; collections through town were not to say the thing, and the shopkeepers plead the numerous holidays as an excuse for dilatory payments. The 'vencimientos' at the Provincial Bank were large, and the cash in that bank is gradually increasing to satisfactory figures; the Directors are discounting most liberally, and money is becoming a drug in certain circles; but for the very large sums now daily put into Bonds interest rates would be still lower. The total amount of Bonds in this market is about 13,000,000, which last year represented 6,500,000 patacons, and this year, owing to the rise in these securities, represent 9 000,000. Bills were discounted today at 7 and 8 per cent per annum. The new loan of £4,000,000 talked of in Rio for the continuation of the Dom Pedro II. Railway will probably lead to an improvement in the rates of exchange in that market.

The new Gas Company has every prospect of success, many brokers and merchants promise to take shares in the new concern. The city is now so large and populous that it is believed it can well support two Gas Companies. The old Gas Company is so wealthy and so extended that it can suffer little by any competition, except in the case of the new company obtaining the privilege of introducing coal free of duty, which is every way improbable. Some years ago the late Mr. James Bell of Montevideo tried to launch a gas company, but the scheme in his hands proved a total failure. The people who are now moving in the matter are of a different stamp and of much greater influence; moreover there is a greater dipsosition on the part of the River Plate public to enter such concerns, money is easy, and joint stock companies under a good management are in high favor.

Respecting the Cordoba Exhibition there is now so little said that many are enquiring what preparations are going on for the inauguration. We understand that it is every way probable that the opening of the Exhibition will not take place before the early part of the ensuing year.

The barque Troubadour is at present under survey, and none of the cargo as yet landed. It appears this vessel has suffered great damage on the voyage out, and the cargo comes under a general average. The papers are with the consignees of the ship.

A petition bearing the signature of Dn. Andres Lamas has been presented to Congress, asking for a grant of forty square leagues for the purpose of colonisation. It is to be supposed that it will be granted, although last year when Mr. M'Lean, of the Californian colony, applied to the Government for fresh lands in the Chaco for his fellow colonists he was refused on the plea that the Government had not a perch of land in the Gran Chaco.

Yesterday a very comprehensive railway scheme was laid before Governor Castro, for the construction of a railway from this city to Bahia Blanca. The proposed concessionaire asks for no higher favors or privileges than those already accorded to the Central Argentine and Southern Railway companies. We await further details respecting this scheme, which we understand has been received with every favor in the Government House.

July 11, 1870.

The Bond market took a turn to-day, and prices fell off from ½ to 1 per cent; for cash there was nothing done; for Friday 40,000 at 68¼, closing at 68⅛. In Argentine Bank shares 20 sold at 14 premi. The great topic to-day was the Dominguez loan, which it was authoritatively said has been done at 85; nothing official is given, however. Demana negotiated in France and crossed over to England; he only had time to write a few lines to Governor Castro. It was said on 'Change that Murrietta has taken the whole of the loan for his own account.

The amortization of the National Debt took place to-day; the following were the bids:—

1. P. Gaudulfo,	25,000 at	69.25
2. Patricio Sala	60,000 at	68 85
3. J. B. Sala,	all	70
4. Josling	5,000	68.90
"	10,000	69.25
"	10,000	69.75
5. T. Simpson	100,000	69.40
6. R. Lawson	30,000	68.95
7. E. T. Grigg	10,000	68.75
"	20,000	69
"	50,000	70
8. R. Muniz	10,000	69.25
9. A. Stefler	100,000	68.25

Bids Nos. 9, 7 and 2 were accepted. There was much enquiry as to who was Mr. Stefler; no one knew him as a broker. He is a clerk of Mr. Lanu, who is the real amortizer. The Roads and Bridges Stock numbers drawn were as follows:—110, 135, 185

There was nothing done in exchange to-day; no drawers at 49¼, and in fact no bills to be had. £50,000 in gold is already engaged for the packet and about 50 more talked of; there will probably be £100,000 shipped per La Plata. The mail steamer has brought £20,000 in gold to the Wanklyn Bank.

14,000 patacons in foreign debt was sold today at 61.

The Douro arrived in England on the 14th ult.

Coal—A Cardiff cargo sold to-day at 9½, and from Glasgow at 11½.

The only news of importance from Entre Rios is that Lopez Jordan has applied to Capt. Fawkes of the Cracker, to take a commissioner from him down to the National Government. Captain Fawkes refused until he had consulted Mr. McDonnell, H.B.M's Chargé d'Affaires. Capt. Fawkes will have an interview with the President in the morning.

The news from the Banda Oriental reports Aparicio advancing on the Uruguay towns.

Money rules very easy and the Bank is discounting most liberally, still the shipment of specie has startled most of the money brokers.

M Luz M Ruiz of this city has with Don Luis Vega in connection with the house of Ruiz e Hanez of Paris, started in business in this market under the name, style and firm of Ruiz, Vega & Co.

The steamer City of Brussels due here about the beginning of August will bring out a fresh consignment of preserved beef and mutton on the Gamgee system.

Mr. Bedell, of the firm of Messrs Brownells & Co. leaves to-night for Montevideo en route, for Europe, he will return about December. The large consignment of Hennessy's brandy, referre to a few days past, was sold at once and a second consignment is shortly expected.

The La Plata's mails bring the following:—

Telegraphic advices have been received from New Zealand, stating that a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the half year has been declared by the Bank of New Zealand, and that the capital is to be increased by a further issue of shares.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), held to-day, the usual interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year ending 31st March last (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) was declared.

Mr. Newenham formerly a wholesale grocer in Montevideo, has now established a large factory for the preservation of milk, in Cork, Ireland, and is doing a very good business. This Mr. Newenham many years ago had a grocery store in Calle Mayo in this city.

The quotations of River Plate stocks per Cordillera are as follows:—

Argentine Bonds 93⅞.
Buenos Ayres Bonds 99.
Central Argentine Railway 21½ to 22.
Great Southern do 25 ex d.
Northern do 10 par.
River Plate Bank 15 perm.
Do do new 4 do.
Anglo Argentine mines ½ prem.

The Cordillera brings advices of the very dangerous illness of Baron Liebig, his recovery is considered doubtful.

Freights in England to the River Plate are firm, and very large shipments of railway and tramway materials going on. The sale of the barque Fanqui is reported, price not stated.

Mr Paranhos, Brazilian envoy was expected here this afternoon from Asuncion 'en route' for Rio, but no telegrams were received from Rosario up to a late hour.

The Cordillera's mails bring advices of a smart fall in Argentine stock. The London papers of the 13th quote Argentine Bonds done at 93⅞. It now seems probable that Argentine Bonds in the London market have touched their highest at 95, and that the Dominguez, Wanklyn, and Varela loans, which have yet to be negotiated, will materially affect the Argentine stock. The death of Lopez and conclusion of the Paraguayan war have had a very beneficial effect on both Argentine and Brazilian stock. A London contemporary, speaking of these stocks, remarks:—

"In the last two years and four months the price of the Brazilian Five per Cent Loan of 1865 has risen from 77½ to 91, and the total market value of the Loan from £5,025,000 to £6,015,000, and that the price of the Argentine Six per Cent Bonds has risen from 73 to 92½, and its market value from £1,825,000 to £2,315,000. In the case of the Brazilian Loan of 1865 the increase of the total market value is £990,000; in the case of the Argentine Loan £490,000."

As yet there is nothing said in the London papers of the new Argentine and Buenos Ayrean loans, but merchants and others who have their correspondents here of course are fully advised of what is coming. This has naturally brought a large amount of Argentine stock on the market, and there can be little doubt that Argentine Sixes have at least for some time to come touched their highest. It was very currently rumored on 'Change to-day that Sr. Dominguez had launched his Provincial Loan of £800,000 at 85; but we believe this report is premature. Sr. Dominguez arrived in England about the 27th May, and consequently had little time to complete his arrangements before the closing of the Cordillera's mails. It is significant that with Dominguez in England trying to negotiate a Provincial Loan, Buenos Ayres stock keeps rising; but Buenos Ayrean Bonds are very differently held from Argentine, and the former at latest quotations closed firm at 99.

The meeting of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, held in London, has been an important one. The report was considered highly satisfactory, and as to the Salado extension it was decided to wait to see the traffic which the Altamirano and Salado branch will give before talking of any further extension. The Salado branch, it is estimated, will be built at a total cost of £4,000 sterling per mile. It will require from 80,000 to 60,000 tons of material. The excellent management of the line called for special remarks. Each of the Company's engines have earned during the year £12,000, while the average earning of a engine in England is about £5,000 stg. per annum. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. John Fair, 16s per share dividend was declared. The retiring directors Mr. John Fair and Mr. George Drabble were re-elected. Messrs. Wanklyn and Cash were re-appointed as Auditors. The debenture capital has increased from £15,000 to £185,000 stg.

Central Argentine shares are in good demand and firm at 21½. The news of the completion of the road to Cordoba was anxiously looked for.

Advices from Glasgow report the formation of two steam lines between that port and the River Plate; one Getting's line, as it is called, and the other Donaldson's. The first steamer of the Getting line was to leave about the beginning of July. The Liverpool and Chilian line commences this month to run two steamers monthly for Valparaiso, calling at Montevideo. This will increase our mail communication with Europe greatly; thus henceforward we can count on the following mails, irrespective of Bonnemason's and the Italo-Platense Lines:—

July 3rd London and Antwerp.
Do 9th Royal English Mail.
Do 13th Chilian Line.
Do 20th Lamport and Holt's.
Do 23rd French Mail.
Do 26th Chilian Line.
Do 30th Lamport and Holt's.

These lines can be regarded as regular mail lines, the steamers almost invariably bringing their own news. As regards the Glasgow lines, we believe they are more for freight and passengers than anything else.

The following is the latest telegram received in town per Cordillera:—

Lisbon, June 18, 1870.

London Wool Sales—Large attendance, fair spirit, prices equal close last April—quantity 274,000 bales.

As will be seen by the foregoing the result of the much-looked-for London sales has been highly favourable, although most of our exporters here anticipated a slight fall in the staple. Private letters received speak favorably of wool, and as the results of the imports of foreign wool in Europe this year show a decided falling off in production, it is generally thought that the present prices may serve as a basis for the coming clip. The following is the very latest report of the Antwerp market.

River Plate Wool—Private sails since last mail 800 bales R. P. and 800 miscellaneous. Arrivals, 18 300 bales R. P. Actual stock, 39,400 R. P. Wool.

Wools ruled quiet since close of last sales; enquiry is very small, and last auction's prices are difficult to make. *Lamb's wool, also 2as and 3as are in most demand.

June is generally here a dull month for wools, as it is the time the European clip comes to inland markets and important fairs take place in Germany, besides large auctions in London, Havre, &c.

River Plate Saladero Beef Tallow.—Tallow in general has been somewhat more lively, but at unchanged rates. About 800 1/4l and ⅛ pipes of saladero beef on spot and landing, sold 85½ fl. per 50 kilos o/o discount. Stock 100/1, 700 ½ pipes.

Mutton Tallow.—Mutton to arrive by vessels loading at last dates at the Plate, would fetch about fl. 25½, 25¾ per 50 kil. 2 o/o discount. Mutton on spot, 1st price paid fl 25⅞, 24⅞; some of rather inferior quality fetched only fl 24½; per vessels underway, no buyers. Stock very heavy: 2,000/1, 26 0/2 and 200 boxes. A sale of 226/2 per vessel about leaving Buenos Ayres end April is reported at 25 fl.

Mare's Grease.—Quotation 90—95 francs per kilos, 2 per cent discount. Nominal.

Letters from Lisbon per Cordillera report the safe arrival of the Douro. Nearly all the passengers went ashore. A well known R. Plate man, resident in Lisbon, writes as follows:—

"I was delighted to see so many River Plate men in our streets to-day; Drabble and Jackson have been 'paseaing' all day; O'Shee, O'Gorman, Montesdeoca and Varela have been doing Lisbon since daybreak. Fulton Mendez and Captain Bruce were seen walking arm and arm apparently taking notes. Mr. Mendez' fame has preceded him; he looks thin, and as if the voyage had disagreed with him, or more likely he has been studying too much on board. O'Shee looks the best of the party.

Mr. George Kean of Rosario sends us the following maritime report—

VESSELS ARRIVED.

July 5.

French barque Santa Anna from Marseilles to A. Barran and Briet with wines, &c., and immigrants to Central Argentine Railway.

July 7.

British brigantine Salmon from Parana with produce for England.

Brigantine E R T from Corrientes with timber to George Kean.

SAILED.

British brigantine Stella Lodge for foreign ports in ballast.

July 12, 1870.

There was a regular 'break' in the market today, and prices opened and closed weak; for cash 8,200 were sold at 67⅞; for Friday 80,000, opening at 68½ and closing at 68. For July 31st there was a decided effort to bear the market; 45,000 sold, opening at 68½ and closing at 68⅛. The market to-day presented much the attitude of a crisis; the ballooning is at last over; all the fictitious stories and reports afloat about the Dominguez loan were admitted to be false. The Dominguez loan has not been made nor even talked of in London yet, but Sr. Dominguez has written to the Government from Paris announcing his arrival. The drop in the stock which took place to-day was effected by the Bond King, who, it may be well said, has milked the Bolsa, yet money is so easy and general business so dull that it is improbable the bears can at the moment effect much. The chief bears are not the brokers, but Congress-men, who persistently keep watering the stock.

The National Government has paid to the Brazilian Minister the balance due to the Empire on the 1867 war loan, some half million of patacons, which it is thought will be shipped per La Plata to Rio, besides this there are some other specie engagements for the same ship Exchange was done to-day at 49¼, and some small bills done at 49. On France 5.14, and on Antwerp 5.16. A good deal was passed to-day; the exchange rates are too high to admit of any heavy shipments of specie except to Rio.

The Flonstead with the Liverpool mails of the 20th will be due in a few days; she may bring some news of the Dominguez loan. Messrs. J P. Boyd & Co. will despatch her on the 28th for Liverpool and Antwerp.

The sale of the well-known Price quinta in Calle Belgrano, between Pasco and Rincon 160 x 68, with a small house, for one million m/c. Don Lorenzo Agnero purchaser.

The Brazilian Government has concluded a contract with Messrs Lamport and Holt for the running of two steamers each month between Rio and Montevideo, the steamers to be new, and to call at intermediate ports. The same Government has concluded with another English firm a similar contract for a line between Rio and Para.

The speedy despatch of the Newton by Messrs. Green; Le Rossignol & Co. reflects high credit on that firm. She arrived here on Monday, discharged 500 tons of cargo, took in some homo cargo, the mails, and ten passengers, and sailed again this morning. The steamer Humboldt, due here on 18th, will load for Havre via Brazil. The steamer Cassini, for the Rosario trade, leaves London on the 16th July; she will load in Rosario.

The house No. 164 Calle Reconquista, old premises, was sold to-day to Sr. Anchorena for $500,000 m/c, 9x70.

In the South Market 5,000 capones were sold this morning at 30.

Very little doing at present in the produce markets, bricks form the heaviest arrival from the camp at present.

Argentine Bank shares fell off to-day; some sales were done to-day at 13 premium, and there are sellers at this rate.

There is a very general desire to know further particulars respecting the proposed line of railway to Bahia Blanca, which is now under consideration at the Provincial Government House. We hope in a few days to be able to give our readers full details: the line will not start from Buenos Ayres but from Azul, and will run in a straight line from that town to Bahia Blanca, right through the Pampa. The concessionaire asks for land grants similar to those given to the Central Argentine Railway. The land through which the proposed line will run is some of the richest in the Province, and notwithstanding its exposed position and great distance, always possesses an ascertained value. The sales of public lands in this Province last year amounted to $10,847,966 m/c. cash paid in to the Treasury, representing 81¼ leagues sold, and a direct increase of thirty square leagues over the land sales of the previous year. These figures are official, and reveal what might be done in the way of land sales if the Governments went properly to work about the frontier. During last year 138 square leagues beyond the frontier were conceded by Government to private parties, and of this some twenty leagues were in Bahia Blanca and Patagones. Several parties are still anxious to purchase public lands in Bahia Blanca and Patagones, but there is always a hitch some place and speculator is ever obtain a preference over 'bona fide' settlers, which is much to be regretted. The amount received by the Government last year for rents for public lands was $1,361,375 m/c. The proposed line of railway would open up the whole of that vast territory stretching from Azul to Bahia Blanca, and would, after all be the most effective barrier against the Indians.

Property holders in town and camp must be aware of the necessity of at once paying the Contribucion Directa tax. The total valuation of city property for the purpose of taxation in the 13 parishes is 2,189,889,000, giving a ratio of only $822,808 m/c. per block: last year this tax gave an increase over the previous year of $2,385,170 m/c, and this year it will give much more; the increase in town is attributed to the number of new buildings going up, and in the camp to the quantities of public land passing from Government into the hands of private parties; the total valuation of camp property has not been supplied, and we believe, is not even known in the Government House. The 'patente tax is also payable now, and appears to be a permanent revenue of the Government; it reached last year a very large figure some $487,742 m/c. over the previous year, and will probably give this year much more as the assessments have been somewhat higher. This tax is felt a very serious drag on trade, and a source of general complaint.

Advices have been received by the mail of the following wrecks and maritime disasters:—

The Polymonie, French barque, from Rosario to Havre (wool) put in leaky at Fayal, on May 21st.

The Jenne Marie from Montevideo to Antwerp, put into Brest with great loss of rigging.

The Miste from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, (wool and tallow) put into Penarth Roads, May 14, badly disabled, having struck several times on Bishop rock.

The box of gold dust received by Mr. Littlejohn of Montevideo was sent from Patagones not the Falkland Islands; the gold was discovered by some Indians.

Mr Hutchins, C. E. who is engaged in arranging the transfer of the Central Uruguay Railway to an English Company, a result much to be desired by all, leaves to-night for Montevideo. It is the general wish of all the bona fide shareholders that this transfer should be made, as the present condition of that company is alike unsatisfactory as discreditable.

Mr Oldham, the active manager of the Montevidean telegraph line arrived this morning from Colonia. The wires were cut for a short time last night, but were in working order during the day.

The new bank building, for the Provincial Bank, is now progressing rapidly, and Mr. Lee, the well-known English engineer and machinist has taken the contract for putting on the iron roof, and commences operations this week. To-day he was putting up a derrick in the patio. In a very short time the banking office, at present occupied, will be vacated, and the front of the building on Calle San Martin will be pulled down.

Three shares of the Bolsa were sold last week at 85 premium. These shares are in demand, and much looked for. There are buyers at 90. Gas Shares can be quoted at 80 premium, sellers. The shareholders are anxiously looking out for the notice declaring the half-yearly dividend.

It is doubtful whether the cable telegraph scheme, connecting Buenos Ayres to Brazil, will be carried out now or not, as the Brazilian and Oriental Governments have come to some arrangements in the matter, whereby the Montevidean Government agrees to make a line from Montevideo to Yaguaron, and the Brazilian Government unites Yaguaron with Pelotas, a point where the Rio and Rio Grande telegraph already reaches. The concession for the construction of this line has been already signed by the Montevidean Government, and we understand will at once be carried out.

Town was rife with all sorts of rumors this morning respecting the real state of things in Entre Rios. It was very generally said that a fierce engagement had taken place between Jordan and Rivas, but nothing official or authentic was known as to the result. Passengers from the Uruguay give a most gloomy account of the state of things on either side of that river. Not for years have foreigners up there suffered so much as at present, and relief or help appears to be totally out of the question. The estancieros are left a-foot—all the horses swept away—capones and novillos killed, and not even a receipt or voucher given. All who can are leaving their establishments and coming to B. Ayres.

The party who picked the clerk's pocket in the Provincial Bank the other day of 1000 patacons, in bills of 200 patacons each, has been apprehended, but the money is gone; about $f150 worth of clothes was purchased by the pickpocket, who is an Oriental; the rest of the money was squandered in gambling at a very well known table in this city.

Congress voted yesterday 60,000 patacons to pay for iron telegraph posts on the line from Rosario to Cordoba. There was some discussion in the House as to the high rate of charges and the mode of payment for the materials. The Rosario line of telegraph suffers so constantly from malicious parties cutting the wires that the Government is contemplating the organisation of a telegraph guard, for the purpose of constantly watching the line. This will prove very expensive, and it would have been cheaper to have laid the line in the earth.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. City of Rio Janeyro:—

His Excellency J L Stevens, United States Minister for Paraguay, Mrs Stevens, Miss A Stevens, Miss J Stevens, Mr C J Cardosca, His Excellency D de Glinka, Russian Minister at Rio Janeiro, Mr F Hagedorn, Secretary to ditto; Mr Julius Philip, Mr L A Pereira and servant, Mr Nicola Barila, Mr F C Meys, United States Consul for Montevideo, Lieutenant J Schowler, United States navy, Miss L Petit, Mr C G Lee, Mr C Warning, Miss Mocks, Miss L Rita, Hon. Otway Cuffe, Mr C Toerns, Mr W Schmidt, Mr C Arnolds, Mr G Schulte, Miss Wernecke, Miss Bottger, Miss C Paasch, Mrs Walters, Mr. H Carlyon, Mrs C Carlyon, Mr J Pascoe, Mr T Hall, Mr F Burge, Mr A Meinert, Mr G Melcher, Mr A Craig, Mrs Craig, Mr J Dowdall, and Mr J Smith.

Per s.s. La Plata:—

For Mr Henly's Colony—Messrs: Herbert, Childers, F Childers Thompson, St David Tynte, Arthur Tynte, Glyne and brother, Carden, Keene, Cuthbert, H McDowell, Whish, Paul, Griffin, Carr, G H Fowler, C D Fowler, Woodberry (sergeant), Chadwell and wife (trumpeter).

From Southampton—Miss S Brazier, Miss Fossbrooke, Mrs Sands and child, Messrs: L Paul, R B Day, Felipe, H Roder, F Blackburn, B Horrocks, J P G Gallwey, E A Lynch, W H Osborne, W O'Dwyer, C Cernuschi, E Anthony, J Waters, D Lane, wife, and four children, J Taylor and wife, J M Duly.

From Lisbon—Messrs: J J Henriques, Joao Aguirre, José Sanchez Silva, Juan Francisco Valverde, Pedro Martins, Anselmo Gutierrez Ortijada.

From Rio do Janeiro—Mr Luiz P de Lacerda Werneck Jr.

Per s.s. Cordillera:—

From Liverpool—H Higgins, J P Carlisle, W Barclay, S Fraser and wife, Rev S Adams, Burns and wife, D Finlay, W Finlay, C Gripper, M Harmany, J M Tarish, H Spalding.

From Bordeaux—E Despouy, H Battle, Letaurdet, Maysaunable, Elias de Olarte, P Llosa, P Bastos, C de Lezica and wife, E Sheleagel, L J de Altmon, Coulteret, wife and two children, B Barreiro, Mme Berbeand and three children, J M Urteaga, C Urquizo, J Bidonda; A Peare, M Aycare, J Gaynereon.

From Lisbon—R Asevedo, M Ganarlaco and two brothers, T Mazanciera, J Miquense, R Miquense, J Sobral, M Barras L Pirez, J M Lopez, J Ignácio, S R de Souza, B P Branico, J P y Fernandez, R E y Chaparro, M A Alvarez, J G y Tejo, A R Marao, B Patricho, N P Blanco, J St Martin G Castello, A Castello, M L Maciroi, M de Ontede, J A V Vidal, J de Pazo, M de Pazo, T Nuñez, J H Lourenço B Ragal, B Carnel.

From Rio Janeiro—M Galleganco.

TEMPERATURE.

July 6—Wednesday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 62.

July 6—Thursday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 61.

July 8—Friday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 57.

July 9—Saturday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 51.

July 11—Monday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 68.

July 12—Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 58.

BIRTH

June 13, at Lisbon, the wife of Edward Medicott, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

July 10, at Barracas, William, second son of William and Janet Hossack, aged eight years and six months.

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and published every Wednesday at the *Standard* Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS
Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lonca-
Agencia Calle Victoria No. 508, frente ala Plaza de Lorea.
Sale todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde deldia de la vispera.
6p d1P LA EMPRESA.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE
M. CABRERA (hermano)
257—PIEDAD—257.
Se despachan boletos de marca en el dia de muy lindas bases, y se recibe toda clase de comisiones.

ITINEARIO
De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los Miercoles

LA NACIONAL, para la Capilla del Señor y Zarate, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.

LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.
P. DUFOUR.

EL COMERCIO, para el Monte, sale de la Estacion Jeppener los dias 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 1, 6, 11, 16, 21 y 26.
Empresario—E. VALDOVINOS

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale todos los dias nones, regresa los pares. Para el Baradero, sale los dias 3, 9, 19 y 27 de cada mes, regresa los 6, 12, 22 y 30.
Empresario—C. MERLINO.

CORREO DE CHACABUCO y JUNIN, sale de Chivilcoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes, regresa los 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28.
Empresario—B. TAVAREZ.

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos los Miercoles para Chivilcoy, regresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los nones.
Empresario—F. GARCIA.

NOTA—Carga y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257, hasta las 5 de la tarde en vispera de la salida, correspondencia, 10 de la noche.

LA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobos y Saladillo.
Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes.
Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires—
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Para el Saladillo sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.
Sale del Saladillo para Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.
Empresario—Rafael S borido
Agencia en Buenos Aires Calla Rivadavia No. 239. Las salidas por de la esacion Merlo.

FLOR DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO
Para el 25 de Mayo—El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, seguirá su Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes:
Sale de Buenos Aires los
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 27 y 29
de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el dia al 25.
Regresa todos los
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 26, 28 y 30
por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8¼ de la noche
9 de Julio
1, 7, 13, 19, 25
Regresa
6. 12, 18, 24, 30.
Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE.
CORREO DEL ESTADO.
Desde el 1° de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensagerias desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Paz, pasando por Chivilcoy, antiguo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Bragado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loncague y Campamento General Paz.
Salidas—De Buenos Aires y Chivilcoy al Bragado todos los dias nones.
Idem del Bragado al 9 de Julio y General Paz, todos los pares.
Regresos—Del General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias nones.
Iden del Bragado a Chivilcoy y Buenos Aires, todos los pares.
Agencias—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuari Ns. 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, almacen de los Sres. Terroba y Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarrietu; 9 de Julio, almacen de los Sres. Begoña y Hnos; General Paz, los mismos duenos y empresarios ¡provisoriamente!!
Carga y encomiendas—Se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde vispera de su salida. La correspondencia hasta las diez de la noche.
Nota—Cada pasagero tiene opcion a una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el esceso pagará precio de tarifa.
Otra—La empresa se encargará de espresos, no omitiendo sacrificio de ninguna clase, para corresponder y merecer la confianza del publico.
LA EMPRESA.

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO—
Sale de Buenos Aires los dias
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes y—
Regresa los dias
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, del Bragado.
Ajencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario y dueño—Mauricio del Vall.

MENSAGERIAS
(Union Argentina.)
Para Salto, Rojas, y Junin, Sale de Chivilco los dias pares y Regresa los nones.
Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)
Para Navarro y Lobos sale de Mercedes los dias nones, y Regresa los pares.
Empresario,
NICOLAS ESCOBAR.
9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL—LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA.
ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos. 441 y 443.
Se previene al publico que para mayor comodidad de los pasageros esta administracion ha resuelto que las galeras que salen para los puntos arriba indicados en los dias—
3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 26, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias—2, 7, 13, 17, 22 y 27
En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Estacion Jeppener.
Los equipajes y encomiendas solo se recibiran hasta las diez de la mañana del dia de salidas.
Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.
Empresario—MIGUEL M. LUPO
Febrero 9 de 1870.

Hennessy's Brandy.

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., To receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brands of Cognac.
The first shipment has arrived, per "Suffren," and is now on Sale.
This Brandy is so well known, and so fully appreciated by the English Consumers, that anything we could say to recommend it would be superfluous, and we would therefore simply draw attention to the following Table of Exports of Cognac from Charente to Great Britain, for the twelve months ending the 30th of June 1869:—

	Puncheons.	Cases.
James Hennessy and Co....	9,452	214,885
Martell	8,340	113,654
Olard, Dupuy, and Co.	2,668	8,511
Jules Duret and Co.	456	6,371
Jules Robin and Co.........	366	6,247
Sundries...............	13,031	198,042
Total	34,316	547,740

For the year ending 21st December, 1869 Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 Puncheons, and 282,768 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.
In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.
As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade La bel.

GEORGE BROWNELL and CO.,
11—Maipu-street—11
1m,je9

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

Authorised Capital ....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital ....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868......£155,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario & Cordoba

All Branches of the National Banksof Scotland
Buenos Ayres, March, 1859.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows till further notice:
ALLOWED.
On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at present, } 3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, at present } 5 "
CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies } 10½ percent
G. E. MASCHWITZ—A. E. SMITHERS,
Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1870.

LETTERS.
AT THIS OFFICE.

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basse, Henry Brain, John Wood Reed, A. Hilton, Rosa Dalton, S. Dunne, William Galloway, Miss Gridley, John Hellier, J. Stewart, Pat. Begg, John Frayne, Henry Wrixon Beechers Thomas Conroy, Thos. Murtagh, W. C. Moore Thomas Bertram, William Andrew Murphy, James Filan, John Reidy, Edward Dillon, William Years, Michael T. Irwin, T. Reath, George Buckels, John Kelly, B. M'Cadden, Captain R. S. Culver, Mr. James Coughlin, G. E. Cox, Charles Kelly, L. Moran, Morgan Farrell, Edward M'Guire, William Reynolds, John Burn, James Whiling, Frederick Stella Settle 2, Benjamin C Smith, Mary Anne Bassonet, Denis Doyle, Hubort M'Grath, William M'Nally, Patrick Higgins.
Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Meoler y Ca. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cocheran, Ann Smith, Joseph Edward Kelly, John Simpson, P. Walsh, Michael Casey, Michael Crooke, F. P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Johnston, Richard T. Irwin, Charles Tottenham, Hart, Ricardo Keeves, Angus Livingston, John Gover, William Birch, John Johnnson Juan Elderloy, Anne Keegan, John Murphy, John Hunter, Frederick Hodder, Frederick Williams.
Stamford Raffles Flint, William Killeen, John M'Guirk, Miss A. Hart, Thomas Robertson, John Carmichal, John Young, P. Winthrop A. Moore, John Connor, J. Tratey, Edmund Wall, Sr. A. Miller, William Fagan 2, Ignatio Leon, R. E. Wade, John Wood Reed, C. Collins Capt. Newlands, H Scatcherd, Captain Joseph G. Barston, Rothesley, Mrs Armstrong, Jacob Lorrain, William Cahil. Thomas Gandly, Francis Hunt, Robert M'Douall, Turner, J. Brown, John Conley Frank Coghlan, C. Kent, R. Thomas, Patrick Hogan, W. M'Feat, Samuel O. Holdcraft, Alexander Brown, Edward Maguire, Patrick Flanagan, Enrique Ranech, Wm. S. M'Ilwain, J. Carbery, J Wyse, John Lynch, John Carmichael, 2, G. French, Don Mateo Russell. J. Grossart, Louis Mela, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M'Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wollenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat. V. Fullen, Guillermo Bailie, Messrs. Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Stephens, Maria Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo, Alejandro Carrasco Albano.
R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith, J. W, Longley, Peter H. Longley.
Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan.
D. Geoghan, J. L. Simpson, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Whealen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green, J. Geoghan.
J, Allen, Jorge Antonio, Patrick Burgess, J Bowland Dr. Baily, J. Bellasty, Francis, Brady, — Black, A. Bischiff, Robert Boyd, James Bell, Juan Brabazon, W. Beadez, Richard Bolton, R. Bennett, Captain Beveridge, Baron, Browning, M. Bolado, Clayton Calder, John Boardman, Frederick Bowels, William Buish, John Conyngham, Thomas Cormick, Thomas Clavin, Emilio Capdeville, Clarke, Baltazar Codd, Richard. Cromwell, Hugo, Mrs. Donohoe.
W. R. Garden 2, Edward Luckey Thomas, Reeves, Edmund Dillon.
Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, J. Piggott, J E Reeves, W S Pennie, Jacob Turner, Carlos Hart Borland, William Hart.

LETTERS
At No. 48 Calle Reconquista

Anne Allen, John F Browne, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bird, Catherine Byrne, John Bran, James Briody. John Connolly, James Carbery, Nicholas Casey.
John Cone, James Cuffe, William Clear, Marcella Cummings, E Casey, Salto; Samuel Casey, or Coristopher Brady, Eliza Connor, Thomas Carney, Ricardo Clemens, James Coghlan, Laurence Carbery, Patrick Coyne John Cosgrave, P Corrigan, Miss N Clarke, Mrs Bridget Coleborn, Andrew Cormack.
Catherine Duffy, John Delacy, Marianne Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edwarp Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Daly, Michael Donlon, Anne Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.
Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Cathorine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, P Furlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.
Anne Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Garahan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagarty 2, P Hogan, M Henesy, Daniel Hogan, S Hall, J Halligan.
Patrick Kelly, Widow Kilomett, E Kenny, M Kenny, P Keating, Hugh, John, or Michael Keegan, A Kelly, M Keegan, Margaret Killane, or J Colborn, Mrs Bridget Keena, Anne Ledwith, Peter Lynch, Martin Hays Lynch, Margaret, Bryan, or Thomas Langan.
T Duffy, of Liverpool; John Maher 2, J M'Garry, carpenter, Margaret Maxwell, James Murtagh, M M'Inrry 3, C Mahon, Margaret M'Donnell, E F Marreo, Marcella Martin, T Mooney, of Doniel; M Mulligan, S M'Cormack, E M'Cormack, Joseph Mahon, Thomas Mulry, Peter Mitchel, Mary Moughty.
John Naliy, John Noughten, Patrick O'Beirn, Kate O'Reilly, Mary O'Brien, Bernard O'Brien, Mary A Purcell, Michael Quinn.
Thomas Regan, Maria Rooney, Father O'Reilly, for James Keegan; Patrick Reilly, Mathew Rowan, Elizabeth Ricard, Andrew Reilly, W Sinnott, John Scally, of Killianbrack; James Simpson, W D Shaw, P Scally, Mary Sinnott.
Andrew Tracy, Thomas Taffe, Bridget Trodden, Edward Toner.
Anne Walsh, Catherine Walsh, John Wilson, Thomas Whelan, Margaret Wilson.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE
PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.
The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.
The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.
LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature
CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.
1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWS—
private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., gar.
CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 7 do., do.,
E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.
NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.
E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 185 | xp,m29

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110, 00.
LONDON.
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of produce.
Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.
This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible confidence to the assured.
The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for insurances and other details, from 11 to 3 daily, No 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
a31

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000
INCOME, £160,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.
The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
118 1y—a

STEAM NAVIGATION LINE
BETWEEN
MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX,
AND
BUENOS AYRES.
The Steamer RAINTON,
Captain READ,
2,000 Tons—500 Horse Power,
Will leave on the 20th of JULY, at Four p.m.,
For BORDEAUX direct.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First-class	$220
Second, do	160
Third, do	75

For terms of freight, &c.,
J. LASSALLE and CO.,
158 Calle Cuyo.
Or the Broker,
LENNYIEUX,
47—Calle Cangallo—47
38,17p.jy4

GUINNESS'S
Extra Stout.
BASS'S PALE ALE,
In Quarts and Pints.
VAN HOUTEN'S SOLUBLE COCOA,
In Tins of 4 and 8 oz.,
ALICANTE WINE,
For Table Use.
ALFALFA SEED, &c.
To be had at
WILLIAM BARRY and CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161.
N.B. Parcels delivered in all parts of the City by our own Van. 6,15p.jy2

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108
From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—
Allowed in account current, 5 % per an. } On both cur.
" 60 & 90 days fixed 8 % "
" 30 days' notice .. 7 % "
" 7 days' notice .. 6 % "
Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per an., both currencies.
BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and
BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—
The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.
LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS; HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,
Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.
LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.
COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.
LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)
These Credits can be obtained on application from
The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of
WANKLYN AND CO.
Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1870.
251 xp—1

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Julio Sanchez.
" " Herman Ebbinghans.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3.014.940:64.
No. of Policies, .. 2,896 | Securities, $f1.315.157:02
It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.
It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.
THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.
☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres.

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.
CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS
[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Don José Martinez de Hoz.
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " Eduardo Lumb.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Henry N. Hart.
" " Alex. Sivori.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Sohnidber.
The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.
Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.
Insurers in this Company contract no othe obligation thar. the payment of the stipulater Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.
Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.
The Company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes
Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.
The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal boundary.
POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 112½ FLORIDA —Upstairs—or at any of the Country Agents.
MARITIME DEPARTMENT.
By virtue of Decrees of the 2d of April and 9th of June last, of both Provincial and National Governments, and also having been duly registered in the Public Archives, this Company has been authorised to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in such case made and provided.
For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 112 Florida, up stairs

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M
PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.
The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWS.
On account current, - 6 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), - - 7 " " "
Ninety days' notice, - " " "
CHARGES
On specie and currency 12 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventiona terms.
SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.
MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1870 xp6m

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.
Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..7 do., do.
Do., 6 months..8 do., do.
Do., 12 months 9 do., do.
Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.
The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.
P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON
Wool Brokers,
52—CALLE PIEDRAS—52
Buenos Ayres.

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683.
22,12m,a21

PAUL FRUGONI,
Sworn Attorney and Public Translator,
General Accountant.
15—CALLE VICTORIA—15
(Altos.)
Half a Square from the Plaza.
191,xp,my27

WARMTH AND COMFORT FOR THE CHEST.
LUNG PRESERVERS.
These highly ingenious appliances are essential, whether in delicate or sound health. They are a decided improvement on the old-fashioned Chest Protector.
In various sizes and shapes, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
At WILLIAM CRANWELL'S
Pharmaceutical Hall,
30—CALLE RIVADAVIA—30
160,xp,my13

SANTILLAN AND LEGUINECHE,
Consignatarios de Fruitos del Pais,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
90—Calle Piedras—90
231,xp,je23

JOHN THOMSON, & CO.
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJADO
ROSARIO. 17,xpf6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.
The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.
The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,
The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.
MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept19

TORROBA, BROTHERS, AND MUÑOZ.
We have much pleasure to announce to our Friends and the Public that we have this day Established a Branch of our Grocery, Linen, and Hardware Business, in the Town of
LUJAN.
Mercedes, April 20, 1870. a24

English Drapery Establishment.
(CORNER OF DEFENSA AND POTOSI.)
J. R. MURDOCH and CO.,
(Successor to Alex. Fulton and Co.)
Are now showing a select assortment of Goods, suitable for the coming Season, which they have just received DIRECT, and they would invite the special attention of their Customers and the Public, to the Bargains which are to be had in

REPPS, SERGES, POPLINS, MERINOES,	SATANETTES, WINCEYS,	TARTANS, HOSIERY, PRINTS, MUSLINS.

Shirtings, Bed Ticking, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Handkerchiefs, Table Linen, Toilet Covers, Trimmings, Knitting Wools.
SOAPS—PERFUMERY.
All Classes of Under Shirts for Gentlemen. Dress Shirts, Crimean and Tweed Shirts.
COLLARS—SCARFS—TIES.
Gents' real Witney Jackets, Bedford, Windsor Cord, Corduroy, Moleskin and Tweeds, in piece and made up.
—m1,

T. R. BROWNE,
121 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
Arbitrator, Average Stater. and Surveyor, Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent,
Officer of the Association for the Protection of Commercial Interests as respects wrecked and Damaged Property, Lloyd's, London; attends Surveys on Vessels' Hatches, Cargoes, and Damaged Goods.
Agent for Insurance Clubs.
Communications may also be left at the British Consulate. 66,xp,m8

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
259— LLE PERU—259
91—xp,jly28

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

CARABASSA'S BANK,
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127
From this date the rate of Interest will be a follows:—
ALLOWS
In Account Current...... 6 per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days.. 6½ " "
" " 60 ...... 7 " "
" " 90 ...... 8 " "
CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.
Bank hours from Ten a m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.
Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1870.
JOSE CARABASSA.

TRANSANDINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY
CAPITAL $f.500,000
IN SHARES OF ...... 250 pats each
This Company has been formed in Chile to carry out the concessions granted by the Chilian and Argentine Governments, to Messrs. Clark and Co., Valparaiso, for the construction of a line of Telegraph between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso.
The Argentine Government has granted to the Concessionaire $f.300,000 in 8 per Cent Bonds (Roads and Bridges Stock) to help towards the construction of the Line. The Chilian Government also makes a valuable grant to the Company.
The Company to enjoy a monopoly for the space of ten years, after which the Argentine Government to be at liberty to purchase the Line at a valuation.
PRESIDENT:
HUGO P. BOUCHIER...... Valparaiso.
SECRETARY:
JOHN E. CLARK.......... Valparaiso.
DIRECTORS:
MARIANO E. SARRATEA.. Valparaiso,
ANDREW H. MUIR........ "
CHARLES WATSON........ "
BELISARIO PERO........ "
FRANCISCO G. VILLANUEVA "
ANDRES F. LAMAS, Banker in Buenos Ayres.
JULIO JARDEL,
Agent for the Company in Buenos Ayres, and Director-General for this Republic.
118—CALLE SAN MARTIN—118
(Alongside the Bolsa.)
62,xp,je8

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM KITCHING
Has REMOVED from
107—Calle Moreno—107
TO
303—CALLE POTOSI—303
Where he has for many years supplied nearly all the coffin shops in the city and country, and is now prepared, at his new Establishment, 303 Potosi, to undertake the service of Funerals, at the following prices:
The best Mahogany and Lead Coffin, with brass or silvered furniture, $2,000, or with best improved black, 1,200. Mahogany, without lead, from 100 to 500. Pine Coffins covered, from 50 to 300.
Hearse and Coaches at the lowest possible price.
303—CALLE POTOSI—303
0,1m,jy3

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL.
30—RIVADAVIA—30
The Proprietor of this Establishment direct the attention of the Public to the following list of specialties, for which he has made extensive arrangements with the Manufacturers.

PENEDO'S Vegetable Syrup. — The greatest Medical Discovery of modern times, being an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Chest, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. The inventor has received many Certificates of successful cures, even in desperate cases: it has also proved most beneficial in long standing day coughs. Containing no narcotic or mineral, and being a purely vegetable preparation, it can be safely administered to infants.

MORSON'S Pancreatised Preparations. — The special action of Pancreas upon the fatty substances contained in the human frame, is now well-known to the Medical Profession, and after repeated and successful trials, is highly recommended for all diseases of the Chest.
Pancreatised Cod Liver Oil is perfectly mixable in water or milk.
Pancreatic Emulsion—An agreeable substitute for Cod Liver Oil, specially adapted for delicate stomachs.
Pancreatic Powder contains the active principle ot the Pancreatic Juice.

Cod Liver Oils. — Every brand of well-known Oil (advertised or otherwise) received at regular short periods, thereby ensuring it freshness and its remedial qualities unimpaired.—Great care is bestowed on this department.

HOSTETTER'S Stomachic Bitters. — The most popular medicine in the United States.
The best Tonic ever introduced to the Public and an agreeable stimulant for weak persons.

GRANULAR Effervescent Preparations. — It has always been the desire of practical Chemists throughout the world to render Medicines as agreeable as possible, without in any way interfering with the effect of same.
The following soluble preparations are almost tasteless.
Citrate of Bismuth, Magnesia, Luthia, Quinine and Iron. Carbonates of Iron and Lythia, Salts of Vichy, Pullna, and Carlsbad, Seidlitz Powders and Lemonade.

An extensive variety of Feeding Bottles, Nursery and Toilet requisites, at moderate prices.
CRANWELL, Chemist,
30——Calle Rivadavia——30

MONTEVIDEO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
CHUTE and BROOKS,
278—CALLE 25 DE MAYO 278
Montevideo.
This new and well-known Establishment is fast becoming renowned for the quality of its Portraits, the superiority of which can easily be seen by comparing them with others produced in the River Plate.
The Establishment is conducted on the latest and most improved principles. The Instruments and Apparatus were selected with personal attention, and are of the modern manufacture, and its Proprietors spare no efforts or expense to give to their customers the most entire satisfaction. It makes a speciality of the beautiful Porcelain Pictures, and they were the first to successfully introduce them into this country. They have met with great success for the past year and a-half, and still continue daily increasing in popularity. It is the only place where they are to be obtained in perfection. Other Establishments make what they call Porcelain Pictures, but the people of the River Plate are fast learning to appreciate a good article.
Pictures from Life, or copies from old Carte de Visites, Amtrotypes, and Daguerreotypes, enlarged and painted on Porcelain, making the most perfect and durable Pictures yet introduced in Photography.
Also the new Rembrandt style of Cards, which has become so very fashionable in the United States, was introduced some time since, and are becoming very popular with the customers of this Establishment.
Paintings of any sized sired, in Oil, Water colors, and Indian Ink, by the best artists in the City, and at very reasonable rates.
146,1m,je18

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91
Opposite the Exchange [Bolsa.]
In the Studio of the Undersigned Likenesses of every description are taken daily, at very moderate rates. On Exhibition some superior Views of this country (vistas), as also a splendid collection of the Works of the great Artist, Thorvalsden, taken from the originals, in his Museum at Copenhagen.
English, Spanish, German, and the Scandinavian Languages, spoken by
GEORGE HOLTZWEISSIG.
207,xp,a24

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.
AUTUMN SEASON.
We respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen to our varied Stock of all the leading NOVELTIES and COLOURINGS in PLAIN and FANCY COATINGS, FANCY CASHMERE VESTINGS, WEST of ENGLAND SCOTCH and FRENCH TROUSERINGS, &c., and take the opportunity of stating that our very frequent arrivals from the European Markets, enable us to offer the latest productions in Novelties, combined with every advantage in style.
We would also especially direct attention to our 'GENTLEMENS' HOSIERY AND SHIRT DEPARTMENT,
Which contains a large and well-assorted Stock of first-class
LAMBS' WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOLLEN HOSIERY, &c.,
CRIMEAN AND DRESS SHIRTS,
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
&c. &c. &c.
We have taken great pains to secure the best quality in each of the above Articles, and have greate confidence in directing the attention of our Friend to this new Department.
THOMAS HOLMES and CO.,
141½—Calle Florida—141½
223,xp,a24

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF BOSSI AND CO.,
36½ CALLE CUYO.
For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer
AMERICA,
Will leave this port every Tuesday and Saturday, at six p.m., carrying passengers and cargo, returning on Mondays and Fridays.
Agents—BOSSI and CO., 36½ Cuyo.
—my5

LADIES' DRESS NOVELTIES
AUTUMN SEASON.
THOMAS HOLMES and CO.,
Beg to announce the arrival of their extensive purchases of DRESS NOVELTIES for the Season, comprising a choice selection of

SILKS, REPPS, SERGES,	CLAN, TARTAN POPLINS And WOOL TARTANS. SATTARAS,	WINCEYS CHAMBRAYS,

And all the New DRESS FABRICS for the Season are now on Show Trimmed Skirts and Costumes in all the New Styles.
ENGLISH EMPORIUM,
139——CALLE FLORIDA——139
144,xp,a17

SAILMAKER—36 CALLE CANGALLO
In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toldos, mangas, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can always be made to order at the shortest notice and at a moderate price.
FRANCIS QUINTIN,
Proprietor. 326xp,jan2

CATTLE PLAGUE
MILK PROHIBITED.
Best
PRESERVED MILK
at
JOHN WALKER'S
97—CALLE DEFENSA—97
47,1m,j7

JOHN FORREST,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
108—CALLE PIEDAD—108
196,xp,a23

ARBOLES frutales y plantas de adorno, en el deposito de P. Brunet calle de la Florida No. 123 se venden las mejores clases de arboles frutales de adorno, semillas de flores y de legumbres que hay en el pais.
Tambien se compran y se venden plantas a comision. 1m j16

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout.
In quarts and pints, at
JOHN WALKER'S,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
| my25

TENNENT'S PALE ALE
AND
BROWN STOUT.
SANDEMANS & Co's PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
HENNESY'S BRANDY.
ON SALE AT
GEORGE BROWNELL & Co.
11—MAIPU STREET—11.
109, 1m, j11.

HENNESSEY'S BRANDY,
Sold Retail by
C. TURMEAU & CO.,
22—SAN MARTIN—22
And all other respectable grocers,
Bottled especially for, and imported by,
L. T. ISAAC AND Co.
59,10 j5

SUPERIOR ENGLISH JEWELLERY
We beg to intimate the receipt of a very 'recherche' selection of—
FIRST-CLASS 18-CARAT LONDON JEWELLERY.
Consisting of—

ALBERT CHAINS, PENDANTS, SEALS and KEYS,	LOCKETS. STUDS and LINKS, SCARF PINS.

SIGNET RINGS.
To which we have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our friends.
THOMAS HOLMES & CO.,
141½ CALLE FLORIDA, 141½.
| 72x1m8.

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUA AND Co.
101--Cangallo--103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally felt 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 Mauá & 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 Mauá & 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 a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes 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 Mauá & 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 Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

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. $) 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 can 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. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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 R.M.S.S. CITY of RIO JANEIRO will be despatched on Sunday, the 17th inst.

The R.M.S.S. CITY of BRUSSELS is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; 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 Falmouth, and forwarded to London 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 taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker
42 Calle San Martin.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

BELISARIO ROLDAN,
(Formerly Roldán, Hermanos, and Amaval,)

343, 345, and 347—CALLE RIVADAVIA—343, 345, and 347

BUENOS AYRES.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of the best

American Ploughs,	Corn-shellers—Churns,
Cast Steel Ploughs,	Corn, Cider, and Coffee Mills,
Gang Ploughs,	Farmers' Boilers,
Harrows,	American and German Scales.
Cultivators,	Washing Machines,
Horse Hay Rakes,	Fire and Garden Engines,
Seed-sowing Machines,	Hay Cutters—Sugar Mills,
Threshing Machines,	All kinds of Pumps.
&c. &c.	&c.

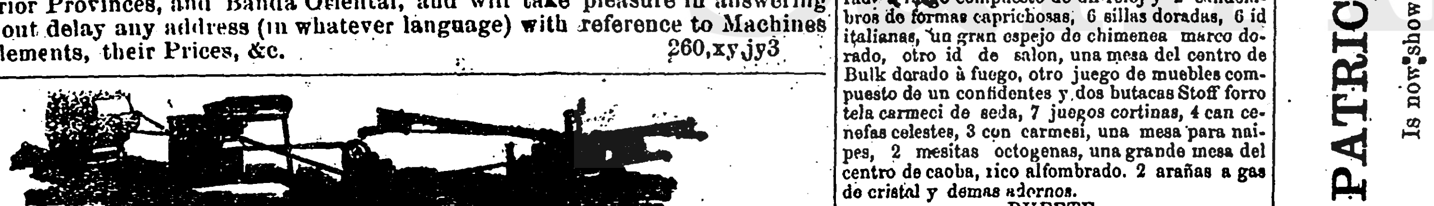
The Premium Harvester of both Americas.
"BUCKYE" MOWER AND REAPER,
With Self-rake Attachment.

A first-rate assortment of the best Cast-steel Tools, such as Hoes, Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Rakes, Axes, Hatchets, Scythes, Picks, Wrenches, Hay Knives, Pruning and Garden Tools, &c.

Splendid assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

Wheelbarrows, Waggons, Jacks, Meat-cutters, Sausage-stuffers, Knife Cleaners, Coffee Roasters, Water Coolers, Stove Trucks, Grindstones and Hames, Cheese Presses, and a very long list of other Tools and Machines, American, French, and German Goods, imported directly from the best Manufactories.

N.B. The most careful attention will be paid to all Orders from the Camp Interior Provinces, and Banda Oriental, and will take pleasure in answering without delay any address (in whatever language) with reference to Machines Implements, their Prices, &c. 260,xy,jy3



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
Manufactured by
RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD,
ORWELL WORKS,
IPSWICH,
9, GRACECHURCH 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 recognised 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 to the Public—

Portable steam engines, steam and horse-power, thrashing machines, elevators, portable mills, ploughs of various kinds, 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 Fowley's patent system, circular and horizontal saw, centrifugal pumps, harrows, grubbers, field rollers, crushing millers, horseshoe portable mills, lawn and rolling machine, water and feeding pans, hog and pig through, 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 C a Amarilla, Buenos Ayres.

NOTICE.
ROBERT HUNTER,
ENGLISH DRAPER.
133 Calle Defensa,

IFERNET and CO.,
54 Calle 25 de Mayo,

General Commission Agents, Custom House Despatchers, Lightermen, and Ballast Contractors.

The National Steamer COMERCIO DEL ROSARIO,
Captain W. MORSE,
Leaves the Tigre on WEDNESDAYS, with Cargo and Passengers,
FOR SANTA FE,
Calling at Zarate, San Pedro, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Paraná.
Sailing Vessels for Cargo at all the River Ports.

The French Steamer AUDAZ,
Loads in the Roads without charges for Lighterage,
FOR SAN NICOLAS AND ROSARIO.

A Special Steamer for Landing Passengers.

Letters received after closing of the Mails.

REMATES
FLORENCIO MADERO Y CIA.

NOVENO GRAN REMATE DE
CABALLOS DE TIRO Y DE PASEO.
En su Casa Calle de Bolivar No. 14.

El Martes 12 de Julio, á las 12 en punto de la mañana, venderemos al mas alto precio, dinero de contado, y sin retirar lote:—

Varios Carruages nuevos y usados, pertenecientes á Fabricantes y particulares, y cuyo pormenor es el siguiente:

NOTA—Se suplico encaricidamente á las personas que decen vender algun carruage ó caballo, se sirva prevenirnoslo por nota escrita antes del dia del Remate, á fin de poderlo anunciar en el pormenor.

F. MADERO Y Ca.

De cigarros habanos lejítimos; de vinos finos de Mesa y albajas de la Aduana.

En la Calle del Perú No. 29 (antigua tienda del Sr. Emilio Gimenez)

Lunes y Martes, á las 7 y media en punto venderemos, al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote.

Proximamente 80.000 cigarros habanos lejitimos de superior calidad y de las marcas mas acreditadas que se introducen al pais, y por cuenta y órden de casas introductoras,

Las marcas son las siguientes:—

Principe de Gales en cajas de á 25, y cuyo costo es tambien 25$ por cigarro, Principe de Gales en cajas de á 50 Partagas, Upman, Victoria, Integridad, Flor de un Dia, Flor de Persia Flor de Salazar, Cabañanas y Carbajal, Cabarjas Canones Rayados, Nueva Albion, El Argent no. Conchas, Carolinas, Flor de las Vegas, Arrigunaga. y en una palabra los cigarros mejores que se introducen.

En vinos hay Jerez. Oporto, Marsalla, Champang vinos franceses de todas clases, en cascos y cajones. licores, previniendo que estos artículos son de primera calidad entrando un vino de 100$ por botella.

En alhajas, hay-brillantes, oro y plata, aros prendedores, dulceras, relojes, botones y mil otros artículos.

NOTA—Se previene que el que quiera vender algo lo avise anticipadamente pues se lo disponemos 10 dias del almacen.

POR FLORENCIO MADERO.

Judicial.

De una finca central formando esquina Calle del Comercio No. 185 y 187, y Piedras 338 a 346.

Por órden del Sr. Juez de Comercio Dr. D. Tomas Islas.

El Miercoles 20 de Julio a las 4 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado la valiosa propiedad arriba indicada, compuesto su terreno del modo siguiente:

Frente a la calle de las Piedras 27 varas, y frente a la de Comercio 42 varas y veinte y cinco cents.

El edificio es perfectamente construido y a la moderna, compuesto de trece piezas, cocinas etc.

La tasacion es de 310,524$ con 61 cent., y no podrá venderse por menos de sus dos terceras partes que son 207,016$ mc..

Solo pedimos puntualidad en la hora. pues este remate es inutil recomendarlo.

Pormenores en nuestro escritorio Bolivar 14.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De dos lindas Casitas, á siete cuadras de la Plaza de la Victoria, Calle de Mejico No. 163 y 165, entre Chacabuco y Piedras.

El Domingo 17 de Julio á la una en punto del dia, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á las mas alta postura y dinero de contado, las espresadas casitas con titulos en perfecto estado, y cuyo detalle es el siguiente:—

No.163—Edificada en terrenos de 7¾ varas de frente al Sud, por 16½ varas de frente al Norte, con 4 piezas, 3 de ellas empapeladas y pisos de tablas, dos ventanas de reja á la calle, techos de maderas duras, y una pieza en altos, pozo de balde, cocina, necesarios, dos patios y demas embaldozados.

No.—165 Edificada en terreno de 8¾ varas de frente al Sud, por 16½ de fondo al Norte, con las mismas piezas, y en el mismo estado de la anterior.

La situacion de estas casitas no pueden ser mas central; la Calle de Mejico hoy completamente refaccionando su empedrado bajo sistema de boveda, cuenta abomas con gas, aguas corrientes, teniendo la propiedad toda 16 varas de frente al Sud, con una linda vereda de piedra Inglesa en su estencion, y estando prontas para antrar á habitarlas. Los interesados puedon ocurrir por as llaves para verla á casa del Rematador Potosí No. 70, Estas casitas producen el alquiler de 2600$ mc. je28.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De todo el menage completo de la casa que habitaba el Sr. Ministro Plenipotenciario del Brasil Sr. Borges Calle de las Artes No. 166

El Miercoles 13 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la maña se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa consistentes en lo siguientes.

SALA Y ANTE-SALA

Un juego de muebles de jacarandá forro de brocatela de seda turqui compuesto de 2 sofaes, 4 silledes, 12 sillas, y 2 banquitos con sus fundas de hilo correspondientes, un gran piano de Hers de espléndidas voces, 1 guarniture de chimenea dorado á fuego compuesto de un reloj y 2 candelabros de formas caprichosas, 6 sillas doradas, 6 id italianas, un gran espejo de chimenea marco dorado, otro id de salon, una mesa del centro de Bulk dorado á fuego, otro juego de muebles compuesto de un confidentes y dos butacas Stoff forro tela carmeci de seda, 7 juegos cortinas, 4 can cenefas celestes, 3 con carmesi, una mesa para naipes, 2 mesitas octogenas, una grande mesa del centro de caoba, rico alfombrado. 2 arañas a gas de cristal y demas adornos.

BUFETE.

Una riquisa mesa escritorio de jacarandá todo roble por dentro de una hechura gótica verdadero bufete de Ministro y una biblioteca de jacarandá.

COMEDOR

Un juego muebles de comedor á la rústica compuesto de una mesa para 18 cubiertos, 1 aparador 12 sillas, 2 etaller, 2 servicios de mesa de porcelana dorados rica clase, cristaleria fina y variad cubiertos, bandejas, servicios de té electo Plate alfombras, aranas á gas y demas enceres de esta reparticion.

1er. DORMITORIO

Una cama de bote con corona colchones y útiles un ropero de caoba con espejo, un lavatorio con útiles de porcelana, un confidente, alfombrado y demas útiles.

2° DORMITORI

Una cama de fierro 2 roperos de caoba, un lavatorio, un espejo de vestirse alfombrado y demas enceres.

TOILET

2 roperos de espejo, una cómoda con tocador, 1 confidente forro reps, 2 sillones, id sillas, otros cuartos con muebles y enceres de una casa de familia, bateria de cocina y demas útiles.

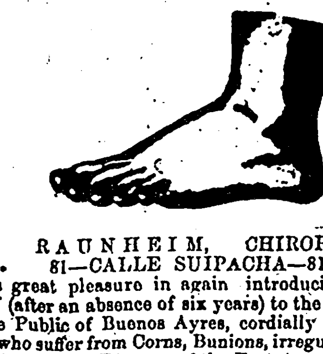
118.

DO NOT forget the magic Number

FAMILIES MOVING

Will please observe that the best Spring Vans in town are to be had from their most obedient and humble servant,

CORNELIUS LANGAN,
118—Esmeralda—118



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST
81—CALLE SUIPACHA—81.

Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126 xp

LIME—LIME—LIME.
TO LAND PROPRIETORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, AND PEOPLE -IN THE COUNTRY.
(ALERA ARGENTINA DE LA VICTORIA.

The undersigned will Sell the Product of these Kilns. Having always on hand a large supply of Lime of the best quality, we beg to inform consumers, on land or water, that we are prepared to deliver it anywhere, at the very lowest price, guaranteeing weight. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

(RUBIO AND FOLEY,
12—MAYO—12
1648—

LIQUIDACION DE LAS EXISTENCIAS DE LA TIENDA ESQUINA DE Piedad y Suipacha, frente à San Miguel.

Por tener que desocupar el local.

20 p$ de rebaja en todos los precios de los efectos.

Ocho clases géneros vestidos desde 26$ hasta el infimo de 4$ vara.

Merino negro varias clasce ontro ellas el de 25 ps. á 17$ vara.

Géneros de algodon para cábanas varios anchos entro ellos uno de 2 varas de ancho á 7 7 pesos v.

Sedas de colores última novedad y negras como son gró de Lion, paño de seda y pequines uno muy bueno á 23 ps. va.

Batas y camisas ee cama, de todas clases y tamanos.

Camisas para Sras., hombres y niños.

Frazadas de lana varias clases y tamaños.

Cortinas adamascadas, Damascos, cortinas bordadas y Re$ para muebles.

Género de hilo 3 varas de ancho á 22 ps. va.

Franela de todas clases entre ellas una de 12 ps á 8 ps. va.

L s tripes de 30 ps. á 25$ps. va.

Alfombras de paño pintado de 2 vs. á 25 ps. y otra infinidad de articules que no se detallan por su mucha estencion.

En la seccion correspondiente de este diario encontrarán nuestras lectoras un aviso de la tienda Piedad esquina Suipacha frente á San Miguel en dondo ofrecen géneros muy buenos y varatos por tener que liquidarse dicha casa. 23.5p.jly5

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING STORE.
CALLE PIEDAD.
(between Florida and Maipu)

Babies' Morocco boots patent toes, a really good class, from $15 to $25 the pair.

Ladies' Dogskin $35.

Ladies' calf, kid and velvet $120 the pair.

Ladies' double soled boots $40.

Boys' copper toed lace up boots, warranted best leather $45.

A small lot of dresses for children from 1 to 5 years, $40 to $60.

Boys' white shirts from $20 and upwards

Boys' caps, from $12 and upwards.

Boys' pea jackets, velvet collars and silk facings $140.

Suits for boys from 3 to 11 years of age.

Ladies' jackets, best Moscowa cloth, $180 each.

Just despatched, a superior class of French Ladies' Kid Gloves, in black, white and colors, $30, quite equal to Jouvins.

Ladies' English Kid Gloves $20.

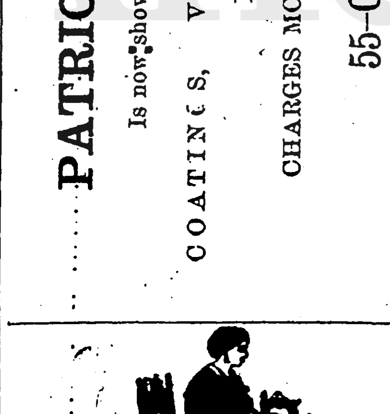
Ladies' Kid Gloves lined with lambs' wool $40.

Ladies' Under-clothing, Hosiery, Toilet Requisites, &c.

Camp orders carefully attended to.

ENGLISH STORE,
195—Calle Piedad—195
Between Florida and Maipu
8,1m,j3

PATRICK GALBRAITH,
Is now showing an entirely New Stock of
COATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS,
For Autumn Wear.
CHARGES MODERATE—FIT GUARANTEED.
55—Calle Defensa—55
30,xp,feb5



SEWING MACHINES.

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

JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

LA PROBIDAD

COMPAÑIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS
A PRIMA FIJA,
Domiciliada en Bueno. Ayres,

CAPITAL REALIZADO,
1,000,000 DE $ FUERTES.

Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales.

La Compañia asegura contra riesgos de mar y de los rios, buques y mercancias de cualquier clase, bajo liberales condiciones.

Dará tambien pólizas flotantes.

Seguros Qontra Incendios.

Inspector-General, D. JULIO LAURENT.

Se asegura contra incendios toda cla e de propiedad movible é inmovible, bajo equitativas condiciones.

Esta Compañia, no cobrará póliza ni gastos de inspeccion.

Las pérdidas á cargo de La Probidad serán pagadas con la mayor prontitud; y en caso de cuestion se someterán al arbitrajo de camer-c antes.,

DIRECCION:

Director-General—D. Juan Carranza,
Sub-Director—D Q. Q. Firmenich.

CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION,
Presidente:
Dr. D. Bernardo de Irigoyen.
Vice-Presidente:
D. Juan Bernabé Molina.
Vocales:
Dn Ambrosio P. Lezica,
Juan Lanús,
Eduardo Bonnemason,
Francisco I. de Basabe,
John Russel,
Aquiles Naveroff,
Rodoldo Heimendahl.

Por mas pormenores y para contratar seguros ocúrrase al escritorio de la Compañia, Calle Reconquista, No. 87, todos los dias, de 10 de dia hasta de la tarde. 104xp,jell

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 31st MARCH, 1870, and until further Notice, the Trains will Run as under:—

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		WEEK DAYS.						FEAST DAYS.								
		1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M. Passengers and freight.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
25 de Mayo	Depar.	7 50	9 50	12 35	3 0	5 0	6 10	7 50	9 50	11 30	1 0	2 30	4 10	5 20	6 45	7 50
Retiro	"	8 0	10 5	12 45	3 10	5 10	6 20	8 0	10 5	11 40	1 10	2 40	4 20	5 30	6 55	8 0
Palermo*	"	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Belgrano	"	......	......	......	......	......	6 40	......	......	12 0	......	3 0	......	5 50	......	......
Id.	"	8 20	10 25	1 5	3 30	5 30	Until the 1st June.	8 20	10 25	......	1 30	......	4 40	......	7 15	......
Rivadavia*	"	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Olivos*	"	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
San Isidro	"	8 45	10 55	1 40	3 55	5 55		8 45	10 55	......	2 0	......	5 10	......	7 45	......
San Fernando	"	9 0	11 10	1 55	4 10	6 10		9 0	11 10	......	2 15	......	5 25	......	8 0	......
Tigre	Ar.	9 10	11 20	2 5	4 20	6 20		9 10	11 20	......	2 25	......	5 35	......	8 10	......

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		WEEK DAYS							FEAST DAYS.									
		1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M. Passengers and freight.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Tigre	Depar.	......	7 25	9 35	12 0	2 35	4 40	Until the 1st June.	......	7 25	9 35		12 35		3 45	......	6 20
San Fernando	"	......	7 35	9 45	12 15	2 45	4 50		......	7 35	9 45		12 45		3 55	......	6 30
San Isidro	"	......	7 50	9 55	12 30	3 0	5 0		......	7 50	9 55	......	1 0	......	4 10	......	6 45
Olivos*	"	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rivadavia*	"	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Belgrano	"	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Id.	"	......	8 20	10 25	1 5	3 30	5 30	6 50	......	8 20	10 25	12 10	1 30	3 10	4 40	6 0	7 15
Palermo*	"	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Retiro	"	7 20	8 40	10 45	1 25	3 50	5 50	7 10	......	8 40	10 45	12 30	1 50	3 30	5 0	6 20	7 35
25 de Mayo	Ar.	7 30	8 50	10 55	1 35	4 0	6 0	......	7 30	8 50	10 55	12 40	2 0	3 40	5 10	6 30	7 45

Steamers arrive and depart from the Tigre, in combination with the trains, at the hours indicated by the Agents

* Trains stop at Palermo, Rivadavia, and Olivos, when there are Passengers for these Stations. Passengers wishing to alight at either of these Stations must inform the Guard at the preceding Station on entering the carriages. Without this notice the Trains do not stop.

HENRY CRABTREE,
GENERAL MANAGER,
Retiro Station, October, 1869.

Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway,
Between Venezuela and Barracas Bridge.

From and after THURSDAY, July 9, inclusive, the Trains will Run as follows:—

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Venezuela	6 0	7 :	8 :	9 :	10 :	11 :	12 :	1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 :	6 :	7 0
Boca	6 10	7 10	8 10	9 10	10 10	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10	7 10
Tres Esquinas	6 20	7 20	8 20	9 20	10 20	11 20	12 20	1 20	2 20	3 20	4 20	5 20	6 20	7 20
Barracas Bridge	6 25	7 25	8 25	9 25	10 25	11 25	12 25	1 25	2 25	3 25	4 25	5 25	6 25	7 25

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Barracas Bridge	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	4 30	5 30	6 30	7 30
Tres Esquinas	6 33	7 33	8 33	9 33	10 33	11 33	12 33	1 33	2 33	3 33	4 33	5 33	6 33	7 33
Boca	6 43	7 43	8 43	9 43	10 43	11 43	12 43	1 43	2 43	3 43	4 43	5 43	6 43	7 43
Venezuela	6 55	7 55	8 55	9 55	10 55	11 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	3 55	4 55	5 55	6 55	7 55

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

The splendid Steamers of this Line leave the above-named Ports on the 13th of each month calling at

BORDEAUX, LISBON, RIO DE JANEIRO,
And
MONTEVIDEO,

And are to make the voyage from

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in..	21	days.
" Montevideo........	26	"
" Valparaiso	38	"

Including all stoppages at the above-mentioned ports.

The service of this Line will be performed by the following steamers:

HUACHO	Building.
ATACAMIA	do.
CUZCO	do.
VALDIVIA	do.
JOHN ELDER	do.
GARONNE	do.
LUSITANIA	do.
CHIMBOROZO	do.
ACONCAGUA	do.
SARMIENTO	do.
MAGELLAN	Capt. C. H. Sevill.
PATAGONIA	" P. C. Petrie.
ARAUCANIA	" S S Holloway.
CORDILLERA	" D White.

The Royal Mail Steampacket,
PATAGONIA,
J. C. PETRIE, Commander,

Expected from Valparaiso on the 25th of JULY, will sail from Montevideo for Liverpool, calling at Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Bordeaux, on the 26th.

The British Steamer
VALDIVIA,

Will leave Liverpool on the 26th of JULY, and is expected at Montevideo on the 21th of AUGUST. She will sail a few hours after arrival for Valparaiso.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class
Valparaiso	£40	£25	£16
Rio de Janeiro	12	8	4
Lisbon	35	25	12
Bordeaux	35	25	14
Liverpool	35	25	15

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.

Specie on convenient terms.

The celebrated Steamers of this Line are to make the passage from Liverpool to Montevideo in 26 days, including stoppages, and for passenger accommodation they are unrivalled.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres by these Packets, need not land at Montevideo, as a small steamer will be sent alongside the river steamers arriving on the day of the Packet's departure, to take passengers and their luggage on board, provided that the Agents are advised by letter or telegram to that effect.

For further particulars apply to the Agency Calle Perez Castellanes, No. 98,

SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:
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CALLE RECONQUISTA 144.
72,xdmy23

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43—CALLE DEFENSA—43
Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
198,xp,m20

61
CALLE FLORIDA.
ENGLISH BAZAAR.

Per latest arrivals, a splendid assortment of Tea Trays, in Sets, Basket, Breakfast, and Tea Sets.

CALLE FLORIDA,
61

The $350 Electro Plated Tea and Coffee Sets always in Stock.

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English Translator of Spanish and French Documents.

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Grocer, Provision Dealer,
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Wine Merchant,
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THE "STANDARD"
And
"EUROPEAN MAIL."
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Interpreter, &c.

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Near the Custom House,
ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.
229,1m,je7

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES,

A great assortment of TEAS, at TORROBA, BROTHERS,
MERCEDES and CHIVILCOY.
February 9, 1870. —feb 0

AGENCIA IFERNET Y Ca
54—MAYO—54

Comisiones de Aduana, Lanchage y Lastre.es

El vapor Comercio del Rosario, capitan Mors sale para el Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fé, y con escala en todo los puertos intermedios.

Todos los Miercoles de la estacion 25 de Mayo boleto ae tren gratis.

Encomiendas y valores.

Cattle Epidemic.

Those who wish an excellent soup with the certainty that they are not consuming an article prepared from the meat of diseased animals should use the

EXTRACT OF MEAT,
Prepared by Messrs. A. Benites and Co.

A small portion of the Extract in a broth of Bread, Rice, Vegetables, &c., gives an excellent and highly nourishing soup (see medical certificates in almanac).

43—VICTORIA—43.

THE GREASE,

Prepared by Messrs. Benites and Co., is also guaranteed to be extracted from healthy animals.

Both the Extract and Grease is manufactured in Entre Rios, where the epidemic has not yet appeared among the cattle.

43 Victoria,
80,xp,je28

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.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

CHILBLAINS.
CURED IN ONE NIGHT.
By the
BALSAMO
OF
DR. GREEVES.

WILLIAM CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutical Hall,
30—CALLE RIVADAVIA—30
219,1m,j 24

EDICTO JUDICIAL

Por disposicion del Sr. Juez de primera Instancia en lo civil Dr. Don Jorge Echevarria, se han de hacer almonedas y remate bajo las galerias de la casa de Justicia, on los dias diez y ocho diez y nueve y veinte del entrante Julio, de un terreno con edificios y plantios situado en el pueblo de Dolores perteneciente a la testamentaria de Da. Abelina Guevara y Buffaud, compuesto de cuatrocientas varas de frente con cuatrocientas de fondo, sasado todo en la suma de ciento diez y seis mil pesos moneda corriente.

Los que se interesen en la compra y quieran enterarse de sus tasaciones podrán ocurrir a la oficina de Don Adolfo Condo que se les pondra de manifiesto.

B. Aires, Junio 18 de 1870.
1m j23 Nemesio Zanoletti.

SEMILLAS de legumbres y árboles, recientemente llegados de Francia, frescas y de primera calidad, se han provado ya, y han nacido perfectamente bien en Buenos Aires, en el cabanon Marselles por Sr. D. Luis Boutovin.

En venta San Martin 118. 1m j22

PARA LA ASUNCION, con escala en SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, PARAN A LA PAZ, GOYA, CORRIENTES, CERRITO HUMAITA,

El Vapor Ingles
ROSARIO,
Capt. LOOROWIOH,
Saldra el DOMINGO, 3 de JULIO,
A las 10 de la Mañana.

TARIFA DE PASAGES:

San Nicolas, Camara	f.$10	proa f.$ 5
Rosario	12	6
Parana	20	10
La Paz	22	11
Goya	26	13
Corrientes	36	18
Cerrito	40	20
Humaita	40	20
Asuncion	50	25

TARIFA DE CARGA:

Rosario	f.$40	f.$ 6
Parana		8
La Paz		10
Goya		12
Corrientes		14
Asuncion		24

Por mas pormenores ocurrase á sus.

Agentes;
C. D. RISSO, Hermano,
99½—Reconquista—99½

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY
COLONIA,
BANDA ORIENTAL.

The Docks are now in active operation, and ready to receive Vessels for repairs of any description.

Steamers docked, scraped, painted, and launched in 24 hours.

For further particulars apply to the Agent in Buenos Ayres.

LUIS M'LEAN,
35 —— Paseo Julio —— 35
129,xp,aug26

QUICK LIME,
[Of superior Quality].
FOR BUILDING.

Manufactured in this City, of the best Marble Lime Stone that Maldonado, Banda Oriental, produces. It admits double the quantity of sand than Victoria or Parana Lime.

At the Gas Works, new Retort House, new Gasometer, and new Chimney.

The following Buildings are employing it,—

At the Northern Railway, two Workshops, a large Water Tank, and the new Retiro Station.

At two splendid buildings belonging to Sr. Coqueteax.

At a Two-story House of Dr. Insia te.

At the Piedad Church.

And at various other small Buildings in and country.

For further information apply at the Lime Kilns of Michael Walsh, Calle Libertad, near the river. 14.6p,jy5

HENRY DOWSE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE
And
COMMISSION AGENT,
67——CALLE MAYO——67

Passengers arriving by the Packets, and other persons ignorant of the routine of clearing their Luggage and other effects, will, on application at this Office, find every assistance for the despatch of the same

Office situated about two squares from the Passengers' Mole, a few doors from the Europa Hotel, Calle 25 de Mayo.

N.B. Parcels, Case Goods, &c., forwarded to the Provinces or the Interior Towns of this Province.

175,1m,jo19.

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